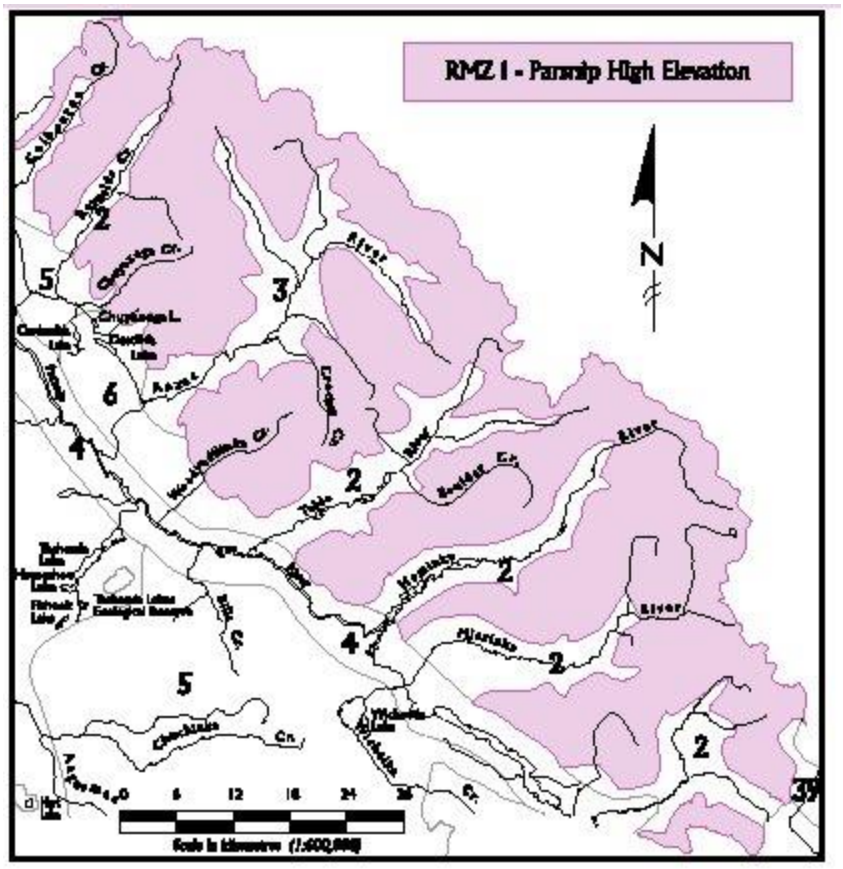
Prince George Land and Resource Management Plan

2.3.3 Resource Management Zones, Objectives and Strategies

RMZ # 1 - Parsnip High Elevation

RMZ Category: Special Resource Management - Natural Habitat

Management Intent: Conservation of resource values including wildlife habitat, water quality and backcountry recreation. Resource development will include measures to conserve these priority values. Caribou habitat mapping should be referred to for additional detail.



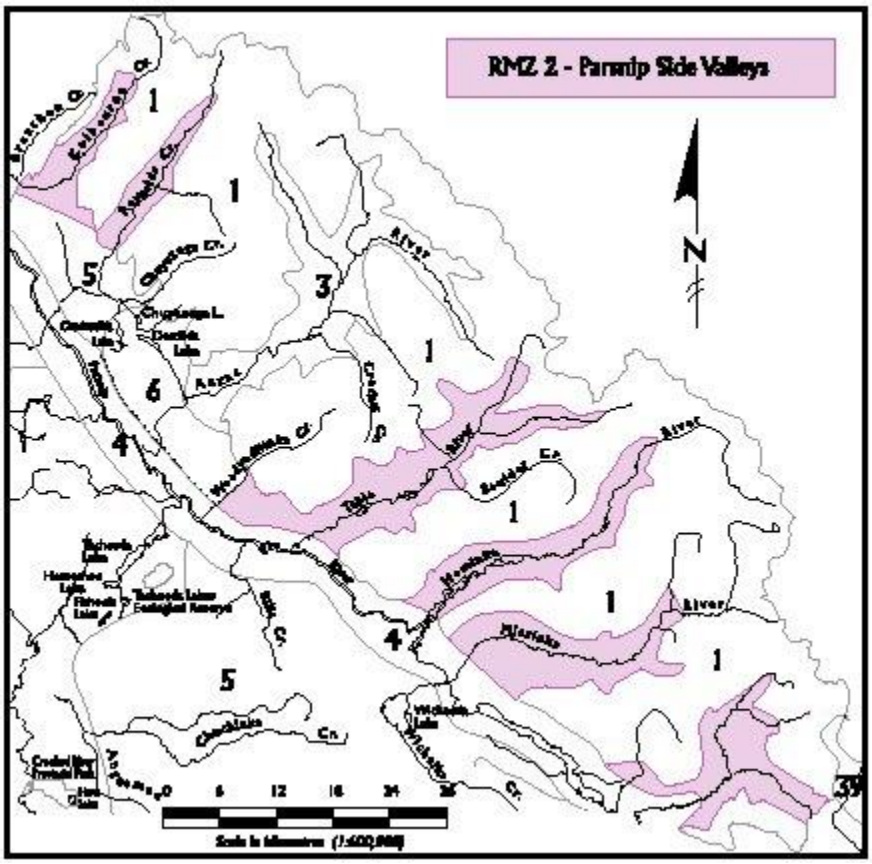
Description: Most of this RMZ is rugged mountainous terrain with alpine and sub-alpine ecosystems. The headwaters of the Parsnip River and many of its tributaries occur in the zone. The main criteria for delineating this RMZ was high suitability habitat for caribou and grizzly (both blue listed species). There is also important habitat for marten and wolverine. Water quality is important for downstream fish populations in RMZ's 2 and 3. There is suitable terrain for backcountry recreation. This RMZ has significant mineral values and the potential for identification of gas reserves is high.

Area: 227,000 hectares

RMZ # 2 - Parsnip Side Valleys

RMZ Category: General Resource Management

Management Intent: Integrated resource management of a wide array of resource values and permissible uses.



Description: This RMZ includes the lower valleys of Parsnip River tributaries including Colbourne Creek, Reynolds Creek, Table River, Hominka River, Missinka River and upper Parsnip River. The boundary between RMZ 1 and 2 is based on habitat mapping for caribou and grizzly bear. There is important habitat for one red-listed fish species (arctic grayling) and one blue listed fish species (bull trout). Caribou travel corridors occur in the Hominka and Table River valleys. Important habitat for moose, black and grizzly bear and furbearers, also occur in the valleys. The Hominka Valley contains a wetland complex with important value to waterfowl. There are good timber values in the valleys, some of which are the last remaining undeveloped watersheds in the planning area. There are considerable existing and potential front country or roaded recreation values. High gas and industrial mineral values are indicated in this RMZ, including important aggregate deposits used in forest development roads.

Area: 67,000 hectares

General Management Direction

The resource management objectives and strategies in Section 2.2, General Management Direction, apply to this Resource Management Zone.

Caribou

Objective:	Strategies:
Manage caribou habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to increase.	➔ Maintain the integrity of caribou movement corridors. ➔ In areas with caribou movement corridors, winter logging must be planned to minimize the amount of plowed roads.

Grizzly Bear

Objective:	Strategies:
Manage grizzly bear habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to be maintained.	➔ BC Environment or designate will identify areas of critical habitat for grizzly bear (e.g., riparian areas, seeps and springs). ➔ In areas of critical habitat for grizzly bear, undertake access management planning with the intent of deactivating non-essential roads and minimizing the amount and duration of new roaded access. ➔ In areas of critical habitat for grizzly bear, manage for a mosaic of habitat types and characteristics (vegetation types, age class and spatial distribution) and stand attributes that mimic habitat most suitable for grizzly bear. ➔ Avoid disturbance to known grizzly bear denning sites.

Marten

Objective:	Strategies:
Manage marten habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to increase.	➔ BC Environment or designate will identify areas of high suitability marten habitat. ➔ In areas of high suitability marten habitat, manage dead and down woody material and wildlife tree retention in the harvested areas to maintain habitat (denning,

habitat) for marten. Use a variety of cutblock sizes and shapes.

- Maintain a distance to shelter of less than 160 metres by combination of cutblock design and/or retention of wildlife trees, windrows, debris piles or non-merchantable trees.
- In areas of high suitability marten habitat, manage for a mosaic of habitat types and characteristics (vegetation types, age class and spatial distribution) and stand attributes that mimic habitat most suitable for marten.

Moose

Objective:

Manage moose habitat to provide opportunities for population levels to be maintained.

Strategies:

- BC Environment or designate to identify critical winter and calving range.
- Maintain the suitability of known areas of critical habitat for moose.
- Avoid construction of permanent roads in riparian habitats, except where alternate road location results in higher environmental risks/impact (e.g., unstable soils, critical habitat areas) or where terrain precludes other road location.
- Minimize the length and duration of non-permanent roads in riparian habitat.
- Use existing stream crossings, wherever practical.
- Minimize the negative impacts of brush control on forage in riparian habitat and areas of critical winter range.
- Mimic natural patterns of connectivity to provide for movement across disturbed landscapes.

Waterfowl

Objective:	Strategies:
Maintain the high quality waterfowl lakes and wetland complexes (e.g., Hominka Marsh).	➔ Maintain a 50 metre riparian reserve zone on the Hominka Marsh waterfowl sanctuary. ➔ Deactivate all non-permanent roads within 30 metre of wetland, as soon as practical.

Timber

Objective:	Strategies:
Encourage timber harvesting and intensive silviculture.	➔ Utilize improved seedlings where appropriate, while maintaining genetic diversity. ➔ Encourage growth and yield research in stands to determine appropriate site index (site productivity and growth potential) on managed stands. ➔ Encourage efficient, effective and ecologically sound, site specific vegetation management. ➔ Provide opportunities to increase timber utilization. ➔ Utilize cost effective intensive silvicultural treatments, including spacing, commercial thinning, fertilization and pruning, on a site specific basis.

Sub-Surface Resources

Objective:	Strategies:
Maintain the availability of and access to land for exploration and development of mineral, gravel and energy resources.	➔ Ensure mineral and/or petroleum exploration activities are undertaken with sensitivity to other resource values.

Backcountry Recreation and Tourism

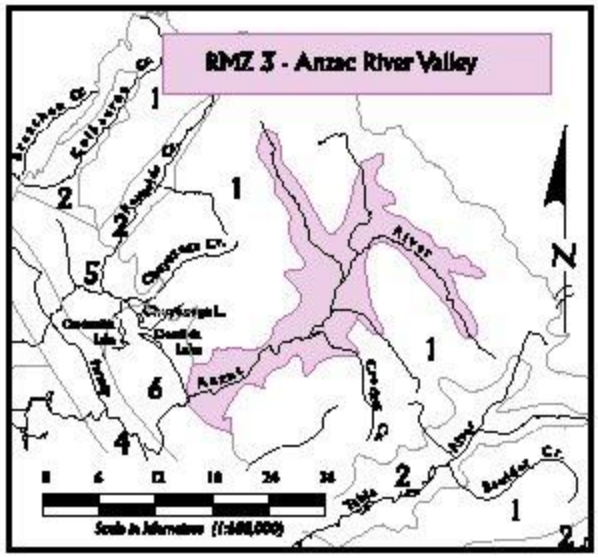
Objective:	Strategies:

Maintain the integrity of suitable areas for backcountry recreation and tourism.	Wherever industrial development is proposed in mountainous terrain, the tenure holders must consider block or other disturbance design for visual impact to recreation and tourism.

RMZ # 3 - Anzac River Valley

RMZ Category: Special Resource Management Zone - Natural Habitat

Management Intent: Conservation of resource values such as fish and wildlife habitat, water quality and tourism. Resource development will include measures to conserve these priority resource values.



Description: The Anzac River is a tributary of the Parsnip River but it differs from other tributaries with respect to the resource values that occur in the valley, current uses and its' relatively undeveloped current condition. The Anzac River has some of the best habitat for arctic grayling (red-listed) and bull trout (blue-listed) in the planning area. A number of caribou travel corridors traverse the valley. There is significant spring grizzly bear habitat in the valley bottoms. Guide/outfitters in the area are diversifying their operations in order to attract a wider array of tourists. The boundary between RMZ 1 and 3 is based on caribou and grizzly bear habitat mapping. High gas and industrial mineral values are indicated for this RMZ. Limited petroleum exploration for gas has recently taken place.

Area: 25, 000 hectares

General Management Direction

The resource management objectives and strategies in Section 2.2, General Management Direction, apply to this Resource Management Zone.

Caribou

Objective:

Manage caribou habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to increase.

Strategies:

- Maintain the integrity of caribou movement corridors.
- In areas with caribou movement corridors, winter logging must be planned to minimize the amount of plowed roads.

Grizzly Bear

Objective:

Manage grizzly bear habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to be maintained.

Strategies:

- BC Environment or designate will identify areas of critical habitat for grizzly bear (e.g., riparian areas, seeps and springs).
- In areas of critical habitat for grizzly bear, undertake access management planning with the intent of deactivating non-essential roads and minimizing the amount and duration of new roaded access.
- In areas of critical habitat for grizzly bear, manage for a mosaic of habitat types and characteristics (vegetation types, age class and spatial distribution) and stand attributes that mimic habitat most suitable for grizzly bear.
- Avoid disturbance to known grizzly bear denning sites.

Marten

Objective:

Manage marten habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to be maintained.

Strategies:

- BC Environment or designate will identify areas of high suitability marten habitat.
- In areas of high suitability marten habitat, manage dead and downed woody material and wildlife tree retention in harvested areas to maintain

habitat (denning, hunting) for marten.

- In areas of high suitability marten habitat manage for a mosaic of habitat types and characteristics (vegetation types, age class and spatial distribution) and stand attributes that mimic habitat suitable for marten.
- Maintain a distance to shelter of less than 160 metres by combination of cutblock design and/or retention of wildlife trees, windrows, debris piles or non-merchantable trees.

Moose

Objective:

Manage moose habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to increase.

Strategies:

- BC Environment or designate to identify critical winter and calving range.
- Provide an effective forested buffer around all known areas of critical habitat for moose (e.g., licks, seeps, rutting areas, calving areas and winter range).
- Avoid construction of permanent roads in riparian habitats, except where alternate road location results in higher environmental risks/ impact (e.g., unstable soils, critical habitat areas) or where terrain precludes other road location.
- Minimize the length and duration of non-permanent roads in riparian habitat.
- Use existing stream crossings and discourage new crossings.
- Avoid brush control in riparian habitat and areas of critical winter range.
- Establish or maintain connectivity between riparian complexes, island remnants of timber and upland areas of mature forest.
- Maintain the amount and distribution of

deciduous forest cover found in unmanaged stands within the RMZ.

- Maintain a windfirm riparian management zone along watercourses that meets or exceeds FPC requirements.
- Minimize the amount of vegetation management in riparian habitat and areas of critical winter range.

Timber

Objective:

Permit timber harvesting with silviculture systems which are compatible with priority/emphasis resource values.

Strategies:

- Minimize the use of chemicals, such as herbicides and fertilizers in stand management.
- Consider alternative harvesting practices where silviculturally appropriate, economically viable and environmentally appropriate and while managing for the recreation, water quality, wildlife and visual quality values.
- Encourage a diversity of silvicultural systems across the landscape in order to maintain natural landscape patterns and stand structure. All options should be considered, including patch cutting, group selection, clear-cutting with reserves and conventional clear-cutting.

Sub-Surface Resources

Objective:

Maintain the availability of and access to land for exploration and development of mineral, gravel and energy resources.

Strategies:

- Ensure mineral and/or petroleum exploration activities are undertaken with sensitivity to other resource values.
- Permit road building into currently unroaded areas only when sufficient exploration demonstrates that road access is required for further development.

Backcountry Recreation and Tourism

Objective:

Maintain the integrity of suitable areas for backcountry recreation and tourism.

Strategies:

- Encourage inventory of commercial backcountry recreation and tourism opportunities, by the Provincial Government or designate.
- All resource exploration and development plans must identify backcountry recreation and tourism values (e.g., hiking and horse trails, ski and snowmobile areas, guiding base camps, etc.) and must develop specific strategies, with the stakeholders, to minimize or mitigate impacts on this resource.
- Wherever industrial development is proposed in mountainous terrain, the tenure holders must consider block or other disturbance design for visual impact to recreation and tourism.
- Encourage the recreation and tourism user groups to provide a map of areas of interest to government agencies and tenure holders.
- Known recreation and tourism user groups will be notified of proposed industrial development, within a mapped area of interest. Contact will be initiated to allow for adequate response time, preferably at the time when the development is first proposed in a plan.

Recreation and Tourism

Objective:

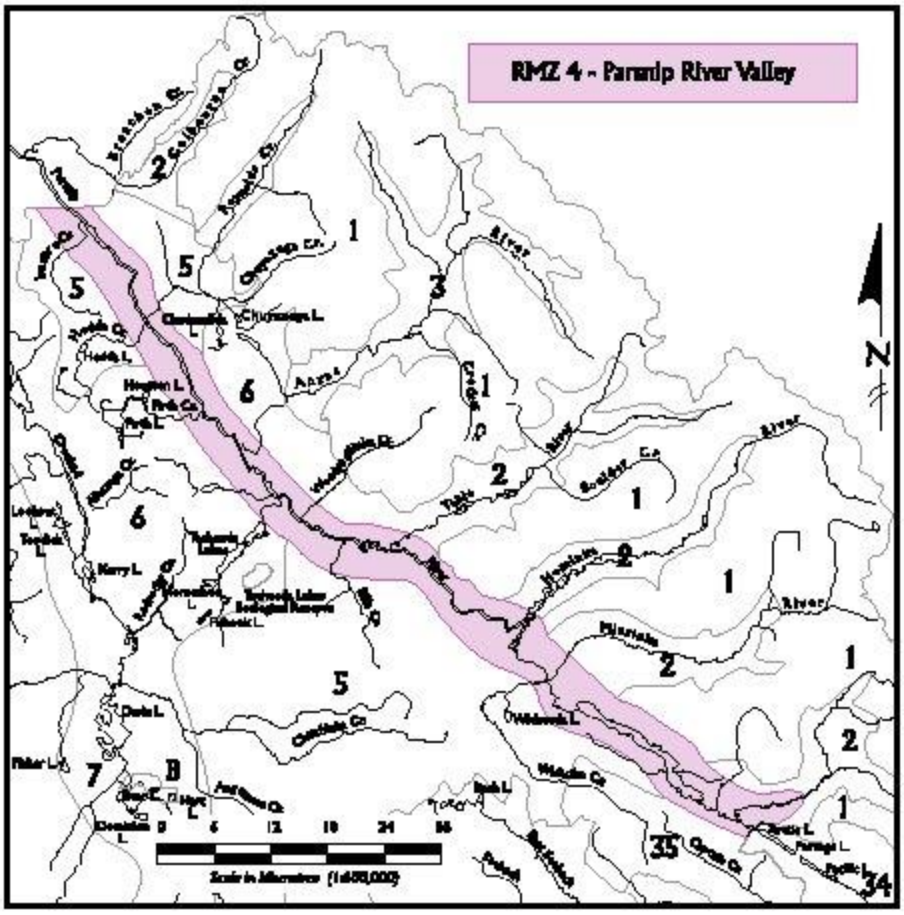
Encourage a variety of recreation and tourism opportunities.

Strategies:

- Identify scenic areas visible from the Parsnip River.

RMZ Category: General Resource Management

Management Intent: Integrated resource management of a wide array of resource values and permissible uses.



Description: The Parsnip River flows northwest from its origins in the Rocky Mountains and eventually drains into Williston Lake. RMZ 4 is long and narrow and follows most of the river within the planning area. There is a wide array of resource values within this RMZ, including front country recreation, scenic values and wildlife habitat for species such as moose. The boundary of RMZ 4 was delineated to capture riparian and bench land terrain adjacent to the Parsnip River. There is some high mineral potential in the valley. The RMZ has high gas and mineral values. Aggregate deposits provide a source of sand and gravel for forest road development.

Area: 52,000 hectares

General Management Direction

The resource management objectives and strategies in Section 2.2, General Management Direction, apply to this Resource Management Zone.

Grizzly Bear

Objective:	Strategies:
Manage grizzly bear habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to be maintained.	➔ BC Environment or designate will identify areas of critical habitat for grizzly bear (e.g., riparian areas, seeps and springs). ➔ In areas of critical habitat for grizzly bear, undertake access management planning with the intent of deactivating non-essential roads and minimizing the amount and duration of new roaded access. ➔ In areas of critical habitat for grizzly bear, manage for a mosaic of habitat types and characteristics (vegetation types, age class and spatial distribution) and stand attributes that mimic habitat most suitable for grizzly bear. ➔ Avoid disturbance to known grizzly bear denning sites.

Marten

Objective:	Strategies:
Manage marten habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to increase	➔ BC Environment or designate will identify areas of high suitability marten habitat. ➔ In areas of high suitability marten habitat, manage dead and down woody material and wildlife tree retention in the harvested areas to maintain habitat (denning, hunting) for marten. Use a variety of cutblock sizes and shapes. ➔ Maintain a distance to shelter of less than 160 metres by combination of cutblock design and/or retention of wildlife trees, windrows, debris piles or non-merchantable trees. ➔ In areas of high suitability marten habitat, manage for a mosaic of habitat types and characteristics (vegetation types, age class and spatial distribution) and stand attributes that mimic habitat most suitable

for marten.

Moose

Objective:

Manage moose habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to increase.

Strategies:

- BC Environment or designate to identify critical winter and calving range.
- Provide an effective forested buffer around all known areas of critical habitat for moose (e.g., licks, seeps, rutting areas, calving areas and winter range).
- Avoid construction of permanent roads in riparian habitats, except where alternate road location results in higher environmental risks/impact (e.g., unstable soils, critical habitat areas) or where terrain precludes other road location.
- Minimize the length and duration of non-permanent roads in riparian habitat.
- Use existing stream crossings and discourage new crossings.
- Avoid brush control in riparian habitat and areas of critical winter range.
- Establish or maintain connectivity between riparian complexes, island remnants of timber and upland areas of mature forest.
- Maintain the amount and distribution of deciduous forest cover found in unmanaged stands within the RMZ.
- Maintain a windfirm riparian management zone along watercourses that meets or exceeds FPC requirements.
- Minimize the amount of vegetation management in riparian habitat and areas of critical winter range.
- Maintain a distance to cover of less than 200 metres in all cut blocks.

Waterfowl

Objective:	Strategies:
Maintain the high quality waterfowl lakes and wetland complexes (e.g., Hominka Marsh).	➔ Maintain a 50 metre riparian reserve zone on the Hominka Marsh waterfowl sanctuary. ➔ Deactivate all non-permanent roads within 30 metres of wetland as soon as practical.

Timber

Objective:	Strategies:
Encourage timber harvesting and intensive silviculture.	➔ Utilize improved seedlings where appropriate, while maintaining genetic diversity. ➔ Encourage growth and yield research in stands to determine appropriate site index (site productivity and growth potential) on managed stands. ➔ Encourage efficient, effective and ecologically sound, site specific vegetation management. ➔ Provide opportunities to increase timber utilization. ➔ Utilize cost effective intensive silvicultural treatments, including spacing, commercial thinning, fertilization and pruning, on a site specific basis.

Sub-Surface Resources

Objective:	Strategies:
Maintain the availability of and access to land for exploration and development of mineral, gravel and energy resources.	➔ Ensure mineral and/or petroleum exploration activities are undertaken with sensitivity to other resource values.

Recreation and Tourism

Objective:	Strategies:

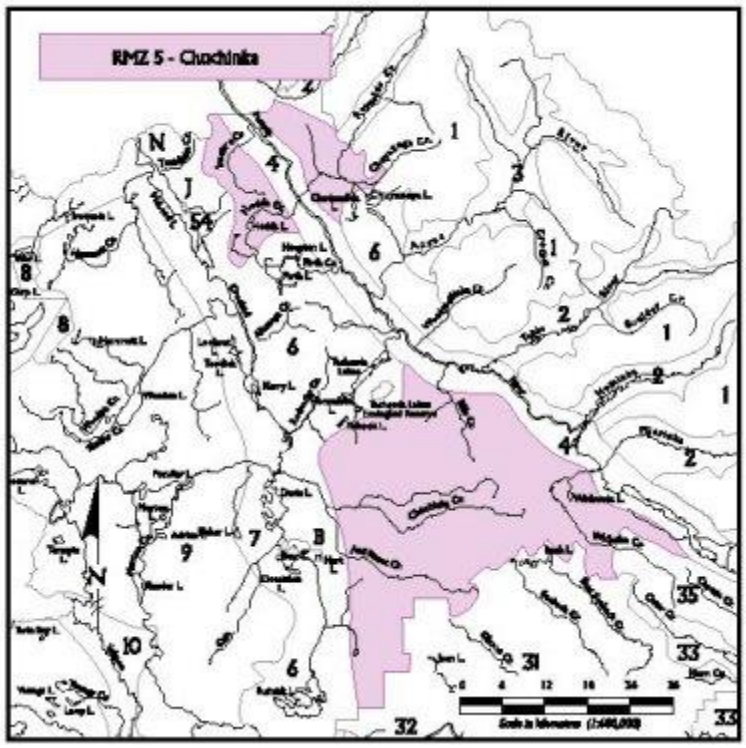
Encourage a variety of recreation and tourism opportunities.

- Identify scenic areas visible from the Parsnip River.

RMZ # 5 - Chuchinka

RMZ Category: Enhanced Resource Management

Management Intent: Development and enhancement of the timber resource consistent with the objectives of the RMZ.



Description: This RMZ consists of three parcels which are located in the vicinities of Chuchinka Creek, Hodda Creek and Reynolds Creek. These areas have significant timber values, and harvesting operations supply mills in Bear Lake and Prince George. Significant industrial mineral values are demonstrated in this RMZ, including dolomite, niobium and aggregate which is an important source of gravel for forest road development.

Area: 122,000 hectares

General Management Direction

The resource management objectives and strategies in Section 2.2, General Management Direction, apply to this Resource Management Zone.

Grizzly Bear

Objective:	Strategies:
Manage grizzly bear habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to be maintained.	➔ BC Environment or designate will identify areas of critical habitat for grizzly bear (e.g., riparian areas, seeps and springs). ➔ In areas of critical habitat for grizzly bear, undertake access management planning with the intent of deactivating non-essential roads and minimizing the amount and duration of new roaded access. ➔ In areas of critical habitat for grizzly bear, manage for a mosaic of habitat types and characteristics (vegetation types, age class and spatial distribution) and stand attributes that mimic habitat most suitable for grizzly bear. ➔ Avoid disturbance to known grizzly bear denning sites.

Marten

Objective:	Strategies:
Manage marten habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to increase.	➔ BC Environment or designate will identify areas of high suitability marten habitat. ➔ In areas of high suitability marten habitat, manage dead and down woody material and wildlife tree retention in the harvested areas to maintain habitat (denning, hunting) for marten. Use a variety of cutblock sizes and shapes. ➔ Maintain a distance to shelter of less than 160 metres by combination of cutblock design and/or retention of wildlife trees, windrows, debris piles or non-merchantable trees. ➔ In areas of high suitability marten habitat, manage for a mosaic of habitat types and characteristics (vegetation types, age class and spatial distribution) and stand attributes that mimic habitat most suitable for marten.

Moose

Objective:	Strategies:
Manage moose habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to increase.	➔ BC Environment or designate to identify critical winter and calving range. ➔ Provide an effective forested buffer around all known areas of critical habitat for moose (e.g., licks, seeps, rutting areas, calving areas and winter range). ➔ Avoid construction of permanent roads in riparian habitats, except where alternate road location results in higher environmental risks/impact (e.g., unstable soils, critical habitat areas) or where terrain precludes other road location. ➔ Minimize the length and duration of non-permanent roads in riparian habitat. ➔ Use existing stream crossings and discourage new crossings. ➔ Avoid brush control in riparian habitat and areas of critical winter range. ➔ Establish or maintain connectivity between riparian complexes, island remnants of timber and upland areas of mature forest. ➔ Maintain the amount and distribution of deciduous forest cover found in unmanaged stands within the RMZ. ➔ Maintain a windfirm riparian management zone along watercourses that meets or exceeds FPC requirements. ➔ Minimize the amount of vegetation management in riparian habitat and areas of critical winter range.

Timber

Objective:	Strategies:
Optimize timber growth and implement silviculture	➔ Enhance the productive capacity of forest stands by using appropriate silviculture

strategies to produce a broad spectrum of forest products.	systems. ➔ Utilize improved seedlings where appropriate, while maintaining genetic diversity. ➔ Promote growth and yield research in stands to determine appropriate site index (site productivity and growth potential) on managed stands. ➔ Encourage efficient, effective and ecologically sound, site specific vegetation management. ➔ Provide opportunity to alter stocking standards to optimize timber production. ➔ Utilize cost effective intensive silvicultural treatments, including spacing, commercial thinning, fertilization and pruning, on a site specific basis. ➔ Provide opportunities to increase timber utilization. ➔ Provide the opportunity to change the rotation ages to reflect product objectives, on a site specific basis.

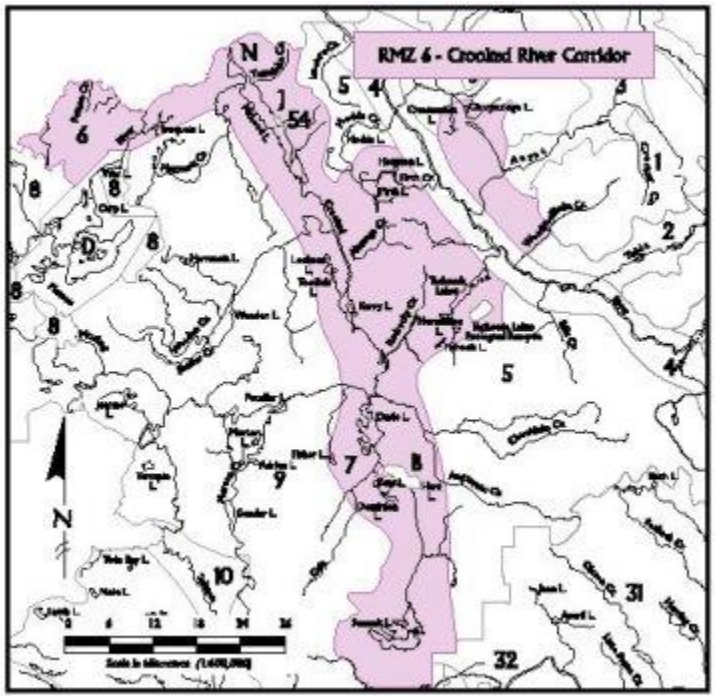
Recreation and Tourism

Objective:	**Strategies:**
Encourage a variety of recreation and tourism opportunities.	➔ Identify scenic areas visible from the Parsnip River.

RMZ # 6 - Crooked River Corridor

RMZ Category: General Resource Management

Management Intent: Management of a wide array of resource values including wildlife habitat, front country recreation and scenic values and timber values.



Description: This RMZ follows the valley of the Crooked River from Summit Lake north to McLeod Lake and also includes other important lake features including Tacheeda, Firth, Destilida and Iroquois lakes. The main criteria for delineating this RMZ included: recreation and scenic values associated with Highway 97; the Crooked River and the major lakes; and wildlife habitat. The Crooked River has significant moose habitat and trumpeter swans over-winter on some sections of the river. There are significant mineral values indicated throughout this RMZ, including the developed limestone resource at Tacheeda Lakes, the past limestone producer at Redrocky and demonstrated placer gold and platinum deposits alongside the McDougall and McLeod Rivers.

Area: 162,000 hectares

General Management Direction

The resource management objectives and strategies in Section 2.2, General Management Direction, apply to this Resource Management Zone.

Fisheries

Objective:	Strategies:
Maintain the physical and biological diversity of fish habitat	➔ Endorse development of placer mining standards to adequately protect riparian values. ➔ Maintain riparian management areas to maintain water quality and fish habitat appropriate for stream size in areas of

residential development or industrial facilities on Crown Lands.

Grizzly Bear

Objective:	Strategies:
Manage grizzly bear habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to be maintained.	➔ BC Environment or designate will identify areas of critical habitat for grizzly bear (e.g., riparian areas, seeps and springs). ➔ In areas of critical habitat for grizzly bear, undertake access management planning with the intent of deactivating non-essential roads and minimizing the amount and duration of new roaded access. ➔ In areas of critical habitat for grizzly bear, manage for a mosaic of habitat types and characteristics (vegetation types, age class and spatial distribution) and stand attributes that mimic habitat most suitable for grizzly bear. ➔ Avoid disturbance to known grizzly bear denning sites.

Marten

Objective:	Strategies:
Manage marten habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to maintain.	➔ BC Environment or designate will identify areas of high suitability loose marten habitat. ➔ In areas of high suitability marten habitat manage dead and downed woody material and wildlife tree retention in harvested areas to maintain habitat (denning, hunting) for marten. ➔ In areas of high suitability marten habitat manage for a mosaic of habitat types and characteristics (vegetation types, age class and spatial distribution) and stand attributes that mimic habitat suitable for marten.

Moose

Objective:	Strategies:
Manage moose habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to increase.	➔ BC Environment or designate to identify critical winter and calving range. ➔ Provide an effective forested buffer around all known areas of critical habitat for moose (e.g., licks, seeps, rutting areas, calving areas and winter range). ➔ Avoid construction of permanent roads in riparian habitats, except where alternate road location results in higher environmental risks/impact (e.g., unstable soils, critical habitat areas) or where terrain precludes other road location. ➔ Minimize the length and duration of non-permanent roads in riparian habitat. ➔ Use existing stream crossings and discourage new crossings. ➔ Avoid brush control in riparian habitat and areas of critical winter range. ➔ Establish or maintain connectivity between riparian complexes, island remnants of timber and upland areas of mature forest. ➔ Maintain the amount and distribution of deciduous forest cover found in unmanaged stands within the RMZ. ➔ Maintain a windfirm riparian management zone along watercourses that meets or exceeds FPC requirements. ➔ Minimize the amount of vegetation management in riparian habitat and areas of critical winter range.

Deer

Objective:	Strategies:
Manage deer habitat to provide the opportunity	➔ BC Environment or designate to identify critical deer habitat.

for population levels to be maintained.	➔ Manage critical Douglas-fir stands for mule deer habitat requirements.

Douglas Fir

Objective:	Strategies:
Maintain Douglas-fir component.	➔ Retain large old Douglas-fir during forestry operations in order to provide structural diversity. ➔ Encourage partial cutting systems in Douglas-fir stands, where stand attributes allow. ➔ Retain some mature Douglas-fir where they constitute a minor component of the stands and where stand attributes allow. ➔ Encourage a component of the regenerated stand to be Douglas-fir where Douglas-fir was a component of the harvested areas.

