TREE FARM LICENCE 1 MANAGEMENT PLAN 9

INFORMATION PACKAGE

VERSION 1.4

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Prepared for Skeena Cellulose Inc.

by

Sterling Wood Group Inc. Victoria, BC Canada

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Pa	ıge
INTRODUCTION1	
PROCESS	
OPTIONS AND SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS1	1
Options 1	
Base Timber Supply Analyses	
Sensitivity Analyses	
MODEL4	ļ
Forest Estate Model TREEFARM 4	
Modelling Forest Practice Code Requirements	ó
CURRENT FOREST COVER INVENTORY 7	7
Pre-Stratification, Data Collection & Classification	
Standards & Criteria	7
Sampling Intensities	7
Sampling Intensities by Block	
Aerial Photography and Polygon Transfer Methodology 8	
Base Maps 8	
Attribute Listing	
Digital Map Production9	
Quality Control9	
Sampling Intensities (Ground and Air)9	
DESCRIPTION OF LANDBASE9)
Timber Harvesting Land Determination9	
Total Area10)
Non-forest)
Non-productive Forest11	l
Inoperable / Inaccessible	l
Non-commercial 12	2
Low Site	2
Area Reduction for Deciduous	2
Non-merchantable Area	
Environmentally Sensitive Areas	3
ESA	Į.
Area Reduction for Alpine Turndra	Į.
Riparian Zones	
Specific Geographically Defined Area16	ó

NSR	16
Roads, Trails and Landings	16
INVENTORY AGGREGATION	17
Management Zones	17
Determination of Analysis Units	17
Detailed Operable Landbase	
GROWTH AND YIELD	32
Site Index Assignments	32
Utilization Level	35
Decay, Waste and Breakage for Unmanaged Stands	36
Operational Adjustment Factors	
Yield Table Development	
Yield Prediction	
Existing Stand Volumes	39
Yield Tables for Managed Stands	
Backlog and Current Non-stocked Area (NSR)	41
PROTECTION	44
Unsalvaged Losses	44
INTEGRATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	44
Forest Cover Requirement	44
Wildlife Tree Patches	46
Timber Harvesting	47
REFERENCES	50
APPENDICES	

- Yield Tables I
- Site Index Adjustment for Old-growth Coastal Western Hemlock Stands in the Kalum Forest District

LIST OF TABLES

- TFL 1 proposed sensitivity analyses for current and planned management options Timber harvesting landbase (option 4) 1
- 2
- Non-forest 3
- 4 Inoperable / Inaccessible
- Non-commercial area
- Low site

- 7 Area reduction for deciduous
- 8 Area reduction for non-merchantable area
- 9 Area reduction for ESAs
- 10 Area reduction for alpine tundra
- 11 Area reduction for riparian zones
- 12 Area reduction for specific geographically defined area
- 13 NSR area
- 14 Management zones
- 15 Criteria for determining analysis units
- 16 Management zone G timber harvesting landbase
- 17 Management zone E timber harvesting landbase
- 18 Management zone V timber harvesting landbase
- 19 Management zone R timber harvesting landbase
- 20 Management zone W timber harvesting landbase
- 21 All management zones timber harvesting landbase
- 22 Management zone G volume on the timber harvesting landbase
- 23 Management zone E volume on the timber harvesting landbase
- 24 Management zone V volume on the timber harvesting landbase
- 25 Management zone R volume on the timber harvesting landbase
- 26 Management zone W volume on the timber harvesting landbase
- 27 All management zones volume on the timber harvesting landbase
- 28 Site index curves reference
- 29 Site index stands younger than 30 years for operable landbase
- 30 Site index for each analysis unit
- 31 Utilization levels
- 32 Crown closure for each analysis unit
- 33 Species composition
- 34 Silviculture management regimes
- 34a Regeneration Assumptions
- 35 Managed Immature Areas
- 36 NSR distribution
- 37 Unsalvaged losses
- Forest Cover requirements for the general, enhanced and visual management zones
- 38b Forest Cover requirements for Landscape level biodiversity
- 38c Distribution of Biodiversity Emphasis
- 39 Wildlife tree patches
- 40 Minimum harvest volume and age
- 41 Forest Cover Definitions for Non-Conventional Logging

INTRODUCTION

This information package is prepared for Timber Supply Analysis, part of Tree Farm Licence 1 Management Plan 9 of Skeena Cellulose Inc. In this package the input assumptions and modelling procedures that will be used in the timber supply analysis are outlined. Sterling Wood Group Inc. has been engaged by Skeena Cellulose Inc. to undertake the timber supply analysis.

The purposes of the Timber Supply Analysis Information Package are:

- to provide a detailed account of factors related to timber supply that the Chief Forester must consider under the Forest Act when determining an allowable annual cut (AAC) and how these will be applied in the timber supply analysis;
- to provide a means for communication between licensee, Forest Service and BC Environment staff;
- to provide Forest Service staff with the opportunity to review data and information that will be used in the timber supply analysis before it is initiated; and
- to ensure that all relevant information is accounted for in the analysis to a standard acceptable to Forest Service staff.

PROCESS

The Statement of Management Objectives, Options and Procedures (SMOOP) for TFL 1 was accepted by the Ministry of Forests (MoF) on February 19, 1998.

OPTIONS AND SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

OPTIONS

Draft timber management objectives were presented in the SMOOP as follows:

- to harvest an annual volume of 720,000 cubic metres of fibre (sawlogs, pulplogs and minor products) using harvesting techniques that maximize the economic utilization of fibre;
- harvest methods in order of most occurrence will include overhead cable systems, ground skidding and helicopter;

- fibre utilization will be maximized to meet market conditions;
- to pursue forest management and harvesting strategies that will ensure a sustainable long term fibre supply and maintain the forest productivity;
- to co-operate with the MoF in the administration of a Small Business Forest Enterprise Program (SBFEP) allowable cut of 29,950 cubic metres.

A forest landbase can produce many different harvest levels depending on the management assumptions chosen and the net operable landbase used. A timber supply analysis will be completed to determine potential harvest level options and to prepare a rationale for the AAC that will be proposed to the provincial Chief Forester for approval.

BASE TIMBER SUPPLY ANALYSES

Several resource management options will be modelled and analyzed. The analysis will provide a range of harvest flow levels depending on the combination of management assumptions and landbase options used in each. Sensitivity analysis and additional scenarios will be used to explore uncertainty in data and assumptions and some results from the five base options listed below.

The analysis options will include:

- 1) Gross Operable Landbase this will determine the theoretical biological harvest level for the productive forest area unconstrained by non-timber resource factors. One harvest level will have no green-up or cover constraints applied. One harvest level will have a green-up and cover constraint applied.
- 2) Current Management this will model the current management of TFL 1 with integrated resource management emphasis. It will include the conventional and non-conventional landbase, the cottonwood management zone, as well as Forest Practices Code requirements for adjacency, green-up and biodiversity.
- 3) Minus Nisga'a AIP Landbase this will examine a harvest level from a reduced TFL landbase, resulting from deletion of the Nisga'a AIP area from Option 2.
- 4) Minus the Kitsumkalum Protected Areas this will examine a harvest level from another reduced landbase.
- 5) Enhanced Forest Management the net operable landbase from Option 2 will include a defined management zone having an enhanced timber emphasis. Within this zone incremental silviculture techniques such as commercial thinning and short rotations will be

practiced.

6) Planned Management – this option will model the proposed management strategies for the next five years as well as assumptions that will affect the management and the landbase for the next 30 years and are assumed to continue to the end of the analysis period.

SENSITIVITY ANALYSES

For the current management and planned management options a set of sensitivity analyses will be run. Table 1 lists the proposed set. During the analysis, more issues that require sensitivity analysis may become apparent.

Table 1: TFL 1 proposed sensitivity analyses for current and planned management options

Landbase	Sensitivity Analyses
Current management	Existing stand volume +20% Existing stand volume +10% Existing stand volume -10% Regenerated stand volume -10% Regenerated stand volume -10% Cover constraint percentages +10% Cover constraint percentages -10% Minimum harvest age +10 years Minimum harvest age -10 years Green-up heights +2 metres Green-up heights -2 metres Landbase increased by 10% Landbase decreased by 10% Old growth site index adjustment - all species no wildlife tree patches
Planned management	Existing stand volume +20% Existing stand volume +10% Existing stand volume -10% Regenerated stand volume -10% Cover constraint percentages +10% Cover constraint percentages -10% Minimum harvest age +10 years Minimum harvest age -10 years Green-up heights +2 metres Green-up heights -2 metres Landbase increased by 10% Landbase decreased by 10% Old growth site index adjustment - all species no wildlife tree patches

MODEL

The following forestry software is being used to prepare the TFL 1 information package and timber supply analysis:

- The forest estate model TREEFARM
- MoF Variable Density Yield Projection (VDYP) System
- MoF Variable Density Yield Projection (VDYP Batch) System
- MoF Table Interpolation Program for Stand Yields for Microsoft Windows (WinTIPSY).

FOREST ESTATE MODEL TREEFARM

TREEFARM is a forest estate model proprietary to Sterling Wood Group Inc. The model was first developed in 1979 and has undergone regular additions and upgrades. It has been used for a variety of industrial and government clients since 1984. Its use for tree farm licence allowable cut calculations was approved by the MoF in 1986. TREEFARM is now at version 6, upgrade 6 (version 6.6). The model is written in the programming language 'C' and is available for running under the Windows 95 and Windows NT operating systems. TREEFARM simulates the growth, harvesting and silvicultural treatment of a forest estate on an annual basis. The results are summarized at the end of each decade.

The initial inventory data represent the net landbase for a given allowable annual cut (AAC) calculation. The landbase is always stratified into land units. A land unit is the smallest piece of the landbase carried separately in TREEFARM. The number of land units is calculated by multiplying the number of forest types, site classes, age classes, silviculture treatment types and management zones. For example, a forest estate with 20 forest types, four site classes, 30 age classes, four management types, and four management zones will have a maximum of 38,400 land units. Each land unit is a grouping of polygons in the same forest type, site class, age class, management type, management zone.

In TREEFARM, analysis units are those groupings that receive a separate yield curve. Typically, analysis units are defined by forest type and site class.

The reporting system for TREEFARM summarizes this level of detail in a practical, understandable way.

A unique feature of TREEFARM is the subdivision of the forest estate according to silvicultural treatment.

TREEFARM does not require that inventory age classes be the same width as the time period used in harvest projections. For example, 20-year inventory age classes and five-year time periods are acceptable. TREEFARM can use up to 30 age classes.