Trumpeter Swan

Objective:	Strategies:
Manage over-wintering trumpeter swan habitat to provide the opportunities for population levels to be maintained.	➔ Identify and map over-wintering trumpeter swan habitat. ➔ Restrict winter logging and other human activities to minimize disturbance of over-wintering trumpeter swan habitat.

Timber

Objective:	Strategies:
Encourage timber harvesting and intensive silviculture.	➔ Utilize improved seedlings where appropriate, while maintaining genetic diversity. ➔ Encourage growth and yield research in stands to determine appropriate site index (site productivity and growth potential) on managed stands. ➔ Encourage efficient, effective and ecologically sound, site specific vegetation

management.

- Provide opportunities to increase timber utilization.
- Utilize cost effective intensive silvicultural treatments, including spacing, commercial thinning, fertilization and pruning, on a site specific basis.

Agriculture and Range

Objective:

Maintain agriculture and range opportunities.

Strategies:

- Maintain opportunities for Canada Land Inventory (CLI) agriculture land classed 1-5 to be developed for agriculture/food production.
- Allow expansion for range tenures and/or Animal Unit Months (AUMs).
- Encourage range enhancement activities, and identify and minimize impacts on other resource values.
- Agricultural producers wishing to expand their private land base can apply for additional Crown land under the BC Lands Agricultural Policy. Encourage agricultural producers to maintain forest stands on non-arable portions.
- Encourage Regional Districts to consider agricultural sectors' needs during planning for rural residential development so that conflicts can be avoided.
- In a cooperative effort BC Lands, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Ministry of Forests will identify land with agricultural potential and determine and map soil capability at an appropriate scale before land is designated as Forest Land Reserve.
- Support the purpose and intent of the Agricultural Land Reserve.
- Sensitive ecosystems should be excluded

from Crown land dispositions.

- Ensure access to safe water supply for agriculture use (e.g., stock watering and irrigation).

Recreation and Tourism

Objective:

Encourage a variety of recreation and tourism opportunities.

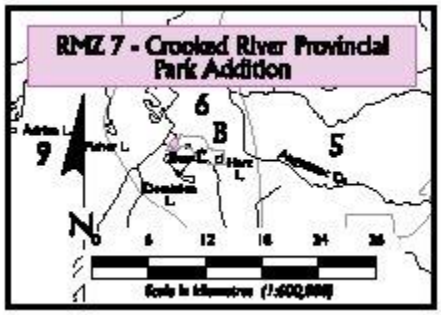
Strategies:

- Provide recreational opportunities for seniors and people with special needs. MOF or designate will identify specific lakes to manage for these recreational opportunities.
- Conduct detailed visual landscape inventories for: Firth, Tacheeda, Carp, Summit, Davie, Kerry and McLeod lakes; the Crooked River; and Highway 97 corridor.
- Minimize further access and recreational development on Tacheeda and Firth Lakes.
- Identify scenic areas visible from the Parsnip River.

RMZ # 7 - Crooked River Provincial Park Addition

RMZ Category: Protection

Management Intent: Provincial Park; logging, mining and related development are prohibited. Refer to Table 3 for recommended permitted activities.



Description: Crooked River Provincial Park is located on Highway 97 near the community of Bear Lake. The existing Park has intensive recreation use with a 90 site campground, day-use

picnic and beach area and hiking trails. The proposed addition improves the protection of Livingston Springs, one of the Park's unique features.

Area: 70 hectares

RMZ # 8 - Carp Lake Provincial Park Additions

RMZ Category: Protection

Management Intent: Provincial Park; logging, mining and related development are prohibited. Refer to Table 3 for recommended permitted activities.

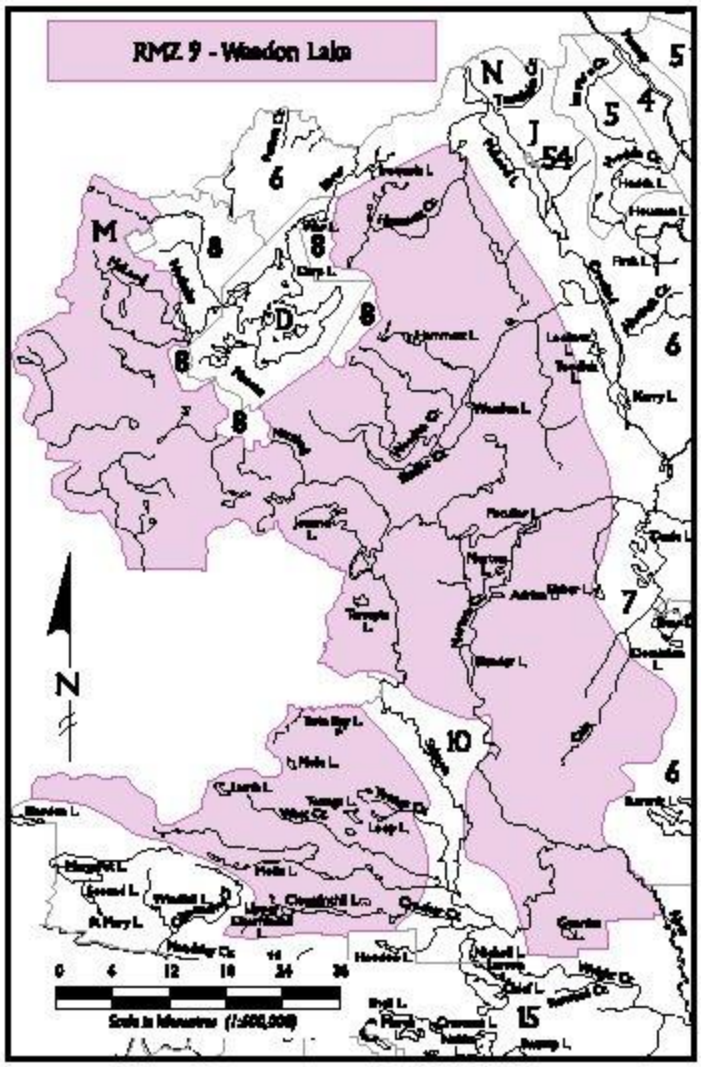
Description: Carp Lake Provincial Park is located in the northwest corner of the planning area. The park has considerable recreation use with a 102 site campground, small island campsites, hiking trails and fishing on Carp Lake. The proposed additions to the Carp Lake Provincial Park create a contiguous area of the moist cool Sub-boreal Spruce forest ecosystem and provides the best representation of the Nechako Lowland Ecosection. Other values included in this expanded protected area include: important glacio-fluvial features (drumlins), Class 1 capability for moose, and the scenic and recreational values of Carp Hill.

Area: 18,000 hectares

RMZ # 9 - Weedon Lake

RMZ Category: Enhanced Resource Management

Management Intent: Development and enhancement of the timber resource consistent with the objectives of the RMZ.



Description: This large RMZ extends from the headwaters of the McLeod River in the northwest corner of the planning area, to Gunniza Lake. Another portion of the RMZ occurs further west in the vicinity of Youngs Lake. The southwest boundary of this RMZ is the height of land between the Salmon and Nechako watersheds. Forest management operations within this RMZ are largely impacted by spruce beetle activity. The older spruce stands are very susceptible to spruce beetle infestation.

Area: 297,000 hectares

General Management Direction

The resource management objectives and strategies in Section 2.2, General Management Direction, apply to this Resource Management Zone.

Fisheries

Objective:	Strategies:
Maintain the physical and biological diversity of fish habitats.	Maintain riparian management areas to maintain water quality and fish habitat appropriate for stream size in areas of residential development or industrial facilities on Crown lands.

Grizzly Bear

Objective:	Strategies:
Manage grizzly bear habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to be maintained.	BC Environment or designate will identify areas of critical habitat for grizzly bear (e.g., riparian areas, seeps and springs). In areas of critical habitat for grizzly bear, undertake access management planning with the intent of deactivating non-essential roads and minimizing the amount and duration of new roaded access. In areas of critical habitat for grizzly bear, manage for a mosaic of habitat types and characteristics (vegetation types, age class and spatial distribution) and stand attributes that mimic habitat most suitable for grizzly bear. Avoid disturbance to known grizzly bear denning sites.

Marten

Objective:	Strategies:
Manage marten habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to increase.	BC Environment or designate will identify areas of high suitability marten habitat. In areas of high suitability marten habitat, manage dead and down woody material and wildlife tree retention in the harvested areas to maintain habitat (denning, hunting) for marten. Use a variety of cutblock sizes and shapes.

- Maintain a distance to shelter of less than 160 metres by combination of cutblock design and/or retention of wildlife trees, windrows, debris piles or non-merchantable trees.
- In areas of high suitability marten habitat, manage for a mosaic of habitat types and characteristics (vegetation types, age class and spatial distribution) and stand attributes that mimic habitat most suitable for marten.

Moose

Objective:	Strategies:
Manage moose habitat to provide opportunities for population levels to be maintained.	- BC Environment or designate to identify critical winter and calving range. - Maintain the suitability of known areas of critical habitat for moose. - Avoid construction of permanent roads in riparian habitats, except where alternate road location results in higher environmental risks/impact (e.g., unstable soils, critical habitat areas) or where terrain precludes other road location. - Minimize the length and duration of non-permanent roads in riparian habitat. Use existing stream crossings, wherever practical. - Minimize the negative impacts of brush control on forage in riparian habitat and areas of critical winter range. - Mimic natural patterns of connectivity to provide for movement across disturbed landscapes. - Maintain amounts and distributions of deciduous forest cover throughout the RMZ in a variety of patch size that mimic the natural patch size distribution on a site specific basis, particularly in critical winter range and calving area. - Maintain riparian management zones that

are as windfirm as possible.

Deer

Objective:

Manage deer habitat to provide the opportunity for population levels to be maintained

Strategies:

- BC Environment or designate to identify critical deer habitat.
- Manage critical Douglas-fir stands for mule deer habitat requirements.

Timber

Objective:

Optimize timber growth and implement silviculture strategies to produce a broad spectrum of forest products.

Strategies:

- Enhance the productive capacity of forest stands by using appropriate silviculture systems.
- Utilize improved seedlings where appropriate, while maintaining genetic diversity.
- Promote growth and yield research in stands to determine appropriate site index (site productivity and growth potential) on managed stands.
- Encourage efficient, effective and ecologically sound, site specific vegetation management.
- Provide opportunity to alter stocking standards to optimize timber production.
- Utilize cost effective intensive silvicultural treatments, including spacing, commercial thinning, fertilization and pruning, on a site specific basis.
- Provide opportunities to increase timber utilization.
- Provide the opportunity to change the rotation ages to reflect product objectives, on a site specific basis.

Agriculture and Range

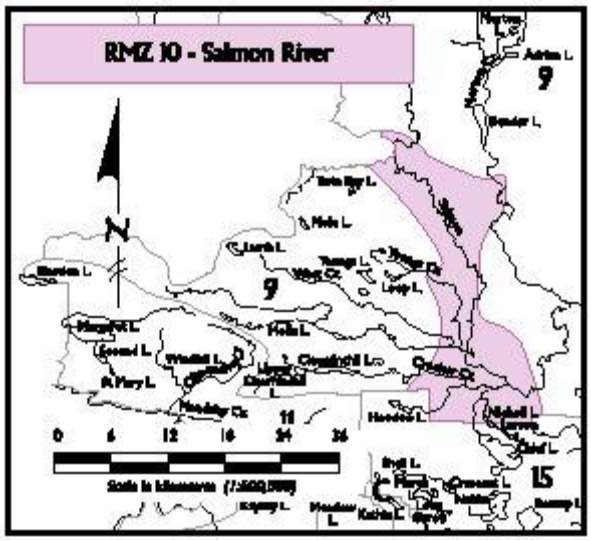
Objective:	Strategies:
Maintain agriculture and range opportunities.	➔ Maintain opportunities for Canada Land Inventory (CLI) agriculture land classed 1-5 to be developed for agriculture/food production. ➔ Allow expansion for range tenures and/or Animal Unit Months (AUMs). ➔ Encourage range enhancement activities, and identify and minimize impacts on other resource values. ➔ Agricultural producers wishing to expand their private land base can apply for additional Crown land under the BC Lands Agricultural Policy. ➔ Encourage agricultural producers to maintain forest stands on non-arable portions. Encourage Regional Districts to consider agricultural sector's needs during planning for rural residential development so that conflicts can be avoided. ➔ In a cooperative effort BC Lands, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Ministry of Forests will identify land with agricultural potential and determine and map soil capability at an appropriate scale before land is designated as Forest Land Reserve. ➔ Support the purpose and intent of the Agricultural Land Reserve. ➔ Sensitive ecosystems should be excluded from Crown land dispositions. ➔ Ensure access to safe water supply for agricultural use (e.g., stock watering and irrigation).

RMZ # 10 - Salmon River

RMZ Category: General Resource Management

Management Intent: Integrated resource management of a wide array of

resource values and permissible uses. Resource management activities should not reduce the land's potential for future agricultural development. This area should be prioritized for more detailed arability studies.



Description: This RMZ follows a short section of the Salmon River between the planning area boundary and Nicholl Lake. A major influence in the delineation of this RMZ was soil classification showing potential for agriculture.

Area: 23,000 hectares

General Management Direction

The resource management objectives and strategies in Section 2.2, General Management Direction, apply to this Resource Management Zone.

Fisheries

Objective:	Strategies:
Maintain the physical and biological diversity of fish habitats.	Maintain riparian management areas to maintain water quality and fish habitat appropriate for stream size in areas of residential development or industrial facilities on Crown lands.

Grizzly Bear

Objective:	Strategies:
Manage grizzly bear habitat to provide	BC Environment or designate will identify areas of critical habitat for grizzly bear (e.g.,

opportunity for population levels to be maintained.	riparian areas, seeps and springs). - In areas of critical habitat for grizzly bear, undertake access management planning with the intent of deactivating non-essential roads and minimizing the amount and duration of new roaded access. - In areas of critical habitat for grizzly bear, manage for a mosaic of habitat types and characteristics (vegetation types, age class and spatial distribution) and stand attributes that mimic habitat most suitable for grizzly bear. - Avoid disturbance to known grizzly bear denning sites.

Marten

Objective:	**Strategies:**
Manage marten habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to be maintained.	- BC Environment or designate will identify areas of high suitability marten habitat. - In areas of high suitability marten habitat, manage dead and downed woody material and wildlife tree retention in harvested areas to maintain habitat (denning, hunting) for marten. - In areas of high suitability marten habitat, manage for a mosaic of habitat types and characteristics (vegetation types, age class and spatial distribution) and stand attributes that mimic habitat suitable for marten.

Moose

Objective:	**Strategies:**
Manage moose habitat to provide opportunities for population levels to be maintained.	- BC Environment or designate to identify critical winter and calving range. - Maintain the suitability of known areas of critical habitat for moose. - Avoid construction of permanent roads in riparian habitats, except where alternate road location results in higher environmental risks/

	impact (e.g., unstable soils, critical habitat areas) or where terrain precludes other road location. ➔ Minimize the length and duration of non-permanent roads in riparian habitat. ➔ Use existing stream crossings, wherever practical. ➔ Minimize the negative impacts of brush control on forage in riparian habitat and areas of critical winter range. ➔ Mimic natural patterns of connectivity to provide for movement across disturbed landscapes. ➔ Maintain amounts and distributions of deciduous forest cover throughout the RMZ in a variety of patch size that mimic the natural patch size distribution on a site specific basis, particularly in critical winter range and calving area. ➔ Maintain riparian management zones that are as windfirm as possible.

Deer

Objective:	**Strategies:**
Manage deer habitat to provide the opportunity for population levels to be maintained.	➔ BC Environment or designate to identify critical deer habitat. ➔ Manage critical Douglas-fir stands for mule deer habitat requirements.

Timber

Objective:	**Strategies:**
Encourage timber harvesting and intensive silviculture.	➔ Utilize improved seedlings where appropriate, while maintaining genetic diversity. ➔ Encourage growth and yield research in stands to determine appropriate site index (site productivity and growth potential) on managed stands. ➔ Encourage efficient, effective and ecologically

sound, site specific vegetation management.

- Provide opportunities to increase timber utilization.
- Utilize cost effective intensive silvicultural treatments, including spacing, commercial thinning, fertilization and pruning, on a site specific basis.

Agriculture and Range

Objective:

Encourage and enhance agriculture and range opportunities.

Strategies:

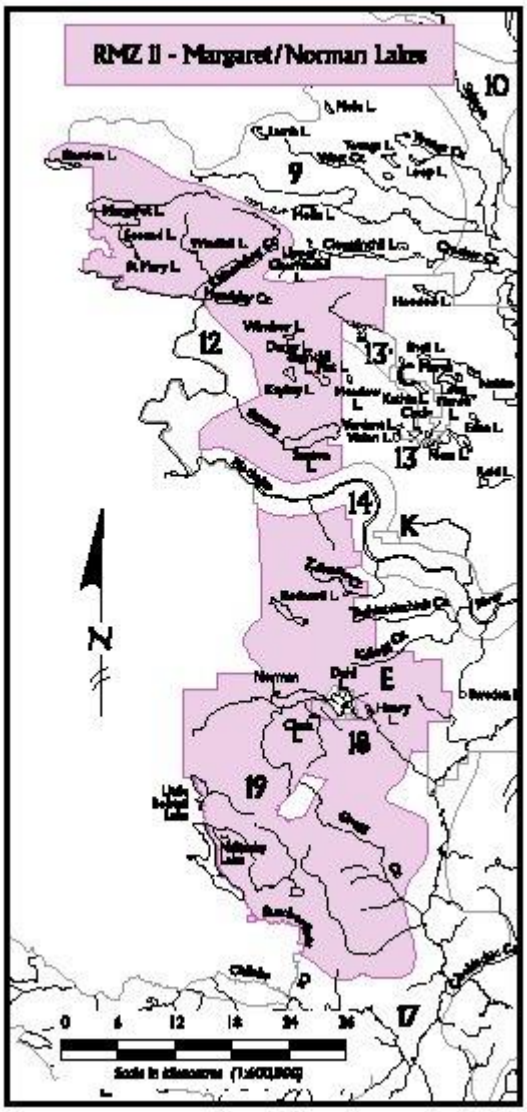
- Maintain opportunities for Canada Land Inventory (CLI) agriculture land classed 1-5 to be developed for agriculture/food production.
- Allow expansion for range tenures and/or Animal Unit Months (AUMs).
- Encourage range enhancement activities, and identify and minimize impacts on other resource values.
- Agricultural producers wishing to expand their private land base can apply for additional Crown land under the BC Lands Agricultural Policy.
- Encourage agricultural producers to maintain forest stands on non-arable portions. Encourage Regional Districts to consider agricultural sectors' needs during planning for rural residential development so that conflicts can be avoided.
- In a cooperative effort BC Lands, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Ministry of Forests will identify land with agricultural potential and determine and map soil capability at an appropriate scale before land is designated as Forest Land Reserve
- Support the purpose and intent of the Agricultural Land Reserve.
- Maintain or expand existing community pastures and create new community pastures when needed.

- Sensitive ecosystems should be excluded from Crown land dispositions.
- Ensure access to safe water supply for agricultural use (e.g., stock watering and irrigation).

RMZ # 11 - Margaret/Norman Lakes

RMZ Category: Enhanced Resource Management

Management Intent: Development and enhancement of the timber resource consistent with the objectives of the RMZ.



Description: This RMZ is made up of two portions on the north and south sides of the Nechako River and in the vicinities of Margaret Lake and Norman Lake. Significant mineral values in this zone include an intermittently active limestone quarry at Dahl Lake with established reserves, and aggregate deposits for forest road development.

Area: 131,000 hectares

General Management Direction

The resource management objectives and strategies in Section 2.2, General Management Direction, apply to this Resource Management Zone.

Marten

Objective:	Strategies:
Manage marten habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to be maintained.	BC Environment or designate will identify areas of high suitability marten habitat. In areas of high suitability marten habitat, manage dead and downed woody material and wildlife tree retention in harvested areas to maintain habitat (denning, hunting) for marten. In areas of high suitability marten habitat, manage for a mosaic of habitat types and characteristics (vegetation types, age class and spatial distribution) and stand attributes that mimic habitat suitable for marten.

Moose

Objective:	Strategies:
Manage moose habitat to provide opportunities for population levels to be maintained.	BC Environment or designate to identify critical winter and calving range. Maintain the suitability of known areas of critical habitat for moose. Avoid construction of permanent roads in riparian habitats, except where alternate road location results in higher environmental risks/ impact (e.g., unstable soils, critical habitat areas) or where terrain precludes other road location. Minimize the length and duration of non-

	permanent roads in riparian habitat. Use existing stream crossings, wherever practical. Minimize the negative impacts of brush control on forage in riparian habitat and areas of critical winter range. Mimic natural patterns of connectivity to provide for movement across disturbed landscapes. Maintain amounts and distributions of deciduous forest cover throughout the RMZ in a variety of patch size that mimic the natural patch size distribution on a site specific basis, particularly in critical winter range and calving area. Maintain riparian management zones that are as windfirm as possible.

Elk

Objective:	**Strategies:**
Manage elk habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to be maintained.	BC Environment or designate to identify and map critical habitat areas for elk. Minimize access to currently unroaded elk winter range areas. Minimize impacts to agriculture/range resources from elk management. Develop elk management plans with consultation of bonafide farmers and ranchers and other affected stakeholders to address the impacts on agriculture and range. Conduct elk transplants only where an elk management plan is in place and where potential negative impacts on agriculture and range have been evaluated and are insignificant.

Deer

Objective:	Strategies:
Manage deer habitat to provide the opportunity for population levels to be maintained.	BC Environment or designate to identify critical deer habitat. Manage critical Douglas-fir stands for mule deer habitat requirements.

Timber

Objective:	Strategies:
Optimize timber growth and implement silviculture strategies to produce a broad spectrum of forest products.	Enhance the productive capacity of forest stands by using appropriate silviculture systems. Utilize improved seedlings where appropriate, while maintaining genetic diversity. Promote growth and yield research in stands to determine appropriate site index (site productivity and growth potential) on managed stands. Encourage efficient, effective and ecologically sound, site specific vegetation management. Provide opportunity to alter stocking standards to optimize timber production. Utilize cost effective intensive silvicultural treatments, including spacing, commercial thinning, fertilization and pruning, on a site specific basis. Provide opportunities to increase timber utilization. Provide the opportunity to change the rotation ages to reflect product objectives, on a site specific basis.

Agriculture and Range

Objective:	Strategies:
Maintain agriculture and range opportunities.	Maintain opportunities for Canada Land Inventory (CLI) agriculture land classed 1-5

	to be developed for agriculture/food production. Allow expansion for range tenures and/or Animal Unit Months (AUMs). Encourage range enhancement activities, and identify and minimize impacts on other resource values. Agricultural producers wishing to expand their private land base can apply for additional Crown land under the BC Lands Agricultural Policy. Encourage agricultural producers to maintain forest stands on non-arable portions. Encourage Regional Districts to consider agricultural sector's needs during planning for rural residential development so that conflicts can be avoided. In a cooperative effort BC Lands, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Ministry of Forests will identify land with agricultural potential and determine and map soil capability at an appropriate scale before land is designated as Forest Land Reserve. Support the purpose and intent of the Agricultural Land Reserve. Sensitive ecosystems should be excluded from Crown land dispositions. Ensure access to safe water supply for agricultural use (e.g., stock watering and irrigation).

Recreation and Tourism

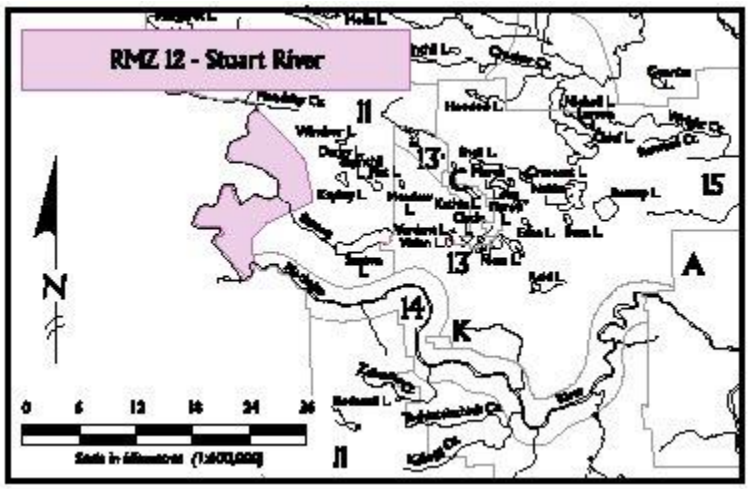
Objective:	**Strategies:**
Encourage a variety of recreation and tourism opportunities.	Provide recreational opportunities for seniors and people with special needs. MOF or designate will identify specific lakes to manage for these recreational opportunities. Conduct detailed visual landscape

inventories for: Dahl, Norman and Bednesti Lakes; the Nechako River; and Highway 16 corridor.

RMZ # 12 - Stuart River

RMZ Category: Protection

Management Intent: Provincial Park; logging, mining and related development are prohibited. Refer to Table 3 for recommended permitted activities.



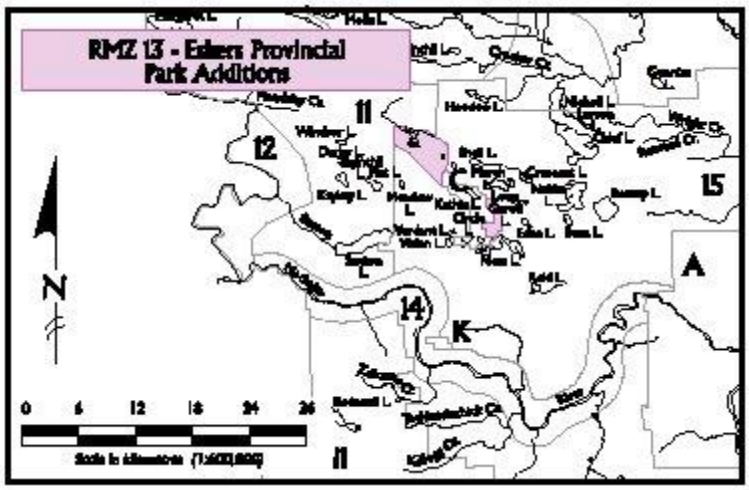
Description: This proposal for a new provincial park is located on the east side of the Stuart River and is part of a larger protected area proposal which includes lands further to the west within the Vanderhoof and Ft. St. James LRMP areas. The area has very high conservation, recreation and cultural values. It provides good representation of dry warm Sub-boreal Spruce forest and examples of typical riparian and upland forest (lodgepole pine, Douglas-fir and cottonwood) associated with a major central interior river system. The area provides critical habitat for chinook salmon and white sturgeon, Class 1 capability for moose and important winter range values for ungulates. Recreational values include boating, canoeing, fishing and wildlife viewing. There are numerous archaeological sites associated with the Carrier people and Simon Fraser travelled the River in the early days of the fur trade.

Area: 7700 hectares

RMZ # 13 - Eskers Provincial Park Additions

RMZ Category: Protection

Management Intent: Provincial Park; logging, mining and related development are prohibited. Refer to Table 3 for recommended permitted activities.



Description: Eskers Provincial Park is located northwest of the city of Prince George and includes unique glacial - esker land formations. The existing park is popular with locals for hiking, picnics, fishing and cross-country skiing. The two areas proposed for addition to the park protect additional esker formations and recreational values and contribute to the viability of the park.

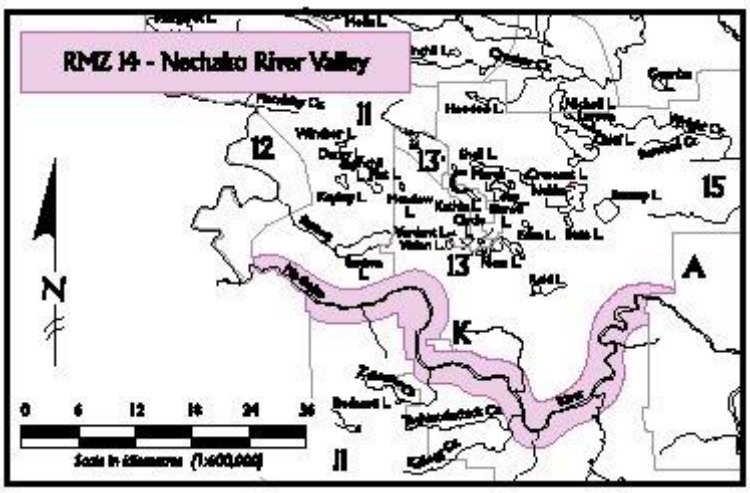
Area: 2800 hectares

2.3.3 Resource Management Zones, Objectives and Strategies

RMZ # 14 - Nechako River Valley

RMZ Category: Special Resource Management - Scenery and Recreation

Management Intent: Conservation of resource values including scenic areas, tourism and recreation associated with the Nechako River, water quality, fish habitat, waterfowl habitat and wildlife habitat. Resource development will include measures to conserve these priority resource values. This RMZ overlaps small zonations in the Prince George Area Crown Land Plan. Future updates of this plan should consider the RMZ category and management intent and resource management objectives and strategies.



Description: This long, narrow RMZ follows the Nechako River valley from the west boundary of the planning area to the city of Prince George. The Nechako River is an important river for migrating salmon, white sturgeon (a red listed species), wildlife winter range and recreation including canoeing and boating. This zone has significant mineral values including occurrences of clay, dolomite, bentonite, placer gold and aggregates.

Area: 22,000 hectares

General Management Direction

The resource management objectives and strategies in Section 2.2, General Management Direction, apply to this Resource Management Zone.

Fisheries

Objective:	Strategies:
Maintain the physical and biological diversity of fish habitats.	Endorse development of placer mining standards to adequately protect riparian values.

- Maintain riparian management areas to maintain water quality and fish habitat appropriate for stream size in areas of residential development or industrial facilities on Crown lands.

Marten

Objectives:

Manage marten habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to increase.

Strategies:

- BC Environment or designate will identify areas of high suitability marten habitat.
- In areas of high suitability marten habitat, manage dead and down woody material and wildlife tree retention in the harvested areas to maintain habitat (denning, hunting) for marten. Use a variety of cutblock sizes and shapes.
- Maintain a distance to shelter of less than 160 metres by combination of cutblock design and/or retention of wildlife trees, windrows, debris piles or non-merchantable trees.
- In areas of high suitability marten habitat, manage for a mosaic of habitat types and characteristics (vegetation types, age class and spatial distribution) and stand attributes that mimic habitat most suitable for marten.

Moose

Objectives:

Manage moose habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to increase.

Strategies:

- BC Environment or designate to identify critical winter and calving range.
- Provide an effective forested buffer around all known areas of critical habitat for moose (e.g., licks, seeps, rutting areas, calving areas and winter range).
- Avoid construction of permanent roads in riparian habitats, except where alternate road location results in higher environmental risks/impact (e.g., unstable soils, critical habitat areas) or where terrain precludes other road

location.

- Minimize the length and duration of non-permanent roads in riparian habitat.
- Use existing stream crossings and discourage new crossings.
- Avoid brush control in riparian habitat and areas of critical winter range.
- Establish or maintain connectivity between riparian complexes, island remnants of timber and upland areas of mature forest.
- Maintain the amount and distribution of deciduous forest cover found in unmanaged stands within the RMZ.
- Maintain a windfirm riparian management zone along watercourses that meets or exceeds FPC requirements.
- Minimize the amount of vegetation management in riparian habitat and areas of critical winter range.
- Maintain a distance to cover of less than 200 metres in all cut blocks.

Elk

Objectives:

Manage elk habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to be maintained.

Strategies:

- BC Environment or designate to identify and map critical habitat areas for elk.
- Minimize access to currently unroaded elk winter range areas.
- Minimize impacts to agriculture/range resources from elk management.
- Develop elk management plans with consultation of bonafide farmers and ranchers and other affected stakeholders to address the impacts on agriculture and range.
- Conduct elk transplants only where an elk management plan is in place and where potential negative impacts on agriculture and range have been evaluated and are insignificant.

Deer

Objectives:

Manage deer habitat to provide the opportunity for population levels to increase.

Strategies:

- BC Environment or designate to identify critical deer habitat.
- Manage critical Douglas-fir stands for mule deer habitat requirements.

Waterfowl

Objectives:

Maintain the high quality waterfowl lakes and wetland complexes.

Strategies:

- Maintain a 30 metre reserve between any road and the wetland/habitat, where practical.
- Deactivate all non-permanent roads within 30 metre of wetland as soon as practical.
- Encourage the Regional Districts of Fraser Fort George and Bulkley Nechako to consider high quality waterfowl habitat when planning rural residential development.

Douglas Fir

Objectives:

Maintain Douglas-fir component.

Strategies:

- Retain large old Douglas-fir during forestry operations in order to provide structural diversity.
- Encourage partial cutting systems in Douglas-fir stands, where stand attributes allow.
- Retain some mature Douglas-fir where they constitute a minor component of the stands and where stand attributes allow.
- Encourage a component of the regenerated stand to be Douglas-fir where Douglas-fir was a component of the harvested areas.

Trumpeter Swan

Objectives:	Strategies:
Manage over-wintering trumpeter swan habitat to provide the opportunities for population levels to be maintained.	➔ Identify and map over-wintering trumpeter swan habitat. ➔ Restrict winter logging and other human activities to minimize disturbance of over-wintering trumpeter swan habitat.

Timber

Objectives:	Strategies:
Permit timber harvesting with silviculture systems which are compatible with priority/emphasis resource values.	➔ Minimize the use of chemicals such as herbicides and fertilizers in stand management. ➔ Consider alternative harvesting practices where silviculturally appropriate, economically viable and environmentally appropriate and while managing for the recreation, water quality, wildlife and visual quality values. ➔ Encourage a diversity of silvicultural systems across the landscape in order to maintain natural landscape patterns and stand structure. All options should be considered, including patch cutting, group selection, clear-cutting with reserves and conventional clear-cutting.

Agriculture and Range

Objectives:	Strategies:
Maintain agriculture and range opportunities.	➔ Maintain opportunities for Canada Land Inventory (CLI) agriculture land classed 1-5 to be developed for agriculture/food production. ➔ Allow expansion for range tenures and/or Animal Unit Months (AUMs). ➔ Agricultural producers wishing to expand their private land base can apply for additional Crown land under the BC Lands Agricultural Policy. Encourage agricultural producers to maintain forest stands on non-arable portions. ➔ Encourage Regional Districts to consider

agricultural sector's needs during planning for rural residential development so that conflicts can be avoided.