Harvesting rules determine which areas in the present and future forest inventories are candidates for harvest. The harvesting rules influence the harvest schedule but do not specify it. The harvest schedule is specified by the harvesting algorithm in the forest estate model.

In TREEFARM the harvesting rules are:

- the total annual harvest required during each time period;
- the present-day harvest profile by forest type and age class;
- the minimum volume per hectare, stand average diameter (dbh), and minimum age a stand must reach before it can be cut;
- the ranking of forest types in order of preference for harvest;
- the ranking of silvicultural management types in order of preference for harvest;
- cover constraints and green-up periods for groupings of analysis units which are specified by the user.

A selected subset of harvesting rules may be chosen for any given run.

The current version of TREEFARM allows the user to model cover constraints and green-up periods in a variety of ways. Each land unit can be assigned to one or more set of cover constraints. Maximum age cover constraints are assigned independently from minimum age constraints. Both maximum and minimum age constraints can overlap. For example, minimum cover constraints for mature plus old seral stages combined can overlap with cover constraints for the old seral stage. Cover constraints which apply to an entire management zone can overlap with cover constraints applied to subsets of the zone.

Partial cutting of various kinds may be applied. Examples are; commercial thinning, shelterwood systems, or true all-aged selection cutting. The intensity of removals for a given system may be varied at each cutting cycle. Areas currently not under partial cutting systems may be converted to partial cutting. Using partial cutting systems requires the user to supply the appropriate yield tables.

To make projections for tomorrow it seems right to start where we are today. In its cutting procedure TREEFARM begins with today's harvesting profile. Over time the model departs from the starting profile in a systematic manner as the standing timber inventory changes. Technically any starting harvest profile may be provided to the model. If required a specific harvesting profile can be in force over the entire planning horizon.

TREEFARM includes a powerful three-stage harvesting algorithm. This produces many rotations for different forest type/resource zone combinations. TREEFARM can cut to a fixed profile, cut oldest first or cut to a combination of oldest first and species requirements. In most simulations a mix of all three types of harvest takes place.

For each time period the timber production objective is supplied to the model. When harvesting, TREEFARM will try to reach the objective but if this cannot be done in any time period it will get as close as it can without breaking any of the harvesting rules. Constant, declining, increasing and fluctuating series of timber production targets are all acceptable.

To qualify for harvest, a stand must reach a minimum volume, average dbh and age. Even then it cannot be cut if cover constraints are not satisfied.

TREEFARM can analyze many different silvicultural treatment regimes. Complete silvicultural programs involving planting, spacing, fertilization, thinning and rehabilitation of not sufficiently restocked (NSR) area can be constructed and included as part of the input file. Each part of the forest estate, treated and untreated, can be reported on separately. The future growing stock and future harvests from untreated areas, plantations, spaced, fertilized, spaced and fertilized areas are reported on specifically. Responses and harvest gains from incremental silviculture show up not only in the total harvest but in the harvest from the treated areas. TREEFARM can show harvest by silvicultural treatment type. The changing nature of the forest estate due to harvesting and silvicultural practices is very clearly shown.

Silvicultural programs can be targeted at analysis unit/site class combinations. For example, the proportion of Douglas-fir areas planted after logging can be different from the proportion of hemlock logged areas which are planted. The forest type regenerated after logging can be different from the forest type which was logged. NSR areas from past logging can be reclaimed during a model run.

Changes to the landbase are included in three ways. The first is by applying net down logic to the polygon inventory database file to produce a net landbase in a process completely independent of TREEFARM. Changing the net down logic will change the net landbase. The second is by applying factors like accessibility factors during a model run. The third way is to prepare detailed area summaries of the areas to be added or subtracted as additional data files. TREEFARM looks for area summaries to be added to or subtracted from the landbase at the beginning of the first six time periods. Given the same input data as the MoF model FSSIM, TREEFARM will produce similar results.

MODELLING FOREST PRACTICE CODE REQUIREMENTS

Code requirements to be modelled or accounted for in the landbase netdown are:

- Adjacency and green-up
- Riparian reserves
- Riparian management zones
- Stand level biodiversity
- Landscape level biodiversity.

Adjacency and green-up constraints are modelled using maximum age cover constraints. These are shown in Tables 39 a and b. Riparian reserves and management zones were identified using a GIS process. Single bank reserve and management zone widths used are shown in Table 11(a). Stand level biodiversity is modelled by a set of area reductions. For each landscape unit/biogeoclimatic subzone, the entry points for Table 20a in the biodiversity guide book were calculated. A percentage area reduction for wildlife tree patches was calculated from Table 20a for each landscape unit/subzone combination. These numbers are shown in Table 40. For each polygon in the timber harvesting landbase an area reduction was made for wildlife tree patches. If riparian zones were also present in the polygon, they were allowed to contribute to the required wildlife tree patch area.

CURRENT FOREST COVER INVENTORY

In the fall of 1989, Skeena Cellulose Inc. retained two consulting firms, Reid Collins and Associates and Timberline Forest Inventory Consultants to undertake a reinventory of TFL 1. The company wanted to have new inventory data for the preparation of Management Plan 8. To ensure the inventory was completed in time, the combined forces of two firms was necessary.

The TFL was split into five main blocks. Each consultant was assigned 50% of the area:

Block	Assignment	Area (ha)
Nass	Timberline	120,000
Copper	Timberline	150,000
Whitebottom	Timberline	25,000
Dane Estates	Timberline	4,000
Kalum-L. Nass	Reid Collins	320,000

The technical work commenced in October 1989 and was completed in June 1991.

PRE-STRATIFICATION, DATA COLLECTION & CLASSIFICATION STANDARDS & CRITERIA

All pre-stratification, data collection and classification standards and criteria were carried out in accordance with the 1988 version of Chapter III of the Ministry of Forests' Inventory Manual.

SAMPLING INTENSITIES

The classification methodology chosen relied heavily upon a high polygon visitation. The ground and air sampling program was designed to visit 68% of the polygons in the productive

forest and 36% of the polygons in the marginal forest area. Skeena Cellulose Inc. was responsible for sampling and labelling all disturbed and cut-over areas. Labels were derived from silviculture surveys and records completed for these areas.

SAMPLING INTENSITIES BY BLOCK

Block	Ground	Air	Total
Nass	103	1,200	1,303
Copper	128	1,894	2,022
Whitebottom	26	284	310
Dane Estates*	0	0	0
Kalum - L. Nass	200	3,000	3,200

^{*}Data source for the Dane Estates was an inventory completed in 1986. All air and ground observations have been documented on maps and photos.

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY AND POLYGON TRANSFER METHODOLOGY

In the summer of 1988, new aerial photography was produced for TFL 1. Panchromatic black and white film was used. The scale of the photography was 1:20,000 at the lower elevations.

The 1988 aerial photography was used for stratification, interpretation and polygon transfer:

• film type - panchromatic, black & white

Government 1:20,000 digital maps (TRIM) were used as the map base. Stratified polygons and additional planimetric detail was photogrammetically transferred from the 1998 aerial photographs to the base maps.

BASE MAPS

Prior to the commencement of the inventory, new base maps were produced. TRIM (Terrain Resource Information Management) maps base on NAD 83 (North American Datum 1983) were used. In total, 85 map sheets were required, 61 of which were obtained from the Ministry of Forests. SCI entered into a cost sharing project with the Ministry of Lands to make up the remaining 24 map sheets.

ATTRIBUTE LISTING

All forest cover attributes were recorded on MoF Forest Cover Attribute List forms FS

DIGITAL MAP PRODUCTION

All inventory information was captured digitally. Third order stereo plotters transferred the information stratified on the photographs to the base maps. Upon conclusion of the inventory classification, all the polygons and corresponding labels were digitized. SCI entered into a cost sharing agreement with the MoF. SCI agreed to supply the inventory data for TFL 1 in return for monetary assistance for the digitizing.

QUALITY CONTROL

To ensure consistency between the consultants and overall quality control, meetings and reviews of work completed were held throughout the term of the project. Quality control was carried out by representatives from the Ministry of Forest, Skeena Cellulose Inc., Reid Collins and Timberline.

SAMPLING INTENSITIES (GROUND AND AIR)

Based on an average polygon size of 25 hectares and removing the area of non-forest and cut over land, the sampling intensity within the operable forest is 68% (one sample per 37 ha). Within the inoperable area the sampling intensity is 36% (one sample per 69 ha).

DESCRIPTION OF LAND BASE

TIMBER HARVESTING LAND DETERMINATION

Table 2 is a summary of the area reductions for the entire TFL 1 to determinate the land base that is available for timber harvesting in the schedule A and Schedule B. Table 2 includes the areas for conventional and non-conventional timber harvesting land base. The non-conventional landbase has been examined by Skeena Cellulose. A subset of this non-conventional area totalling 14,872 hectares was included in the timber harvesting landbase. This area represents 11% of the initial timber harvesting landbase. The volume reductions have also been calculated and presented in the Table 2. The netdown sequence is the same as the sequence shown in the Table 2.

Table 2. Timber harvesting land base (option 4)

Description	Area Schedule A	Area Schedule B	Total Area	Volume Schedule A	Volume Schedule B	Total Volume
Total Land Base	966	609725	610691	138480	84560131	84698611
Non-Forest	109	320946	321055	964	4483549	4484513
Non-Productive Forest	12	17027	17039	0	504468	504468
Total Productive Forest	845	271752	272597	137516	79572114	79709630
Less:						
Inoperable/Inaccessible	133	84302	84435	4881	24377931	24382812
NC (Non Commercial)	13	732	745	0	0	0
Low Site	1	1507	1508	0	154866	154866
Deciduous	23	3542	3564	1231	323818	325049
Non-merchantable	162	6018	6181	31462	1204412	1235874
ESAs	17	15974	15991	2988	6098349	6101336
Alpine Tundra	0	366	366	0	154580	154580
Riparian Reserves	98	9619	9717	22893	3125888	3148782
Specific Geographically Defined Area	0	1434	1434	0	480996	480996
Unclassified Roads, trails and Landings	12	2721	2733	108	11277	11385
NSR	17	2172	2189	0	7076	7076
Wildlife Tree Patch	27	9066	9093	3636	2567592	2571228
Total Current Reduction	505	137452	137956	67199	38506783	38573982
Initial Timber Harvesting Land Base	341	134300	134641	70316	41065331	41135647
Additions:						
NSR	17	2172	2189			
Total Additions	17	2172	2189			
Current Timber Harvesting Land Base	358	136472	136830	70316	41065331	41135647
Future Reductions:						_
Future roads, trails, landings	11	6173	6184			
Future Timber Harvesting Land Base	347	130299	130645	70316	41065331	41135647

TOTAL AREA

The total area of the TFL 1 is 610,691 ha that include the entire area excluding salt water. This area is different from the area shown in Management Plan #8. The reason is there is about a 1,000 hectare difference between the written description of the TFL boundary and the mapped TFL boundary. The mapped boundary includes 610,691 hectares.

NON-FOREST

Table 3 presents the list of non-forest types of the TFL 1 and the area for each type of the land.

Table 3: Non-Forest

Description	Total Area (ha)
No Typing Available	10400
Classified Roads, trails, and landings	5183
Alpine	272428
Alpine Forest	16195
Gravel Bar	456
Gravel Pit	127
Lakes	1489
Meadow	3
Rock	1780
River	5541
Swamp	6084
Urban	1371
Total	321055

NON-PRODUCTIVE FOREST

The non-productive forest has been classified in the TFL 1 inventory database and its total area is 17039 ha including NP, NPBR and NPBU.

INOPERABLE / INACCESSIBLE

Table 4 shows the area reduction for each type of the inoperable or inaccessible area. In the Table 4, total area in the productive area refers to the entire area covered by this classification including other, overlapping classifications. The area removed in the netdown step presents the same amount as in Table 2. The operable area presents the area left after the entire netdown process is done. The following descriptions for the determination of timber harvesting land will use this similar structure.

Table 4: Inoperable / Inaccessible

Description	% Reduction	Total Area (ha)	Area (ha) Removed	Total Area	Operable
		management in the second secon	In the Netdown step	1,44,250 (1.1)	Area (ha)
in the state of th	* Astropation	Area		Netdown steps	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Non-harvestable	100	84435	84435	84435	0

NC (NON-COMMERCIAL)

The area of non-commercial cover is shown in Table 5.

Table 5: NC (Non-commercial) area

Description	% Reduction	Total Area (ha)	Area (ha) Removed	Total Area	Operable
	100	in the Productive	In the Netdown step	removed by all	Area (ha)
	Sp. Silvipa	Area		Netdown steps	li.Sci
NC brush	100	1008	745	1008	0

LOW SITE

Low site areas are considered not suitable for harvest due to its low timber growing potential. The areas of low site removed from the landbase are shown in Table 6.

Table 6: Low site

Leading Species	FIZ		%		Area (ha) Removed		Operable
		Index	Reduction	in the Productive	in the Netdown step	removed by all	Area (ha)
		eri -	1.75 857.75	Area		Netdown steps	
Cottonwood	Α	< 8	100	0	0	0	0
Balsam	Α	< 6.5	100	22	0	22	0
Western Cedar	Α	< 8.5	100	0	0	0	0
Hemlock	Α	< 7	100	1661	206	1661	0
Lodgepole Pine	Α	< 8.5	100	0	0	0	0
Spruce	Α	< 3	100	0	0	0	0
Cottonwood	٦	< 7	100	18	18	18	0
Balsam	J	< 6.5	100	1126	35	1126	0
Western Cedar	J	< 9	100	26	26	26	0
Hemlock	J	< 7.5	100	8536	1095	8536	0
Lodgepole Pine	J	< 9.5	100	119	119	119	0
Spruce	J	< 5	100	9	9	9	0
Total			o ne na M	1/1517	1508	11517	0

AREA REDUCTION FOR DECIDUOUS

Deciduous areas other than cottonwood were removed from the landbase.

Table 7: Area reduction for deciduous

Inventory Type Group	% Reduction	Total Area (ha)	Area (ha) Removed	Total Area removed	Operable
		Table Market	in the Netdown step	by all Netdown	Area (ha)
1 1	t diguiga	Area		steps	I to the fire
>=37 and <=42	100	3992	3564	3992	0

NON-MERCHANTABLE AREA

Non merchantable stands were defined as any area with age > 100 and height < 22.5 or Age > 60 and crown closure < = 25 % is removed in the netdown. Table 8 is a result from the netdown process.

Table 8: Area reduction for non-merchantable area

Description	% Reduction		Area (ha) Removed in the Netdown step		
Age>100 and Height < 22.5 && Age > 60 and Crown Closure <=25 % && Age >100 and volume <250	100	30991	6181	30991	0

ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

ESA mapping was used to identify environmentally sensitive areas on TFL 1. Table 9 shows the area reductions for ESAs.

Table 9: Area reduction for ESAs

ESA	ESA Description	%	Total Area (ha)	Area (ha) Removed	Total Area	Operable
Category		7 - 1 - 1	in the Productive Area	in the Netdown step	removed by all Netdown steps	Area (ha)
Ea1	Snow Avalanche Area 1	100	118	31	118	0
Ep1	Regeneration Problem Area 1	100	32303	5655	32303	0
Er1	Recreation Area 1	100	47	47	47	0
Ew1	Wildlife Area 1	100	11	11	11	0
Es1	Soils Area 1	50	11465	3089	8800	2664
Esa1	Soil and Avalanche Area 1	50	0	0	0	0
Esp1	Soil and Regeneration Problem Area 1	50	11318	656	10730	587
Eh2	Water Area 2	50	262	74	194	67
Ep2	Regeneration Problem Area 2	50	5648	571	5145	502
Er2	Recreation Area 2	50	372	105	283	89
Ew2	Wildlife Area 2	50	253	114	170	83
Es2	Soil Area 2	30	30847	5447	19631	11216
Esh2	Soil and Water Area 2	30	27	8	9	18
Esp2	Soil and Regeneration Problem Area 2	30	2613	178	2292	321
Esr2	Soil and Recreation Area 2	30	107	5	97	11
Total	Oli Oli Salaninina Oli Salaninina	Egili 1 gili 20 to access	95389	15991	79830	15558

ESA

The percentage reductions for soils, recreation, regeneration problems and avalanches in Table 9 were based on the Kalum TSA data package, January 1998. The percentages for wildlife and water were based on professional judgement. It is important to note that the actual area removed in the netdown for environmentally sensitive areas is often greater than the nominal percentage reduction; and is never less. For example, in Table 9 the Esa1 label has a reduction of 50%, but 100% of these areas were actually removed in all stages of the netdown. The Es1 area has a 50% reduction factor but Table 9 shows that 77% of these areas were actually removed in all stages of the netdown.

AREA REDUCTION FOR ALPINE TUNDRA

Table 10 shows the removed alpine tundra area in the biogeoclimatic zone "AT".

Table 10: Area reduction for alpine tundra

Description	% Reduction	Total Area (ha)	Area (ha) Removed	Total Area	Operable
		in the Productive	in the Netdown step	removed by all	Area (ha)
		Area		Netdown steps	and the second
Alpine Tundra	100	2527	366	2527	0

RIPARIAN ZONES

The areas for management and reserve zones have been identified in the TFL 1 inventory database. Table 11 shows the area reduction for riparian zones.

Table 11: Area reduction for riparian zones

Description	% Reduction		Area (ha) Removed in the Netdown step	Total Area (ha) Removed after the Netdown	Operable Area (ha)
Reserve Zone	100	11846	8203	11846	0
Management Zone	10	27824	1515	14829	12995
Total	at at the at	39670	9717	26675	12995

In the GIS database, Skeena Cellulose Inc. used the following single bank riparian reserve and management zone definitions. These are not quite the same as the riparian management guidebook.

Stream Class	Reserve (m)	Management Zone (m)
S1, S2	50	20
S1, S2 S3, S4	20	20
S5, S6	0	30

These definitions were used to generate two database resultants using a GIS; reserve and management. It is not possible for us to distinguish the reserve or management zone areas by stream class because the GIS exercise combined them into one management zone and one reserve for each polygon. All areas labelled reserve were removed from the timber harvesting landbase. Skeena Cellulose staff examined local maps and estimated that about 10% of all the areas labelled as management zones in the database should be removed from the landbase. In their opinion, this approximates the combined areas required by the separate management zones prescribed in the riparian management guidelines.

SPECIFIC GEOGRAPHICALLY DEFINED AREA

In the TFL 1, parts of the Upper Kitsumkalum drainage cover were proposed as protected areas defined in April 1996. The area reductions made for these are shown in table 12.

Table 12: Area reduction for specific geographically defined area

Description			Area (ha) Removed		Operable
		in the Productive Area	in the Netdown step	removed by all Netdown steps	Area (ha)
Upper Kitsumkalum	100	5862	1434	5862	0

NSR

NSR areas have been previously logged or burned but have not restocked fully. Table 13 shows the area for NSR in the netdown.

Table 13: NSR area

Description	% Reduction	. *************************************	Area (ha) Removed In the Netdown step		Operable Area (ha)
NSR	100	3062	2189	3062	0

ROADS, TRAILS AND LANDINGS

The classified and unclassified roads, trails, and landings are described and calculated in the next two sections.

Classified Roads, Trails, and Landings

The area for classified roads, trials, and landing is spatially identified and calculated in the non-forest area of the TFL 1. The total removed area for classified roads, trails, and landings is 5183 ha as shown in the Table 3.

Unclassified Roads, Trails, and Landings

The 6% area reduction from forest stands 35 years or younger for unclassified roads, trails, and landings in the netdown is estimated and used by the Skeena Cellulose Inc. The total area reduction is 2733 ha as shown in the Table 2. A survey of silvicultural prescriptions for TFL 1 showed an average reduction of about 8%. These prescribed percentages represent

allowed maximum values and are greater than those actually achieved. Forestry staff on TFL 1 estimate the achieved reduction in productive land to be approximately 6%.

Future Roads, Trails, and Landings

The 6% of the current timber harvesting landbase older than 35 years removed for future roads, trails, and landings is shown in Table 2 as 6184 ha.

INVENTORY AGGREGATION

MANAGEMENT ZONES

Five management zones have been identified on TFL 1. These are wildlife, general, timber production, enhanced timber production, visual and riparian. Table 14 shows the areas in each zone.

Table 14: Management zones

Management Zone	Productive Forest	Net
Wildlife	64396	17917
General	86358	40854
Enhanced	74723	53214
Visual	34459	17851
Riparian	12660	4805
Total	272597	134641

DETERMINATION OF ANALYSIS UNITS

Thirty analysis units have been identified for TFL 1. They are defined in Table 15.