- In a cooperative effort BC Lands, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Ministry of Forests will identify land with agricultural potential and determine and map soil capability at an appropriate scale before land is designated as Forest Land Reserve.
- Support the purpose and intent of the Agricultural Land Reserve.
- Sensitive ecosystems should be excluded from Crown land dispositions.
- Ensure access to safe water supply for agricultural use (e.g., stock watering and irrigation).

Crown Land Plans

Objectives:

Endorse the Prince George Area Crown Land Plan and ensure that it remains current, to manage for a variety of land uses and conservation purposes.

Strategies:

- Encourage government to review and update the Crown Land Plans every five years with public input.

Sub-Surfaces Resources

Objectives:

Maintain the availability of and access to land for exploration and development of mineral, gravel and energy resources.

Strategies:

- Ensure mineral and/or petroleum exploration activities are undertaken with sensitivity to other resource values.
- Permit road building into currently unroaded areas only when sufficient exploration demonstrates that road access is required for further development.

Recreation and Tourism

Objectives:

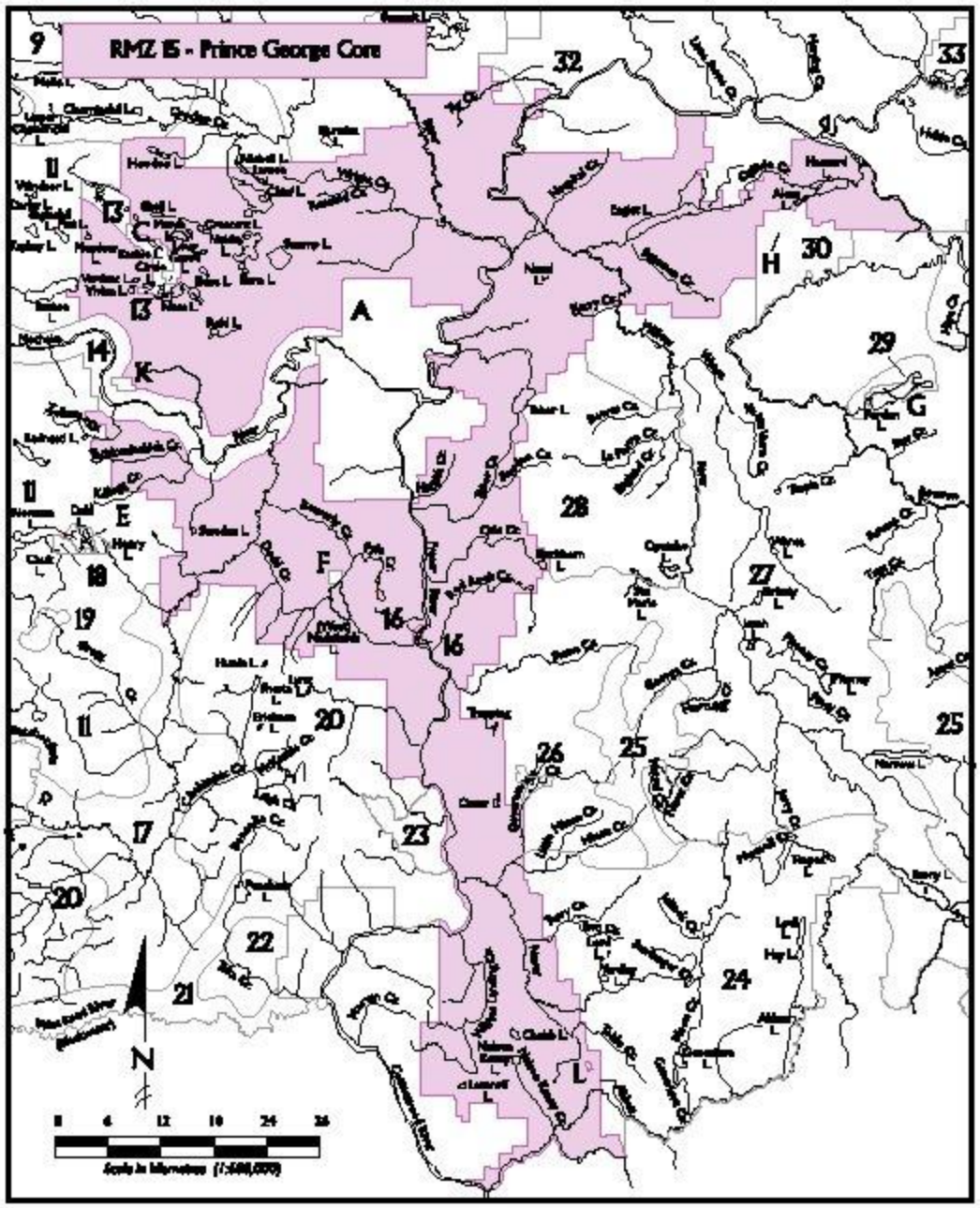
Strategies:

Encourage a variety of recreation and tourism opportunities.	Conduct detailed visual landscape inventories for the Nechako River.

RMZ # 15 - Prince George Core

RMZ Category: Agriculture and Settlement

Management Intent: Implementation of the Prince George Area Crown Land Plan with emphasis on agriculture development and human settlement. Future updates of the Prince George Area Crown Land Plan should consider LRMP recommendations for RMZ 11, 14, 15 and 27. Planning processes lower in hierarchy should develop strategies to minimize rural-urban land-use conflicts. This area should be prioritized for more detailed arability studies.



Description: This RMZ surrounds the city of Prince George. It is a mosaic of private and Crown lands and land uses documented in the Prince George Area Crown Land Plan (PGACLP). The boundaries of the RMZ and the PGACLP are, for the most part, the same. The PGACLP includes detailed zonations for the Crown land within its boundaries including:

- Agriculture Development Area
- Settlement Reserve Area
- Recreation and Conservation Management Area
- Wildlife Habitat Management Area
- Sand and Gravel Reserve
- Aggregate Management Area
- Community Pasture Reserve

- Natural Environment Area
- Community Leases and Licences
- Integrated Forest Management Area

A map showing these zones can be found in the Reference Document under separate cover.

This zone also covers significant portions of the Fraser River which is important habitat for white sturgeon (a red listed species) and salmon. Significant mineral values are recorded near Giscome, with active mining of railroad ballast and pulp mill grade limestone. Past placer gold production is recorded from several eastern tributaries to the Fraser and active placer operations continue to operate seasonally. This zone has significant aggregate value and identified reserves provide gravel for local road construction and maintenance.

Area: 331,000 hectares

General Management Direction:

The resource management objectives and strategies in Section 2.2, General Management Direction apply to this Resource Management Zone.

Water

Objective:	Strategies:
Maintain the natural standard of water quality, quantity and regime.	- Recognize the importance of the management of Tabor Lake watershed as it contributes to the water quality of Tabor Lake. - Consider impacts to water quality in Tabor and Eaglet Lakes prior to permitting any land developments.

Fisheries

Objective:	Strategies:
Maintain the physical and biological diversity of fish habitats.	- Endorse development of placer mining standards to adequately protect riparian values. - Encourage government to develop a riparian management plan for Crown land along the Chilako River main stem, with involvement of resource agencies and affected stakeholders, that identifies areas for riparian rehabilitation. - Encourage an Interior Watershed Assessment Procedure (IWAP) for the Naver Creek watershed, with the involvement of resource agencies and affected stakeholders.

- Maintain riparian management areas to maintain water quality and fish habitat appropriate for stream size in areas of residential development or industrial facilities on Crown lands.

Marten

Objective:

Manage marten habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to be maintained.

Strategies:

- BC Environment or designate will identify areas of high suitability marten habitat.
- In areas of high suitability marten habitat, manage dead and downed woody material and wildlife tree retention in harvested areas to maintain habitat (denning, hunting) for marten.

Moose

Objective:

Manage moose habitat to provide opportunities for population levels to be maintained.

Strategies:

- BC Environment or designate to identify critical winter and calving range.
- Maintain the suitability of known areas of critical habitat for moose.
- Avoid construction of permanent roads in riparian habitats, except where alternate road location results in higher environmental risks/impact (e.g., unstable soils, critical habitat areas) or where terrain precludes other road location.
- Minimize the length and duration of non permanent roads in riparian habitat.
- Use existing stream crossings, wherever practical.
- Minimize the negative impacts of brush control on forage in riparian habitat and areas of critical winter range.
- Mimic natural patterns of connectivity to provide for movement across disturbed landscapes.
- Maintain amounts and distributions of deciduous forest cover throughout the RMZ in a variety of patch size that mimic the

	natural patch size distribution on a site specific basis, particularly in critical winter range and calving area. ➔ Maintain riparian management zones that are as windfirm as possible.

Elk

Objective:	**Strategies:**
Manage elk habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to be maintained.	➔ BC Environment or designate to identify and map critical habitat areas for elk. ➔ Minimize access to currently unroaded elk winter range areas. ➔ Minimize impacts to agriculture/range resources from elk management. ➔ Develop elk management plans with consultation of bonafide farmers and ranchers and other affected stakeholders to address the impacts on agriculture and range. ➔ Conduct elk transplants only where an elk management plan is in place and where potential negative impacts on agriculture and range have been evaluated and are insignificant.

Deer

Objective:	**Strategies:**
Manage deer habitat to provide the opportunity for population levels to be maintained.	➔ BC Environment or designate to identify critical deer habitat. ➔ Manage critical Douglas-fir stands for mule deer habitat requirements.

Waterfowl

Objective:	**Strategies:**
Maintain the high quality waterfowl lakes and wetland complexes (e.g., Eaglet and Swamp Lakes).	➔ Maintain a 30 metre reserve between any road and the wetland/habitat, where practical. ➔ Deactivate all non-permanent roads within 30 metre of wetland as soon as practical.

- Encourage the Regional District of Fraser Fort George to consider high quality waterfowl habitat when planning rural residential development.

Douglas Fir

Objective:	Strategies:
Maintain Douglas-fir component.	- Retain large old Douglas-fir during forestry operations in order to provide structural diversity. - Encourage partial cutting systems in Douglas-fir stands, where stand attributes allow. - Retain some mature Douglas-fir where they constitute a minor component of the stands and where stand attributes allow. - Encourage a component of the regenerated stand to be Douglas-fir where Douglas-fir was a component of the harvested areas.

Timber

Objective:	Strategies:
Encourage timber harvesting and intensive silviculture.	- Utilize improved seedlings where appropriate, while maintaining genetic diversity. - Encourage growth and yield research in stands to determine appropriate site index (site productivity and growth potential) on managed stands. - Encourage efficient, effective and ecologically sound, site specific vegetation management. - Provide opportunities to increase timber utilization. - Utilize cost effective intensive silvicultural treatments, including spacing, commercial thinning, fertilization and pruning, on a site specific basis. - Encourage labour intensive vegetation management techniques, as preferable to use of herbicides.

- Encourage small scale forest management operations (e.g., woodlots) in areas zoned as Integrated Forest Management Areas (IFMAs), in the Robson Valley and Prince George Area Crown Land Plans.

Agriculture and Range

Objective:

Encourage and enhance agriculture and range opportunities.

Strategies:

- Maintain opportunities for Canada Land Inventory (CLI) agriculture land classed 1-5 to be developed for agriculture/food production.
- Allow expansion for range tenures and/or Animal Unit Months (AUMs).
- Encourage range enhancement activities, and identify and minimize impacts on other resource values.
- Agricultural producers wishing to expand their private land base can apply for additional Crown land under the BC Lands Agricultural Policy. Encourage agricultural producers to maintain forest stands on non-arable portions.
- Encourage Regional Districts to consider agricultural sector's needs during planning for rural residential development so that conflicts can be avoided.
- In a cooperative effort BC Lands, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Ministry of Forests will identify land with agricultural potential and determine and map soil capability at an appropriate scale before land is designated as Forest Land Reserve.
- Support the purpose and intent of the Agricultural Land Reserve.
- Maintain or expand existing community pastures and create new community pastures when needed.
- Sensitive ecosystems should be excluded from Crown land dispositions.
- Ensure access to safe water supply for agricultural use (e.g., stock watering and

irrigation).

- Review the Prince George Crown Land Plan with the intent of maintaining or increasing the amount of agricultural land.
- Establish adequate buffers of natural vegetation and/or fencing between areas zoned for settlement and agriculture.
- Support the White's Landing Resource Allocation Study.

Crown Land Plans

Objective:

Endorse the Prince George Area Crown Land Plan and ensure that it remains current, to manage for a variety of land uses and conservation purposes.

Strategies:

- Encourage government to review and update the Crown Land Plans every five years with public input.
- Encourage agricultural development on arable Crown land which includes Agriculture Development Areas (ADA) lands, within the plan areas by accepting agricultural lease-develop-purchase applications from eligible farmers as per BC Lands policy.

Recreation and Tourism

Objective:

Encourage a variety of recreation and tourism opportunities.

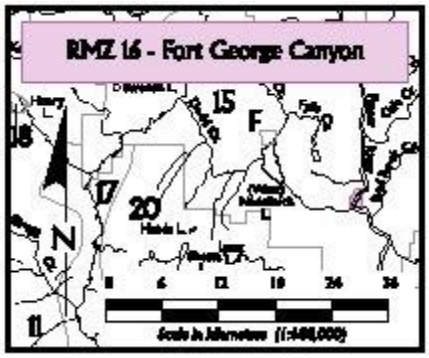
Strategies:

- Provide recreational opportunities for seniors and people with special needs. MOF or designate will identify specific lakes to manage for these recreational opportunities.
- Conduct detailed visual landscape inventories for: the Nechako River; and Highway 16 and 97 corridor.

RMZ # 16 - Fort George Canyon

RMZ Category: Protection

Management Intent: Provincial park; logging, mining and related development are prohibited. Refer to Table 3 for recommended permitted activities.



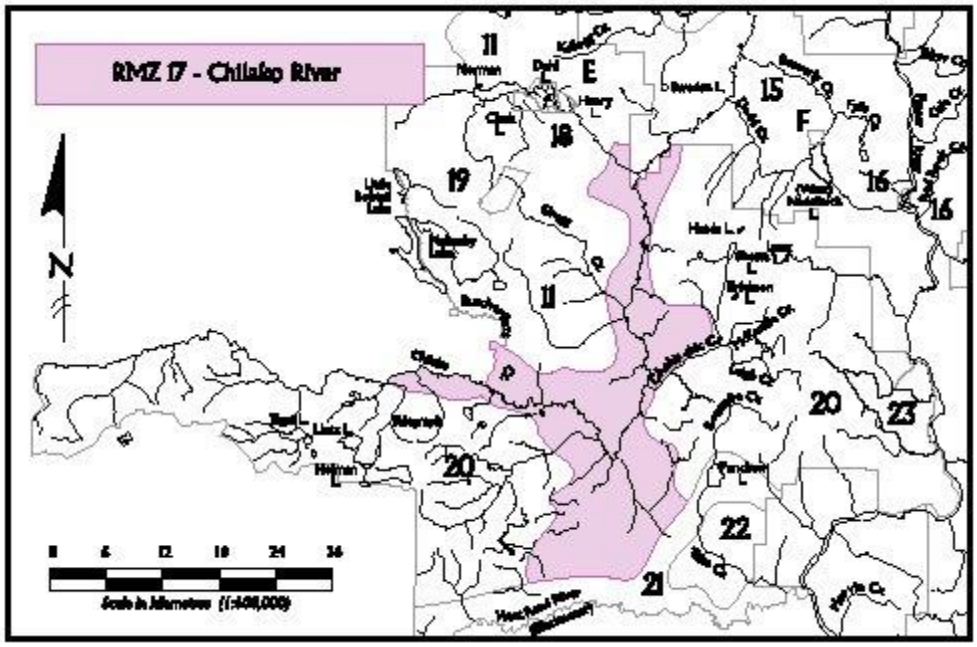
Description: This small protected area proposal consists of two parcels on either side of the Fraser River south of the city of Prince George. The values that would be protected by this new provincial park include a historic winch site used by paddle-wheel boats in the early 1900's and a related portage, a native fishing site and a popular hiking trail.

Area: 160 hectares

RMZ # 17 - Chilako River

RMZ Category: General Resource Management

Management Intent: Integrated resource management of a wide array of resource values and permissible uses. Resource management activities should not reduce the land's potential for future agricultural development. This area should be prioritized for more detailed arability studies.



Description: This RMZ follows a portion of the Chilako River Valley and includes the Punchaw agricultural area. A major influence in the delineation of this RMZ was soil classification showing potential for agriculture. This zone also contains very important winter range for moose in the vicinity of the Chilako River. Forest management operations within this RMZ are impacted by mountain pine beetle activity.

Area: 44,000 hectares

General Management Direction

The resource management objectives and strategies in Section 2.2, General Management Direction apply to this Resource Management Zone.

Fisheries

Objective:	Strategies:
Maintain the physical and biological diversity of fish habitats.	➔ Encourage government to develop a riparian management plan for Crown land along the Chilako River main stem, with involvement of resource agencies and affected stakeholders, that identifies areas for riparian rehabilitation. ➔ Maintain riparian management areas to maintain water quality and fish habitat appropriate for stream size in areas of residential development or industrial facilities on Crown lands.

Marten

Objectives:	Strategies:
Manage marten habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to be maintained.	➔ BC Environment or designate will identify areas of high suitability marten habitat. ➔ In areas of high suitability marten habitat, manage dead and downed woody material and wildlife tree retention in harvested areas to maintain habitat (denning, hunting) for marten. ➔ In areas of high suitability marten habitat, manage for a mosaic of habitat types and characteristics (vegetation types, age class and spatial distribution) and stand attributes that mimic habitat suitable for marten.

Moose

Objectives:	Strategies:
Manage moose habitat to provide opportunities for population levels to be maintained.	➔ BC Environment or designate to identify critical winter and calving range. ➔ Maintain the suitability of known areas of critical habitat for moose. ➔ Avoid construction of permanent roads in riparian habitats, except where alternate road location results in higher environmental risks/impact (e.g., unstable soils, critical habitat areas) or where

terrain precludes other road location.

- Minimize the length and duration of non-permanent roads in riparian habitat.
- Use existing stream crossings, wherever practical.
- Minimize the negative impacts of brush control on forage in riparian habitat and areas of critical winter range.
- Mimic natural patterns of connectivity to provide for movement across disturbed landscapes.
- Maintain amounts and distributions of deciduous forest cover throughout the RMZ in a variety of patch size that mimic the natural patch size distribution on a site specific basis, particularly in critical winter range and calving area.
- Maintain riparian management zones that are as windfirm as possible

Deer

Objectives:	Strategies:
Manage deer habitat to provide the opportunity for population levels to be maintained.	- BC Environment or designate to identify critical deer habitat. - Manage critical Douglas-fir stands for mule deer habitat requirements.

Douglas Fir

Objectives:	Strategies:
Maintain Douglas-fir component.	- Retain large old Douglas-fir during forestry operations in order to provide structural diversity. - Encourage partial cutting systems in Douglas-fir stands, where stand attributes allow. - Retain some mature Douglas-fir where they constitute a minor component of the stands and where stand attributes allow. - Encourage a component of the regenerated stand to be Douglas-fir where Douglas-fir was a component of the harvested areas.

Timber

Objectives:	Strategies:

Encourage timber harvesting and intensive silviculture.	➔ Utilize improved seedlings where appropriate, while maintaining genetic diversity. ➔ Encourage growth and yield research in stands to determine appropriate site index (site productivity and growth potential) on managed stands. ➔ Encourage efficient, effective and ecologically sound, site specific vegetation management. ➔ Provide opportunities to increase timber utilization. ➔ Utilize cost effective intensive silvicultural treatments, including spacing, commercial thinning, fertilization and pruning, on a site specific basis.

Agriculture and Range

Objectives:	**Strategies:**
Encourage and enhance agriculture and range opportunities.	➔ Maintain opportunities for Canada Land Inventory (CLI) agriculture land classed 1-5 to be developed for agriculture/food production. ➔ Allow expansion for range tenures and/or Animal Unit Months (AUMs). ➔ Encourage range enhancement activities, and identify and minimize impacts on other resource values. ➔ Agricultural producers wishing to expand their private land base can apply for additional Crown land under the BC Lands Agricultural Policy. Encourage agricultural producers to maintain forest stands on non-arable portions. ➔ Encourage Regional Districts to consider agricultural sectors' needs during planning for rural residential development so that conflicts can be avoided. ➔ In a cooperative effort BC Lands, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Ministry of Forests will identify land with agricultural potential and determine and map soil capability at an appropriate scale before land is designated as Forest Land Reserve. ➔ Support the purpose and intent of the Agricultural Land Reserve. ➔ Maintain or expand existing community pastures

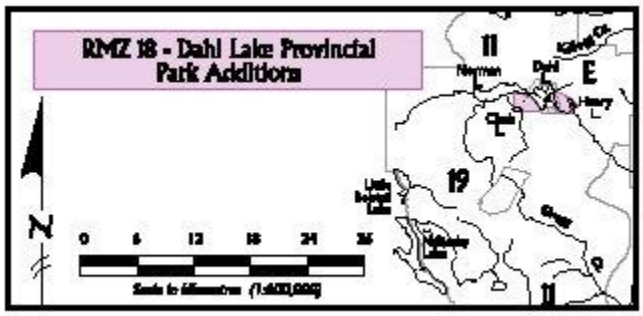
and create new community pastures when needed.

- Sensitive ecosystems should be excluded from Crown land dispositions.
- Ensure access to safe water supply for agricultural use (e.g., stock watering and irrigation).
- Recommend that suitable agricultural land in the Punchaw region, as identified by the Agriculture Land Commission (ALC), be included in the Agriculture Land Reserve (ALR).

RMZ # 18 - Dahl Lake Provincial Park Additions

RMZ Category: Protection

Management Intent: Provincial park; logging, mining and related development are prohibited. Refer to Table 3 for recommended permitted activities.



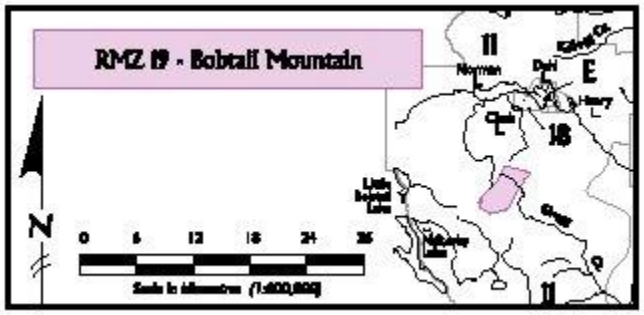
Description: Dahl Lake Provincial Park is located southwest of the city of Prince George. There are two small areas proposed for addition to the park. These additions would improve the integrity of Dahl Lake Provincial Park and protect additional recreation values.

Area: 740 hectares

RMZ # 19 - Bobtail Mountain

RMZ Category: Protection

Management Intent: Provincial park; logging, mining and related development are prohibited. Refer to Table 3 for recommended permitted activities.



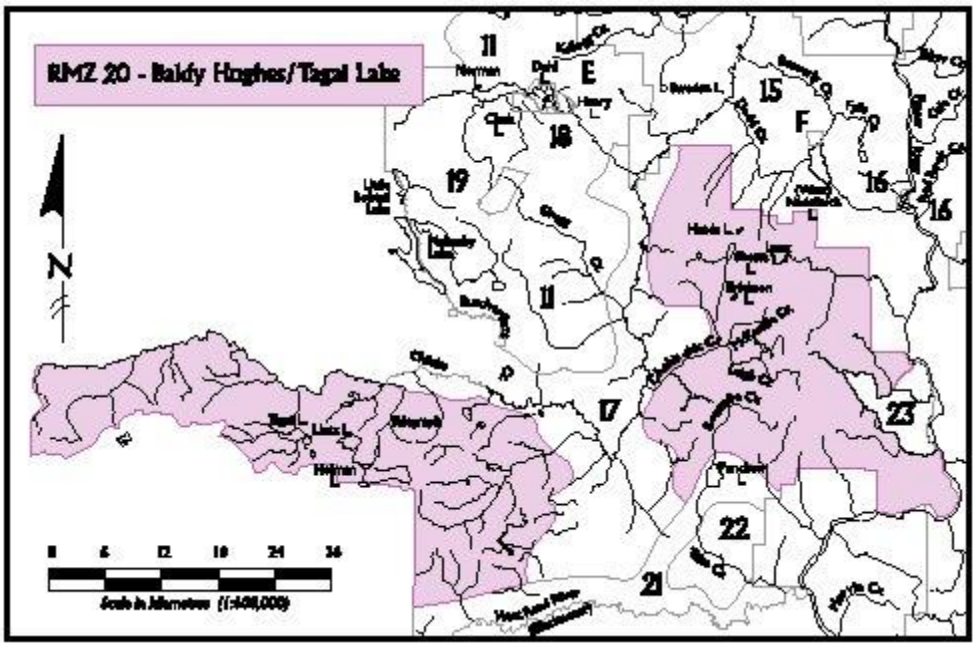
Description: This protected area proposal is located southwest of the city of Prince George and near the headwaters of Gregg Creek. Values that would be protected by this new provincial park include ecological representation, a unique rock formation and recreation.

Area: 1300 hectares

RMZ # 20 - Baldy Hughes/Tagai Lake

RMZ Category: Enhanced Resource Management

Management Intent: Development and enhancement of the timber resource consistent with the objectives of the RMZ.



Description: This RMZ consists of two parcels located south of the city of Prince George in the vicinity of a former armed forces base (Baldy Hughes) and Tagai Lake. High mineral values are reported from much of this zone, with recorded occurrences of placer gold, clay and asbestos. Forest management operations within this RMZ are impacted by mountain pine beetle activity.

Area: 128,000 hectares

General Management Direction

The resource management objectives and strategies in Section 2.2, General Management Direction (pages 20 to 26), apply to this Resource Management Zone.

Fisheries

Objective:	Strategies:
Maintain the physical and biological diversity of fish habitats.	➔ BC Environment or designate will identify areas of high suitability marten habitat. ➔ In areas of high suitability marten habitat, manage dead and downed woody material and wildlife tree retention in harvested areas to maintain habitat (denning, hunting) for marten. ➔ In areas of high suitability marten habitat, manage for a mosaic of habitat types and characteristics (vegetation types, age class and spatial distribution) and stand attributes that mimic habitat suitable for marten.

Marten

Objective:	Strategies:
Manage marten habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to be maintained.	➔ Encourage government to develop a riparian management plan for Crown land along the Chilako River main stem, with involvement of resource agencies and affected stakeholders, that identifies areas for riparian rehabilitation. ➔ Maintain riparian management areas to maintain water quality and fish habitat appropriate for stream size in areas of residential development or industrial facilities on Crown lands.

Moose

Objective:	Strategies:
Manage moose habitat to provide opportunities for population levels to be maintained.	➔ BC Environment or designate to identify critical winter and calving range. ➔ Maintain the suitability of known areas of critical habitat for moose. ➔ Avoid construction of permanent roads in riparian habitats, except where alternate road location results in higher environmental risks/ impact (e.g., unstable soils, critical habitat

areas) or where terrain precludes other road location.

- Minimize the length and duration of non-permanent roads in riparian habitat.
- Use existing stream crossings, wherever practical.
- Minimize the negative impacts of brush control on forage in riparian habitat and areas of critical winter range.
- Mimic natural patterns of connectivity to provide for movement across disturbed landscapes.
- Maintain amounts and distributions of deciduous forest cover throughout the RMZ in a variety of patch size that mimic the natural patch size distribution on a site specific basis, particularly in critical winter range and calving area.
- Maintain riparian management zones that are as windfirm as possible.

Deer

Objective:	Strategies:
Manage deer habitat to provide the opportunity for population levels to increase.	- BC Environment or designate to identify critical deer habitat. - Manage critical Douglas-fir stands for mule deer habitat requirements.

Douglas-fir

Objective:	Strategies:
Maintain Douglas-fir component.	- Retain large old Douglas-fir during forestry operations in order to provide structural diversity. - Encourage partial cutting systems in Douglas-fir stands, where stand attributes allow. - Retain some mature Douglas-fir where they constitute a minor component of the stands and where stand attributes allow. - Encourage a component of the regenerated stand to be Douglas-fir where Douglas-fir was a

component of the harvested areas.

Timber

Objective:	Strategies:
Optimize timber growth and implement silviculture strategies to produce a broad spectrum of forest products.	➔ Enhance the productive capacity of forest stands by using appropriate silviculture systems. ➔ Utilize improved seedlings where appropriate, while maintaining genetic diversity. ➔ Promote growth and yield research in stands to determine appropriate site index (site productivity and growth potential) on managed stands. ➔ Encourage efficient, effective and ecologically sound, site specific vegetation management. ➔ Provide opportunity to alter stocking standards to optimize timber production. ➔ Utilize cost effective intensive silvicultural treatments, including spacing, commercial thinning, fertilization and pruning, on a site specific basis. ➔ Provide opportunities to increase timber utilization. ➔ Provide the opportunity to change the rotation ages to reflect product objectives, on a site specific basis. ➔ Encourage labour intensive vegetation management techniques.

Agriculture and Range

Objective:	Strategies:
Maintain agriculture and range opportunities.	➔ Maintain opportunities for Canada Land Inventory (CLI) agriculture land classed 1-5 to be developed for agriculture/food production. ➔ Allow expansion for range tenures and/or Animal Unit Months (AUMs). ➔ Encourage range enhancement activities, and identify and minimize impacts on other resource values. ➔ Agricultural producers wishing to expand their

private land base can apply for additional Crown land under the BC Lands Agricultural Policy. Encourage agricultural producers to maintain forest stands on non-arable portions.

- Encourage Regional Districts to consider agricultural sector's needs during planning for rural residential development so that conflicts can be avoided.
- In a cooperative effort BC Lands, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Ministry of Forests will identify land with agricultural potential and determine and map soil capability at an appropriate scale before land is designated as Forest Land Reserve.
- Support the purpose and intent of the Agricultural Land Reserve.
- Sensitive ecosystems should be excluded from Crown land dispositions.
- Ensure access to safe water supply for agricultural use (e.g., stock watering and irrigation).

Recreation and Tourism

Objective:

Encourage a variety of recreation and tourism opportunities.

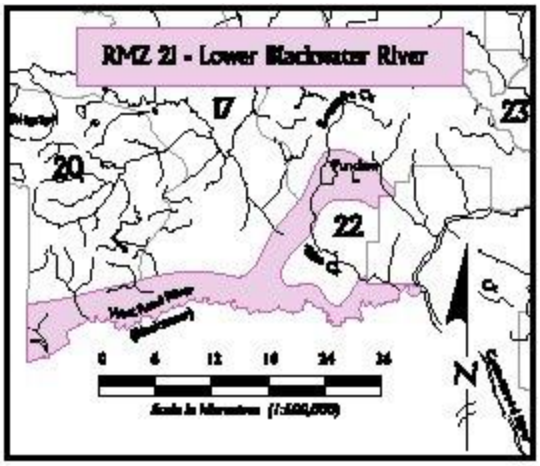
Strategies:

- Provide recreational opportunities for seniors and people with special needs. MOF or designate will identify specific lakes to manage for these recreational opportunities.
- Encourage opportunities for non-mechanized recreation (e.g., canoeing, hiking, horse trails).

RMZ # 21 - Lower Blackwater River

RMZ Category: Special Resource Management - Scenery and Recreation

Management Intent: Conservation of resource values including scenic areas, tourism and recreation associated with the Blackwater River, archaeological sites and historic trails, water quality and fish and wildlife habitat. Resource development will include measures to conserve these priority resource values.



Description: The Blackwater River is part of the southern boundary of the LRMP planning area. This portion of the LRMP planning area is overlapped by the Cariboo Chilcotin Land Use Plan (CCLUP) and the Lower Blackwater Local Resource Use Plan. LRMP zone boundaries for RMZ's 21 and resource management recommendations are consistent with the CCLUP and the Lower Blackwater Local Resource Use Plan. Additional detail on resource management for the area will be provided by the Alexander Mackenzie Heritage Trail - Management Plan. The Blackwater River has significant recreation, scenic, tourism, historic, archaeological, fish and wildlife values and has been recognized as a BC Heritage River. The Nuxalk/Carrier-Alexander Mackenzie Heritage Trail traverses the zone.

There are commercial rafting and guided fishing ventures that use the river. The Blackwater has significant native rainbow trout populations. Numerous historic trails cross the zone including the Collins Overland Telegraph Trail and the Carrier Pack Trail. Douglas-fir stands in the valley are important winter habitat for mule deer.

Area: 20,000 hectares

General Management Direction

The resource management objectives and strategies in Section 2.2, General Management Direction (pages 20 to 26), apply to this Resource Management Zone.

Marten

Objective:

Manage marten habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to increase.

Strategies:

- BC Environment or designate will identify areas of high suitability marten habitat
- In areas of high suitability marten habitat, manage dead and down woody material and wildlife tree retention in the harvested areas to maintain habitat (denning, hunting) for marten. Use a variety of cutblock sizes and shapes.
- Maintain a distance to shelter of less than 160 metres by combination of cutblock design and/or retention of wildlife trees, windrows, debris piles or non-merchantable trees.
- In areas of high suitability marten habitat,

manage for a mosaic of habitat types and characteristics (vegetation types, age class and spatial distribution) and stand attributes that mimic habitat most suitable for marten.

Moose

Objective:

Manage moose habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to increase.

Strategies:

- BC Environment or designate to identify critical winter and calving range.
- Provide an effective forested buffer around all known areas of critical habitat for moose (e.g., licks, seeps, rutting areas, calving areas and winter range).
- Avoid construction of permanent roads in riparian habitats, except where alternate road location results in higher environmental risks/ impact (e.g., unstable soils, critical habitat areas) or where terrain precludes other road location.
- Minimize the length and duration of non-permanent roads in riparian habitat.
- Use existing stream crossings and discourage new crossings.
- Avoid brush control in riparian habitat and areas of critical winter range.
- Establish or maintain connectivity between riparian complexes, island remnants of timber and upland areas of mature forest.
- Maintain the amount and distribution of deciduous forest cover found in unmanaged stands within the RMZ.
- Maintain a windfirm riparian management zone along watercourses that meets or exceeds FPC requirements.
- Minimize the amount of vegetation management in riparian habitat and areas of critical winter range.
- Maintain a distance to cover of less than 200 metres in all cut blocks.

Elk

Objective:	Strategies:
Manage elk habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to be maintained.	➔ BC Environment or designate to identify and map critical habitat areas for elk. ➔ Minimize access to currently unroaded elk winter range areas. ➔ Minimize impacts to agriculture/range resources from elk management. ➔ Develop elk management plans with consultation of bonafide farmers and ranchers and other affected stakeholders to address the impacts on agriculture and range. ➔ Conduct elk transplants only where an elk management plan is in place and where potential negative impacts on agriculture and range have been evaluated and are insignificant.