Table 15: Criteria for determining analysis units

Analysis Unit	FIZ	Leading Species	Inventory Type Group	Productivity Site Class	Age Range	Net Area (ha)
1	Α	Hemlock & Cedar	9 - 17	2	All	119
2	Α	Hemlock & Cedar	9 - 17	3	0 - 140	2,108
3	Α	Hemlock & Cedar	9 - 17	4	0 - 140	1,120
4	Α	Hemlock & Cedar	9 - 17	3	140+	2,883
5	Α	Hemlock & Cedar	9 - 17	4	140+	10,278
6	Α	Balsam	18 - 20	2	All	177
7	Α	Balsam	18 - 20	3	All	543
8	Α	Balsam	18 - 20	4	All	854
9	Α	Spruce	21 - 26	2	All	398
10	Α	Spruce	21 - 26	3,4	All	400
11	Α	Cottonwood	35 - 36	1	All	119
12	Α	Cottonwood	35 - 36	2	All	591
13	Α	Cottonwood	35 - 36	3,4	All	381
14	J	Hemlock & Cedar	9 - 17	2	All	894
15	J	Hemlock & Cedar	9 - 17	3	0 - 140	15,258
16	J	Hemlock & Cedar	9 - 17	4	0 - 140	12,587
17	J	Hemlock & Cedar	9 - 17	3	140+	1,221
18	J	Hemlock & Cedar	9 - 17	3	140+	2,726
19	J	Hemlock & Cedar	9 - 17	4	140+	11,817
20	J	Hemlock & Cedar	9 - 17	4	140+	46,117
21	J	Balsam	18 - 20	2	All	1,202
22	J	Balsam	18 - 20	3	All	5,490
23	J	Balsam	18 - 20	4	All	6,572
24	J	Spruce	21 - 26	1,2	All	855
25	J	Spruce	21 - 26	3	All	1,352
26	J	Spruce	21 - 26	4	All	591
27	J	Lodgepole Pine	28 - 31	3	All	5,838
28	J	Lodgepole Pine	28 - 31	4	All	336
29	J	Cottonwood	35 - 36	1,2	All	808
30	J	Cottonwood	35 - 36	3,4	All	1,010
Total					a section	134,641

DETAILED OPERABLE LANDBASE

Area By Management Zone, Analysis Unit And Age Class

Tables 16 - 20 show the area summaries for each management zone by analysis unit and age class. Table 21 shows the area summary for all management zones by analysis unit and age class.

Volume by Management Zone, Analysis Unit and Age Class

Table 22–26 show the volume summaries for each management zone by analysis unit and age class. Table 27 shows the volume summary for all management zones by analysis unit and age class.

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Table 16:

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231-240 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	48	257	0	0	3	0	9	-	0	4	2	0	346
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vestii	171-180		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
er har	161-170 1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	g	0	0	0	2	0	æ
timbe	151-160	0	0	0	0	2	0	0		0	2	0		0	0	0	0	0	2		9	0		0	0	4	0	0	0	0		78
- 1	8	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	•	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-
t zone	131-140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	_	80	0		0	0	•	2	-	2	0	0	_	-	4	9	92
Management zone R	121-130 1		e	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	16	0	0	£	33
lanag	0 111-120 1		9	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	7	-	0	16	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	80
	₩ -	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	23	0	0	0	40
Table 19	81-90 91-100 101-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	က	9	0	25	23	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	-	12	13	-	101
L	l	o	0	0	0	0	°	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	=	ω	0	0	0	0	0	0	٥	0	0		۳	0	-	0	38
10	71-80	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	۰	0	-	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	٥	0	-	0	_	0	-	0	16
	0/-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	24	п	£
	0 51-60	0	-	-	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	-	0	-	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	82
	10 41-50	0	2	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	•	0	6	-	0	19	0	0	°		°	0	2	•	°	°	0	0	0	2 17	0	4 35
	21-30 31-40	0	9 14	17 5	0	0	0	3	0	0 2	3	0 12	10 14	13 14	12 9	156 101	148 29	0	0	0	0	9	19 19	0	0 8	20	13 3	28 74	11 3	46 12	24 12	546 334
	11-20 21		2	£			0	4	0	0	-	0	0	5	7	26	43	0		0		2	16	0		18	=	₽ 		-	2	165 5
	0-10		5	 -	0	0	e	4	6	0		0	4		2	14	g g	0		0		9	25	0	 		 -	18	-	2	2	17.4
	Analysis 0	ğ -	2	3	4	2	9	7	80	6	10	Ξ	12	13	4	15	9	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	56	27	28	29	8	Total

landbase
harvesting lar
/ – timber h
t zone W
Management zone
Table 20: M :
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10	$\overline{}$	$\overline{}$			_								1																		$\overline{}$	1 1
Netdown	Area	m	<u>ජ</u>	121	462	2360	0	96	110	4	80	0	2	52	37	828	2415	222	305	1445	0959	148	517	857	22	190	79	619	25	46	-	17917
>250		0	0	0	343	2133	0	48	106	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	222	188	1440	5862	0	234	717	13	4	2	0	0	0	0	11341
241-250	n 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	88
31-240		•	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	13	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
221-230 231-240 241-250		0	0	0	88	162	0	6	4	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89	0	218	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	610
1	_	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	179	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	-	0	188
-210 21			0	0	21	2	0		0	0	0		0				0		5		116			123	22	06	2		0	-	45	432
200 201							_	_	_		0			0			0				0			0	0	4	0		0	0		46
181-190 191-200 201-210 211-220			0	0	0	14	0	0	°	-														_	_			_				
		0	0	0	-	-	0	-	0	°	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	7
131-140 141-150 151-160 161-170 171-180 181-190 191-200 20		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	<u>S</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	°	88
30 161-1	2	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	25	0	0	0	0	٥	15	9	0	0	l°	89
151-1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	6	0	0	0	•	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
0 141-15		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	6	0	0	0	က	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
0 131-14		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	28	0	0	0	0	0	8	-	0	₽	0	0	0	2	80	76
10 111-120 121-130 131-140 14		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	8	0	0	٥	0	0	0	ς.	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	146
111-12		0	-	0	٥	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	6	6	-	0	0	٥	0	-	0	0	٥	23	35	0	2	42	126
1101-110		0	0	0	0	٥	0	0	•	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	•	0	0	<u> </u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
90 191-100 101-11		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	٥	0	0	0	8	1440	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	_	0	62	0	0	 -	1599
ă	5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 2	0	39
64.70 71.80		0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51.60 B		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
44.50		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	•		0	0	0	0	37	4	0	0	0	0	24	14	0	0	0	0	က	0	0	0	82
34.40		0	၉	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	23	47	2	0	0	٥	0	24	16	0	°	20	9	24	5	25	o	284
24.30		0	18	e	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	203	492	0	0	0	0	9	64	0	78	51	23	234	19	5	15	1152
44 20		0	8	22	0	0	0	0	•	0	0	0	2	0	6	152	90	0	0	0	0	ß	8	0	_	4	4	8	0	0	4	638
0.40	2 2	က	22	8	0	0	0	8	0	4	0	0	0	6	4	207	99	0	0	0	0	4	115	-	0	0	9	88	-	4	4	al 744
, Joseph		-	2	m	4	2	٥	^	80	6	2	٦	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	8	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	78	53	8 8	Total

2 Table 21: All management zones – timber harvesting landbase

Netdown	Area	119	2108	1120	2883	10278	177	543	854	398	400	119	591	381	894	15258	12587	1221	2726	11817	46117	1202	5490	6572	855	1352	591	5838	336	808	1010	134641
>250		0	0	0	2354	9610	0	66	719	218	151	က	2	6	0	0	0	1178	1860	11226	42033	0	398	4498	143	55	74	0	0	29	28	74719
241-250		0	0	0	Ξ	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	æ	45	487	0	0	13	0	0	0	0		0	0	708
231-240		0	0	0	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	т	0	0	•	0	rs.	e e	86	455	0	0	224	0	8	5	0	9		0	876
221-230 2	-	0	0	0	397	426	0	40	4	0	20	0	17	=	0			32	8	113	1006	0	0	170	8	0	0	0		11	=	2469
211-220 22		0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0				0	0	2	ος Ος	16	406	0	0	0		5					0	492
210					_																1009				<u></u>							100
191-200 201-210		0	0	0		27	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	159	က	Ď	0	0		33	355	50	0	0	2	166	3 2650
30 191-2		0	0	0	4	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	78	22	0	0	86	0	27	0	0	0	0	24	438
1-160 161-170 171-180 181-190 191-200 201-		0	0	0	12	88	0	0	0	0	æ	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	8	11	0	-	24	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	321
0 171 18		0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	٥	15	8	95	0	0	c,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	153
151-160 161-170		0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<u>\$</u>	4	169	0	0	27	0	19	11	8	0	11	0	432
15		0	0	0	5	е	0	0	0	0	2	0	-	0	0	0	0	2	193	ဖ	599	0	0	15	17	56	44	0	0	0	0	282
131-140 141-150		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	۰	0	9/	37	27	0	0	0	ç	22	0	0	0	4	0	204
		0	51	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	349	299	0	0	0	0	0	6	82	6	58	0	39	53	6	92	47.9
121-130		0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	236	246	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	574	0	0	33	1121
111-120		0	146	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	23	32	0	396	115	0	0	0	0	0	98	0	90	39	23	141	0	17	47	1071
101-110		0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	558	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	96	23	0	420	0	4	0	1149
81-90 [91-100] 101-110		0	4		0	0	0		0			9	4	∞	0	978	2291	0	0	0	0	0	Ξ	2	လ	g	0	77.1	24	22	95	4238
@	`	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	330	427	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	80	0	0	æ	٥	m	٥	874
71-80		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	٥	148	240	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	2	0	168	т	0	-	286
01-19		0	0	٥	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	0	-	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	٥	23	0	49	၉	123
51-60	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	23	-	-	0	79	103	0	٥	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	216
0 41-50		-	91	0	0	0	55	0	0	0	0	37	195	20	12	0 192	31	0	0	0	0	23	192	0	0	0	23	1 25	0	19	0	969
31.40		26	949	118	0	0	0	73	0	88	72	22	75	147	722	5 1550	0 897	0	0	0	0	4	680	102	-	87	7 92	9 474	62	3 52	8	30 5775
0 21-30		17	436	537	0	0	47	109	28	48	83	15	88	4	222	5355	4260	0	0	0	0	373	1124	216	939	383	15	1389	160	293	351	18030
11-20		-	371	739	-	0	0	74	2	80	=	0	12	-	325	8 2552	4 1812	0	0	0	-	3 279	2 809	149	161	160	26	86	45	2	88	1 8131
sie 0-10	Unit	ო	349	221	0	0	75	141	8	9	0	0	123	8	109	2578	1844	0	0	0	0	353	2217	219	=	80	32	608	_	202	74	al 9531
Mana	Š	-	2	٣	4	2	ω	_	8	6	9	F	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	6	8	2	22	23	24	52	92	27	28	82	8	Total

Netdown	3	87346	8494	1092662	2531390	3	34768	199237	136372	52273	1814	13075	8387	5	105239	85474	177661	288427	1362573	8577103	0	26776	1312542	32027	62670	9618	39144	1124	206	3589	6250001
>250	0	o	0	945655	2405956	0	33598	191152	120933	35843	0	382	0	0	0	0	176978	261950	1320657	8186734	0	23063	1027220	32027	7704	8134	0	0	17	0	14778002 16250001
241-250	0	0	0	6533	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7254	58594	0	0	5386	0	0			•		0	17777
231-240	0		0	16682	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92	0	٥	0	0	0	0	15881	23801	0	0	61337	0	•	•	•	0	0	0	117727
221-230	0	0	0	116372	99691	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	939	0	0	0	0	7020	879	84626	0	0	32413	0		0	0			731	342689
1-220	0	0	0	0	6828	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	5		0	0	0	0	0	0		0			6841
191-200 201-210 211-220	0	0	0	0	481	0	0	8085	0	٥	0		0	0	0	0	0	11227	0	130761	0	0	177916	0	44158	1394	°	0	0		374021
191-200	0	٥	0	0	1094	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	170	5180	٥	0	0	0	٥	0		0	•	٥	6444
181-190	0	۰	0	7420	16573		0	0	0	14433	0	0	0	0	0	0	684	235	12747	10002	0	168	0	0	740	0	0	0	0	0	63002
131-140 141-150 151-160 161-170 171-180 181-190 191-200 201-210 21	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	3000	0	0	4319	0	0	0	0	0	0	1895	2909	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	٥	15280
161-170	e	0	0	0	792	0	0	0	٥	0	0	0	۰	0	0	0	0	3175	0	50331	0	0	722	0	0	0	18702	0	0	0	73697
151-160	ŀ	•	٥	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	271	0	0	٥	0	0	4819	0	19792	0	0	0	0	7925	0	0	0	0	0	32807
141-150	0	٥	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	٥	0	0	0	0	3078	1216	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	4317
	0	3651	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	٥		14076	23931		0	0	٥	٥	0	2999	0	٥	0	0	0	•	829	48154
111-120 121-130	0	7318	87	0	0		0	0	٥	0	0	0	0	0	877	5747	0		0	0	0		1565	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15594
	0	55627	479	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1501	7247	0	3872	3184	0	0	0		0	1392	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73303
70 71-80 81-90 91-100 101-110	0	8963	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18047	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9 28011
90 91-10	0	0 26	0	0	0		0	0		0	-	433	0	0	_	35 44264	0	0	0	0	0	243	315		1880	0	20048	1054	0	2025	73 110529
71-80 81-	0	8 397	0	0	0	0 0	0 0	0		0 0	0 0	0 0	0		Ë	4137 3635	0	0	0	0	0	1626 0	0 0	0 0	129 0	0	394 0	0 02	0	0	6561 27073
61-70 7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4212	0				0		0	0	0	ļ .		0	0	0	0	0		-	4212 65
51-60	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1814	22	0	0	240	929	0	0	0	0		272	0	0	0	0	0	0	က	0	3239
0 41-50	0	0		0	0			0		_		637	0		4126	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 4764
30 31-40	0 3	9009 09	11 173				-			+	\dashv		2 119		_				0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		150		31 21543
11-20 21-30			43 7711	0 0	0 0	0 3				_	-	0 317	0 82		3 64	26 5	0 0		0 0	0	0 0		0 0		82 29	91 0	0	0 0	0 35	0	294 14131
0-10	0		_	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0		0		0	0	0 2
Analysis Unit	-	2	3	4	2	9	7	8	6	9	5	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	52	92	27	28	59	30	Total

Netdown Volume	0	1529	118	315835	1119059	0	62888	96160	0	68912	0	32	611	4027	56335	214625	149052	160768	769071	2804042	11686	162453	320786	19416	45207	10137	59480	0	2617	20141	6444985
>250	0	0	0	240629	1023112	0	37619	64323	0	26093	0	0	0	0	0	0	148787	102783	767353	2551136	0	156109	271878	9630	1963	730	0	0	0	0	5399144
241-250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	19835	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1253	23034	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44123
231-240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	265	5081	465	4420	0	0	2100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12332
221-230	0	0	0	59790	71916	0	25263	1836	0	17429	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	39602	0	86498	0	0	906	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300272
II 7	0	0	0	0	3158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64643	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67801
31-140 141-150 151-160 161-170 171-180 181-190 191-200 201-210 2	0	0	0	14692	669	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5211	0	39430	0	0	44208	10128	36410	521	0	0	341	8236	161212
191-200	0	0	0		15282	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1439	0	0	0	0	0	16721
181-190	0	0	0	633	572	0	0	0	0	5555	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6760
171-180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	•	°	3083	0	17820	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20903
161-170	0	0	0	91	4320	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		3460	0	8284	0	0	0	0	0	3881	2255	0	0	0	22290
151-160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		o	0	0	3652	0	6858	0	0	0	0	0	٥	0	0	0	0	10510
141-150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	°	0	0	0	895	0	1921	0	0	0	2124	0	0	0	0	0	0	4940
131-140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	7562	7530		0	0	0	0	3197	345	32	4025	0	0	0	463	1716	24873
121-130	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0		409	6923	0		0	0	0	0	1349	0		0	33776	0	0	0	42458
111-120 121-130	0	755			0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	549		2820	2817	0	0	0	0	0	145	٥	0	0	4874	11498	0	693	8654	32811
101-110	0	0	0	0	0	0	۰	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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0 81-90	0	347	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16436	8 3876	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	488	0	9 21148
61-70 71-80 81-90 91-100 101-110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	686 0	0 3958	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 4949
51-60 61	0	0	0	0			0	0			0	-	0	0	0	- 586	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38 8
41-50 5	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5478	0	0	0	0	0	7057	1802	0	0	0	0	179	0	0	0	14516
31-40	0	278	66	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	62	4023	651	12	0	0	0	0	4629	1183	0	0	0	0	-	0	632	2	11609
21-30	0	43	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	က	181	116	0	0	٥	0	0	11	0	8	0	130	0	0	-	0	8 28
0-10 11-20	0	104	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 5	0	0 2	0	0	0	0 128
Analysis 0- Unit	1	2	m	4	5	9	~	<u></u>	6	6	=	12	13	4	15	16	17	8	19	20	24	22	23	24	25	56	27	78	58	8	Total

	Netdown	12435	69573	1027	155939	542832	14134	2512	17464	6929	455	2439	6649	261	1396	286208	59634	108309	215001	1403175	1727184	0	9577	368165	59989	55812	21873	26790	809	13339	8024	5226576
	>250	0	0	0	146755	512340		0	17464	0	325	0	0	0	0	0	0	99357	157762	1316925	1542159	0	9333	288299	10718	114	16665	0	0	7042	1771	4127027
	241-250	0	0	0	139	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	10792	7671	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18603
	231-240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		175	0	1611	18961	0	0	9252	0	704	4680	0	144	0	0	35819
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e	211-220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0		4608	0	0	0	0	0	0	5257	0	0	0	0	0	3865
ıdpas	201-210	0	0	0	0	5783	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7904	0	6053		0	1504	0	12876		0			4899	39019
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vestii	181-190	0	0	٥	0	16997	0		0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	404	19417	2777		0	8920	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48514
er har	161-170 171-180 181-190 191-200 201-210 211-220	0	0	0	4966		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	٥	0	0	12	2967	0	0	1668	0	0	0		0	0	0	7512
volume on the timber harvesting landbase	161-170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0		0	0	1317	1506	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4834	0	7657
n the	151-160	0	0	0	4079	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9027	0	26804	0	0	5073	0	66	0	0	0		0	45081
me o	141-150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0		23352	5445	5570	0	0	0	0	11330	0		0	0	0	45696
– volu	131-140	0	20350		0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0	25014	11845	0			0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	194	58403
ne V	121-130	0	0	0	0			0	0			0	0	0		15772	26062		0		0	0	0	•		0	0	2079	0	0	0	43914
nt zone	111-120	0	æ	673	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64180	7349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11980	4311	0	2104	0	101		90704
A Y		0	0	0	•		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100412	2098	0	0		0	0	0	0	32654	5984	0	43058	0	1084	0	185290
Mana	81-90 91-100 101-110	0	10986	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	505	0	43480	3853	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14901	0	1600	0	0	0	75026
24:	81-90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	12955	8046	0	0	0	0	0	244	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21247
ble.	71-80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22239	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5044	168	0	0	27515
Ta	61-70	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2885	0	0	0	2885
- 18	51-60	0	0	0	0	0	0	799	0	0	0	2439	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		3237
II.	6	386	0	0	0	0	14134	0	0	0	0	0	9648	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21149
- 11		12069	37726	44	0	0	0	1714	0	69/9	0	0	0	25	1329	1789	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	17	0	237	0	60751
- 16	21-30			281	0	0	0	0	0	0	131	0	1	-	29	340	310	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	529	217	18	4	0	4		2238
- 11	11-20	0	35	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	511	0	0	0		658
	0-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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Netropia	Volume	236	7754	207	135638	106071	0	4380	13040	51698	24614	5678	10919	6848	1715	26831	13098	76108	186892	138106	604852	33	47587	73714	17353	41634	2921	21759	1216	19779	12180	1652859
>250		0	0	0	86110	91405	0	3311	13040	51093	23920	0	0	0	0	0	0	73312	163623	131934	269667	0	40767	53380	15013	16045	£	0	0	722	116	1333502
241-250		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0		0		0		0	0	4008	1717	614	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6338
231-240	2	0	0	0	2987	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1025	0	0	0	0	2295	0	1205	14456	0	0	2671	0	0	0	0	0	467	0	25105
221-230		0	0	0	46541	11286	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5696	0	0	0	459	0	2645	8412	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4329	1775	78788
11-220		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0		0	0	0	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	123
201-210 211-220		0	0	0		2499	0	0	0	0	0	0	88		0	0	0	0	16033	510	6093	0	0	17195	0	19733	2834	0	0	197	5376	70558
191-200		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	4	0	0	0	0	2834	0	0		0	0	2943
181-190		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	505	0	0	ဗ	0	0	0	0	0	909
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		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	1490	0	0	0	609	0	2157
151-160		0	0	0	0	882	0	0	0	0	989	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	1822	0	5088	0	0	0	0	1296	0	0		0	0	9266
141-150		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	431	0	431
ιŒ		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2096	0	2746	2042	0	0	0	0	0	689	468	2104	0	0	2094	220	266	1478	14933
. 110	201.3	0	1654	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	722	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5174	0	0	2755	10305
111-120 121-13		0	4008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3321	340	0	5382	4223	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5757	0	113	0	23145
70 71-80 81-80 191-100 101-110		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	٥	0	1719	2082	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	6819	0		1	10673
1414111	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	1807	920	948	0	6186	3000		0	0	0	0	2582	0	0	0	0	122	266	3189	-	77777
0.19	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	447	0	47 3222	5 691	0	0	-	0	0	0	_	0	0	-	39 697	0	213	+	82 5270
1 31UI		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2127 0	0	0	0 1547	0 165	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 131	0	0 1039	0	5150 0	┰	7651 2882
51.80		0	0	0	0	0	0	579	0	0		1392	0	호	0	191	0	-	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	-	325 5	₩	7 1.79
41.50	~	0	267	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1374	0	<u> </u>	1522	0	0	0	0	0	0	1776	0	0	0	0	0	0	2525	0	7465
24.40	2	236	1760	43	0	0	0	488	0	322	-	\vdash	1643	84	1714	5 4185	2 15	0	0	0	0	33	1216	0	0	16	0	25	0	475	2	8 14734
41.20 24.30		0 0	65 9	148	0	0	0	0	0	0 2	99 0	0	92	0 135	0	6 125	142	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0 183	0 87	27 17	0	0	8	0	71 1048
\$	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 7
Painter	Unit	-	2	m	4	5	g	7	80	6	9	Ξ	12	13	4	15	9	11	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	52	56	27	28	53	8	Total