Deer

Objective:	Strategies:
Manage deer habitat to provide the opportunity for population levels to increase.	➔ BC Environment or designate to identify critical deer habitat. ➔ Manage critical Douglas-fir stands for mule deer habitat requirements.

Waterfowl

Objective:	Strategies:
Maintain the high quality waterfowl lakes and wetland complexes.	➔ Maintain a 30 metres reserve between any road and the wetland/ habitat, where practical. ➔ Deactivate all non-permanent roads within 30 metres of wetland as soon as practical.

Douglas-fir

Objective:	Strategies:
Maintain Douglas-fir component.	➔ Retain large old Douglas-fir during forestry operations in order to provide structural diversity.

- Encourage partial cutting systems in Douglas-fir stands, where stand attributes allow.
- Retain some mature Douglas-fir where they constitute a minor component of the stands and where stand attributes allow.
- Encourage a component of the regenerated stand to be Douglas-fir where Douglas-fir was a component of the harvested areas.

Timber

Objective:

Permit timber harvesting with silviculture systems which are compatible with priority/emphasis resource values.

Strategies:

- Minimize the use of chemicals, such as herbicides and fertilizers in stand management.
- Consider alternative harvesting practices where silviculturally appropriate, economically viable and environmentally appropriate and while managing for the recreation, water quality, wildlife and visual quality values.
- Encourage a diversity of silvicultural systems across the landscape in order to maintain natural landscape patterns and stand structure. All options should be considered, including patch cutting, group selection, clear-cutting with reserves and conventional clear-cutting.

Sub-surface Resources

Objective:

Maintain the availability of and access to land for exploration and development of mineral, gravel and energy resources.

Strategies:

- Ensure mineral and/or petroleum exploration activities are undertaken with sensitivity to other resource values.
- Permit road building into currently unroaded areas only when sufficient exploration demonstrates that road access is required for further development.

Back-country Recreation and Tourism

Objective:	Strategies:
Maintain the integrity of suitable areas for backcountry recreation and tourism.	➔ All resource exploration and development plans must identify backcountry recreation and tourism values (e.g., hiking and horse trails, ski and snowmobile areas, guiding base camps, etc.) and must develop specific strategies, with the stakeholders, to minimize or mitigate impacts on this resource. ➔ Encourage the recreation and tourism user groups to provide a map of areas of interest to government agencies and tenure holders. ➔ Known recreation and tourism user groups will be notified of proposed industrial development, within a mapped area of interest. Contact will be initiated to allow for adequate response time, preferably at the time when the development is first proposed in a plan.

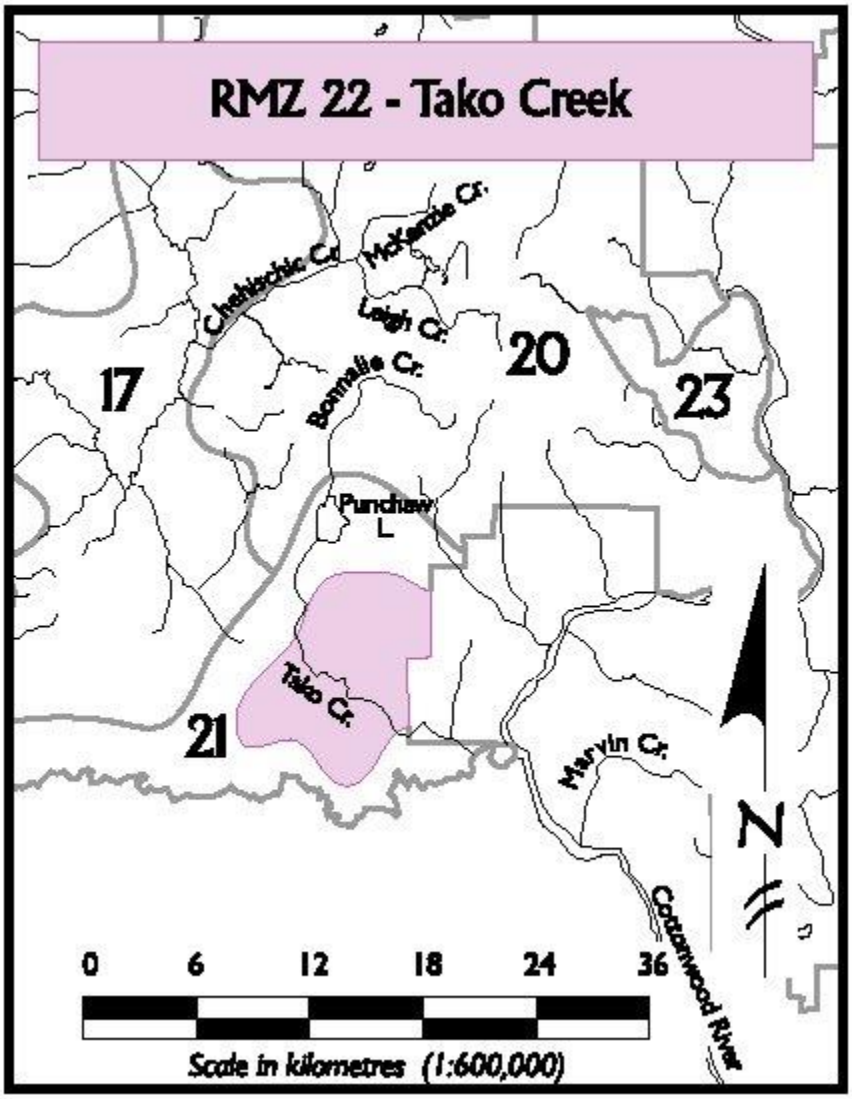
Recreation and Tourism

Objective:	Strategies:
Encourage a variety of recreation and tourism opportunities.	➔ Conduct detailed visual landscape inventories for the Blackwater River.

RMZ # 22 - Tako Creek

RMZ Category: Enhanced Resource Management

Management Intent: Development and enhancement of the timber resource consistent with the objectives of the RMZ.



Description: This RMZ is located just south of Punchaw Lake and is also overlapped by the Cariboo Chilcotin Land Use Plan (CCLUP) and the Lower Blackwater Local Resource Use Plan. LRMP zone boundaries and resource management recommendations are consistent with the CCLUP.

Area: 7300 hectares

General Management Direction

The resource management objectives and strategies in Section 2.2, General Management Direction (pages 20 to 26), apply to this Resource Management Zone.

Marten

Objective:	Strategies:
Manage marten habitat to provide opportunity for	BC Environment or designate will identify areas of high suitability marten habitat.

population levels to be maintained.	➔ In areas of high suitability marten habitat, manage dead and downed woody material and wildlife tree retention in harvested areas to maintain habitat (denning, hunting) for marten. ➔ In areas of high suitability marten habitat, manage for a mosaic of habitat types and characteristics (vegetation types, age class and spatial distribution) and stand attributes that mimic habitat suitable for marten.

Moose

Objective:	**Strategies:**
Manage moose habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to increase.	➔ BC Environment or designate to identify critical winter and calving range. ➔ Provide an effective forested buffer around all known areas of critical habitat for moose (e.g., licks, seeps, rutting areas, calving areas and winter range). ➔ Avoid construction of permanent roads in riparian habitats, except where alternate road location results in higher environmental risks/ impact (e.g., unstable soils, critical habitat areas) or where terrain precludes other road location. ➔ Minimize the length and duration of non-permanent roads in riparian habitat. ➔ Use existing stream crossings and discourage new crossings. ➔ Avoid brush control in riparian habitat and areas of critical winter range. ➔ Establish or maintain connectivity between riparian complexes, island remnants of timber and upland areas of mature forest. ➔ Maintain the amount and distribution of deciduous forest cover found in unmanaged stands within the RMZ. ➔ Maintain a windfirm riparian management zone along watercourses that meets or exceeds FPC requirements. ➔ Minimize the amount of vegetation management in riparian habitat and areas of critical winter range.

Douglas-fir

Objective:	Strategies:
Maintain Douglas-fir component.	➔ Retain large old Douglas-fir during forestry operations in order to provide structural diversity. ➔ Encourage partial cutting systems in Douglas-fir stands, where stand attributes allow. ➔ Retain some mature Douglas-fir where they constitute a minor component of the stands and where stand attributes allow. ➔ Encourage a component of the regenerated stand to be Douglas-fir where Douglas-fir was a component of the harvested areas.

Deer

Objective:	Strategies:
Manage deer habitat to provide the opportunity for population levels to be maintained.	➔ BC Environment or designate to identify critical deer habitat. ➔ Manage critical Douglas-fir stands for mule deer habitat requirements.

Timber

Objective:	Strategies:
Optimize timber growth and implement silviculture strategies to produce a broad spectrum of forest products.	➔ Enhance the productive capacity of forest stands by using appropriate silviculture systems. ➔ Utilize improved seedlings where appropriate, while maintaining genetic diversity. ➔ Promote growth and yield research in stands to determine appropriate site index (site productivity and growth potential) on managed stands. ➔ Encourage efficient, effective and ecologically sound, site specific vegetation management. ➔ Provide opportunity to alter stocking standards to optimize timber production. ➔ Utilize cost effective intensive silvicultural treatments, including spacing, commercial

thinning, fertilization and pruning, on a site specific basis.

- Provide opportunities to increase timber utilization.
- Provide the opportunity to change the rotation ages to reflect product objectives, on a site specific basis.

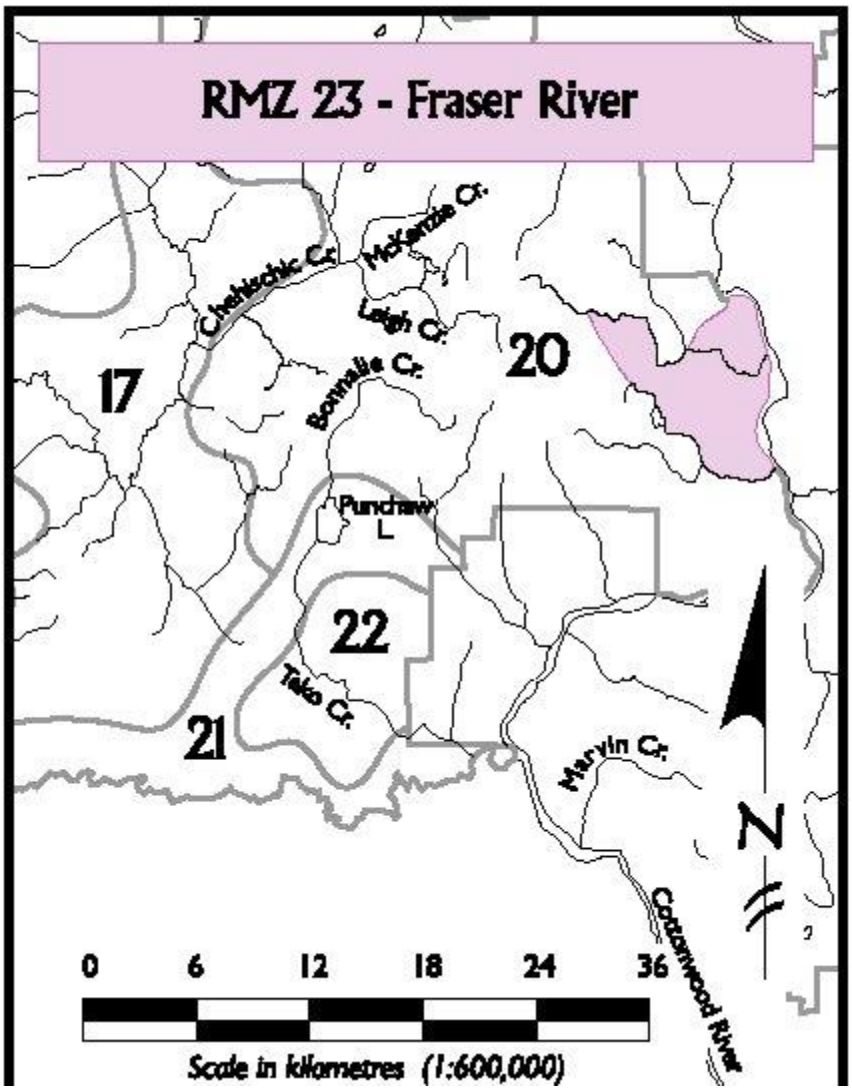
Agriculture and Range

Objective:	**Strategies:**
Maintain agriculture and range opportunities.	- Maintain opportunities for Canada Land Inventory (CLI) agriculture land classed 1-5 to be developed for agriculture/food production. - Allow expansion for range tenures and/or Animal Unit Months (AUMs). - Encourage range enhancement activities, and identify and minimize impacts on other resource values. - Agricultural producers wishing to expand their private land base can apply for additional Crown land under the BC Lands Agricultural Policy. - Encourage agricultural producers to maintain forest stands on non-arable portions. - Encourage Regional Districts to consider agricultural sector's needs during planning for rural residential development so that conflicts can be avoided. - In a cooperative effort BC Lands, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Ministry of Forests will identify land with agricultural potential and determine and map soil capability at an appropriate scale before land is designated as Forest Land Reserve. - Support the purpose and intent of the Agricultural Land Reserve. - Sensitive ecosystems should be excluded from Crown Land dispositions. - Ensure access to safe water supply for agricultural use (e.g., stock watering and irrigation).

RMZ # 23 - Fraser River

RMZ Category: Protection

Management Intent: Provincial park; logging, mining and related development are prohibited. Refer to Table 3 for recommended permitted activities.



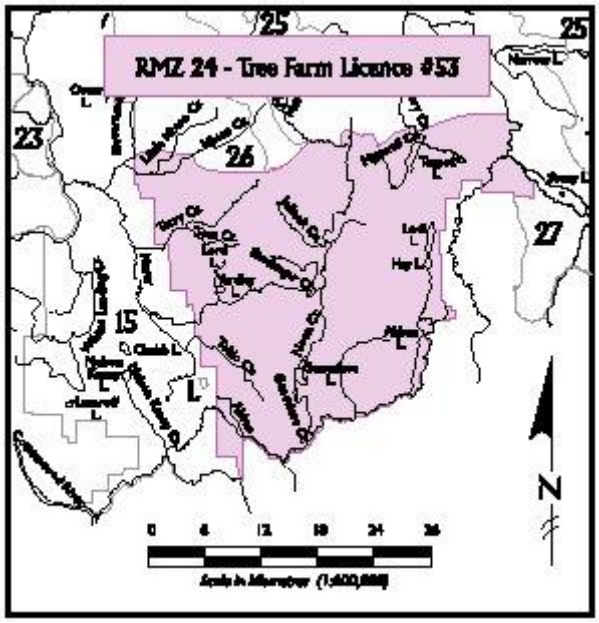
Description: This proposal for a new provincial park is located on the west bank of the Fraser River. It provides good representation of moist hot and dry warm Sub-boreal Spruce forests. The area has high wildlife values and provides excellent deer and moose winter range.

Area: 4,800 hectares

RMZ # 24 - Tree Farm Licence # 53

RMZ Category: Enhanced Resource Management

Management Intent: Development and enhancement of the timber resource consistent with the objectives of the RMZ.



Description: Tree Farm Licence # 53 is held by Dunkley Lumber Ltd. and is located on the east side of Highway 97 between Hixon and Ahbau Creek. The TFL has had a relatively long history of activity related to the timber and mineral resources. The high mineral values and productive timber lands support active placer mining, harvesting and timber processing industries.

Area: 86,000 hectares

General Management Direction

The resource management objectives and strategies in Section 2.2, General Management Direction (pages 20 to 26), apply to this Resource Management Zone.

Fisheries

Objective:	Strategies:
Maintain the physical and biological diversity of fish habitats.	➔ Endorse development of placer mining standards to adequately protect riparian values.

Grizzly Bear

Objective:	Strategies:
Manage grizzly bear habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to be maintained.	➔ BC Environment or designate will identify areas of critical habitat for grizzly bear (e.g., riparian areas, seeps and springs). ➔ In areas of critical habitat for grizzly bear,

undertake access management planning with the intent of deactivating non-essential roads and minimizing the amount and duration of new roaded access.

- In areas of critical habitat for grizzly bear, manage for a mosaic of habitat types and characteristics (vegetation types, age class and spatial distribution) and stand attributes that mimic habitat most suitable for grizzly bear.
- Avoid disturbance to known grizzly bear denning sites.

Marten

Objective:	Strategies:
Manage marten habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to be maintained.	- BC Environment or designate will identify areas of high suitability marten habitat. - In areas of high suitability marten habitat, manage dead and downed woody material and wildlife tree retention in harvested areas to maintain habitat (denning, hunting) for marten. - In areas of high suitability marten habitat, manage for a mosaic of habitat types and characteristics (vegetation types, age class and spatial distribution) and stand attributes that mimic habitat suitable for marten.

Moose

Objective:	Strategies:
Manage moose habitat to provide opportunities for population levels to be maintained.	- BC Environment or designate to identify critical winter and calving range. - Maintain the suitability of known areas of critical habitat for moose. - Avoid construction of permanent roads in riparian habitats, except where alternate road location results in higher environmental risks/ impact (e.g., unstable soils, critical habitat areas) or where terrain precludes other road location. - Minimize the length and duration of non-

permanent roads in riparian habitat

- Use existing stream crossings, wherever practical.
- Minimize the negative impacts of brush control on forage in riparian habitat and areas of critical winter range.
- Mimic natural patterns of connectivity to provide for movement across disturbed landscapes.
- Maintain amounts and distributions of deciduous forest cover throughout the RMZ in a variety of patch size that mimic the natural patch size distribution on a site specific basis, particularly in critical winter range and calving area.
- Maintain riparian management zones that are as windfirm as possible.

Douglas-fir

Objective:	Strategies:
Maintain Douglas-fir component.	- Retain large old Douglas-fir during forestry operations in order to provide structural diversity. - Encourage partial cutting systems in Douglas-fir stands, where stand attributes allow. - Retain some mature Douglas-fir where they constitute a minor component of the stands and where stand attributes allow. - Encourage a component of the regenerated stand to be Douglas-fir where Douglas-fir was a component of the harvested areas.

Timber

Objective:	Strategies:
Optimize timber growth and implement silviculture strategies to produce a broad spectrum of forest products.	- Enhance the productive capacity of forest stands by using appropriate silviculture systems. - Utilize improved seedlings where appropriate, while maintaining genetic diversity. - Promote growth and yield research in stands

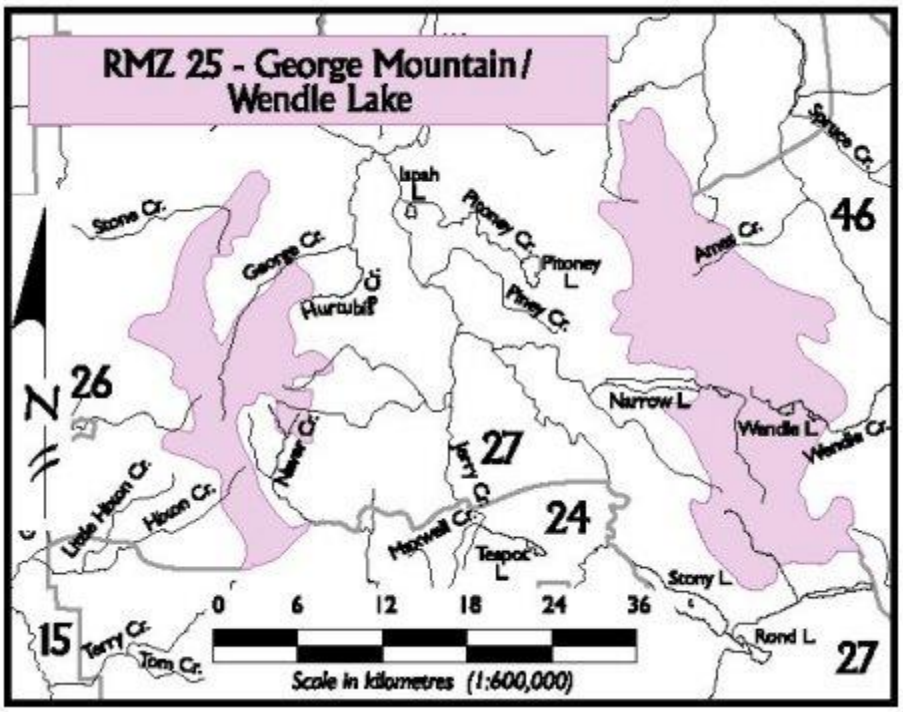
to determine appropriate site index (site productivity and growth potential) on managed stands.

- Encourage efficient, effective and ecologically sound, site specific vegetation management.
- Provide opportunity to alter stocking standards to optimize timber production.
- Utilize cost effective intensive silvicultural treatments, including spacing, commercial thinning, fertilization and pruning, on a site specific basis.
- Provide opportunities to increase timber utilization.
- Provide the opportunity to change the rotation ages to reflect product objectives, on a site specific basis.

RMZ # 25 - George Mountain/Wendle Lake

RMZ Category: Special Resource Management - Natural Habitat

Management Intent: Conservation of caribou habitat and other values. Resource development will include measures to conserve these priority resource values. Caribou habitat mapping should be referred to for additional detail.



Description: This RMZ consists of two parcels of higher elevation terrain located near George Mountain and Wendle Lake. The main criteria used for delineating this zone was critical habitat for mountain caribou which is a blue listed species. Caribou depend greatly on old-growth forests and the arboreal lichen that grow in these forests as a winter food source.

Area: 42,000 hectares

General Management Direction

The resource management objectives and strategies in Section 2.2, General Management Direction (pages 20 to 26), apply to this Resource Management Zone.

Caribou

Objective:

Manage caribou habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to increase.

Strategies:

- No commercial timber harvesting in areas of high suitability caribou habitat until proven management strategies are developed in areas of medium suitability caribou habitat, appropriate to the growth cycle of trees in the caribou habitat.
- Implementation of alternate silvicultural systems is preferred in areas of medium suitability caribou habitat.
- Maintain the integrity of caribou movement corridors.
- In areas of medium suitability caribou habitat

	or movement corridors, winter logging must be planned to minimize the amount of plowed roads. ➔ BC Environment will recommend constraints on backcountry recreation activities that are incompatible with caribou conservation.

Grizzly Bear

Objective:	**Strategies:**
Manage grizzly bear habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to be maintained.	➔ BC Environment or designate will identify areas of critical habitat for grizzly bear (e.g., riparian areas, seeps and springs). ➔ In areas of critical habitat for grizzly bear, undertake access management planning with the intent of deactivating non-essential roads and minimizing the amount and duration of new roaded access. ➔ In areas of critical habitat for grizzly bear, manage for a mosaic of habitat types and characteristics (vegetation types, age class and spatial distribution) and stand attributes that mimic habitat most suitable for grizzly bear. ➔ Avoid disturbance to known grizzly bear denning sites.

Marten

Objective:	**Strategies:**
Manage marten habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to increase.	➔ BC Environment or designate will identify areas of high suitability marten habitat. ➔ In areas of high suitability marten habitat, manage dead and down woody material and wildlife tree retention in the harvested areas to maintain habitat (denning, hunting) for marten. Use a variety of cutblock sizes and shapes. ➔ Maintain a distance to shelter of less than 160 metres by combination of cutblock design and/or retention of wildlife trees, windrows, debris piles or non-merchantable trees. ➔ In areas of high suitability marten habitat,

	manage for a mosaic of habitat types and characteristics (vegetation types, age class and spatial distribution) and stand attributes that mimic habitat most suitable for marten.

Alpine and Sub-alpine

Objective:	Strategies:
Maintain the integrity of alpine and sub-alpine ecosystems and habitats.	➔ Undertake resource development in alpine and sub-alpine habitats only in a cautious manner that considers the sensitivity to disturbance of these ecosystems and habitats. ➔ Limit commercial timber harvesting and silviculture in sub-alpine habitats in order to respect the sensitivity to disturbance of this habitat and to keep future options open until rehabilitation and reforestation have been successfully demonstrated in a cross section of higher elevation sites, typical of this region. ➔ Promote research to develop and assess methods to successfully reforest or rehabilitate sub-alpine sites and to determine the appropriate percentage of age class distribution to maintain sub-alpine ecosystems. Obtain a reasonable time line of data (probably at least 20 years) that demonstrates successful reforestation and rehabilitation. ➔ Plans lower in hierarchy will assess site specific requirements for access management and recommend measures to prevent unplanned motorized access that could result in damage to the sub-alpine and alpine habitat and resources or negative impacts to other users. ➔ Resource developers will take measures to prevent unplanned motorized access to sub-alpine and alpine environments, as a result of their developments.

Timber

Objective:	Strategies:
Permit timber harvesting	➔ Minimize the use of chemicals, such as

with silviculture systems which are compatible with priority/emphasis resource values.	herbicides and fertilizers in stand management. ➔ Consider alternative harvesting practices where silviculturally appropriate, economically viable and environmentally appropriate and while managing for the recreation, water quality, wildlife and visual quality values. ➔ Encourage a diversity of silvicultural systems across the landscape in order to maintain natural landscape patterns and stand structure. All options should be considered, including patch cutting, group selection, clear-cutting with reserves and conventional clear-cutting.

Sub-surface Resources

Objective:	**Strategies:**
Maintain the availability of and access to land for exploration and development of mineral, gravel and energy resources.	➔ Ensure mineral and/or petroleum exploration activities are undertaken with sensitivity to other resource values. ➔ Permit road building into currently unroaded areas only when sufficient exploration demonstrates that road access is required for further development.

Backcountry Recreation and Tourism

Objective:	**Strategies:**
Maintain the integrity of suitable areas for backcountry recreation and tourism.	➔ Encourage inventory of commercial backcountry recreation and tourism opportunities, by the Provincial Government or designate. ➔ All resource exploration and development plans must identify backcountry recreation and tourism values (e.g., hiking and horse trails, ski and snowmobile areas, guiding base camps, etc.) and must develop specific strategies, with the stakeholders, to minimize or mitigate impacts on this resource. ➔ Wherever industrial development is proposed in mountainous terrain, the tenure holders must consider block or other disturbance design for visual impact to recreation and

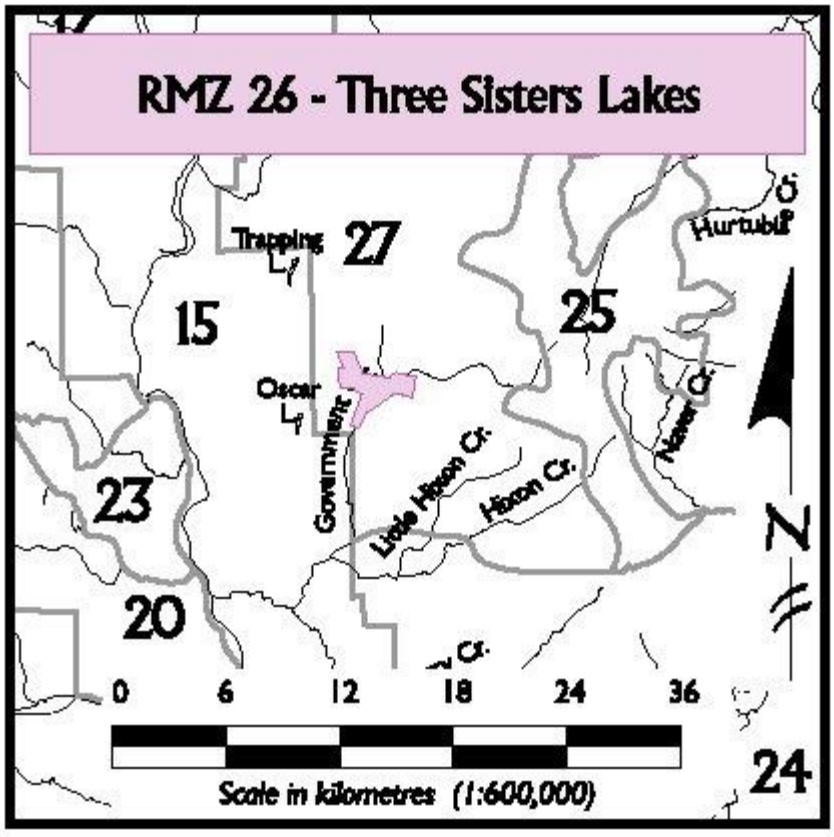
tourism.

- Encourage the recreation and tourism user groups to provide a map of areas of interest to government agencies and tenure holders.
- Known recreation and tourism user groups will be notified of proposed industrial development, within a mapped area of interest. Contact will be initiated to allow for adequate response time, preferably at the time when the development is first proposed in a plan.

RMZ # 26 - Three Sisters Lakes

RMZ Category: Protection

Management Intent: Provincial park; logging, mining and related development are prohibited. Refer to Table 3 for recommended permitted activities.



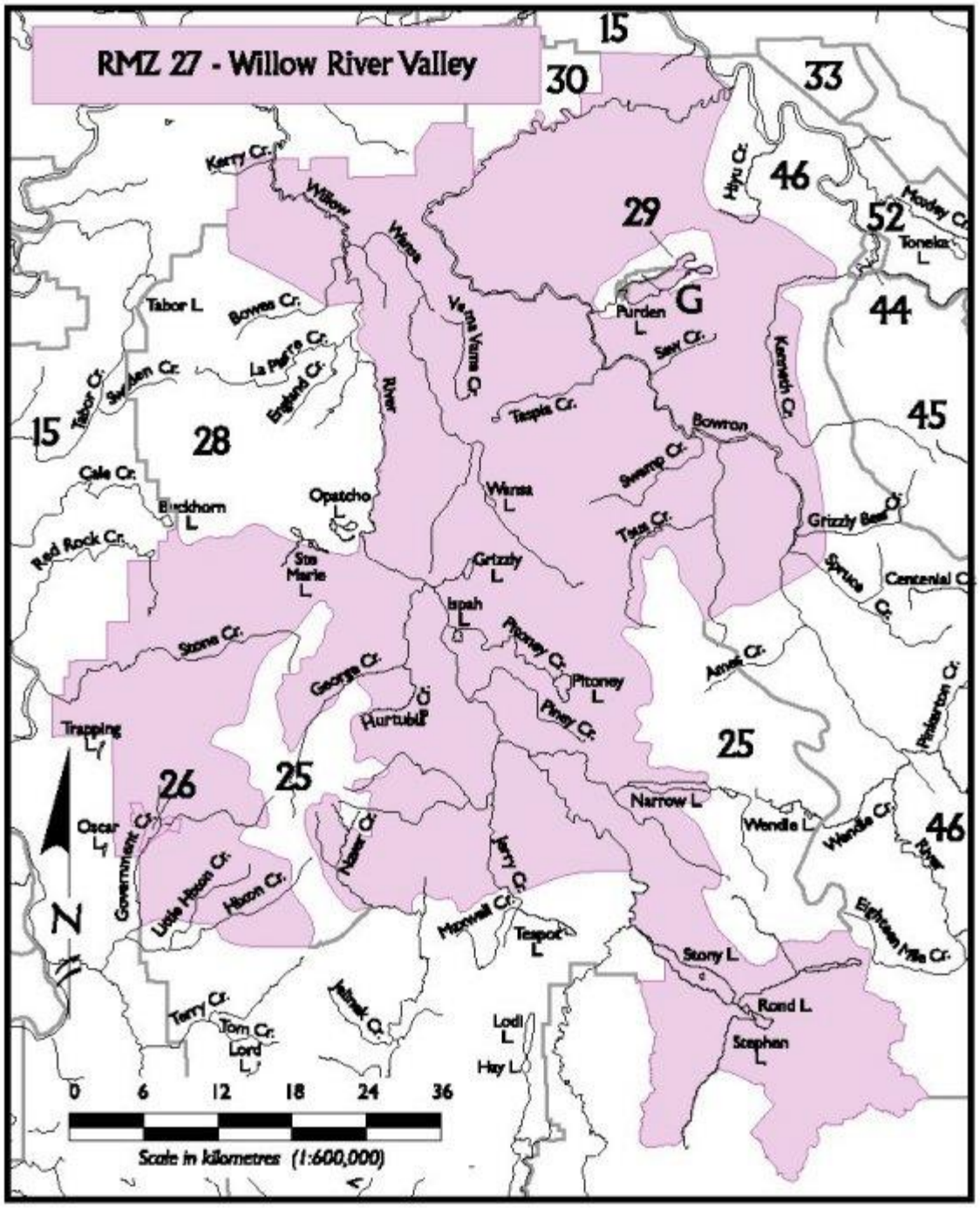
Description: This protected area proposal is located southeast of the city of Prince George. Values that would be protected by this new provincial park include recreation (three small attractive lakes and hiking) and unique canyon features on Government Creek.

Area: 1000 hectares

RMZ # 27 - Willow River Valley

RMZ Category: Enhanced Resource Management

Management Intent: Development and enhancement of the timber resource consistent with the objectives of the RMZ. The fish and wildlife values in the Box Canyon area of the Bowron River should be acknowledged in plans lower in hierarchy.



General Management Direction

The resource management objectives and strategies in Section 2.2, General Management Direction (pages 20 to 26), apply to this Resource Management Zone.

Description: The Willow River flows north from its origins near the village of Wells in the Quesnel Forest District to its confluence with the Fraser River just east of Prince George. This large RMZ covers most of the Willow River watershed and the middle section of the Bowron River. The Highway 16 corridor has significant scenic value. Significant mineral values occur in this zone and include numerous documented mineral occurrences, many sites of past exploration activity, a proven in-ground coal reserve adjacent to the Bowron River, active placer mining on the Willow River and important aggregate resources for use in forest road development.

An area of land within this zone was identified as having significant fish and wildlife habitat values. This area is in the Bowron River Valley from Box Canyon to the confluence with the Fraser River and below the 2,200 feet elevation contour. Back channels of both the Bowron and the Willow Rivers provide important rearing areas for salmon and wet forest complexes provide good habitat for moose and fur bearers.

Area: 274, 000 hectares

Grizzly Bear

Objective:

Manage grizzly bear habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to be maintained.

Strategies:

- BC Environment or designate will identify areas of critical habitat for grizzly bear (e.g., riparian areas, seeps and springs).
- In areas of critical habitat for grizzly bear, undertake access management planning with the intent of deactivating non-essential roads and minimizing the amount and duration of new roaded access.
- In areas of critical habitat for grizzly bear, manage for a mosaic of habitat types and characteristics (vegetation types, age class and spatial distribution) and stand attributes that mimic habitat most suitable for grizzly bear.
- Avoid disturbance to known grizzly bear denning sites.

Marten

Objective:

Manage marten habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to be maintained.

Strategies:

- BC Environment or designate will identify areas of high suitability marten habitat.
- In areas of high suitability marten habitat, manage dead and downed woody material and wildlife tree retention in harvested areas to maintain habitat (denning, hunting) for marten.
- In areas of high suitability marten habitat, manage for a mosaic of habitat types and characteristics (vegetation types, age class and spatial distribution) and stand attributes that mimic habitat suitable for marten.