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Table 26: Ma

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Metodow	Volume	0	1529	118	315835	1119059	0	62888	66160	0	68912	0	32	611	4027	56335	214625	149052	160768	769071	2804042	11686	162453	320786	19416	45207	10137	59480	0	2617	20141	6444985
0364	3	0	0	0	240629	1023112	0	37619	64323	0	26093	0	0	0	0	0	0	148787	102783	767353	2551136	0	156109	271878	9630	1963	730	0	0	0	0	5399144
241-250	207	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19835	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1253	23034	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44123
234.2401		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	265	5081	465	4420	0	0	2100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12332
224.230		0	0	0	29790	71916	0	25263	1836	0	17429	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	36602	0	86498	0	0	905	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300272
1 220	1-220	0	0	0	H	3158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64643	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67801
- Volume on the united has too less too	2 01 2-10	0	0	0	14692	669	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	5211	0	39430	0	0	44208	10128	36410	521	0	0	34	9573	161212
5 mm 3	2 -200	0	0	0		15282	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1439	0	0	0	0	0	16721
1 400 4	261-10	0	0	0		. 225	0	0	0	0	2555	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	09/9
490 4	201-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	3083	0	17820	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20903
- VOIUINE OIL UNE UNIDEL HAI VESUINE TAINUDASE	-170	0	0	0	91	4320	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	3460	0	8284 1	0	0	0	0	0	3881	2255	0	0	0	22290
1 2111	0 - 1001-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	3652	0	8589		0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	10510 2
110 011	2001-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	995		1921	0	0	0	2124	0			0	0	0	4940 1
inio A	140	0	0	0	0	0				0	0			0	0	7562	7530	0	0	0	0		3197	345	35 2	4025	0	0	0	463	1716	24873 4
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Table 40. Managemen	3	0 0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0		0		0	21803 C	189056	0			0	0			465	1365	0	11769 0	0		8	224655 (
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2010	8	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	989	3958	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4949
1 2	٥/-٢٥	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	°	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.7		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	266	٥	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	366
77		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5478	0	0	0	0	0	7057	3 1802	0	0	0	•	179	٥	0	0	9 14516
07 70 100		0 0	3 278	9 8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	3 4023	181 651	116 77	0	0	0	0	0 4629	7 1183	0	30 0	0	130 0	1	0	1 632	0	564 11609
00 100 17		0 0	104	7 43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 18	5 11	0	0	0	0	0	0 17	0	3	2	0 13	2	0	0	0	128 56
- II–	= 2 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 1
	Analysis Unit	-	2	e e	4	2	9	_	80	თ	5	Ε	12	13	4-	15	9	17	18	19	8	21	22	23	24	52	26	22	28	53	æ	Total

Table 27: All management zones – volume on the timber harvesting landbase

Netdown	Volume	20771	197494	10969	1900032	4889195	16566	111289	357040	206857	164571	23865	64396	21095	37169	921455	577613	773271	1414007	5848151	19677963	42867	373690	2283367	151676	272142	83908	546666	11084	54728	101749	41135647
>250		0	0	0	1565097	4599433	0	75153	341609	179256	100874	265	382	2755	0	0	0	753197	1027524	5624579	18214695 1	0	265394	1809977	65198	25825	27735	0	0	8567	13396	34701237
241-250		0	0		6672	0			0	0	19835	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18726	51536	170672 1	0	0	5386	0	0	0	0		0	0	272827 3
231-24012		0	0	0	19669	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1051	0	0	0	0	2735	15531	39114	147377	0	0	76848	0	3568	5073		1696	2003	0	314666
221-230		0	0	0	252000	191844	0	25263	1836	0	17429	0	5458	3638	0	0	0	14714	106292	44115	385049	0		70483	4408	0	0		0	5251	2735	1130514
1-220		0	0	0	0	9985	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	1020	12134	5556	148171	0	0	0	0	6872		0	0	0	0	183739
161-170 171-180 181-180 191-200 201-210 21		0	0	0	14692	9524	0	0	13595	0	0	0	88	0	0	0	0	0	74836	822	370500	0	0	253394	14480	142273	17055		0	538	37336	949134
8 14 II		0	0	0	24663	38221	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	248	11680	32837	21591	0	-	32335	_	10084	0	0	0	0	6316	177975 9
81-190 1	~	0	0		8053	34142	0	0	0	0	19988	0	0	0	0	0	•	684	⊢	35270	26095	0	673	8920	0	743	0	0	0	0	0	135206 1
		0	0	0	4966	0	0	0	0	3281	0	0	4319	0	0	0	0	0	5904	2793	33639	0	0	1668		0	0	0	0	0	0	69595
61-170 1		0	0	0	9	2087	0	0	0	0	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39778	1317	60222	0	0	9045	0	9029	4453	20957	0	5471	0	152265
		0	0	0	4131	096	0	0	0	0	969	0	271	0	0	0	0	673	73307	1690	91243	0	0	5101	6273	9875	3446	0	0	0	0	197607
1111C OII LIIC		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27656	8522	8707	0	0	0	2124	17959	0	0	0	1272	0	66241
- volume on the		0	24001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2233	0	124152	81275	0	0	0	0	0	3886	6481		6226	0	12270	6602	2419	5843	283437
		0	8972	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1077	0	0	0	72910 1	65535	0	0	0	0	0	0	2914	0	0	0	157179	0	0	7891	316567 2
111-120 121-130		0	61715	1152	0	0		1294	0	0	0	0	8629	8136	0	┢	29897	0		0	0	0	10273	0	17304	12410	4874	38593 1	0	4847	9709	320284
		0	10467	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	159838 1	4344	0		0	0	0	0	0	-	6149	0	112683	0	1084		327272
1 able 2/. All managen		0	13827	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3681	3274	1153	0		316308	0	0	0	0	0	2825	315	1393	18153	0	166191	2051	6099	_	771822 3
1. A. I.		0	744	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	o	869	0	_	53952	0	0	0	0	0	244	0	2248	0	0	8495	0	701	0	170381
71-80		0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	5417	0	0	0	0	0	33795	21356	0	0	0	0	0	1626	0	0	260	0	25167	237	0	119	87988
	_	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 0	6233	0	0		183	0	0	0	0	0	o ~	0	0	0	0	2885		10504	374	38 20285
41.50 51.60		0 998	2401 0	0	0	0	16563 0	0 1378	0	0	0	7321 6752	29925 84	1185 134	3702 0	23166 14919	0 2511	0	0	0	0	15234 0	28027 323	0	0	0	0	1425 0	_	3055 667	0	132368 26768
34.40 44		20352 3	(0	540	0	0	0	2995	0	17857	2436	4373 73	5933 29	-	33297 37	51665 23	044	0	0	0		27431 15	59626 28	-	25	916	143	751 14	0	2144 30	253	302771 132
21.30				9042	0	0	ю	2549	0	1024	3229 2	69	473	586	171	4380 5	1687	0	0	0	0	203	790	498	1469	44	497	6	0	535	442	36061 30
11.20	2	0	176	148	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	245	124	0	0	0	0	0	ო	0	4	131	632	5	0	6	26	1664
oje 0.40	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	٥	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	al O
Mend	Chit	_	2	က	4	2	9	7	80	ი	5	Ŧ	12	13	4	15	16	17	18	19	8	2	22	23	24	52	78	27	78	29	8 8	Total

14 15 GROWTH AND YIELD

SITE INDEX ASSIGNMENTS

The Site Index Curves for interior and coastal species have been used for timber supply analysis in the TFL 1. The following table shows the references.

Table 28: Site Index Curves Reference

Species	FIZ	Site Index Curves Reference
Lodgepole pine	J	Goudie (1984)
Ponderosa pine	J	Hann and Scrivani (1987)
White spruce	J	Goudie (1984)
Balsam	A, J	Kurucz (1982)
Western hemlock	A, J	Wiley (1978)
Western red cedar	A, J	Kurucz (1982)
Cottonwood	J	Alberta For. Ser. (1985)

A – Coastal: J – Interior

Source: Site Index Curves and Tables for British Columbia - Interior and Coastal Species. October 1991.

The site index for stand age over 30 years old and below 30 years old have been assigned for each polygon in the TFL 1 inventory database, respectively. Four types of productive site classes have been assigned, which are:

Productive site class 1: BH50 SI > 35
Productive site class 2: 25 < BH50 SI <= 35
Productive site class 3: 15 < BH50 SI <= 25

• Productive site class 4: 3 < BH50 SI <= 15

Site Index for Stand Age Equal or Over 30 Years Old

VDYP Batch version 6.4 has been used to generate BHA 50 site index for each polygon of 30 years or older.

Site Index for Stand Age Below 30 Years Old

The site index for stand age less than 30 years old is randomly assigned by using the approximated area distribution of the VDYP site index in stands between 30 and 140 years old for each species. The results of this process are shown in Table 29.

Table 29: Site index stands younger than 30 years for the operable landbase

Inventory Type Groups (< 30 years old)	Site Index	Area (ha) of polygons < 30	Area Distribution (%) of stand age >= 30 < 140	Area Distribution (%) of stand < 30 allocated	Area Weighted Average Site Index of stand age < 30
1 – 8					
9 – 11					
	>25 & <=30	14.78	7.09	6.13	29.00
	>20 & <=25	10.72	5.09	4.44	20.50
	>15 & <=20	215.63	87.82	89.43	18.05
12 – 17					
	>30 & <=35	105.96	0.43	0.42	31.40
	>25 & <=30	588.13	2.37	2.33	27.23
	>20 & <=25	4095.82	16.49	16.20	22.24
	>15 & <=20	9167.46	36.73	36.26	18.04
	>10 & <=15	10252.54	39.67	40.55	13.69
	>5 & <=10	1072.23	4.32	4.24	9.58
18 – 20					
	>30 & <=35	186.56	2.43	2.30	30.40
	>25 & <=30	1141.13	14.87	14.04	27.22
	>20 & <=25	5144.96	61.10	63.29	22.31
	>15 & <=20	775.42	10.11	9.54	18.11
	>10 & <=15	880.59	11.48	10.83	14.08
21 – 26					
	>35 &<=40	22.47	1.28	1.23	35.40
	>25 & <=30	673.64	34.88	36.88	27.15
	>20 & <=25	448.17	25.25	24.53	22.52
	>15 & <=20	291.14	16.48	15.94	17.85
	>10 & <=15	290.15	16.40	15.88	13.65
	>5 & <=10	101.14	5.72	5.54	9.23
27 – 32					
	>20 & <=25	643.28	16.61	15.26	22.52
	>15 & <=20	3357.43	77.87	79.66	18.01
	>10 & <=15	213.76	5.52	5.07	13.61
33 – 34		***************************************			
35 – 36					
	>40	18.74	1.16	1.15	40.42
	>35 & <=40	114.25	7.04	7.02	36.11
	>30 & <=35	388.05	23.89	23.86	31.42
	>25 & <=30	345.20	21.27	21.22	27.15
	>20 & <=25	306.66	18.91	18.85	22.68
	>15 & <=20	448.30	27.37	27.56	17.86
	>10 & <=15	4.87	0.31	0.30	12.50
	>5 & <=10	0.64	0.05	0.04	9.00

Site Index for Each Analysis Unit

Table 30 shows the area-weighted averages for site index in each analysis unit.

Table 30: Site index for each analysis unit

Analysis Unit	Unadjusted SI	Adjusted SI using paired plots	Adjusted SI using interim equations
1	27.7		
2	20.0		
3	13.4		
4	17.0	27.6	
5	12.3	24.0	
6	28.7		
7	19.9		21.4
8	12.0		21.7
9	28.0		
10	18.1		
11	37.6		
12	29.6		
13	19.6		
14	28.2		
15	19.0		
16	12.9		
17	16.3	27.1	
18	16.1		20.5
19	12.0	23.6	
20	12.0		18.2
21	27.8		
22	21.5		21.6
23	11.5		15.0
24	28.5		
25	20.1		20.8
26	12.3		14.6
27	18.6		
28	13.2		13.3
29	30.4		
30	19.0		19.9

In Table 30, the column entitled "Adjusted SI using paired plots" contains adjusted site index volumes for hemlock leading stands 140 years or older in the CWH biogeoclimatic zone. These values were calculated from the adjustment equation presented by the MoF in "Site Index Adjustment for Old-Growth Coastal Western Hemlock Stands in the Kalum Forest District.", by G. Nigh and B. Love, March 3, 1998. The adjustment equation is:

 $SI = 13.9 - 0.192 SI_o$

where $\Re SI = \text{site index adjustment (m)}$ $SI_o = \text{site index of existing old growth stand}$ calculated from height and age.

In the timber supply analysis base run (option 4) for TFL 1 and in other runs, these adjusted site index values for old growth analysis units 4, 5, 17 and 19 will be used for regenerated stand yields, after the existing old growth has been logged.

In Table 30, the column entitled "Adjusted SI using interim equations" contains site index adjustments derived from interim adjustment equations presented by the MoF in "Interim Old Growth Site Index Adjustment Equations and Application Guidelines."

Analysis units 4, 5, 17 and 19 contain old growth stands in the CWH biogeoclimatic zone. Analysis units 6, 7, 18, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26 and 28 contain stands of all ages. For these latter analysis units only, the site index adjustment has been calculated for existing stands 140 years or older.

At the time of data package preparation we have not decided whether adjusted site index values for analysis units 6, 7, 18, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26 and 28 will be included in the timber supply analysis.

UTILIZATION LEVEL

Table 31 presents the Utilization levels that are used to develop the merchantable yield table.

Table 31: Utilization levels

Species	Minimum DBH (cm)	Maximum Stump Height (cm)	Minimum Top dib (cm)
CottonWood	22.5	30	10
All commercial species	17.5	30	10

DECAY, WASTE AND BREAKAGE FOR UNMANAGED STANDS

The VDYP generated yield tables in Appendix I are net decay, waste and breakage. Special cruise #301 was used to deduct waste and breakage when VDYP was run, except for cottonwood where special cruise 169 was used.

OPERATIONAL ADJUSTMENT FACTORS

Operational adjustment factors (OAF) were used in WinTIPSY to reduce potential yields to operational yields. These factors are shown in Table 34.

YIELD TABLE DEVELOPMENT

Yield tables were prepared for each analysis unit. VDYP software calculated the existing stand yield tables and WinTIPSY software calculated the regenerated stand yield tables. All yield tables are presented in Appendix I.

A regeneration delay was added to the WinTIPSY yield tables for regenerated stands. The regeneration delay is the number of years from disturbance (e.g. harvesting or fire) until a stand is planted or until the first successful seed year. VDYP tables describe existing stands and no regeneration delay is required.

YIELD PREDICTION

We have used the MoF audit plots for TFL 1 to derive a localization factor for VDYP volumes obtained from the inventory polygon attributes. The MoF provided the compiled ground volumes for each polygon sampled in the audit. We added the VDYP volume estimated from the inventory database attributes for each of these polygons. Then we calculated the ratio of ground compiled volume to inventory database volume. For stands 60 years or older this ratio was 0.81. That is, the compiled ground volumes averaged 81% of the inventory database existing mature volumes. For existing stands, this localization factor was applied to existing volume estimates made from the inventory database. These adjustments are included in the volumes shown in Tables 22 to 27.

For the yield analysis, existing volumes will be obtained from VDYP generated yield curves, except for stands 140 years or older. In these ages the localized inventory database volume will be used. This will ensure that correct volumes for existing old growth timber are used in the yield analysis.

For regenerated curves, standard TIPSY yield tables will be used to predict future yields.

Base Yield Tables

Crown Closure Assignments

Crown closure is the percentage of ground area covered by the vertical projection of tree crowns. Crown closure values are only used to produce VDYP yield tables (VDYP Interactive Application User Guide, version 6.3, May 1995.), not WinTIPSY yield tables.

The crown closure values used in the VDYP tables are area-weighted averages over all age classes.

Table 32: Crown closure for each analysis unit

Analysis Unit	
1	53
2	58
3	54
4	68
5	68
6	51
7	46
8	60
9	52
10	62
11	83
12	55
13	65
14	50
15	55
16	59
17	68
18	69
19	70
20	69
21	49
22	44
23	61
24	46
25	53
26	57
27	50
28	71
29	53
30	54

Species Composition

Species composition for each analysis unit is area-weighted. The three species with the largest percent composition are prorated to sum to 100%. Table 33 shows the result.

Table 33: Species composition

Analysis Unit	Species 1	Species 1 Percent	Species 2	Species 2 Percent	Species 3	Species 3 Percent
1	Hw	65	В	23	S	12
2	Hw	64	В	27	S	9
3	Hw	68	В	21	S	11
4	Hw	61	В	27	S	12
5	Hw	70	В	26	S	4
6	В	63	Hw	34	S	3
7	В	59	Hw	30	S	11
8	В	65	Hw	31	S	4
9	S	67	Hw	19	Ac	14
10	S	68	Hw	22	В	10
11	Ac	84	S	11	Hw	5
12	Ac	89	S	7	Hw	4
13	Ac	84	S	13	Hw	3
14	Hw	72	В	18	Cw	10
15	Hw	71	В	22	S	7
16	Hw	74	В	19	S	7
17	Hw	63	В	33	S	4
18	Hw	74	В	20	Cw	6
19	Hw	66	В	31	Cw	3
20	Hw	78	В	20	S	2
21	В	64	Hw	35	S	1
22	В	63	Hw	35	S	2
23	В	68	Hw	29	S	3
24	S	62	Hw	21	Ac	17
25	S	69	Hw	22	Ac	9
26	S	73	Hw	20	Ac	7
27	Pl	74	Hw	21	S	5
28	Pl	82	Hw	17	At	1
29	Ac	77	S	15	Hw	8
30	Ac	74	S	16	Hw	10

Aggregated Yield Tables

No yield tables/analysis units are aggregated for this timber supply analysis. Instead, an aggregated or area weighted site index is calculated and assigned to each analysis unit.

EXISTING STAND VOLUMES

Timber volumes for existing stands were derived by applying VDYP batch to the forest cover attributes of every polygon. A localization factor for stands 60 years and older was derived

from the MoF audit plots for TFL 1. The resulting volumes are shown in tables 22 to 27.

YIELD TABLES FOR MANAGED STAND

Silviculture Management Regimes

Table 34 presents the silviculture management regimes that are used to develop the base yield tables by running WinTIPSY.

Table 34: Silviculture management regimes

Leading Species	Inventory Type Group	Productive Site Class	SI FIZ A	AU	SI FIZ J	AU	Туре	%	Initial	% OAF1	% OAF2	F [
Hemlock & Cedar	9 – 17	2	27.7	1	28.2	14	Planted Natural	50 50	1400 4000	15	5	
Hemlock & Cedar	9 – 17	3	20.0 17.0	2 4	19.0 20.2	15, 17, 18,,	Planted Natural	25 75	1400 4000	15	5	
Hemlock & Cedar	9 – 17	4	13.4 12.3	3 5	12.9 17.9	16, 19, 20	Planted Natural	0 100	1400 4000	15	5	
Balsam	18 – 20	2	28.7	6	27.8	21	Planted Natural	50 50	1400 4000	15	5	
Balsam	18 – 20	3	19.9	7	21.5	22	Planted Natural	25 75	1400 4000	15	5	
Balsam	18 – 20	4	12.0	8	11.5	23	Planted Natural	0 100	1400 4000	15	5	
Spruce	21 – 26	1			28.5	24	Planted	100	1400	15	5	
Spruce	21 – 26	2	28.0	9	28.5	24	Planted	100	1400	15	5	
Spruce	21 – 26	3	18.1	10	20.1	25	Planted	100	1400	15	5	
Spruce	21 – 26	4	18.1	10	12.3	26	Planted	100	1400	15	5	
Lodgepole Pine	28 – 31	3			18.6	27	Planted Natural	50 50	1400 4000	15	5	
Lodgepole Pine	28 – 31	4			13.2	28	Planted Natural	50 50	1400 4000	15	5	

Regeneration Matrix

Table 34a shows the stand type an existing old growth area will regenerate to after logging. The rows show the existing analysis unit. The columns show what stand types each existing analysis unit will regenerate to.