Moose

Objective:

Strategies:

Manage moose habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to increase.	➔ BC Environment or designate to identify critical winter and calving range. ➔ Provide an effective forested buffer around all known areas of critical habitat for moose (e.g., licks, seeps, rutting areas, calving areas and winter range). ➔ Avoid construction of permanent roads in riparian habitats, except where alternate road location results in higher environmental risks/ impact (e.g., unstable soils, critical habitat areas) or where terrain precludes other road location. ➔ Minimize the length and duration of non-permanent roads in riparian habitat. ➔ Use existing stream crossings and discourage new crossings. ➔ Avoid brush control in riparian habitat and areas of critical winter range. ➔ Establish or maintain connectivity between riparian complexes, island remnants of timber and upland areas of mature forest. ➔ Maintain the amount and distribution of deciduous forest cover found in unmanaged stands within the RMZ. ➔ Maintain a windfirm riparian management zone along watercourses that meets or exceeds Forest Practices Code requirements. ➔ Minimize the amount of vegetation management in riparian habitat and areas of critical winter range.

Elk

Objective:	**Strategies:**
Manage elk habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to be maintained.	➔ BC Environment or designate to identify and map critical habitat areas for elk. ➔ Minimize access to currently unroaded elk winter range areas. ➔ Minimize impacts to agriculture/range resources from elk management. ➔ Develop elk management plans with consultation of bonafide farmers and ranchers

	and other affected stakeholders to address the impacts on agriculture and range. ➔ Conduct elk transplants only where an elk management plan is in place and where potential negative impacts on agriculture and range have been evaluated and are insignificant.

Deer

Objective:	**Strategies:**
Manage deer habitat to provide the opportunity for population levels to be maintained.	➔ BC Environment or designate to identify critical deer habitat. ➔ Manage critical Douglas-fir stands for mule deer habitat requirements.

Douglas-fir

Objective:	**Strategies:**
Maintain Douglas-fir component.	➔ Retain large old Douglas-fir during forestry operations in order to provide structural diversity. ➔ Encourage partial cutting systems in Douglas-fir stands, where stand attributes allow. ➔ Retain some mature Douglas-fir where they constitute a minor component of the stands and where stand attributes allow. ➔ Encourage a component of the regenerated stand to be Douglas-fir where Douglas-fir was a component of the harvested areas.

Timber

Objective:	**Strategies:**
Optimize timber growth and implement silviculture strategies to produce a broad spectrum of forest products.	➔ Enhance the productive capacity of forest stands by using appropriate silviculture systems. ➔ Utilize improved seedlings where appropriate, while maintaining genetic diversity. ➔ Promote growth and yield research in stands to determine appropriate site index (site productivity and growth potential) on managed

stands.

- Encourage efficient, effective and ecologically sound, site specific vegetation management.
- Provide opportunity to alter stocking standards to optimize timber production.
- Utilize cost effective intensive silvicultural treatments, including spacing, commercial thinning, fertilization and pruning, on a site specific basis.
- Provide opportunities to increase timber utilization.
- Provide the opportunity to change the rotation ages to reflect product objectives, on a site specific basis.

Agriculture and Range

Objective:

Maintain agriculture and range opportunities.

Strategies:

- Maintain opportunities for Canada Land Inventory (CLI) agriculture land classed 1-5 to be developed for agriculture/food production.
- Allow expansion for range tenures and/or Animal Unit Months (AUMs).
- Encourage range enhancement activities, and identify and minimize impacts on other resource values.
- Agricultural producers wishing to expand their private land base can apply for additional Crown land under the BC Lands Agricultural Policy. Encourage agricultural producers to maintain forest stands on non-arable portions.
- Encourage Regional Districts to consider agricultural sector's needs during planning for rural residential development so that conflicts can be avoided.
- In a cooperative effort BC Lands, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Ministry of Forests will identify land with agricultural potential and determine and map soil capability at an appropriate scale before land is designated as Forest Land Reserve.
- Support the purpose and intent of the Agricultural Land Reserve.

- Sensitive ecosystems should be excluded from Crown land dispositions.
- Ensure access to safe water supply for agricultural use (e.g., stock watering and irrigation).

Recreation and Tourism

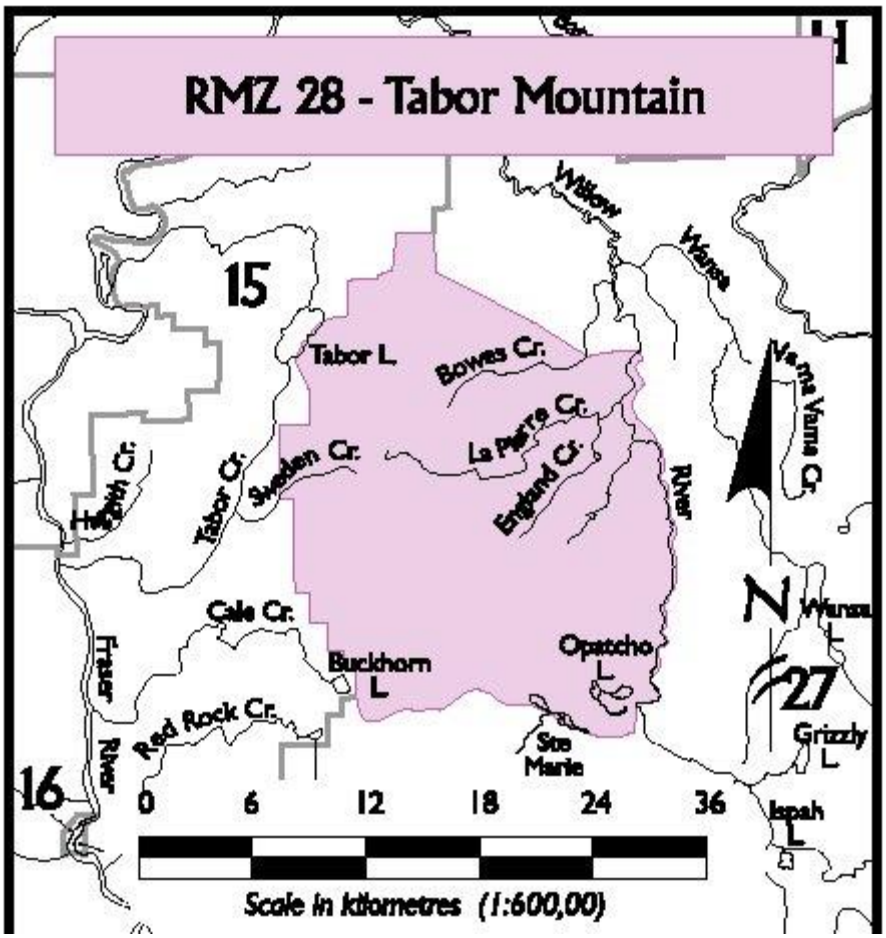
Objective:	Strategies:
Encourage a variety of recreation and tourism opportunities.	- Provide recreational opportunities for seniors and people with special needs. MOF or designate will identify specific lakes to manage for these recreational opportunities. - Conduct a detailed visual landscape inventory for the Highway 16 corridor.

Access

Objective:	Strategies:
Maintain the opportunity to develop access to resources.	- Where necessary to meet site specific objectives (e.g., moose habitat management), ensure that roads are permanently deactivated.

RMZ Category: Special Resource Management - Scenery and Recreation/Natural Habitat

Management Intent: Conservation of resource values such as recreation and scenic areas, wildlife habitat and water quality. Resource development will include measures to conserve these priority resource values.



Description: This RMZ is located just east of the city of Prince George. Much of the forest within this zone was burned by a large forest fire (the Grove Burn) in 1961. The area has significant recreation values including hiking, cross-country skiing and snowmobile trails. The Willow Canyon is a spectacular physical feature. The Willow River, south of Highway 16, is a popular stretch of water for canoeing and kayaking. However, just north of Highway 16, the river becomes very dangerous and should be avoided by watercraft. The young forest that regenerated after the Grove Burn provides good habitat for wildlife such as moose. Water quality within the Tabor Lake watershed is an important value for the people who live in the vicinity of Tabor Lake. The Highway 16 corridor has significant scenic value.

Area: 39,000 hectares

General Management Direction

The resource management objectives and strategies in Section 2.2, General Management Direction (pages 20 to 26), apply to this Resource Management Zone.

Water

Objective:	Strategies:
Maintain the natural standard of water quality, quantity and regime.	Recognize the importance of the management of Tabor Lake watershed as it contributes to the water quality of Tabor Lake.

- Consider impacts to water quality in Tabor Lake prior to permitting any land developments.

Grizzly Bear

Objective:	Strategies:
Manage grizzly bear habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to be maintained.	- BC Environment or designate will identify areas of critical habitat for grizzly bear (e.g., riparian areas, seeps and springs) - In areas of critical habitat for grizzly bear, undertake access management planning with the intent of deactivating non-essential roads and minimizing the amount and duration of new roaded access. - Avoid disturbance to known grizzly bear denning sites.

Marten

Objective:	Strategies:
Manage marten habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to be maintained.	- BC Environment or designate will identify areas of high suitability marten habitat. - In areas of high suitability marten habitat, manage dead and downed woody material and wildlife tree retention in harvested areas to maintain habitat (denning, hunting) for marten. - In areas of high suitability marten habitat, manage for a mosaic of habitat types and characteristics (vegetation types, age class and spatial distribution) and stand attributes that mimic habitat suitable for marten.

Moose

Objective:	Strategies:
Manage moose habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to increase.	- BC Environment or designate to identify critical winter and calving range. - Provide an effective forested buffer around all known areas of critical habitat for moose (e.g., licks, seeps, rutting areas, calving areas and winter range).

- Avoid construction of permanent roads in riparian habitats, except where alternate road location results in higher environmental risks/ impact (e.g., unstable soils, critical habitat areas) or where terrain precludes other road location.
- Minimize the length and duration of non-permanent roads in riparian habitat.
- Use existing stream crossings and discourage new crossings.
- Avoid brush control in riparian habitat and areas of critical winter range.
- Establish or maintain connectivity between riparian complexes, island remnants of timber and upland areas of mature forest.
- Maintain the amount and distribution of deciduous forest cover found in unmanaged stands within the RMZ.
- Maintain a windfirm riparian management zone along watercourses that meets or exceeds FPC requirements.
- Minimize the amount of vegetation management in riparian habitat and areas of critical winter range.
- Maintain a distance to cover of less than 200 metres in all cut blocks.

Elk

Objective:

Manage elk habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to be maintained.

Strategies:

- BC Environment or designate to identify and map critical habitat areas for elk.
- Minimize access to currently unroaded elk winter range areas.
- Minimize impacts to agriculture/range resources from elkmanagement.
- Develop elk management plans with consultation of bonafide farmers and ranchers and other affected stakeholders to address the impacts on agriculture and range.
- Conduct elk transplants only where an elk management plan is in place and where

potential negative impacts on agriculture and range have been evaluated and are insignificant.

Deer

Objective:

Manage deer habitat to provide the opportunity for population levels to be maintained.

Strategies:

- BC Environment or designate to identify critical deer habitat .
- Manage critical Douglas-fir stands for mule deer habitat requirements.

Douglas-fir

Objective:

Maintain Douglas-fir component.

Strategies:

- Retain large old Douglas-fir during forestry operations in order to provide structural diversity.
- Encourage partial cutting systems in Douglas-fir stands, where stand attributes allow.
- Retain some mature Douglas-fir where they constitute a minor component of the stands and where stand attributes allow.
- Encourage a component of the regenerated stand to be Douglas-fir where Douglas-fir was a component of the harvested areas

Timber

Objective:

Permit timber harvesting with silviculture systems which are compatible with priority/emphasis resource values.

Strategies:

- Consider alternative harvesting practices where silviculturally appropriate, economically viable and environmentally appropriate and while managing for the recreation, water quality, wildlife and visual quality values.
- Encourage a diversity of silvicultural systems across the landscape in order to maintain natural landscape patterns and stand structure. All options should be considered, including patch cutting, group selection, clear-cutting with reserves and

conventional clear-cutting.

- Encourage labour intensive vegetation management techniques, as preferable to use of herbicides.

Agriculture and Range

Objective:	Strategies:
Maintain range opportunities.	- Allow expansion for range tenures and/or Animal Unit Months (AUMs) - Encourage range enhancement activities, and identify and minimize impacts on other resource values.

Sub-surface Resources

Objective:	Strategies:
Maintain the availability of and access to land for exploration and development of mineral, gravel and energy resources.	- Ensure mineral and/or petroleum exploration activities are undertaken with sensitivity to other resource values - Permit road building into currently unroaded areas only when sufficient exploration demonstrates that road access is required for further development.

Recreation and Tourism

Objective:	Strategies:
Encourage a variety of recreation and tourism opportunities.	- Provide recreational opportunities for seniors and people with special needs. MOF or designate will identify specific lakes to manage for these recreational opportunities. - Conduct a detailed visual landscape inventory for Green Mountain and the Highway 16 corridor.

Access

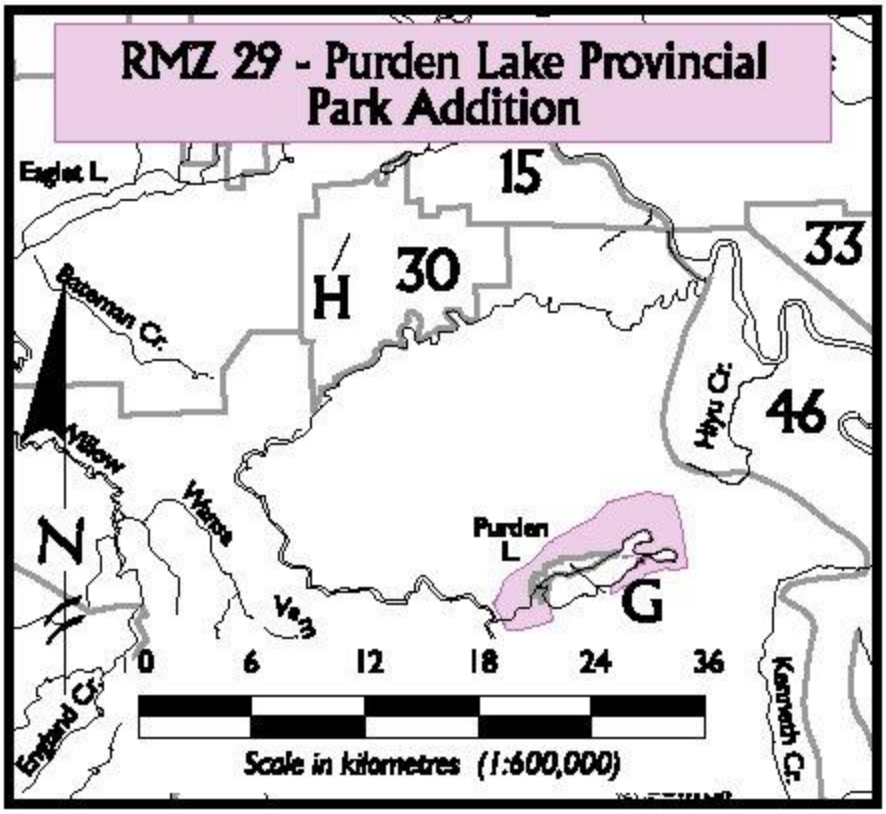
Objective:	Strategies:
Maintain the opportunity to develop access to resources.	- Where necessary to meet site specific objectives (e.g., moose habitat management), ensure that roads are

permanently deactivated.

RMZ # 29- Purden Lake Provincial Park Addition

RMZ Category: Protection

Management Intent: Provincial park; logging, mining and related development are prohibited. Refer to Table 3 for recommended permitted activities.



Description: Purden Lake Provincial Park is located east of Prince George on Highway 16. The park is a popular recreation area with a 78 site campground, a day-use and beach area and fishing on Purden Lake. The proposed addition to the park improves the integrity of the park by taking the boundary to the height of land above the lake. This would protect scenic values and ecological representation.

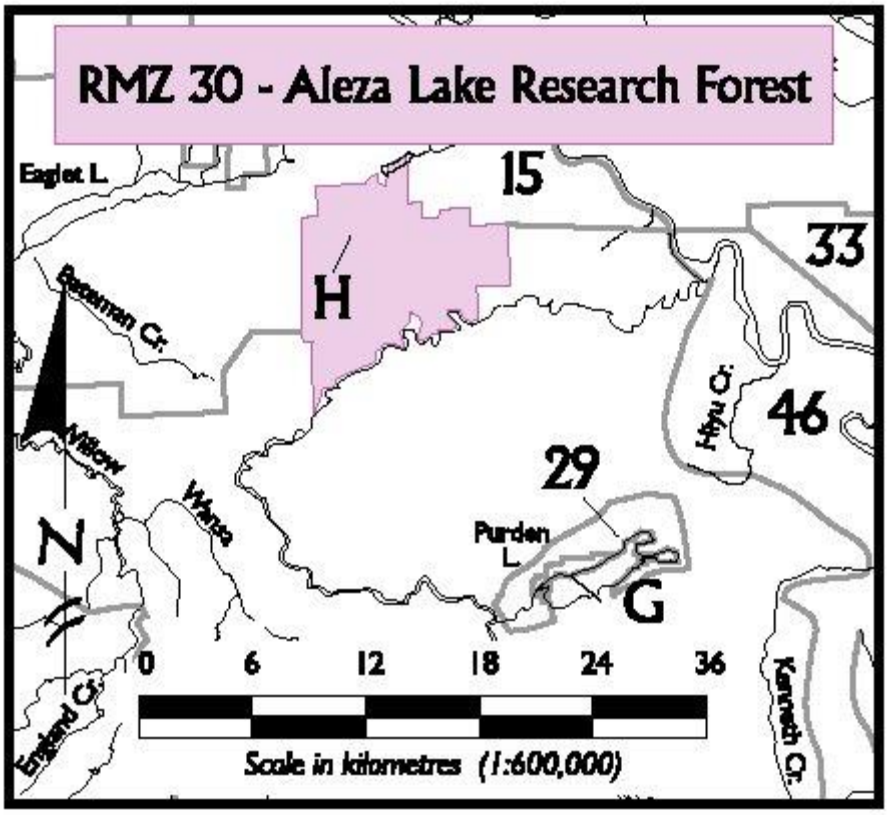
Area: 2,200 hectares

RMZ # 30 - Aleza Lake Research Forest

RMZ Category: Special Resource Management - Natural Habitat

Management Intent: Provide a secure land base on which to conduct long term scientific research studies in silviculture and forest ecology, including the associated education and demonstration activities. The research

program(s) will recognize the need to manage for non-timber forest resources while doing specific studies that differ from currently accepted methods and standards.



Description: The Aleza Lake Research Forest is located about 60 kilometres east of Prince George. It was the site of an experimental station from 1924 to 1963 and has well-documented long term trials of single-tree selection management. A Management and Working Plan was produced in 1992 and provides a framework for continued research, harvesting and forest management (including the long-term protection and enhancement of silviculture research and demonstration values) on the Aleza Lake Research Forest. Aleza Lake Research Forest - Management and Working Plan # 1 (April 1, 1992 to March 31st, 2002) should be referenced for additional detail.

An area of land within this zone was identified as having significant fish and wildlife habitat values. This area is in the Bowron River valley from Box Canyon to the confluence with the Fraser River and below the 2,200 foot elevation contour. Back channels of the river provide important rearing areas for salmon and wet forest complexes provide good habitat for moose and fur bearers.

Area: 7,700 hectares

General Management Direction

The resource management objectives and strategies in Section 2.2, General Management Direction (pages 20 to 26), apply to this Resource Management Zone.

Marten

Objective:	**Strategies:**
Manage marten habitat to	BC Environment or designate will identify

provide opportunity for population levels to be maintained.	areas of high suitability marten habitat. In areas of high suitability marten habitat, manage dead and downed woody material and wildlife tree retention in harvested areas to maintain habitat (denning, hunting) for marten.

Moose

Objective:	**Strategies:**
Manage moose habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to increase.	BC Environment or designate to identify critical winter and calving range. Provide an effective forested buffer around all known areas of critical habitat for moose (e.g., licks, seeps, rutting areas, calving areas and winter range). Avoid construction of permanent roads in riparian habitats, except where alternate road location results in higher environmental risks/ impact (e.g., unstable soils, critical habitat areas) or where terrain precludes other road location. Minimize the length and duration of non-permanent roads in riparian habitat. Use existing stream crossings and discourage new crossings. Avoid brush control in riparian habitat and areas of critical winter range. Establish or maintain connectivity between riparian complexes, island remnants of timber and upland areas of mature forest. Maintain the amount and distribution of deciduous forest cover found in unmanaged stands within the RMZ. Maintain a windfirm riparian management zone along watercourses that meets or exceeds FPC requirements. Minimize the amount of vegetation management in riparian habitat and areas of critical winter range.

Timber

Objective:	Strategies:
Permit timber harvesting with silviculture systems which are compatible with priority/emphasis resource values.	Minimize the use of chemicals, such as herbicides and fertilizers in stand management. Consider alternative harvesting practices where silviculturally appropriate, economically viable and environmentally appropriate and while managing for the recreation, water quality, wildlife and visual quality values Encourage a diversity of silvicultural systems across the landscape in order to maintain natural landscape patterns and stand structure. All options should be considered, including patch cutting, group selection, clear-cutting with reserves and conventional clear-cutting.

Sub-surface Resources

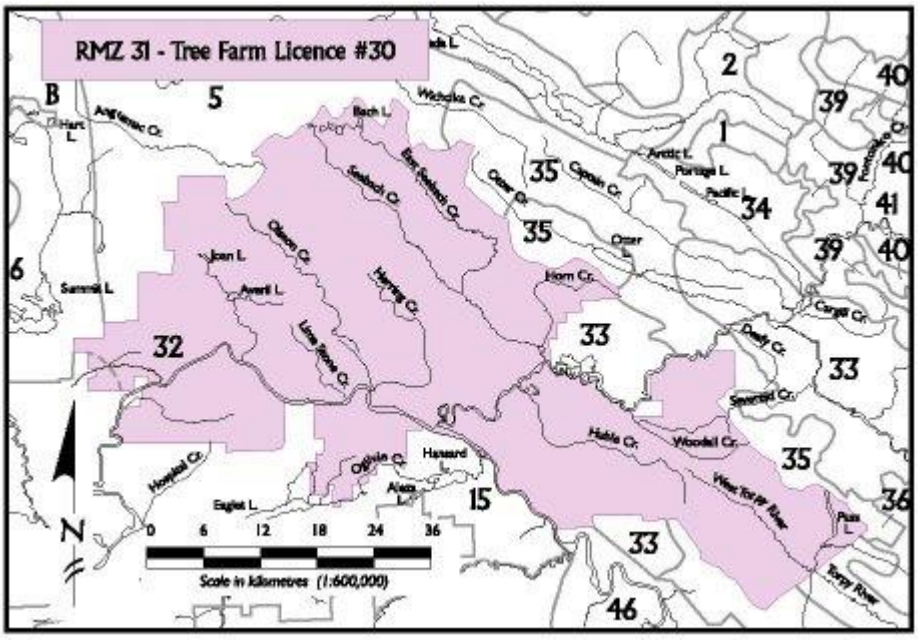
Objective:	Strategies:
Maintain the availability of and access to land for exploration and development of mineral, gravel and energy resources.	Ensure mineral and/or petroleum exploration activities are undertaken with sensitivity to other resource values. Permit road building into currently unroaded areas only when sufficient exploration demonstrates that road access is required for further development.

Top

RMZ # 31 - Tree Farm Licence # 30

RMZ Category: Enhanced Resource Management

Management Intent: Development and enhancement of the timber resource consistent with the objectives of the RMZ.



Description: Tree Farm Licence # 30 is held by Northwood Inc. and is located northeast of the city of Prince George. The Tree Farm Licence is covered by the McGregor Model Forest, an independent organizational model based on an experimental approach to community involvement and information sharing of forest resource management. The zone has significant mineral values documented from known mineral occurrences including a past producing limestone quarry at Hansard and active exploration for titanium and magnesite at Bear Paw Ridge.

Area: 181,000 hectares

General Management Intent

The resource management objectives and strategies in Section 2.2, General Management Direction (pages 20 to 26), apply to this Resource Management Zone.

Caribou

Objective:	Strategies:
Manage caribou habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to	➔ No commercial timber harvesting in areas of high suitability caribou habitat until proven management strategies are developed in

increase.	areas of medium suitability caribou habitat, appropriate to the growth cycle of trees in the caribou habitat. ➔ Implementation of alternate silvicultural systems is preferred in areas of medium suitability caribou habitat. ➔ Maintain the integrity of caribou movement corridors. ➔ In areas of medium suitability caribou habitat or movement corridors, winter logging must be planned to minimize the amount of plowed roads. ➔ BC Environment will recommend constraints on backcountry recreation activities that are incompatible with caribou conservation.

Grizzly Bear

Objective:	**Strategies:**
Manage grizzly bear habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to be maintained.	➔ BC Environment or designate will identify areas of critical habitat for grizzly bear (e.g., riparian areas, seeps and springs). ➔ In areas of critical habitat for grizzly bear, undertake access management planning with the intent of deactivating non-essential roads and minimizing the amount and duration of new roaded access. ➔ In areas of critical habitat for grizzly bear, manage for a mosaic of habitat types and characteristics (vegetation types, age class and spatial distribution) and stand attributes that mimic habitat most suitable for grizzly bear. ➔ Avoid disturbance to known grizzly bear denning sites.

Marten

Objective:	**Strategies:**
Manage marten habitat to provide opportunity	➔ BC Environment or designate will identify

for population levels to be maintained.	areas of high suitability marten habitat. ➔ In areas of high suitability marten habitat, manage dead and downed woody material and wildlife tree retention in harvested areas to maintain habitat (denning, hunting) for marten. ➔ In areas of high suitability marten habitat, manage for a mosaic of habitat types and characteristics (vegetation types, age class and spatial distribution) and stand attributes that mimic habitat suitable for marten.

Moose

Objective:	**Strategies:**
Manage moose habitat to provide opportunities for population levels to be maintained.	➔ BC Environment or designate to identify critical winter and calving range. ➔ Maintain the suitability of known areas of critical habitat for moose. ➔ Avoid construction of permanent roads in riparian habitats, except where alternate road location results in higher environmental risks/impact (e.g., unstable soils, critical habitat areas) or where terrain precludes other road location. ➔ Minimize the length and duration of non-permanent roads in riparian habitat. ➔ Use existing stream crossings, wherever practical. ➔ Minimize the negative impacts of brush control on forage in riparian habitat and areas of critical winter range. ➔ Mimic natural patterns of connectivity to provide for movement across disturbed landscapes. ➔ Maintain amounts and distributions of deciduous forest cover throughout the RMZ in a variety of patch size that mimic the natural patch size distribution on a site specific basis, particularly in critical winter range and calving

area.

- Maintain riparian management zones that are as windfirm as possible.

Douglas-fir

Objective:	Strategies:
Maintain Douglas-fir component.	- Retain large old Douglas-fir during forestry operations in order to provide structural diversity. - Encourage partial cutting systems in Douglas-fir stands, where stand attributes allow. - Retain some mature Douglas-fir where they constitute a minor component of the stands and where stand attributes allow. - Encourage a component of the regenerated stand to be Douglas-fir where Douglas-fir was a component of the harvested areas.

Alpine and Sub-alpine

Objective:	Strategies:
Maintain the integrity of alpine and sub-alpine ecosystems and habitats.	- Undertake resource development in alpine and sub-alpine habitats only in a cautious manner that considers the sensitivity to disturbance of these ecosystems and habitats. - Limit commercial timber harvesting and silviculture in sub-alpine habitats in order to respect the sensitivity to disturbance of this habitat and to keep future options open until rehabilitation and reforestation have been successfully demonstrated in a cross section of higher elevation sites, typical of this region. - Promote research to develop and assess methods to successfully reforest or rehabilitate sub-alpine sites and to determine the appropriate percentage of age class distribution to maintain sub-alpine ecosystems. Obtain a reasonable time line of data (probably at least 20 years) that demonstrates successful reforestation and

rehabilitation.

- Plans lower in hierarchy will assess site specific requirements for access management and recommend measures to prevent unplanned motorized access that could result in damage to the sub-alpine and alpine habitat and resources or negative impacts to other users.
- Resource developers will take measures to prevent unplanned motorized access to sub-alpine and alpine environments, as a result of their developments.

Timber

Objective:	**Strategies:**
Optimize timber growth and implement silviculture strategies to produce a broad spectrum of forest products.	- Enhance the productive capacity of forest stands by using appropriate silviculture systems. - Utilize improved seedlings where appropriate, while maintaining genetic diversity. - Promote growth and yield research in stands to determine appropriate site index (site productivity and growth potential) on managed stands. - Encourage efficient, effective and ecologically sound, site specific vegetation management. - Provide opportunity to alter stocking standards to optimize timber production. - Utilize cost effective intensive silvicultural treatments, including spacing, commercial thinning, fertilization and pruning, on a site specific basis. - Provide opportunities to increase timber utilization. - Provide the opportunity to change the rotation ages to reflect product objectives, on a site specific basis.

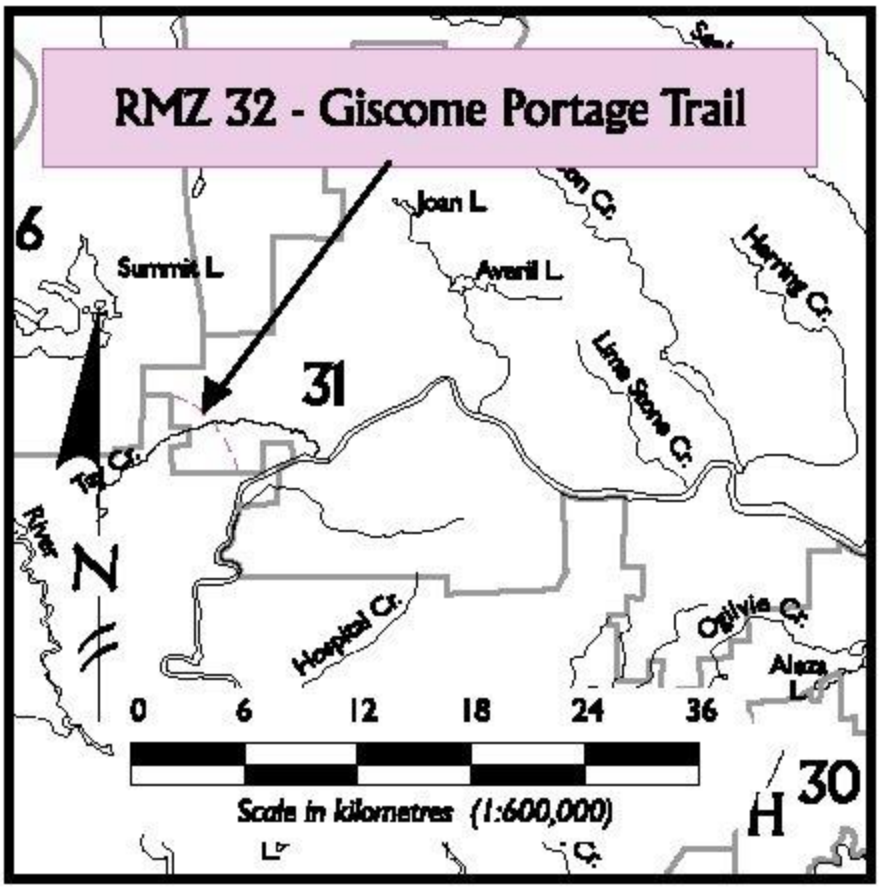
Back-country Recreation and Tourism

Objective:	Strategies
Maintain the integrity of suitable areas for backcountry recreation and tourism.	➔ Encourage inventory of commercial backcountry recreation and tourism opportunities, by the provincial government or designate. ➔ All resource exploration and development plans must identify backcountry recreation and tourism values (e.g., hiking and horse trails, ski and snowmobile areas, guiding base camps, etc.) and must develop specific strategies, with the stakeholders, to minimize or mitigate impacts on this resource. ➔ Wherever industrial development is proposed in mountainous terrain, the tenure holders must consider block or other disturbance design for visual impact to recreation and tourism. ➔ Encourage the recreation and tourism user groups to provide a map of areas of interest to government agencies and tenure holders. ➔ Known recreation and tourism user groups will be notified of proposed industrial development, within a mapped area of interest. Contact will be initiated to allow for adequate response time, preferably at the time when the development is first proposed in a plan.

RMZ # 32 - Giscome Portage Trail

RMZ Category: Protection

Management Intent: Provincial park; logging, mining and related development are prohibited. Refer to Table 3 for recommended permitted activities.



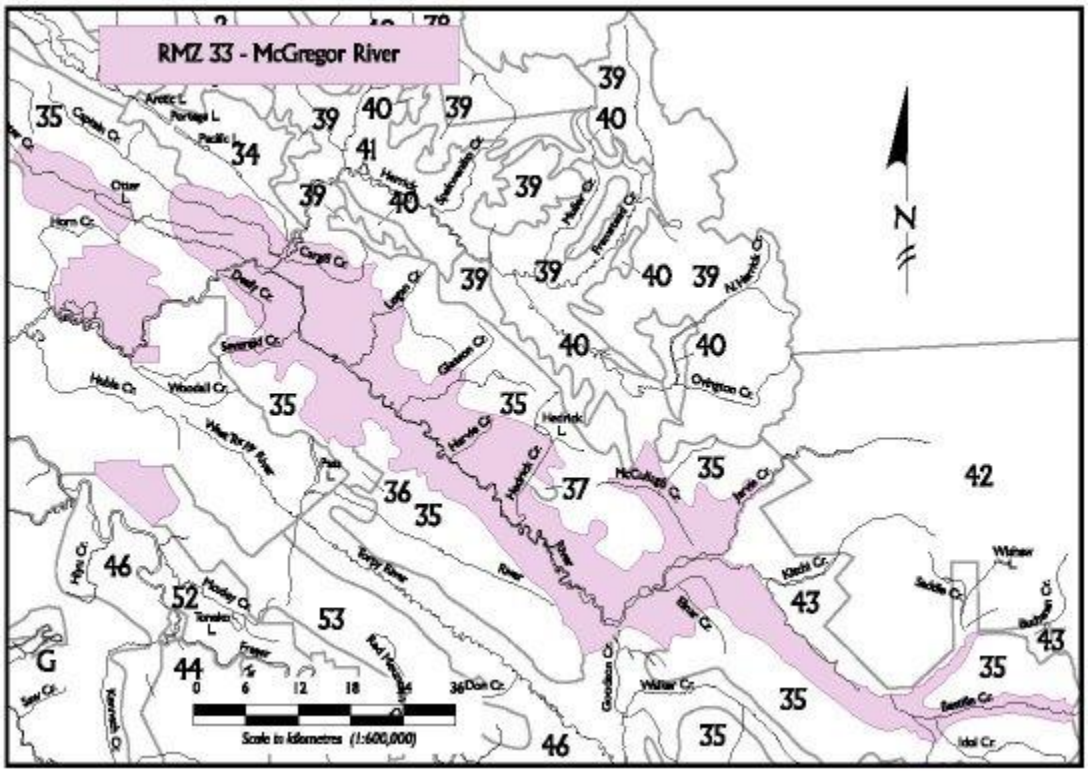
Description: This proposed protected area is located northeast of the city of Prince George and within Tree Farm Licence # 30. The historic trail was used at the turn of the century by traders as a route between the Pacific (Fraser River) and Arctic (Summit Lake) watersheds. This designated Heritage Trail is 8.5 kilometres long with a corridor width of 200 metres. It has recently been upgraded and used for hiking and cross-country skiing.