Existing Managed Immature

Existing managed immature was defined to be all those areas 20 years or younger. Table 35 summarizes these areas.

Table 35: Managed Immature Areas

Analysis Unit	Area	as
	1 - 10	11 - 20
1	3	1
2	349	371
3	221	239
<u>6</u> 7	75	0
7	141	74
8	60 ·	2
9	6	8
10	0	11
12	123	12
13	86	7
14	109	325
15	2578	2552
16	1844	1812
21	353	279
22	2217	809
23	219	149
24	11	161
25	8	160
26	35	94
27	809	908
28	7	45
29	204	54
30	74	58
Total	9531	8131

BACKLOG AND CURRENT NON-STOCKED AREA (NSR)

Backlog NSR is any area that was denuded prior to 1987 and is not fully stocked. All other NSR is current NSR. Table 36 presents the areas 2189 hectares of the current NSR as shown in the Table 2. These areas are distributed to each analysis unit according to recent harvest patterns by forest type.

Table 36: NSR distribution

Analysis Unit	NSR
1	2
2	36
3	19
4	49
5	174
2 3 4 5 6	4
7	11
8	17
9	1
10	1
11	1
12	6
13	4
14	15
15	259
16	213 21
17	21
18	46
19	200
20 21 22	782
21	24
22	110
23	132
24	2
25	3
26	1
27	35
28	2
29	8
30	10
Total	2189

I. PROTECTION

UNSALVAGED LOSSES

Unsalvaged losses reflect trees destroyed or damaged by natural causes and are additional to those accounted for in the VDYP decay, waste and breakage and the WinTIPSY operational adjustment factors. Table 37 shows the estimates deducted from the TREEFARM harvest flow results to determine the net volume that will be harvested over time. These are the same unsalvaged losses that were used in management plan 8. There have been no fires in TFL 1 and nearly all losses from blowdown are salvaged. There have been no major losses from insect attacks.

Table 37: Unsalvaged losses

Cause of loss	Total losses (m³/year)	Net losses (m³/year)
Total	4500	4500

I. INTEGRATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

FOREST COVER REQUIREMENT

Forest cover requirements in this timber supply analysis will be directed at meeting green-up and biodiversity requirements.

The forest cover constraints to be used in the timber supply analysis are shown in Tables 38a, and 38b.

Table 38a: Forest Cover requirements for the general, enhanced and visual management zones

Management Zone	Green-up Height (m)	Green-up Maximum Allowable Disturbance (% area)	Application	Modified %
General	3	35	Productive Forest	17
Enhanced	3	35	Productive Forest	25
Visual				
VQO = R	5	5	Productive Forest	3
VQO = PR	5	15	Productive Forest	9
Wildlife	5	25	Productive Forest	7
Riparian	5	25	Productive Forest	10

In the timber supply analysis, landscape biodiversity constraints will be applied explicitly by landscape unit, natural disturbance type, biodiversity emphasis and biogeoclimatic sub zone. Table 38 b summarizes the biodiversity constraints that will be used.

Table 38b: Forest Cover requirements for Landscape level biodiversity

Biogeoclimatic Zone	Minimum Retention Area (%)			a (%)	Minimum Age	Application
	NDT	L	1	Н	•	
CWH	1	13	13	19	250	Productive Forest
	2	9	9	13	250	Productive Forest
MH	1	19	19	28	250	Productive Forest
ESSF	1	19	19	28	250	Productive Forest
	2	9	9	13	250	Productive Forest
ICH	1	13	13	19	250	Productive Forest
	2	9	9	13	250	Productive Forest

Emphasis Zones

Biodiversity emphasis ratings are included in TFL 1 data base. Table 38(c) shows the area distribution of high, low and intermediate emphasis zones. The MoF recommends assumption of a 45%, 45%, 10% split between low, intermediate and high zones. The distribution in Table 38(c) is 30%, 63%, 7%. The timber supply analysis will consider both distributions.

Table 38c: Distribution of Biodiversity Emphasis

Biogeoclimatic Zone	NDT	BEA	Hectares	% Area		
CWH	1	Η	588	0.83		
	1	· I	100	0.14		
	1	L	18	0.02		
	2	Н	8,476	0.05		
	2	1	107,617	0.64		
	2	L	52,051	0.31		
ESSF	1	l	62	0.95		
	1	L	3	0.05		
	2		9	0.04		
	2	L	217	0.96		
ICH	2	Н	8,276	0.23		
	2	1	27,279	0.76		
	2	L	167	0.00		
MH	1	Н	146	0.00		
	1		34,566	0.54		
	1	L	29,286	0.46		

WILDLIFE TREE PATCHES

Table 20(a) in the biodiversity guidebook is the correct one to apply because landscape units have been designated. Table 39 is calculated by interpolating the data from the Table 20(a) in the biodiversity guidebook that is based on the two entry points: % of the area available for harvesting that has already been harvested without wildlife tree retention, and % available for harvest. This has been done for each landscape planning unit (LPU) and the results are shown in Table 39. The percentages in Table 39 have already been reduced to include the contribution of riparian reserves and management zones. They may be further reduced by contributions to wildlife tree patches from inoperable, low site, environmentally sensitive and other areas which have been removed from the timber harvesting landbase.

Table 39: Wildlife tree patches

LPU Name	LPU Code	Zone	Subzone	Percent
Beaver/Mayo	1	CWH	ws	4.28
	1	MH	mm	1.40
Clore	2	CWH	ws	3.95
	2	MH	mm	2.35
Headley/Hoodoo	3	CWH	ws	6.39
	3	ICH	mc	8.57
	3	MH	mm	2.69
Ishkheenickh	4	CWH	ws	6.64
	4	MH	mm	3.98
Kiteen	5	CWH	ws	7.54
	5	MH	mm	1.53
Kitnayakwa	6	CWH	ws	6.68
	6	MH	mm	3.94
Lava Lake	7	CWH	ws	3.68
	7	ICH	mc	9.29
	7	МН	mm	3.73
Lower Nass	8	CWH	ws	6.56
	8	MH	mm	2.07
Cedar/Meadow	9	CWH	ws	8.60
	9	MH	mm	1.53
Nogold	10	CWH	ws	9.27
South Kalum	11	CWH	ws	12.13
West Copper	12	CWH	ws	7.16
	12	MH	mm	2.83
Whitebottom/Dane	13	CWH	vm	8.76
	13	CWH	ws	4.13

TIMBER HARVESTING

Minimum Merchantability Standards

In the timber supply analysis a stand must satisfy both the minimum volume and age requirements before it can be harvested. Table 40 shows minimum harvest rules that will be used for each analysis unit.

Table 40: Minimum harvest volume and age

	Exi	Existing		Natural		Planted	
Analysis Unit	Min	Min Vol	Min	Min Vol	Min	Min	
	Age		Age		Age	Vol	
1	39	250	48	250	40	250	
2	56	250	67	250	58	250	
3	96	250	108	250	97	250	
4	66	250	48	250	40	250	
5	104	250	56	250	47	250	
6	34	250	46	250	38	250	
7	56	250	69	250	59	250	
8	104	250	136	250	123	250	
9	38	250	46	250	38	250	
10	56	250	69	250	60	250	
11	50	200	50	200	50	200	
12	95	200	95	200	95	200	
13	132	200	132	200	132	200	
14	64	250	47	250	39	250	
15	69	250	73	250	63	250	
16	114	250	122	250	110	250	
17	83	250	50	250	41	250	
18	84	250	89	250	78	250	
19	124	250	57	250	48	250	
20	124	250	135	250	122	250	
21	77	250	48	250	40	250	
22	78	250	63	250	54	250	
23	159	250	146	250	132	250	
24	62	250	52	250	41	250	
25	72	250	75	250	63	250	
26	119	250	128	250	114	250	
27	87	250	78	250	69	250	
28	137	250	140	250	128	250	
29	69	200	69	200	69	200	
30	103	200	103	200	103	200	

Operability

The operability mapping was not changed since it was approved for Management Plan #8.

Currently, about 77% of the harvest is logged by conventional methods and 23% by non conventional. In the operability mapping, non conventional areas were coded 'L'. We included a subset of these areas using the forest cover definitions given below in table 41.

Table 41: Forest Cover Definitions for Non-Conventional Logging

Leading Species	Age Class	Height Class	Stocking Class	Site Index
Hemlock	9	4	1	11 - 30
Balsam	9	4	1	11 - 30
Hemlock	8	3	1	11 - 30
Balsam	8	3	1	11 - 30
Hemlock	7	3	1	11 - 30
Balsam	7	3	1	11 - 30
Hemlock	7	4	1	11 - 30
Balsam	7	4	111	11 - 30

Initial Harvest Rate

The expected initial harvest rate will be 720000 cubic metres per year.

Harvest Rules

Section 4.1 describes the harvest rules used by TREEFARM in more detail.

Harvest Profile

The current harvest species profile from TFL 1 is hemlock 60%, balsam 30%, spruce 5% and cedar 5%.

Harvest Flow Objectives

The initial harvest level will be defined by attempting to maintain the current AAC for TFL 1 for as long as possible, declining by at most 10% in each of the following decades, and avoiding harvest shortfalls below the long term level. The long term level is defined as the harvest that will maintain total timber growing stock at an even level so that harvesting can continue at a constant level in perpetuity.

If the current AAC can be achieved initially then the first decade harvest will be raised as high as possible followed by declining harvests to the long term level as described above.

If the current AAC cannot be achieved initially then the initial harvest level will be as high as possible with reasonable declines in following decades, and avoiding harvest shortfalls below the long term level. If the harvest forecast must fall below the long term harvest level, the decline below the long term level will be kept as small as possible, while also attempting to increase the harvest back to the long term level as soon as possible.

REFERENCES

- B.C. Ministry of Forests, January 1998. Kalum South Timber Supply Area Data Package.
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- Nigh, G. and B. Love, March 3, 1998. Site Index Adjustment for Old-growth Coastal Western Hemlock Stands in the Kalum Forest District.