Area: 160 hectares

RMZ # 33 - McGregor River

RMZ Category: General Resource Management

Management Intent: Integrated resource management of a wide array of resource values and permissible uses.



Description: This RMZ consists of four parcels which are located east of Prince George and in the vicinity of the McGregor River. They are valley bottom lands within the McGregor and Fraser drainages. They are generally located between RMZ 31 (TFL # 30) and RMZ 35 (which is further to the east in mountainous terrain and was delineated based on caribou habitat). Significant mineral values found in this zone include aggregate deposits found at low elevations and documented copper occurrences.

Area: 115,000 hectares

General Management Direction

The resource management objectives and strategies in Section 2.2, General Management Direction (pages 20 to 26), apply to this Resource Management Zone.

Caribou

Objective:	**Strategies:**
Manage caribou habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to increase.	➔ Maintain the integrity of caribou movement corridors. ➔ In areas of caribou movement corridors winter logging must be planned to minimize the amount of plowed roads.

Grizzly Bear

Objective:	Strategies:
Manage grizzly bear habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to be maintained.	➔ BC Environment or designate will identify areas of critical habitat for grizzly bear (e.g., riparian areas, seeps and springs). ➔ In areas of critical habitat for grizzly bear, undertake access management planning with the intent of deactivating non-essential roads and minimizing the amount and duration of new roaded access. ➔ In areas of critical habitat for grizzly bear, manage for a mosaic of habitat types and characteristics (vegetation types, age class and spatial distribution) and stand attributes that mimic habitat most suitable for grizzly bear. ➔ Avoid disturbance to known grizzly bear denning sites.

Marten

Objective:	Strategies:
Manage marten habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to be maintained.	➔ BC Environment or designate will identify areas of high suitability marten habitat. ➔ In areas of high suitability marten habitat, manage dead and downed woody material and wildlife tree retention in harvested areas to maintain habitat (denning, hunting) for marten. ➔ In areas of high suitability marten habitat, manage for a mosaic of habitat types and characteristics (vegetation types, age class and spatial distribution) and stand attributes that mimic habitat suitable for marten.

Moose

Objective:	Strategies:
Manage moose habitat	➔ BC Environment or designate to identify

to provide opportunities for population levels to be maintained.	critical winter and calving range. ➔ Maintain the suitability of known areas of critical habitat for moose. ➔ Avoid construction of permanent roads in riparian habitats, except where alternate road location results in higher environmental risks/ impact (e.g., unstable soils, critical habitat areas) or where terrain precludes other road location. ➔ Minimize the length and duration of non-permanent roads in riparian habitat. ➔ Use existing stream crossings, wherever practical. ➔ Minimize the negative impacts of brush control on forage in riparian habitat and areas of critical winter range. ➔ Mimic natural patterns of connectivity to provide for movement across disturbed landscapes. ➔ Maintain amounts and distributions of deciduous forest cover throughout the RMZ in a variety of patch size that mimic the natural patch size distribution on a site specific basis, particularly in critical winter range and calving area. ➔ Maintain riparian management zones that are as windfirm as possible.

Timber

Objective:	**Strategies:**
Encourage timber harvesting and intensive silviculture.	➔ Utilize improved seedlings where appropriate, while maintaining genetic diversity. ➔ Encourage growth and yield research in stands to determine appropriate site index (site productivity and growth potential) on managed stands. ➔ Encourage efficient, effective and ecologically sound, site specific vegetation management. ➔ Provide opportunities to increase timber

utilization.

- Utilize cost effective intensive silvicultural treatments, including spacing, commercial thinning, fertilization and pruning, on a site specific basis.

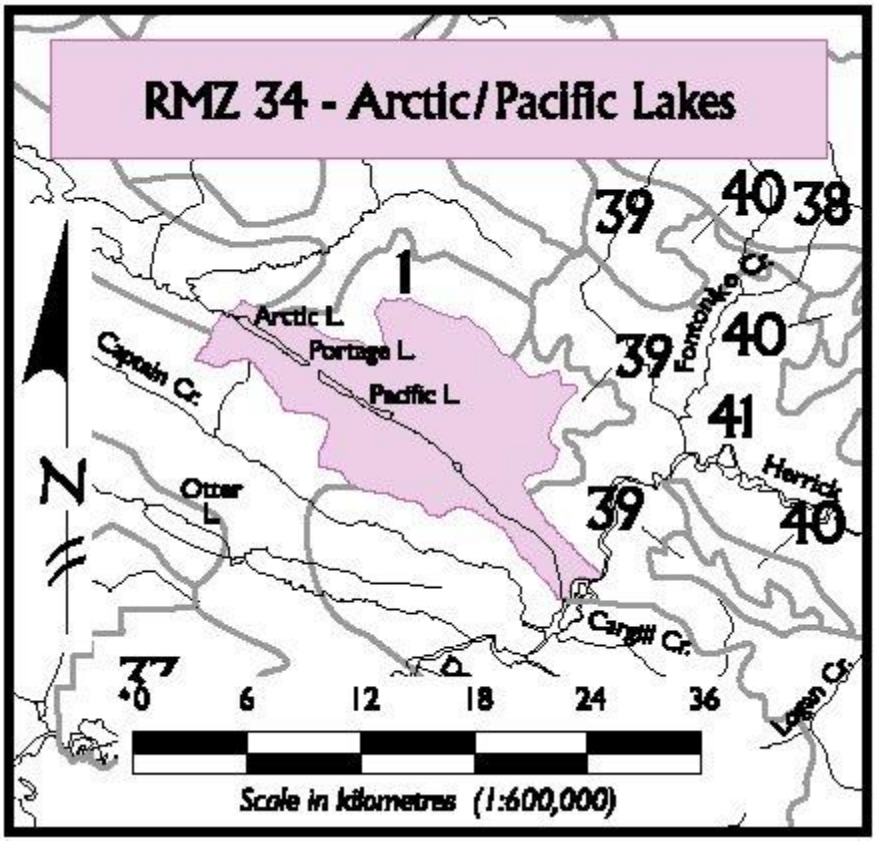
Backcountry Recreation and Tourism

Objective:	Strategies:
Maintain the integrity of suitable areas for backcountry recreation and tourism.	- Wherever industrial development is proposed in mountainous terrain, the tenure holders must consider block or other disturbance design for visual impact to recreation and tourism.

RMZ # 34 - Arctic/Pacific Lakes

RMZ Category: Protection

Management Intent: Provincial park; logging, mining and related development are prohibited. Refer to Table 3 for recommended permitted activities.



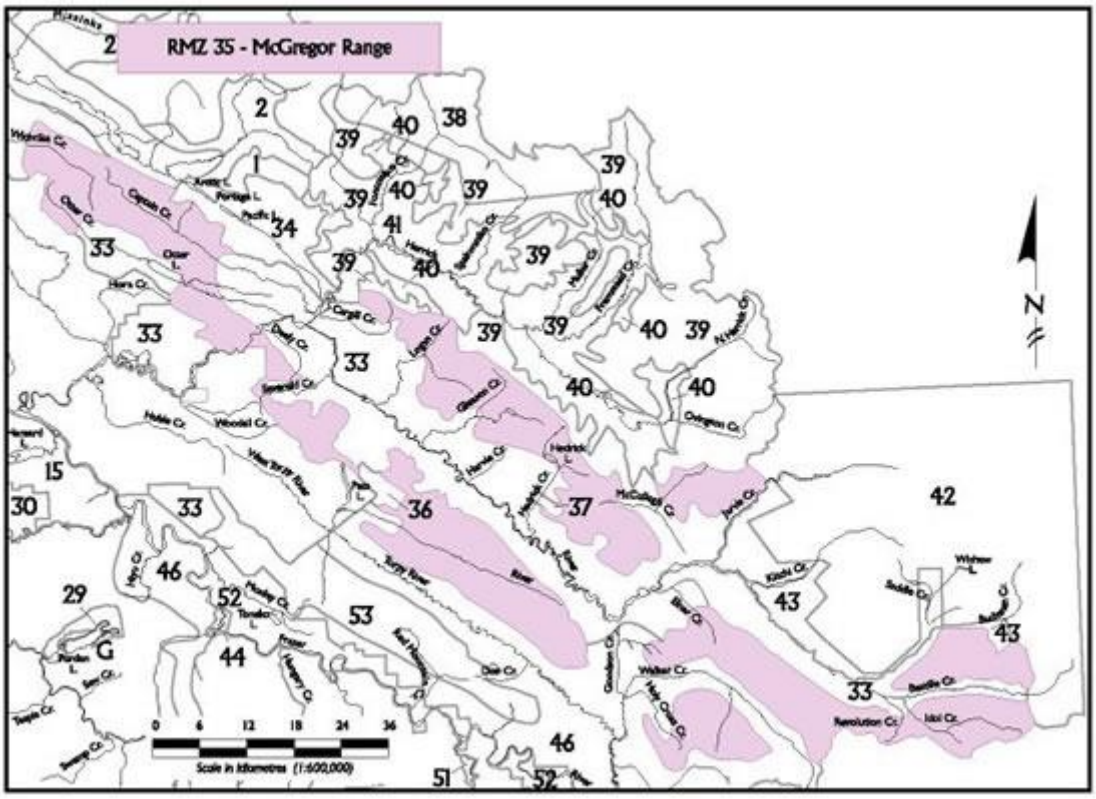
Description: This proposed protected area is located northeast of Prince George in the Rocky Mountains and straddles the Continental Divide. This protected area contains the portion of Alexander Mackenzie's route where it crosses the Continental Divide between the Arctic and Pacific watersheds. Conservation values include: very high fall and spring grizzly populations and year round caribou habitat; diverse fish populations including lake trout, bull trout, rainbow trout, kokanee and chinook salmon; and representation of the very wet cool Sub-boreal Spruce forest. Recreational and cultural values include: portions of the route used by Alexander Mackenzie in his 1793 crossing of Canada and high fishing, wildlife viewing and winter backcountry recreation.This proposal is consistent with a recommendation in the Herrick Creek Local Resource Use Plan (1995).

Area: 14,000 hectares

RMZ # 35 - McGregor/Dezaiko Ranges

RMZ Category: Special Resource Management - Natural Habitat

Management Intent: Conservation of caribou habitat and backcountry recreation values. Resource development will include measures to conserve these priority resource values. Caribou habitat mapping should be referred to for additional detail.



Description: This RMZ consists of seven parcels of higher elevation terrain located in the McGregor and Deziako Ranges of the Rocky Mountains east of Prince George. The main criteria used for delineating this zone was critical habitat for mountain caribou (which is a blue listed species.) Caribou depend greatly on old-growth forests and the arboreal lichen that grow in these forests as a winter food source. The Torpy River supports a salmon run. Suitable terrain for backcountry recreation is found within this RMZ. There is significant industrial mineral values indicated throughout the RMZ, coupled with high gas potential. Forest management operations within this RMZ are impacted by forest pests.

Area: 142,000 hectares

General Management Direction

The resource management objectives and strategies in Section 2.2, General Management Direction (pages 20 to 26), apply to this Resource Management Zone.

Caribou

Objective:	Strategies:
Manage caribou habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to increase.	➔ No commercial timber harvesting in areas of high suitability caribou habitat until proven management strategies are developed in areas of medium suitability caribou habitat, appropriate to the growth

cycle of trees in the caribou habitat.

- Implementation of alternate silvicultural systems is preferred in areas of medium suitability caribou habitat.
- Maintain the integrity of caribou movement corridors.
- In areas of medium suitability caribou habitat or movement corridors, winter logging must be planned to minimize the amount of plowed roads.
- BC Environment will recommend constraints on backcountry recreation activities that are incompatible with caribou conservation.

Grizzly Bear

Objective:

Manage grizzly bear habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to increase.

Strategies:

- BC Environment or designate will identify areas of high suitability grizzly bear habitat and critical habitat.
- In areas of high suitability grizzly bear habitat, undertake access management planning with the intent of deactivating non-essential roads and minimizing the amount and duration of new roaded access. Particular attention to access management will be applied to critical habitat for grizzly bear (e.g., avalanche paths, riparian areas, seeps or springs, high elevation burns and sub-alpine forest).
- In areas of high suitability grizzly bear habitat, avoid use of sheep in vegetation management.
- In areas of high suitability grizzly bear habitat, manage for a mosaic of habitat types and characteristics (vegetation types, age class and spatial distribution) and stand attributes that mimic habitat most suitable for grizzly bears.

- Avoid disturbance to known grizzly bear denning sites.

Marten

Objective:

Manage marten habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to increase.

Strategies:

- BC Environment or designate will identify areas of high suitability marten habitat.
- In areas of high suitability marten habitat, manage dead and down woody material and wildlife tree retention in the harvested areas to maintain habitat (denning, hunting) for marten. Use a variety of cutblock sizes and shapes.
- Maintain a distance to shelter of less than 160 metres by combination of cutblock design and/or retention of wildlife trees, windrows, debris piles or non-merchantable trees.
- In areas of high suitability marten habitat, manage for a mosaic of habitat types and characteristics (vegetation types, age class and spatial distribution) and stand attributes that mimic habitat most suitable for marten.

Alpine and Sub-alpine

Objective:

Maintain the integrity of alpine and sub-alpine ecosystems and habitats.

Strategies:

- Undertake resource development in alpine and sub-alpine habitats only in a cautious manner that considers the sensitivity to disturbance of these ecosystems and habitats.
- Limit commercial timber harvesting and silviculture in sub-alpine habitats in order to respect the sensitivity to disturbance of this habitat and to keep future options open until rehabilitation and reforestation have been successfully demonstrated in a cross section of higher elevation sites,

typical of this region.

- Promote research to develop and assess methods to successfully reforest or rehabilitate sub-alpine sites and to determine the appropriate percentage of age class distribution to maintain sub-alpine ecosystems. Obtain a reasonable time line of data (probably at least 20 years) that demonstrates successful reforestation and rehabilitation.
- Plans lower in hierarchy will assess site specific requirements for access management and recommend measures to prevent unplanned motorized access that could result in damage to the sub-alpine and alpine habitat and resources or negative impacts to other users.
- Resource developers will take measures to prevent unplanned motorized access to sub-alpine and alpine environments, as a result of their developments.

Timber

Objective:

Permit timber harvesting with silviculture systems which are compatible with priority/emphasis resource values.

Strategies:

- Minimize the use of chemicals, such as herbicides and fertilizers in stand management.
- Consider alternative harvesting practices where silviculturally appropriate, economically viable and environmentally appropriate and while managing for the recreation, water quality, wildlife and visual quality values.
- Encourage a diversity of silvicultural systems across the landscape in order to maintain natural landscape patterns and stand structure. All options should be considered, including patch cutting, group selection, clear-cutting with reserves and conventional clear-cutting.

Sub-surface Resources

Objective:

Maintain the availability of and access to land for exploration and development of mineral, gravel and energy resources.

Strategies:

- Ensure mineral and/or petroleum exploration activities are undertaken with sensitivity to other resource values.
- Permit road building into currently unroaded areas only when sufficient exploration demonstrates that road access is required for further development.

Back-country Recreation and Tourism

Objective:

Maintain the integrity of suitable areas for backcountry recreation and tourism.

Strategies:

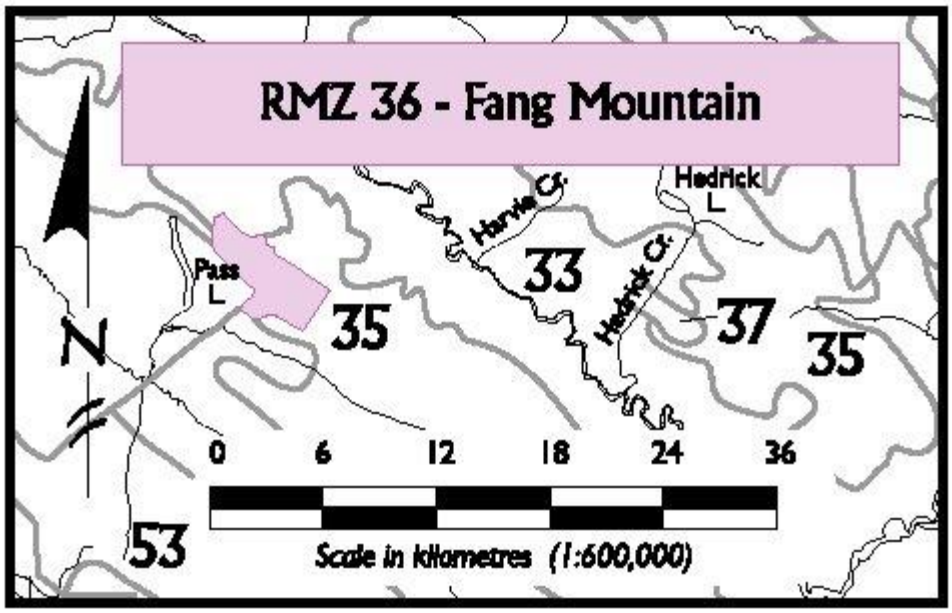
- Encourage inventory of commercial backcountry recreation and tourism opportunities, by the Provincial Government or designate.
- All resource exploration and development plans must identify backcountry recreation and tourism values (e.g., hiking and horse trails, ski and snowmobile areas, guiding base camps, etc.) and must develop specific strategies, with the stakeholders, to minimize or mitigate impacts on this resource.
- Wherever industrial development is proposed in mountainous terrain, the tenure holders must consider block or other disturbance design for visual impact to recreation and tourism.
- Encourage the recreation and tourism user groups to provide a map of areas of interest to government agencies and tenure holders.
- Known recreation and tourism user groups will be notified of proposed industrial development, within a mapped area of interest. Contact will be initiated to allow for adequate response time, preferably at the time when the development is first

proposed in a plan.

RMZ # 36 - Fang Mountain

RMZ Category: Protection

Management Intent: Provincial park; logging, mining and related development are prohibited. Refer to Table 3 for recommended permitted activities.



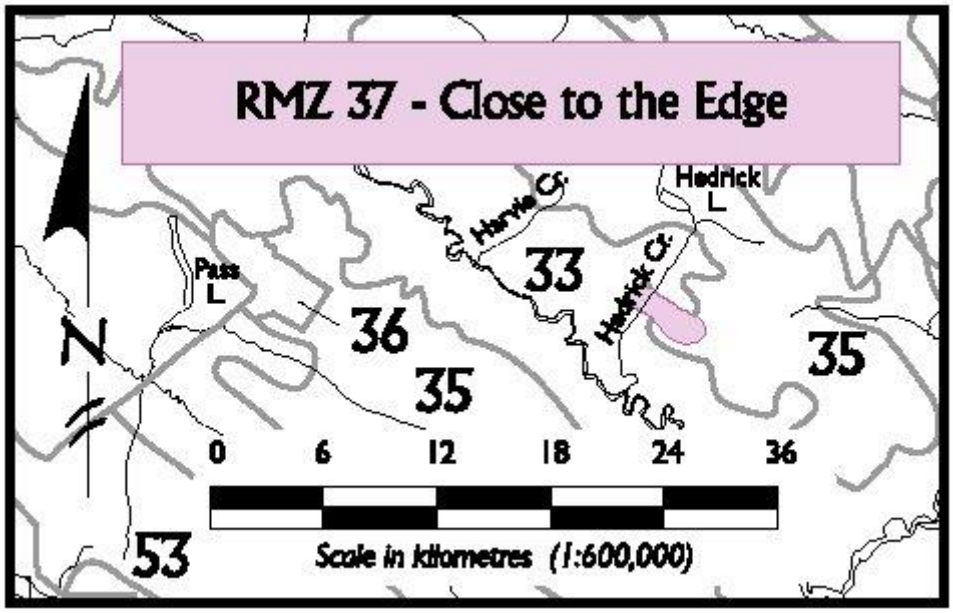
Description: This proposed protected area is located in high elevation, mountainous terrain just east of Pass Lake. Values that would be protected by this new park include internationally significant cave features and back-country recreation (hiking and skiing).

Area: 1,600 hectares

RMZ # 37 - Close to the Edge

RMZ Category: Protection

Management Intent: Provincial park; logging, mining and related development are prohibited. Refer to Table 3 for recommended permitted activities.



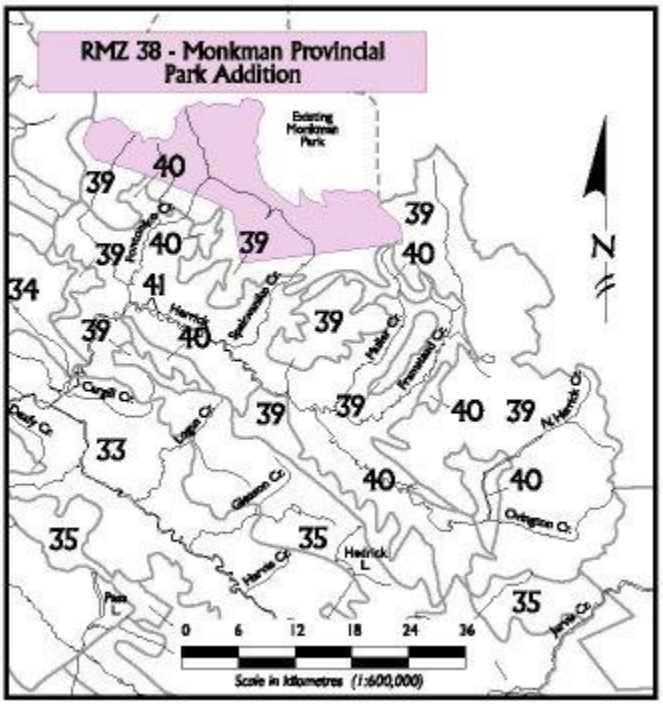
Description: This proposed protected area is located in the Dezaiko Range of the Rocky Mountains and in the vicinity of Hedrick Creek. Values that would be protected by this new provincial park include internationally significant cave features (the deepest single shaft in Canada/USA) and back-country recreation.

Area: 580 hectares

RMZ # 38 - Monkman Provincial Park Addition

RMZ Category: Protection

Management Intent: Provincial park; logging, mining and related development are prohibited. Refer to Table 3 for recommended permitted activities.



Description: This proposed addition to Monkman Provincial Park is located in the Hart Ranges of the Rocky Mountains. Monkman Provincial Park is just north of the planning area boundary and lies within the Dawson Creek LRMP area. As identified in the Monkman Master Plan (1994), the existing southern boundary of the park excludes significant features that have high conservation and recreation significance. The upper Fontoniko Creek Valley has significant stands of old growth spruce and the Limestone Lakes area has very high scenic and recreational values as well as unique hydrological and geological features. The rolling plateau to the west, referred to as Monkman tarns, has high value for alpine hiking opportunities. This proposal is consistent with a recommendation in the Herrick Creek Local Resource Use Plan (1995).

A sacred area was identified during the LRUP process by the Lheidi T'enneh First Nation. The sacred area covers a portion of this RMZ. The Lheidi T'enneh First Nation and the Ministry of Forests signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in 1994 that provides a procedural framework for mutual cooperation with respect to resource management within the sacred area.

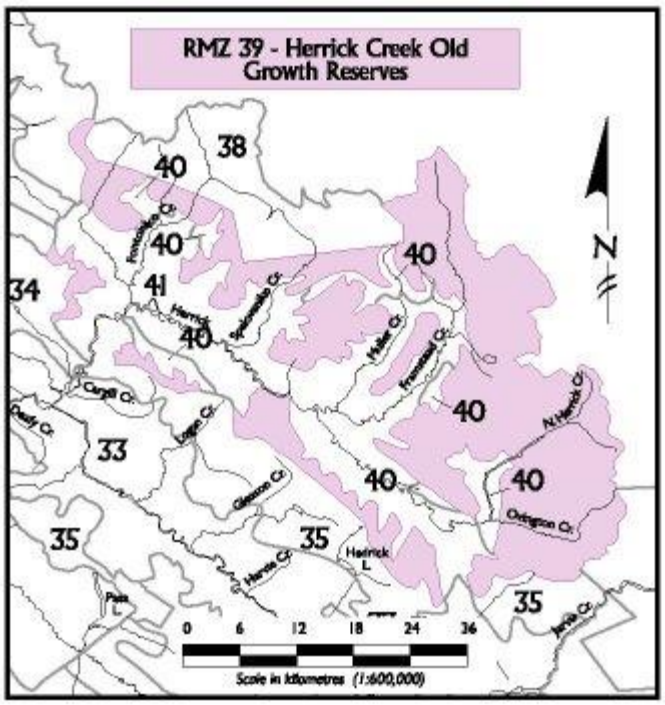
Area: 22,000 hectares

RMZ # 39 - Herrick Creek Old Growth Reserves

RMZ Category: Special Resource Management - Natural Habitat

Management Intent: Conservation of resource values including old growth forest, caribou and grizzly bear habitat and back-country recreation. No commercial timber harvesting is permitted. Other resource development will include measures to conserve priority resource values. Caribou habitat mapping should be referred to for additional detail. The Herrick Local

Resource Use Plan should be referred to for more detailed management direction.



Description: Herrick Creek is located about 120 kilometres northeast of Prince George. It is a tributary of the McGregor River. This RMZ consists of seven parcels in mostly sub-alpine and alpine terrain. A Local Resource Use Plan (LRUP) was initiated in 1991 for this area as a result of direction from the Provincial Old Growth Forest Strategy. Management direction for this RMZ is consistent with strategies documented in the Herrick Creek Local Resource Use Plan - January 1995. This RMZ has significant mineral values and the potential for identification of gas reserves is high.

A sacred area was identified during the LRUP process by the Lheidi T'enneh First Nation. The sacred area covers a portion of this RMZ. The Lheidi T'enneh First Nation and the Ministry of Forests signed a memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in 1994 that provides a procedural framework for mutual cooperation with respect to resource management within the sacred area.

Area: 86,000 hectares

General Management Direction

The resource management objectives and strategies in Section 2.2, General Management Direction (pages 20 to 26), apply to this Resource Management Zone.

Caribou

Objective: **Strategies:**

Manage caribou habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to increase.	➔ BC Environment will recommend constraints on backcountry recreation activities that are incompatible with caribou conservation.

Grizzly Bear

Objective:	Strategies:
Manage grizzly bear habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to increase.	➔ BC Environment or designate will identify areas of high suitability grizzly bear habitat and critical habitat. ➔ In areas of high suitability grizzly bear habitat, undertake access management planning with the intent of deactivating non-essential roads and minimizing the amount and duration of new roaded access. Particular attention to access management will be applied to critical habitat for grizzly bear (e.g., avalanche paths, riparian areas, seeps or springs, high elevation burns and sub-alpine forest). ➔ Avoid disturbance to known grizzly bear denning sites.

Marten

Objective:	Strategies:
Manage marten habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to increase.	➔ BC Environment or designate will identify high marten habitat suitability.

Alpine and Sub-alpine

Objective:	Strategies:
Maintain the integrity of alpine and sub-alpine ecosystems and habitats.	➔ Undertake resource development in alpine and sub-alpine habitats only in a cautious manner that considers the sensitivity to disturbance of these ecosystems and habitats.

Sub-surface Resources

Objective:

Maintain the availability of and access to land for exploration and development of mineral, gravel and energy resources.

Strategies:

- Ensure mineral and/or petroleum exploration activities are undertaken with sensitivity to other resource values.
- Permit road building into currently unroaded areas only when sufficient exploration demonstrates that road access is required for further development.

Back-country Recreation and Tourism

Objective:

Maintain the integrity of suitable areas for backcountry recreation and tourism. Herrick LRUP

Strategies:

- Encourage inventory of commercial backcountry recreation and tourism opportunities, by the provincial government or designate.
- All resource exploration and development plans must identify backcountry recreation and tourism values (e.g., hiking and horse trails, ski and snowmobile areas, guiding base camps, etc.) and must develop specific strategies, with the stakeholders, to minimize or mitigate impacts on this resource.
- Wherever industrial development is proposed in mountainous terrain, the tenure holders must consider the disturbance design for visual impact to recreation and tourism.
- Encourage the recreation and tourism user groups to provide a map of areas of interest to government agencies and tenure holders.
- Known recreation and tourism user groups will be notified of proposed industrial development, within a mapped area of interest. Contact will be initiated to allow for adequate response time, preferably at the time when the development is first

proposed in a plan.

Herrick LRUP

Objective:

Endorse the Herrick Local Resource Use Plan (LRUP).

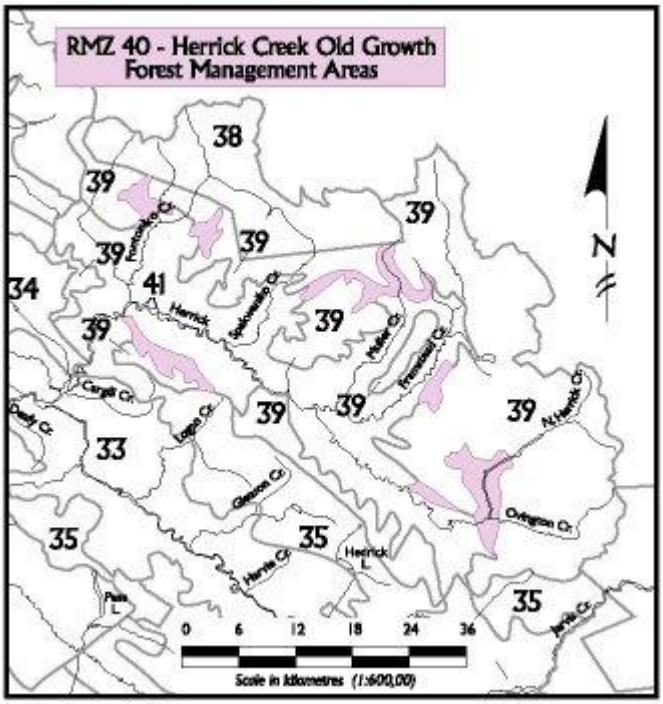
Strategies:

- No commercial timber harvesting i s permitted.

RMZ # 40 - Herrick Creek Old Growth Forest Management Areas

RMZ Category: Special Resource Management - Natural Habitat

Management Intent: Conservation of resource values including old growth forests, caribou and grizzly bear habitat and back-country recreation. Resource development will include measures to conserve priority resource values. Caribou habitat mapping should be referred to for additional detail. The Herrick Local Resource Use Plan should be referred to for more detailed management direction.



Description: This RMZ consists of seven parcels in mostly sub-alpine terrain. Management direction is consistent with strategies documented in the Herrick Creek Local Resource Use Plan - January 1995.

A sacred area was identified during the LRUP process by the Lheidi T'enneh First Nation. The sacred area covers a portion of this RMZ. The Lheidi T'enneh First Nation and the Ministry of Forests signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in 1994 that provides a procedural framework for mutual cooperation with respect to resource management within the sacred area.

Area: 11,000 hectares

General Management Direction

The resource management objectives and strategies in Section 2.2, General Management Direction (pages 20 to 26), apply to this Resource Management Zone.

Caribou

Objective:	Strategies:
Manage caribou habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to increase.	➔ Maintain the integrity of caribou movement corridors. ➔ In areas of caribou movement corridors, winter logging must be planned to minimize the amount of plowed roads.

Grizzly Bear

Objective:	Strategies:
Manage grizzly bear habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to increase.	➔ BC Environment or designate will identify areas of high suitability grizzly bear habitat and critical habitat. ➔ In areas of high suitability grizzly bear habitat, undertake access management planning with the intent of deactivating non-essential roads and minimizing the amount and duration of new roaded access. Particular attention to access management will be applied to critical habitat for grizzly bear (e.g., avalanche paths, riparian areas, seeps or springs, high elevation burns and sub-alpine forest). ➔ In areas of high suitability grizzly bear habitat, avoid use of sheep in vegetation management. ➔ In areas of high suitability grizzly bear habitat, manage for a mosaic of habitat

types and characteristics (vegetation types, age class and spatial distribution) and stand attributes that mimic habitat most suitable for grizzly bears.

- Avoid disturbance to known grizzly bear denning sites.

Marten

Objective:

Manage marten habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to increase.

Strategies:

- BC Environment or designate will identify areas of high suitability marten habitat
- In areas of high suitability marten habitat, manage dead and down woody material and wildlife tree retention in the harvested areas to maintain habitat (denning, hunting) for marten. Use a variety of cutblock sizes and shapes.
- Maintain a distance to shelter of less than 160 metres by combination of cutblock design and/or retention of wildlife trees, windrows, debris piles or non-merchantable trees.
- In areas of high suitability marten habitat, manage for a mosaic of habitat types and characteristics (vegetation types, age class and spatial distribution) and stand attributes that mimic habitat most suitable for marten.

Alpine and Sub-alpine

Objective:

Maintain the integrity of alpine and sub-alpine ecosystems and habitats.

Strategies:

- Undertake resource development in alpine and sub-alpine habitats only in a cautious manner that considers the sensitivity to disturbance of these ecosystems and habitats.
- Limit commercial timber harvesting and silviculture in sub-alpine habitats in order to respect the sensitivity to disturbance

of this habitat and to keep future options open until rehabilitation and reforestation have been successfully demonstrated in a cross section of higher elevation sites, typical of this region.

- Promote research to develop and assess methods to successfully reforest or rehabilitate sub-alpine sites and to determine the appropriate percentage of age class distribution to maintain sub-alpine ecosystems. Obtain a reasonable timeline of data (probably at least 20 years) that demonstrates successful reforestation and rehabilitation.
- Plans lower in hierarchy will assess site specific requirements for access management and recommend measures to prevent unplanned motorized access that could result in damage to the sub-alpine and alpine habitat and resources or negative impacts to other users.
- Resource developers will take measures to prevent unplanned motorized access to sub-alpine and alpine environments, as a result of their developments.

Timber

Objective:

Permit timber harvesting with silviculture systems which are compatible with priority/emphasis resource values.

Strategies:

- Minimize the use of chemicals, such as herbicides and fertilizers in stand management.
- Consider alternative harvesting practices where silviculturally appropriate, economically viable and environmentally appropriate and while managing for the recreation, water quality, wildlife and visual quality values.
- Encourage a diversity of silvicultural systems across the landscape in order to maintain natural landscape patterns and stand structure. All options should be

considered, including patch cutting, group selection, clear-cutting with reserves and conventional clear-cutting.

Sub-surface Resources

Objective:

Maintain the availability of and access to land for exploration and development of mineral, gravel and energy resources.

Strategies:

- Ensure mineral and/or petroleum exploration activities are undertaken with sensitivity to other resource values.
- Permit road building into currently unroaded areas only when sufficient exploration demonstrates that road access is required for further development.

Back-country Recreation and Tourism

Objective:

Maintain the integrity of suitable areas for backcountry recreation and tourism.

Strategies:

- Encourage inventory of commercial backcountry recreation and tourism opportunities, by the provincial government or designate.
- All resource exploration and development plans must identify backcountry recreation and tourism values (e.g., hiking and horse trails, ski and snowmobile areas, guiding base camps, etc.) and must develop specific strategies, with the stakeholders, to minimize or mitigate impacts on this resource.
- Wherever industrial development is proposed in mountainous terrain, the tenure holders must consider block or other disturbance design for visual impact to recreation and tourism.
- Encourage the recreation and tourism user groups to provide a map of areas of interest to government agencies and tenure holders.

- Known recreation and tourism user groups will be notified of proposed industrial development, within a mapped area of interest. Contact will be initiated to allow for adequate response time, preferably at the time when the development is first proposed in a plan.

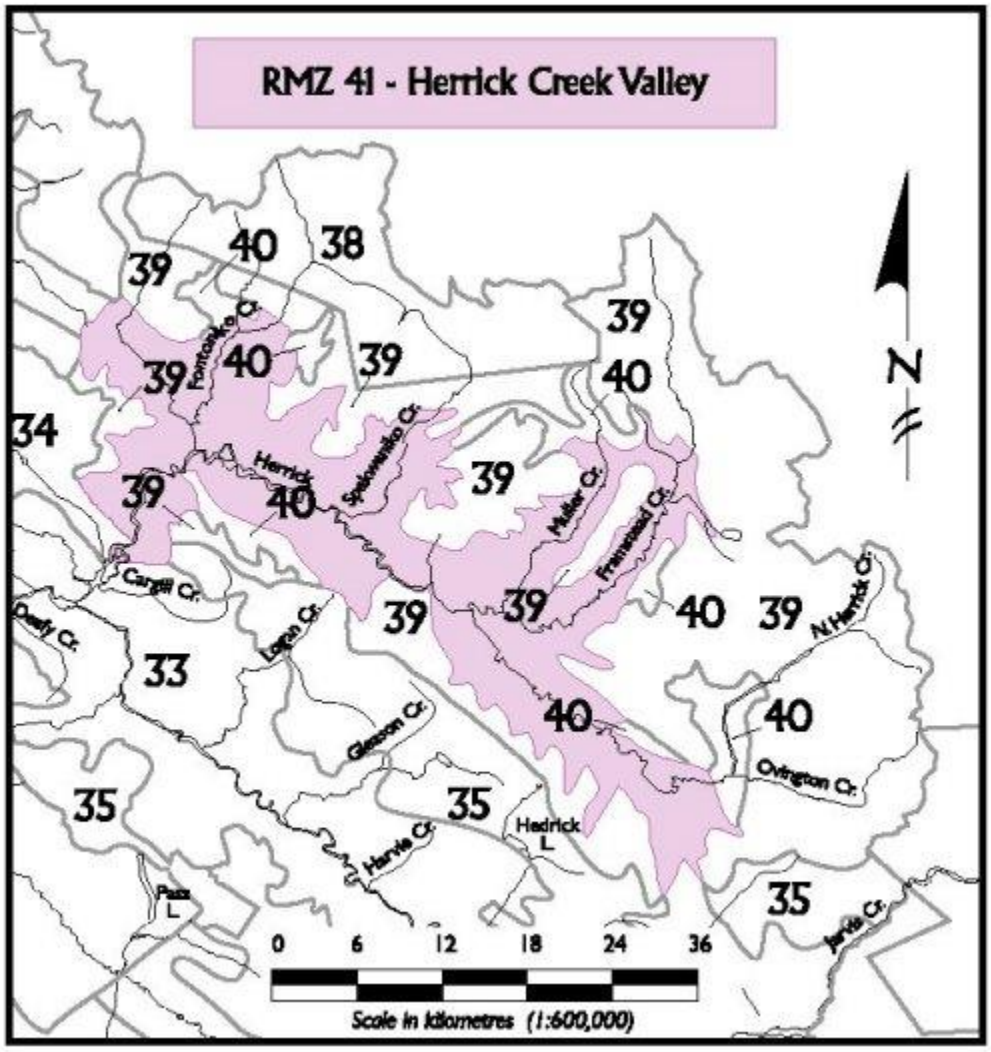
Herrick LRUP

Objective:	**Strategies:**
Endorse the Herrick Local Resource Use Plan (LRUP).	- Commercial timber harvesting is deferred until the Year 2000. The Herrick Planning Team will review the potential for harvesting using alternate systems based on the success of old growth guidelines developed for RMZ 41 (i.e., valley bottoms of Herrick Creek and major tributaries). - No point in a harvest block should be more than 225 metres from forest cover, with an average distance of 200 metres from forest cover. Another way of stating this is the maximum distance from forest cover to forest cover is 450 metres. - Prioritize harvesting to address older age classes, salvage of blowdown and salvage of fire and pest damaged trees. If required, an emergency action plan will be developed in consultation with other agencies and resource users and stake holders. - Maintain small mammal and small bird habitat by minimizing broadcast burns and maintaining some debris piles. - Maintain a high standard of natural aesthetics in the Herrick Valley. In particular, the Farmstead drainage, as viewed from high elevation vantage points must consider block or other disturbance design for visual impacts.

RMZ # 41 - Herrick Creek Valley

RMZ Category: General Resource Management

Management Intent: Integrated resource management of a wide array of resource values and permissible uses. Caribou habitat mapping should be referred to for additional detail. The Herrick Local Resource Use Plan should be referred to for more detailed management direction.



Description: This RMZ consists of the valley bottoms of Herrick Creek and its tributaries. Management direction is consistent with strategies documented in the Herrick Creek Local Resource Use Plan - January 1995.

A sacred area was identified during the LRUP process by the Lheidi T'enneh First Nation. The sacred area covers a portion of this RMZ. The Lheidi T'enneh First Nation and the Ministry of

Forests signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in 1994 that provides a procedural framework for mutual cooperation with respect to resource management within the sacred area.

Area: 56, 000 hectares

General Management Direction

The resource management objectives and strategies in Section 2.2, General Management Direction (pages 20 to 26), apply to this Resource Management Zone.

Caribou

Objective:	**Strategies:**
Manage caribou habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to increase.	➔ Maintain the integrity of caribou movement corridors. ➔ In areas of caribou movement corridors, winter logging must be planned to minimize the amount of plowed roads.

Grizzly Bear

Objective:	**Strategies:**
Manage grizzly bear habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to be maintained.	BC Environment or designate will identify areas of critical habitat for grizzly bear (e.g., riparian areas, seeps and springs). In areas of critical habitat for grizzly bear, undertake access management planning with the intent of deactivating non-essential roads and minimizing the amount and duration of new roaded access. In areas of critical habitat for grizzly bear, manage for a mosaic of habitat types and characteristics (vegetation types, age class and spatial distribution) and stand attributes that mimic habitat most suitable for grizzly bear. Avoid disturbance to known grizzly bear denning sites.

Marten

Objective:	**Strategies:**

Manage marten habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to be maintained.	BC Environment or designate will identify areas of high suitability marten habitat. In areas of high suitability marten habitat, manage dead and downed woody material and wildlife tree retention in harvested areas to maintain habitat (denning, hunting) for marten. In areas of high suitability marten habitat, manage for a mosaic of habitat types and characteristics (vegetation types, age class and spatial distribution) and stand attributes that mimic habitat suitable for marten.

Moose

Objective:	**Strategies:**
Manage moose habitat to provide opportunities for population levels to be maintained.	➔ BC Environment or designate to identify critical winter and calving range. ➔ Maintain the suitability of known areas of critical habitat for moose. ➔ Avoid construction of permanent roads in riparian habitats, except where alternate road location results in higher environmental risks/ impact (e.g., unstable soils, critical habitat areas) or where terrain precludes other road location. ➔ Minimize the length and duration of non-permanent roads in riparian habitat. ➔ Use existing stream crossings, wherever practical. ➔ Minimize the negative impacts of brush control on forage in riparian habitat and areas of critical winter range. ➔ Mimic natural patterns of connectivity to provide for movement across disturbed landscapes. ➔ Maintain amounts and distributions of deciduous forest cover throughout the RMZ in a variety of patch size that mimic the natural

	patch size distribution on a site specific basis, particularly in critical winter range and calving area. ➔ Maintain riparian management zones that are as windfirm as possible.

Timber

Objective:	Strategies:
Encourage timber harvesting and intensive silviculture.	➔ Utilize improved seedlings where appropriate, while maintaining genetic diversity. ➔ Encourage growth and yield research in stands to determine appropriate site index (site productivity and growth potential) on managed stands. ➔ Encourage efficient, effective and ecologically sound, site specific vegetation management. ➔ Provide opportunities to increase timber utilization. ➔ Utilize cost effective intensive silvicultural treatments, including spacing, commercial thinning, fertilization and pruning, on a site specific basis.

Back-country Recreation and Tourism

Objective:	Strategies:
Maintain the integrity of suitable areas for backcountry recreation and tourism.	➔ Wherever industrial development is proposed in mountainous terrain, the tenure holders must consider block or other disturbance design for visual impact to recreation and tourism.

Herrick LRUP

Objective:	Strategies:
Endorse the Herrick Local Resource Use Plan (LRUP).	➔ No point in a harvest block should be more than 225 metres from forest cover, with an average distance of 200 metres from forest cover. Another way of stating this is the maximum distance from forest cover to forest

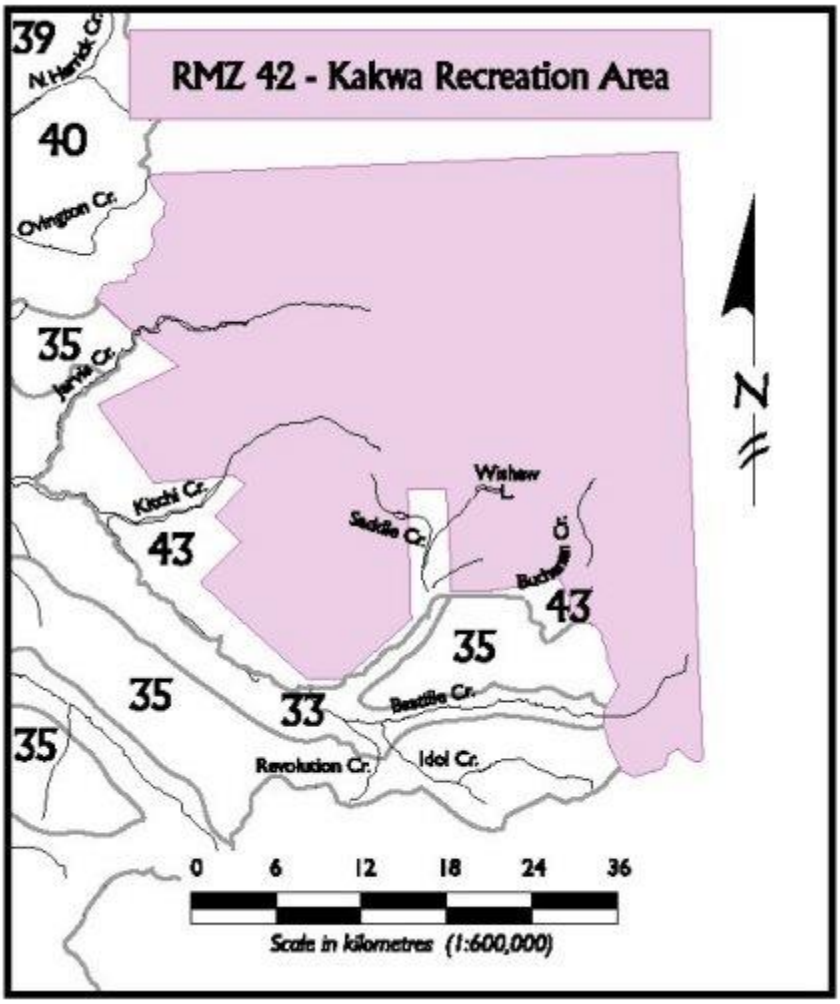
cover is 450 metres.

- Prioritize harvesting to address older age classes, salvage of blowdown and salvage of fire and pest damaged trees. If required, an emergency action plan will be developed in consultation with other agencies and resource users and stake holders.
- Maintain small mammal and small bird habitat by minimizing broadcast burns and maintaining some debris piles.
- Maintain a high standard of natural aesthetics in the Herrick Valley. In particular, the Framstead drainage, as viewed from high elevation vantage points must consider block or other disturbance design for visual impacts.

RMZ # 42 - Kakwa Recreation Area

RMZ Category: Protection

Management Intent: Provincial park; logging, mining and related development are prohibited. Refer to Table 3 for recommended permitted activities. The existing Wishaw quartzite tenure and associated access will continue. If this tenure expires, opportunities for re-staking and new tenures will continue in the current tenure area.



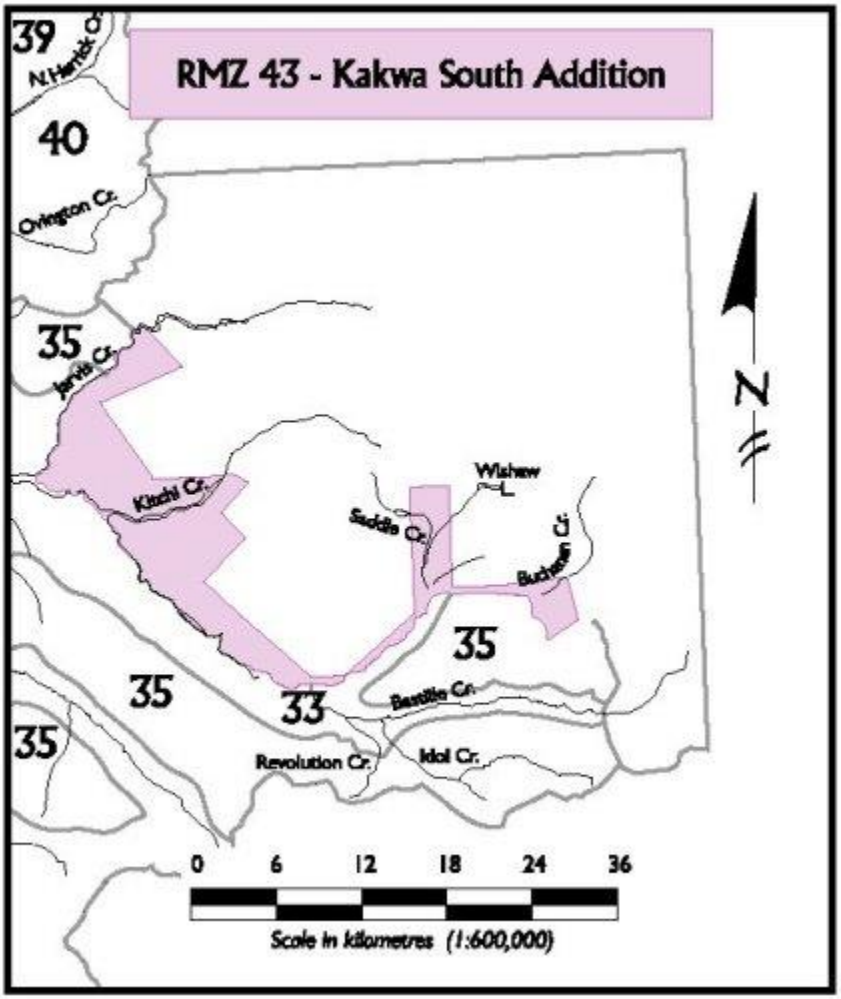
Description: This existing partially protected area has been managed by BC Parks since designation in 1987. The Recreation Area contains four special features of provincial/international significance: Mt. Sir Alexander, Mt. Ida, the fossils and karst terrain of Kakwa Lake and the Gray Pass alpine. The three Kakwa components in total (Recreation Area, North and South additions) will provide the best representation of the Front Ranges and Hart Ranges Ecosections. Recreational values are high and include hiking, camping, wildlife viewing, winter backcountry recreation, climbing and fishing. The northern terminus of the Great Divide Trail is included within the Recreation Area. Kakwa was originally proposed for protection in 1971 by the Peace River and Fraser Fort George Regional Districts. It will also be proposed as an addition to the Rocky Mountains World Heritage Site.

Area: 121,000 hectares

RMZ # 43 - Kakwa South Addition

RMZ Category: Protection

Management Intent: Provincial park; logging, mining and related development are prohibited. Refer to Table 3 for recommended permitted activities. The existing Wishaw quartzite tenure and associated access will continue. If this tenure expires, opportunities for re-staking and new tenures will continue in the current tenure area.



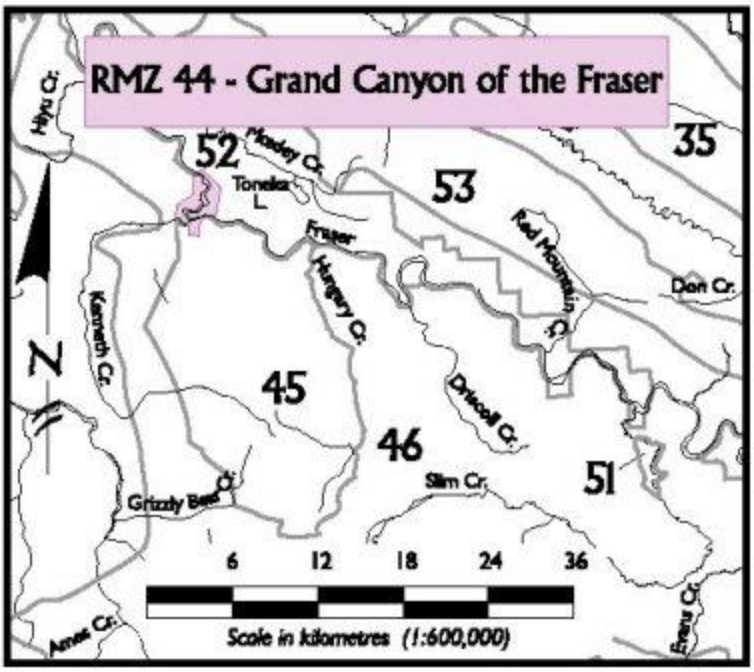
Description: This addition to the Kakwa Recreation Area protected area proposal is located on the south and west side of the existing recreation area. This addition, plus another proposed on the north side of the Recreation area by the Dawson Creek LRMP, will increase the ecological viability and diversity of this nationally significant area by extending the boundary to Jarvis Creek and the McGregor River which provides an elevation continuum and valley bottom habitats.

Area: 18,000 hectares

RMZ # 44 - Grand Canyon of the Fraser

RMZ Category: Protection

Management Intent: Provincial park; logging, mining and related development are prohibited. Refer to Table 3 for recommended permitted activities.



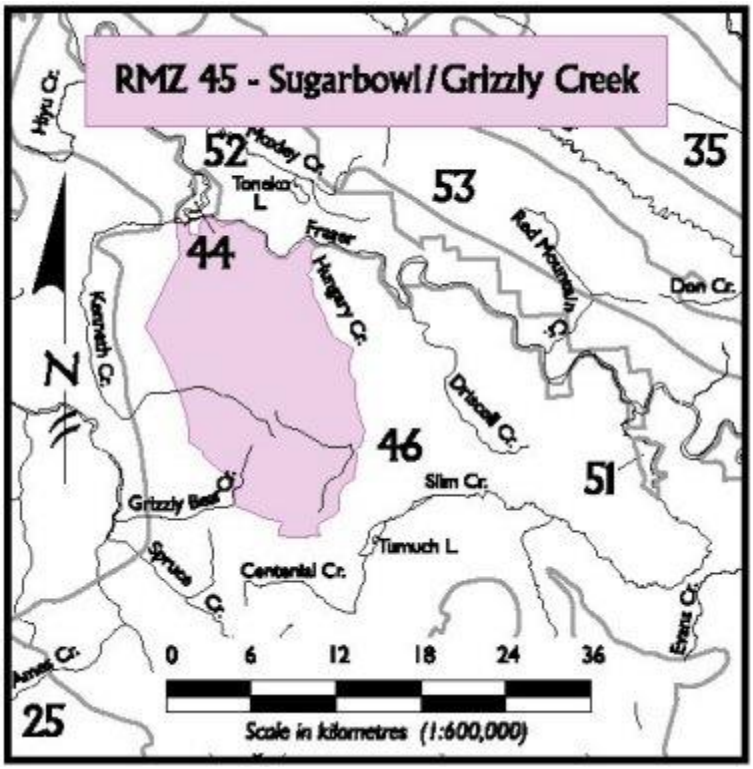
Description: This proposed protected area is located on the Fraser River near the confluence with Kenneth Creek. The values that would be protected by this new provincial park include a unique canyon feature that has historic significance related to the "Overlanders" journey to the Cariboo gold fields in the 1860's, and recreation.

Area: 670 hectares

RMZ # 45 - Sugarbowl/Grizzly Creek

RMZ Category: Protection

Management Intent: Provincial park; logging, mining and related development are prohibited. Refer to Table 3 for recommended permitted activities. Undertake access control on the Viking Road until Parks Management Plan is complete.



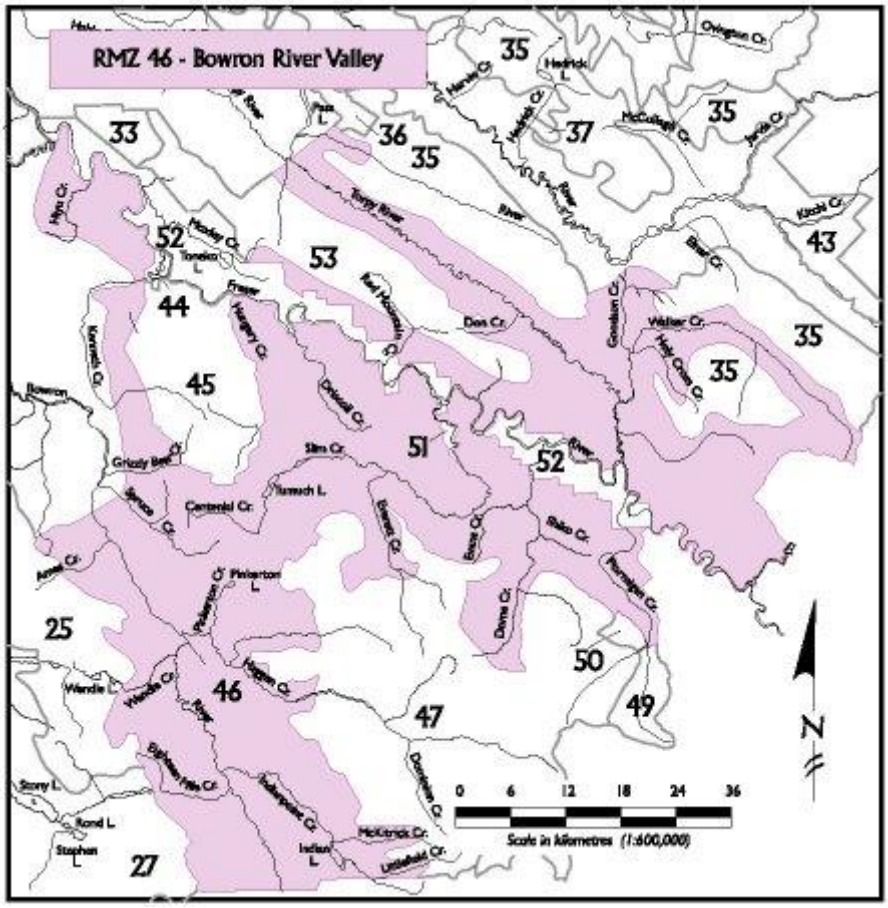
Description: This proposed protected area is located on Highway 16 east of Prince George. This protected area includes a component of old growth cedar hemlock, excellent grizzly and marten habitat, and high caribou habitat and a caribou movement corridor. The area includes a developed trail system that offers high backcountry recreation opportunities close to Prince George.

Area: 23,000 hectares

RMZ # 46 - Bowron River Valley

RMZ Category: General Resource Management

Management Intent: Integrated resource management of a wide array of resource values and permissible uses. The Middle and Upper Bowron River Interior Watershed Assessment Level 1 Reports should be referred to for more detailed management direction.



Description: The Bowron River flows through the south-east part of the planning area from its origins within Bowron Provincial Park. This RMZ covers a portion of the middle and upper sections of the Bowron watershed and land within watersheds that drain into the Fraser River. The Bowron and Torpy Rivers support significant salmon runs. Much of the RMZ was impacted by a spruce bark beetle epidemic in the early 1980's and subsequent salvage timber harvesting. As a result, much of the forest in the zone is immature. The Highway 16 corridor has significant scenic value.

Area: 270,000 hectares

General Management Direction

The resource management objectives and strategies in Section 2.2, General Management Direction (pages 20 to 26), apply to this Resource Management Zone.

Caribou

Objective:	**Strategies:**
Manage caribou habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to	➔ Implementation of alternate silvicultural systems is preferred in areas of medium

increase.	suitability caribou habitat. ➔ In areas of medium suitability caribou habitat or movement corridors, winter logging must be planned to minimize the amount of plowed roads.

Grizzly Bear

Objective:	**Strategies:**
Manage grizzly bear habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to be maintained.	➔ BC Environment or designate will identify areas of critical habitat for grizzly bear (e.g., riparian areas, seeps and springs). ➔ In areas of critical habitat for grizzly bear, undertake access management planning with the intent of deactivating non-essential roads and minimizing the amount and duration of new roaded access. ➔ In areas of critical habitat for grizzly bear, manage for a mosaic of habitat types and characteristics (vegetation types, age class and spatial distribution) and stand attributes that mimic habitat most suitable for grizzly bear. ➔ Avoid disturbance to known grizzly bear denning sites.

Marten

Objective:	**Strategies:**
Manage marten habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to be maintained.	➔ BC Environment or designate will identify areas of high suitability marten habitat. ➔ In areas of high suitability marten habitat, manage dead and downed woody material and wildlife tree retention in harvested areas to maintain habitat (denning, hunting) for marten. ➔ In areas of high suitability marten habitat, manage for a mosaic of habitat types and characteristics (vegetation types, age class and spatial distribution) and stand attributes that mimic habitat suitable for marten.

Moose

Objective:	Strategies:
Manage moose habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to increase.	➔ BC Environment or designate to identify critical winter and calving range. ➔ Provide an effective forested buffer around all known areas of critical habitat for moose (e.g., licks, seeps, rutting areas, calving areas and winter range). ➔ Avoid construction of permanent roads in riparian habitats, except where alternate road location results in higher environmental risks/ impact (e.g., unstable soils, critical habitat areas) or where terrain precludes other road location. ➔ Minimize the length and duration of non-permanent roads in riparian habitat. ➔ Use existing stream crossings and discourage new crossings. ➔ Avoid brush control in riparian habitat and areas of critical winter range. ➔ Establish or maintain connectivity between riparian complexes, island remnants of timber and upland areas of mature forest. ➔ Maintain the amount and distribution of deciduous forest cover found in unmanaged stands within the RMZ. ➔ Maintain a windfirm riparian management zone along watercourses that meets or exceeds FPC requirements. ➔ Minimize the amount of vegetation management in riparian habitat and areas of critical winter range.

Deer

Objective:	Strategies:
Manage deer habitat to provide the opportunity	➔ BC Environment or designate to identify critical deer habitat.

for population levels to be maintained.	➔ Manage critical Douglas-fir stands for mule deer habitat requirements.

Timber

Objective:	Strategies:
Encourage timber harvesting and intensive silviculture.	➔ Utilize improved seedlings where appropriate, while maintaining genetic diversity. ➔ Encourage growth and yield research in stands to determine appropriate site index (site productivity and growth potential) on managed stands. ➔ Encourage efficient, effective and ecologically sound, site specific vegetation management. ➔ Provide opportunities to increase timber utilization. ➔ Utilize cost effective intensive silvicultural treatments, including spacing, commercial thinning, fertilization and pruning, on a site specific basis.

Backcountry Recreation and Tourism

Objective:	Strategies:
Maintain the integrity of suitable areas for backcountry recreation and tourism.	➔ Wherever industrial development is proposed in mountainous terrain, the tenure holders must consider block or other disturbance design for visual impact to recreation and tourism.

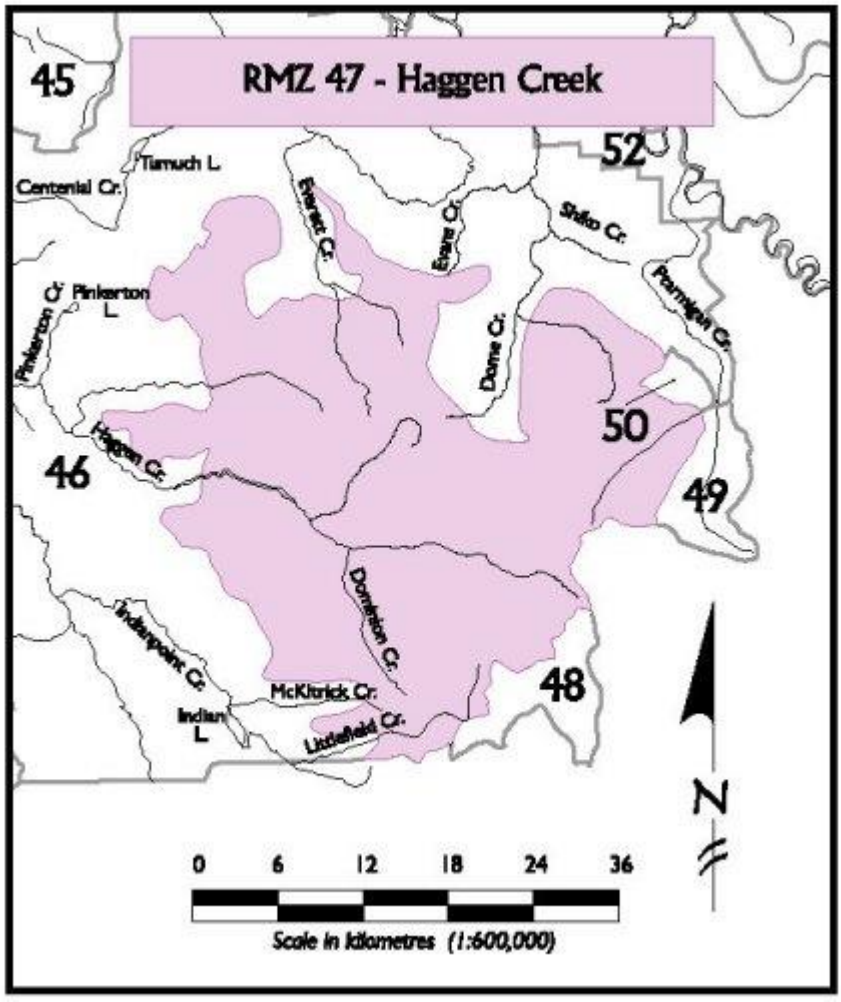
Recreation and Tourism

Objective:	Strategies:
Encourage a variety of recreation and tourism opportunities.	➔ Conduct detailed visual landscape inventories for the Highway 16 corridor.

RMZ # 47 - Haggen Creek

RMZ Category: Special Resource Management - Natural Habitat

Management Intent: Conservation of caribou and grizzly bear habitat, and backcountry recreation. Resource development will include measures to conserve these priority resource values. Caribou habitat mapping should be referred to for additional detail and management direction.



Description: This RMZ is located in the southeast corner of the planning area. The headwaters of Haggen Creek originate in the Caribou Mountains and the creek flows west to the Bowron River. The main criteria used for delineating this zone was critical habitat for mountain caribou which is a blue listed species. Caribou depend greatly on old-growth forests and the arboreal lichen that grow in these forests as a winter food source. There is a significant mineral deposit in the Dominion Creek area.

Area: 84,000 hectares

General Management Direction

The resource management objectives and strategies in Section 2.2, General Management Direction (pages 20 to 26), apply to this Resource Management Zone.

Caribou

Objective:

Manage caribou habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to increase.

Strategies:

- No commercial timber harvesting in areas of high suitability caribou habitat until proven management strategies are developed in areas of medium caribou habitat, appropriate to the growth cycle of trees in the caribou habitat.
- Implementation of alternate silvicultural systems is preferred in areas of medium suitability caribou habitat.
- Maintain the integrity of caribou movement corridors.
- In areas of medium suitability caribou habitat or movement corridors, winter logging must be planned to minimize the amount of plowed roads.
- BC Environment will recommend constraints on backcountry recreation activities that are incompatible with caribou conservation.

Grizzly Bear

Objective:

Manage grizzly bear habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to increase.

Strategies:

- BC Environment or designate will identify areas of high suitability grizzly bear habitat and critical habitat.
- In areas of high suitability grizzly bear habitat, undertake access management planning with the intent of deactivating non-essential roads and minimizing the amount and duration of new roaded access. Particular attention to access management will be applied to critical habitat for grizzly bear (e.g., avalanche paths, riparian areas, seeps or springs,

high elevation burns and sub-alpine forest).

- In areas of high suitability grizzly bear habitat, avoid sheep use in silviculture.
- In areas of high suitability grizzly bear habitat, manage for a mosaic of habitat types and characteristics (vegetation types, age class and spatial distribution) and stand attributes that mimic habitat most suitable for grizzly bears.
- Avoid disturbance to known grizzly bear denning sites.

Marten

Objective:	Strategies:
Manage marten habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to increase.	- BC Environment or designate will identify areas of high suitability marten habitat. - In areas of high suitability marten habitat, manage dead and down woody material and wildlife tree retention in the harvested areas to maintain habitat (denning, hunting) for marten. Use a variety of cutblock sizes and shapes. - Maintain a distance to shelter of less than 160 metres by combination of cutblock design and/or retention of wildlife trees and windrows, debris piles or non-merchantable trees. - In areas of high suitability marten habitat, manage for a mosaic of habitat types and characteristics (vegetation types, age class and spatial distribution) and stand attributes that mimic habitat most suitable for marten.

Alpine and Sub-alpine

Objective:	Strategies:
Maintain the integrity of alpine and sub-alpine	- Undertake resource development in alpine and sub-alpine habitats only in a cautious

ecosystems and habitats.	manner that considers the sensitivity to disturbance of these ecosystems and habitats. ➔ Limit commercial harvesting and silviculture in sub-alpine habitats in order to respect the sensitivity to disturbance of this habitat and to keep future options open until rehabilitation and reforestation have been successfully demonstrated in a cross section of higher elevation sites, typical of this region. ➔ Promote research to develop and assess methods to successfully reforest or rehabilitate sub-alpine sites and to determine the appropriate percentage of age class distribution to maintain sub-alpine ecosystems. Obtain a reasonable time line of data (probably at least 20 years) that demonstrates successful reforestation and rehabilitation. ➔ Plans lower in hierarchy will assess site specific requirements for access management and recommend measures to prevent unplanned motorized access that could result in damage to the alpine and sub-alpine habitat and resources or negative impacts to other users. ➔ Resource developers will take measures to prevent unplanned motorized access to sub-alpine and alpine environments, as a result of their developments.

Timber

Objective:	**Strategies:**
Permit timber harvesting with silviculture systems which are compatible with priority/emphasis resource values.	➔ Minimize the use of chemicals, such as herbicides and fertilizers in stand management. ➔ Consider alternative harvesting practices where silviculturally appropriate, economically viable and environmentally appropriate and while managing for the

recreation, water quality, wildlife and visual quality values.

- Encourage a diversity of silvicultural systems across the landscape in order to maintain natural landscape patterns and stand structure. All options should be considered, including patch cutting, group selection, clear-cutting with reserves and conventional clear-cutting.

Sub-Surface Resources

Objective:	Strategies:
Maintain the availability of and access to land for exploration and development of mineral, gravel and energy resources.	- Ensure mineral and/or petroleum exploration activities are undertaken with sensitivity to other resource values. - Permit road building into currently unroaded areas only when sufficient exploration demonstrates that road access is required for further development.

Backcountry Recreation and Tourism

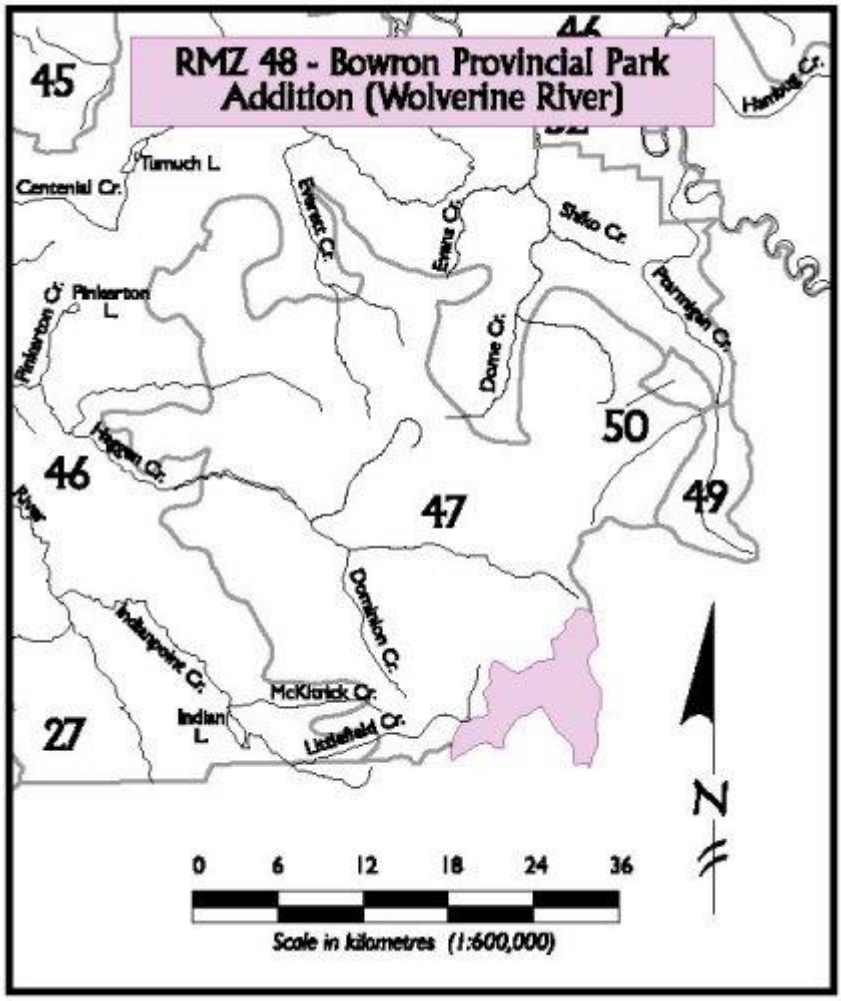
Objective:	Strategies:
Maintain the integrity of suitable areas for backcountry recreation and tourism.	- Encourage inventory of commercial backcountry recreation and tourism opportunities, by the provincial government or designate. - All resource exploration and development plans must identify backcountry recreation and tourism values (e.g., hiking and horse trails, ski and snowmobile areas, guiding base camps, etc.) and must develop specific strategies, with the stakeholders, to minimize or mitigate impacts on this resource. - Wherever industrial development is proposed in mountainous terrain, the tenure holders must consider block or other disturbance design for visual impact to recreation and tourism.

- Encourage the recreation and tourism user groups to provide a map of areas of interest to government agencies and tenure holders.
- Known recreation and tourism user groups will be notified of proposed industrial development, within a mapped area of interest. Contact will be initiated to allow for adequate response time, preferably at the time when the development is first proposed in a plan.

RMZ # 48 - Bowron Provincial Park Addition (Wolverine River)

RMZ Category: Protection

Management Intent: Provincial park; logging, mining and related development are prohibited. Refer to Table 3 for recommended permitted activities.



Description: This protected area proposal is located at the northeast corner of Bowron Provincial Park and covers the Wolverine River watershed. This proposed addition to Bowron Provincial Park, which has an internationally significant canoe circuit, would improve the ecological and scenic integrity of the park by taking the boundary to a more rational topographic feature. A road has been proposed through this area which would connect Highway 16 (near McBride) with Highway 26 (near Wells). The road is not feasible at this time, however, and therefore, a corridor has not been delineated. In the event that it becomes feasible in the future, the corridor location and the impacts on the protected area will be considered and addressed at that time.

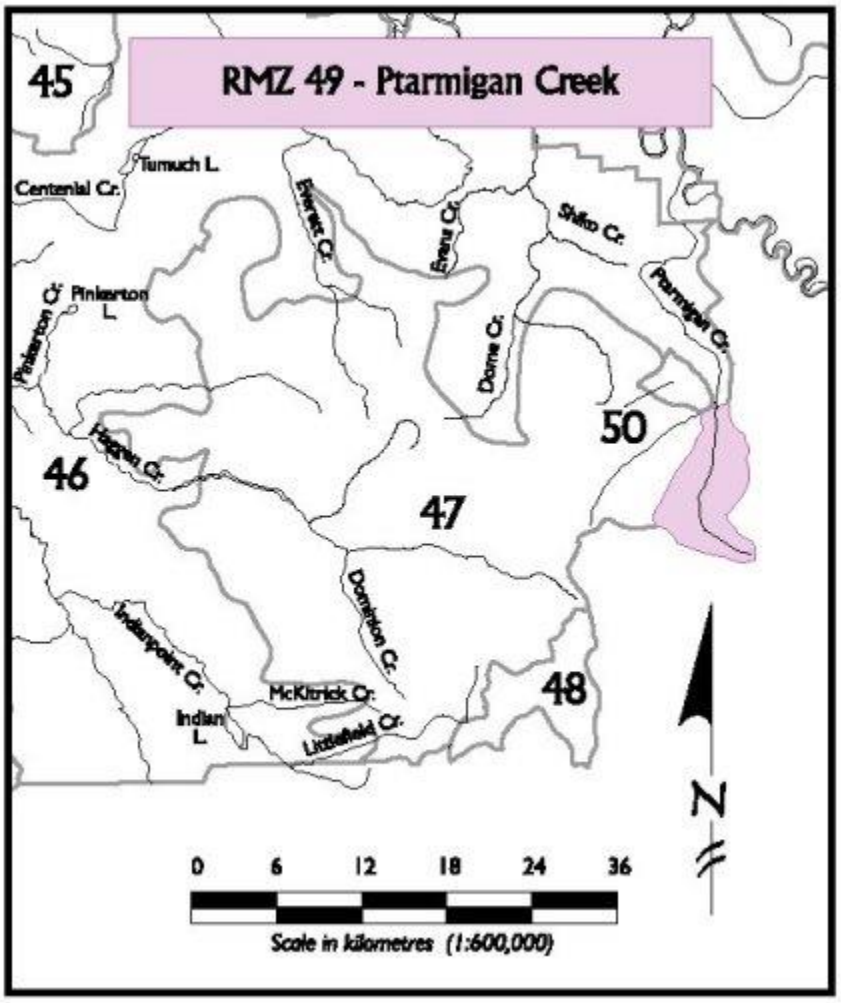
Area: 5,200 hectares

RMZ # 49 - Ptarmigan Creek

RMZ Category: Protection

Management Intent: Provincial park; logging, mining and related development are prohibited. Refer to Table 3 for recommended permitted

activities.



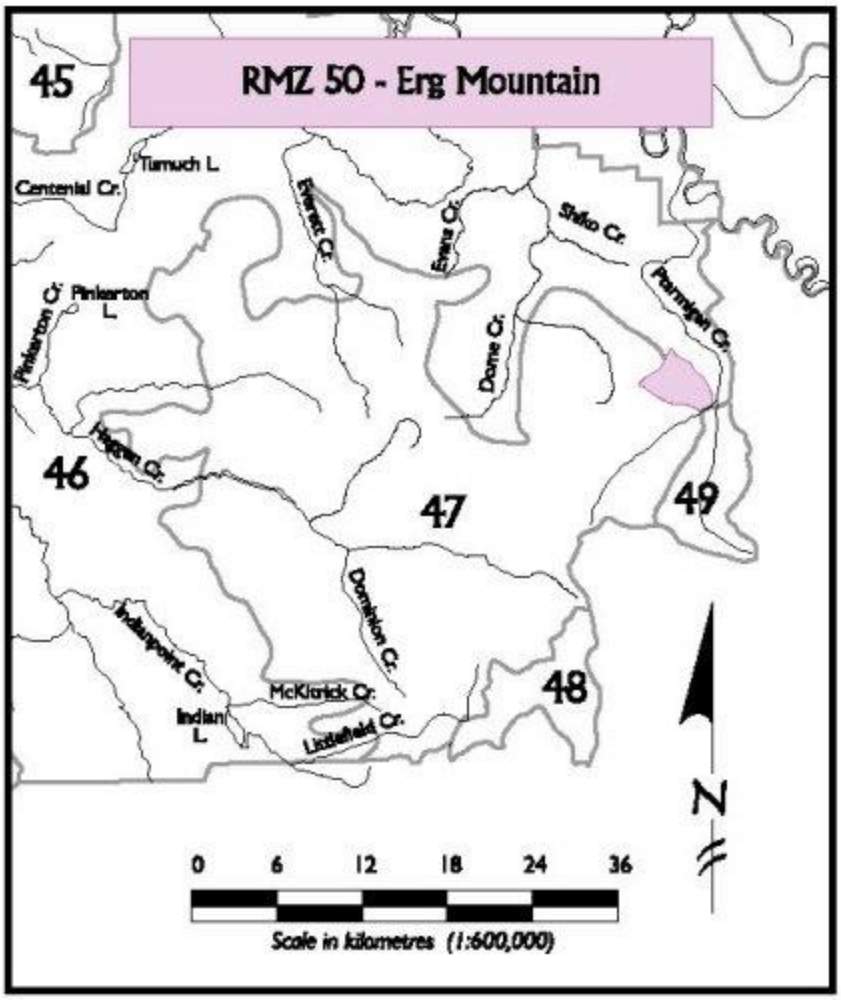
Description: This proposal for a new provincial park is located on the east boundary of the planning area and covers an intact high elevation watershed. Values protected by this new park would include excellent habitat for caribou and grizzly bear, significant scenic values and back-country recreation including hiking, skiing and mountaineering.

Area: 4,600 hectares

RMZ # 50 - Erg Mountain

RMZ Category: Protection

Management Intent: Provincial park; logging, mining and related development are prohibited. Refer to Table 3 for recommended permitted activities.



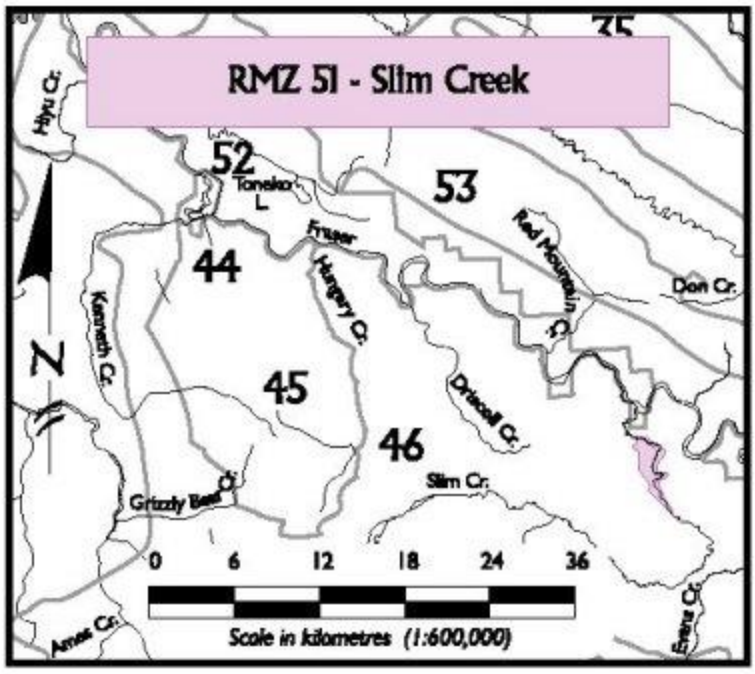
Description: This protected area proposal covers an area that was, at one time, recommended for Ecological Reserve designation. Values that would be protected by this new provincial park include ecological representation and back-country recreation.

Area: 1,200 hectares

RMZ # 51 - Slim Creek

RMZ Category: Protection

Management Intent: Provincial park; logging, mining and related development are prohibited. Refer to Table 3 for recommended permitted activities.



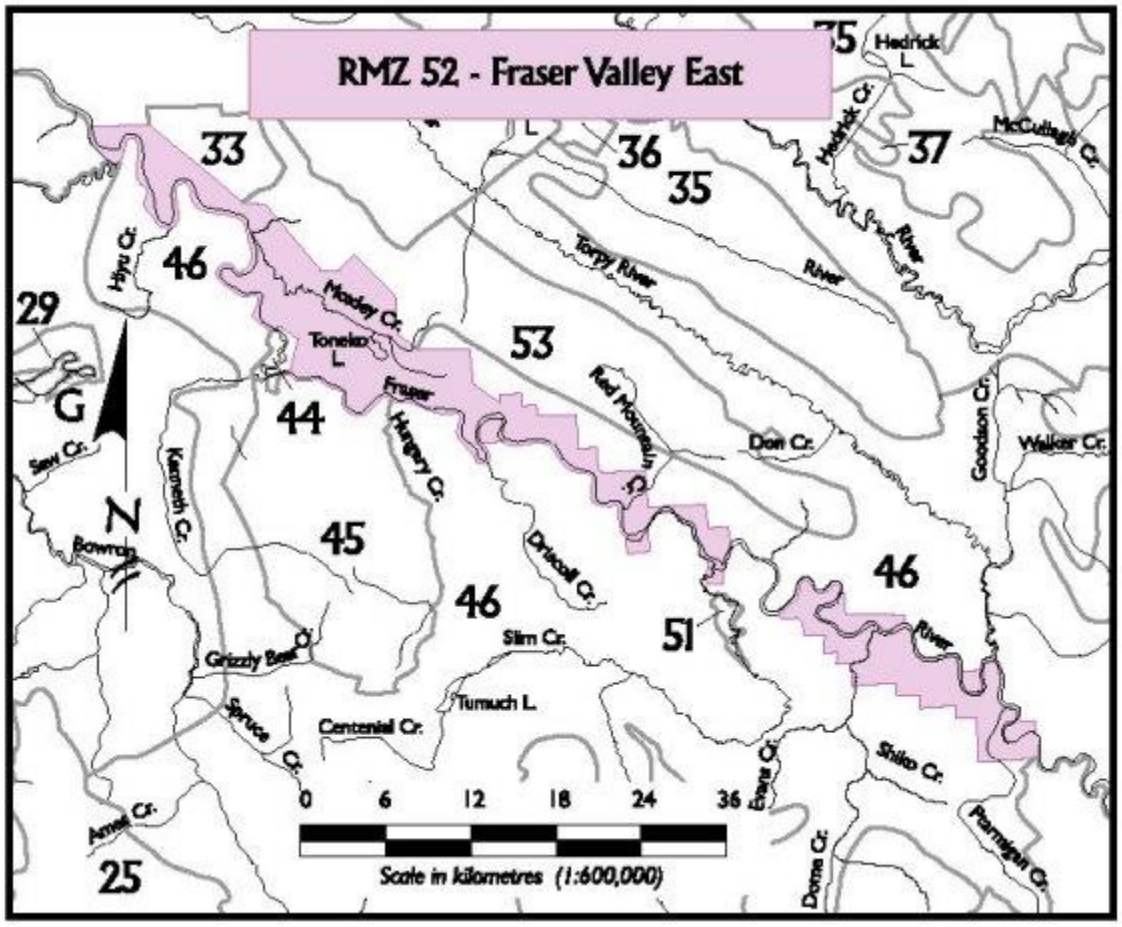
Description: This proposed protected area is located on Highway 16, near the eastern boundary of the planning area. This new provincial park would protect ecosystems such as alluvial terraces and wetlands and old growth cedar-hemlock forest.

Area: 470 hectares

RMZ # 52 - Fraser Valley East

RMZ Category: Agriculture and Settlement

Management Intent: Implementation of the Robson Valley Crown Land Plan with emphasis on agriculture development and human settlement. Planning processes lower in hierarchy should develop strategies to minimize rural/ urban land use conflicts. This area should be prioritized for more detailed arability studies.



Description: This zone covers valley bottom terrain along the Fraser River between the east boundary of the planning area and village of Upper Fraser. It is a mosaic of private and Crown lands and land uses documented in the Robson Valley Crown Land Plan (RVCLP). The RVCLP includes detailed zonations for the Crown land within its boundaries including:

- Agriculture Development Area
- Recreation and Conservation Management Area
- Sand and Gravel Reserve
- Community Pasture Reserve
- Community Leases and Licences
- Settlement Reserve Area
- Wildlife Habitat Management Area
- Aggregate Management Area
- Natural Environment Area
- Integrated Forest Management Area

A map showing these zones can be found in a Reference Document under separate cover.

This zone also covers significant portions of the Fraser River which is important habitat for white sturgeon (a red listed species) and salmon. This zone has significant aggregate value and identified reserves provide gravel for local road construction and maintenance.

Area: 27,000 hectares

General Management Direction

The resource management objectives and strategies in Section 2.2, General Management Direction (pages 20 to 26), apply to this Resource Management Zone.

Fisheries

Objective:	Strategies:
Maintain the physical and biological diversity of fish habitats.	➔ Maintain riparian management areas to maintain water quality and fish habitat appropriate for stream size in areas of residential development or industrial facilities on Crown lands.

Caribou

Objective:	Strategies:
Manage caribou habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to increase.	➔ Maintain the integrity of caribou movement corridors. ➔ In areas of caribou movement corridors, winter logging must be planned to minimize the amount of plowed roads.

Grizzly Bear

Objective:	Strategies:
Manage grizzly bear habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to be maintained.	➔ BC Environment or designate will identify areas of critical habitat for grizzly bear (e.g., riparian areas, seeps and springs). ➔ In areas of critical habitat for grizzly bear, undertake access management planning with the intent of deactivating non-essential roads and minimizing the amount and duration of new roaded access. ➔ In areas of critical habitat for grizzly bear, manage for a mosaic of habitat types and characteristics (vegetation types, age class and spatial distribution) and stand attributes that mimic habitat

	most suitable for grizzly bear. ➔ Avoid disturbance to known grizzly bear denning sites.

Marten

Objective:	Strategies:
Manage marten habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to be maintained.	➔ BC Environment or designate will identify areas of high suitability marten habitat. ➔ In areas of high suitability marten habitat, manage dead and downed woody material and wildlife tree retention in harvested areas to maintain habitat (denning, hunting) for marten.

Moose

Objective:	Strategies:
Manage moose habitat to provide opportunities for population levels to be maintained.	➔ BC Environment or designate to identify critical winter and calving range. ➔ Maintain the suitability of known areas of critical habitat for moose. ➔ Avoid construction of permanent roads in riparian habitats, except where alternate road location results in higher environmental risks/ impact (e.g., unstable soils, critical habitat areas) or where terrain precludes other road location. ➔ Minimize the length and duration of non-permanent roads in riparian habitat. ➔ Use existing stream crossings, wherever practical. ➔ Minimize the negative impacts of brush control on forage in riparian habitat and areas of critical winter range. ➔ Mimic natural patterns of connectivity to provide for movement across disturbed landscapes. ➔ Maintain amounts and distributions of

deciduous forest cover throughout the RMZ in a variety of patch size that mimic the natural patch size distribution on a site specific basis, particularly in critical winter range and calving area.

- Maintain riparian management zones that are as windfirm as possible.

Elk

Objective:

Manage elk habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to be maintained.

Strategies:

- BC Environment or designate to identify and map critical habitat areas for elk.
- Minimize access to currently unroaded elk winter range areas.
- Minimize impacts to agriculture/range resources from elk management.
- Develop elk management plans with consultation of bonafide farmers and ranchers and other affected stakeholders to address the impacts on agriculture and range.
- Conduct elk transplants only where an elk management plan is in place and where potential negative impacts on agriculture and range have been evaluated and are insignificant.

Waterfowl

Objective:

Maintain the high quality waterfowl lakes and wetland complexes (e.g., Toneko Lake).

Strategies:

- Maintain a 30 metres reserve between any road and the wetland/ habitat, where practical.
- Deactivate all non-permanent roads within 30 metres of wetland, as soon as practical.
- Encourage the Regional District of Fraser Fort George to consider high quality waterfowl habitat when planning rural

residential development.

Timber

Objective:	Strategies:
Encourage timber harvesting and intensive silviculture.	➔ Utilize improved seedlings where appropriate, while maintaining genetic diversity. ➔ Encourage growth and yield research in stands to determine appropriate site index (site productivity and growth potential) on managed stands. ➔ Encourage efficient, effective and ecologically sound, site specific vegetation management. ➔ Provide opportunities to increase site utilization. ➔ Utilize cost effective intensive silvicultural treatments, including spacing, commercial thinning, fertilization and pruning, on a site specific basis. ➔ Encourage labour intensive vegetation management techniques, as preferable to use of herbicides. ➔ Encourage small scale forest management operations (e.g., woodlots) in areas zoned as Integrated Forest Management Areas (IFMAs), in the Robson Valley Crown Land Plan.

Agriculture and Range

Objective:	Strategies:
Encourage and enhance agriculture and range opportunities.	➔ Maintain opportunities for Canada Land Inventory (CLI) agriculture land classed 1-5 to be developed for agriculture/food production. ➔ Encourage range enhancement activities, and identify and minimize impacts on other resource values.

- Allow expansion for range tenures and/or Animal Unit Months (AUMs).
- Agricultural producers wishing to expand their private land base can apply for additional Crown land under the BC Lands Agricultural Policy. Encourage agricultural producers to maintain forest stands on non-arable portions.
- Encourage Regional Districts to consider agricultural sector's needs during planning for rural residential development so that conflicts can be avoided.
- In a cooperative effort BC Lands, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Ministry of Forests will identify land with agricultural potential and determine and map soil capability at an appropriate scale before land is designated as Forest Land Reserve.
- Support the purpose and intent of the Agricultural Land Reserve.
- Maintain or expand existing community pastures and create new community pastures when needed.
- Sensitive ecosystems should be excluded from Crown land dispositions.
- Ensure access to safe water supply for agricultural use (e.g., stock watering and irrigation).
- Establish adequate buffers of natural vegetation and/or fencing between areas zoned for settlement and agriculture.

Crown Land Plans

Objective:

Endorse the Robson Valley Crown Land Plan and ensure that it remains current, to manage for a variety of land uses and conservation

Strategies:

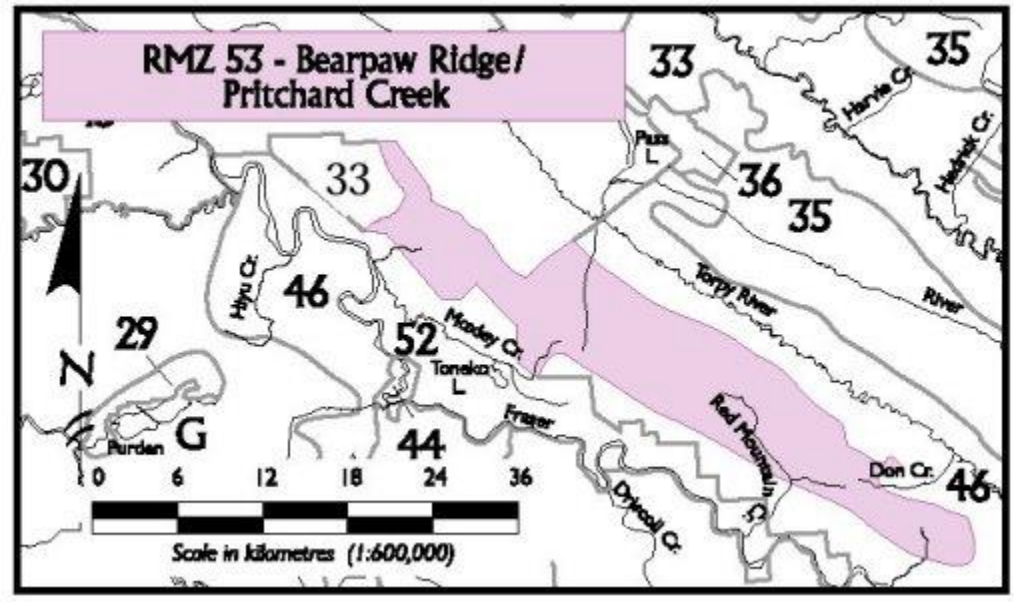
- Encourage government to review and update the Crown Land Plans every five years with public input.
- Encourage agricultural development on

purposes.	arable Crown land which includes Agriculture Development Areas (ADA) lands, within the plan areas by accepting agricultural lease-develop-purchase applications from eligible farmers as per BC Lands policy.

RMZ # 53 - Bearpaw Ridge/Pritchard Creek

RMZ Category: Special Resource Management - Natural Habitat/Community Watershed

Management Intent: Conservation of caribou and grizzly bear habitat, water quality and backcountry recreation. Resource development will include measures to conserve these priority resource values. Caribou habitat and Community Watershed mapping should be referred to for additional detail.



Description: This zone is located just north of the Fraser River on the east side of the planning area. The main criteria used for delineating this zone was critical habitat for mountain caribou which is a blue listed species. Caribou depend greatly on old-growth forests and the arboreal lichen that grow in these forests as a winter food source. The only Community Watershed in the planning area, Pritchard Creek, is located at the west end of the RMZ. This watershed supplies water for domestic purposes to the village of Sinclair Mills.

Area: 25,000 hectares

General Management Direction

The resource management objectives and strategies in Section 2.2, General Management Direction (pages 20 to 26), apply to this Resource Management Zone.

Water

Objective:	Strategies:
Maintain the natural standard of water quality, quantity and regime.	Conduct appropriate level of watershed assessment for the Pritchard Creek Community Watershed. Ensure resource development in the Pritchard Creek Community Watershed is conducted in a way that recognizes and is sensitive to water quality.

Caribou

Objective:	Strategies:
Manage caribou habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to increase.	No commercial timber harvesting in areas of high suitability caribou habitat until proven management strategies are developed in areas of medium suitability caribou habitat, appropriate to the growth cycle of trees in the caribou habitat. Implementation of alternate silvicultural systems is preferred in areas of medium suitability caribou habitat. In areas of medium suitability caribou habitat or movement corridors, winter logging must be planned to minimize the amount of plowed roads. BC Environment will recommend constraints on backcountry recreation activities that are incompatible with caribou conservation.

Grizzly Bear

Objective:	Strategies:
Manage grizzly bear habitat	BC Environment or designate will identify

to provide opportunity for population levels to increase.	areas of high suitability grizzly bear habitat and critical habitat. In areas of high suitability grizzly bear habitat, undertake access management planning with the intent of deactivating non-essential roads and minimizing the amount and duration of new roaded access. Particular attention to access management will be applied to critical habitat for grizzly bear (e.g., avalanche paths, riparian areas, seeps or springs, high elevation burns and sub-alpine forest). In areas of high suitability grizzly bear habitat, avoid use of sheep in vegetation management. In areas of high suitability grizzly bear habitat, manage for a mosaic of habitat types and characteristics (vegetation types, age class and spatial distribution) and stand attributes that mimic habitat most suitable for grizzly bears. Avoid disturbance to known grizzly bear denning sites.

Marten

Objective:	**Strategies:**
Manage marten habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to increase.	BC Environment or designate will identify areas of high suitability marten habitat. In areas of high suitability marten habitat, manage dead and down woody material and wildlife tree retention in the harvested areas to maintain habitat (denning, hunting) for marten. Use a variety of cutblock sizes and shapes. Maintain a distance to shelter of less than 160 metres by combination of cutblock design and/or retention of wildlife trees, windrows, debris piles or non-merchantable trees.

	In areas of high suitability marten habitat, manage for a mosaic of habitat types and characteristics (vegetation types, age class and spatial distribution) and stand attributes that mimic habitat most suitable for marten.

Alpine and Sub-alpine

Objective:	**Strategies:**
Maintain the integrity of alpine and sub-alpine ecosystems and habitats.	Undertake resource development in alpine and sub-alpine habitats only in a cautious manner that considers the sensitivity to disturbance of these ecosystems and habitats. Limit commercial timber harvesting and silviculture in sub-alpine habitats in order to respect the sensitivity to disturbance of this habitat and to keep future options open until rehabilitation and reforestation have been successfully demonstrated in a cross section of higher elevation sites, typical of this region. Promote research to develop and assess methods to successfully reforest or rehabilitate sub-alpine sites and to determine the appropriate percentage of age class distribution to maintain sub-alpine ecosystems. Obtain a reasonable time line of data (probably at least 20 years) that demonstrates successful reforestation and rehabilitation. Plans lower in hierarchy will assess site specific requirements for access management and recommend measures to prevent unplanned motorized access that could result in damage to the alpine and sub-alpine habitat and resources or negative impacts to other users. Resource developers will take measures to prevent unplanned motorized access to sub-alpine and alpine environments, as a

result of their developments.

Timber

Objective:	Strategies:
Permit timber harvesting with silviculture systems which are compatible with priority/emphasis resource values.	Minimize the use of chemicals, such as herbicides and fertilizers in stand management. Consider alternative harvesting practices where silviculturally appropriate, economically viable and environmentally appropriate and while managing for the recreation, water quality, wildlife and visual quality values. Encourage a diversity of silvicultural systems across the landscape in order to maintain natural landscape patterns and stand structure. All options should be considered, including patch cutting, group selection, clear-cutting with reserves and conventional clear-cutting.

Sub-Surface Resources

Objective:	Strategies:
Maintain the availability of and access to land for exploration and development of mineral, gravel and energy resources.	Ensure mineral and/or petroleum exploration activities are undertaken with sensitivity to other resource values. Permit road building into currently unroaded areas only when sufficient exploration demonstrates that road access is required for further development.

Backcountry Recreation and Tourism

Objective:	Strategies:
Maintain the integrity of suitable areas for backcountry recreation and tourism.	Encourage inventory of commercial backcountry recreation and tourism opportunities, by the provincial government or designate. All resource exploration and development

plans must identify backcountry recreation and tourism values (e.g., hiking and horse trails, ski and snowmobile areas, guiding base camps, etc.) and must develop specific strategies, with the stakeholders, to minimize or mitigate impacts on this resource.

Wherever industrial development is proposed in mountainous terrain, the tenure holders must consider block or other disturbance design for visual impact to recreation and tourism.

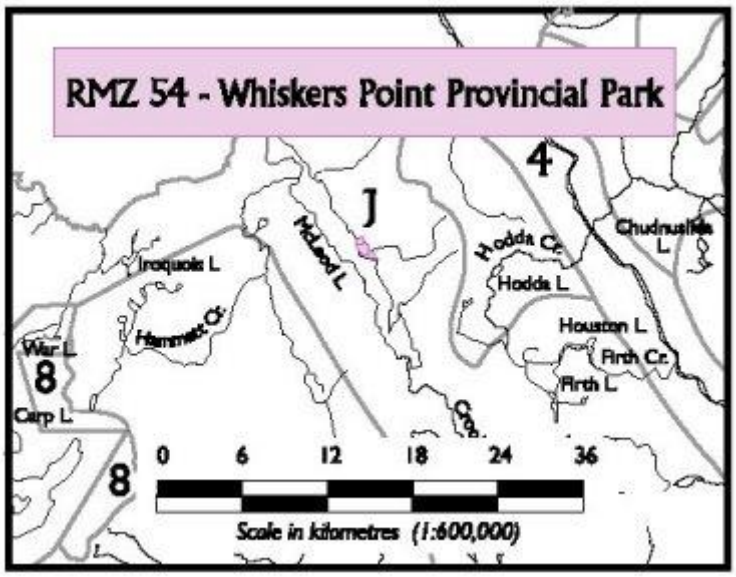
Encourage the recreation and tourism user groups to provide a map of areas of interest to government agencies and tenure holders.

Known recreation and tourism user groups will be notified of proposed industrial development, within a mapped area of interest. Contact will be initiated to allow for adequate response time, preferably at the time when the development is first proposed in a plan.

RMZ # 54 - Whiskers Provincial Park Additions

RMZ Category: Protection

Management Intent: Provincial park; logging, mining and related development are prohibited. Refer to Table 3 for recommended permitted activities.



Description: Whiskers Provincial Park is located north of Prince George on Highway 97. The proposed additions would improve the viability of the Park by taking the boundaries to more rational topographic features. The additions would also protect representative examples of wet cool Sub-Boreal Spruce Forest.

Area: 40 hectares

Top

Top

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