Kalum Resource District

Guiding principles and considerations when planning the harvest of second growth June 28, 2011

This document contains guiding principles and professional considerations for planning second growth harvesting in the Kalum Resource District. It is the product of a working group of local Forest Professionals and associates, as listed on the following page, from April until June, 2011.

During this period, the working group identified and discussed the issues of clearcutting of second growth, timing of harvest, and harvest relative to the forest age class profile.

The working group recognizes that, as an overarching principle, second growth harvesting management plans that address the long term sustainability of ecological resources, the forest industry and communities should be developed. Management plans should specifically address:

- the balance of short-term requirements vs. medium- and long-term requirements;
- the need to harvest before biological maturity¹ to retain jobs, worker skills, income to local communities, contractor organization and infrastructure, and market opportunities;
- the use of up-to-date forest inventory data to determine a sustainable rate of harvest
- the method and time frame to achieve a balance of age classes, and
- the projected rate of periodic harvest (such as 10 year periods), by inventory age class.

It is recommended that licensees (including BC Timber Sales), and the Ministry of Forests Lands and Natural Resource Operations, where appropriate, pool resources (including LBI funding, if available) to develop second growth management plans.

Until second growth management plans are produced, the working group recommends that:

1. Analyses should be undertaken (by Government for TSA, and licensee for TFL lands) to determine the sustainable level of second growth harvesting that could occur relative to the inventory of second growth stands,

and

2. The guiding principles and considerations described on the following pages be applied when planning the harvest of second growth stands. Considerations are not limited to those on this list, and additional notes should be added or rationale appended where appropriate. This document is intended to be completed and retained by Professionals, but not necessarily be part of the legal approval process.

Further to the above, it is recommended that licensees (including BC Timber Sales) planning second growth harvest be proactive in communication and outreach to the public, First Nations and appropriate agencies.

¹ Biological maturity refers to the seral stage beyond which stands are considered to be 'mature' or older, as defined in the 1995 Ministry of Forests' Biodiversity Guidebook (age 80 in CWH, for example).

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Kalum 2nd Growth Working Group members and affiliation

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	1.	Harvest plan must be consistent with Legal objectives				
		Is harvest plan consistent with 11 FRPA objectives and other legal provisions (including visuals,				
		stand / forest biodiversity, water, fisheries, wildlife, FN cultural heritage) ?				
		Does harvest plan afford adequate protection to adjacent land zonations, values identified in				
		a legal plan or pending land use designations?				
		• /				
	2.	Harvest plan must consider and balance non-statutory values				
		 Does harvest plan take into account resource values / uses not addressed in FSP (smaller watershed values, recreation & botanical products for example)? 				
		• Does harvest & reforestation plan consider and address non-legal biodiversity elements (inc. coars				
		woody debris, snag retention, landscape connectivity and ecosystem representation)?				
	,	Completive landscape effects must be considered				
	ა.	Cumulative landscape effects must be considered				
		 Does harvest plan take into account the rate of 2nd growth harvest relative to age class profile (including other licensees' harvest)? 				
		 Does harvest plan take into account cumulative effects on resources and values at the appropriate 				
		scale (i.e. not just the Management Unit, but on a sub-unit/ watershed basis)?				
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		 Does timing of harvest relative to culmination age, and overall stand utilization have potential to negatively impact site fertility or forest productivity (i.e., mean growth rate)? 				
	4.	Forest level timber harvest must be <u>sustainable</u> (short term harvest does not jeopardize				
		mid or long term supply of viable timber) & supported by most recent inventory				
		 Is harvest planning supported by inventory information that is current and includes previous 				
		stand treatment information?				
		Does harvest plan constrain future sustainable harvest of economically viable timber (consider).				
		timing of harvest vs. culmination age & rate of harvest vs. economic profile)?				
		Does harvest plan maintain reasonable opportunities for future industrial or community				
		development (taking into account scale of harvest, need for future special wood products)?				
	5.	Silviculture system and harvest method planning and timing must be appropriate				
		considering relevant Stand / Site Factors and product objectives				
		• Is silviculture system appropriate considering <u>preferred species</u> for management / <u>forest health</u> ?				
		• Is silviculture system appropriate considering terrain; specifically windthrow risk & worker safety?				
		Is there documented 'crop plan' in place to guide harvest (including product objectives,				
		recommended silviculture system and recommended harvest timing)?				
		 If no documented crop plan, is <u>harvest timing</u> appropriate considering <u>previous stand</u> 				
		<u>treatments</u> (pruning, for example)				
		Will planned reforestation and stand treatments facilitate future harvest of similarly or higher-				
		valued products (will stand value be maintained or enhanced)?				
		Does harvest plan consider potential for continuing stand growth (volume or value) and future harvest and manufacturing costs relative to immediate harvest?				
		harvest and manufacturing costs relative to immediate harvest?				
	6.	Stand harvesting system and timing must ensure reasonable utilization				
		Does the harvest plan consider and describe how utilization of timber from second growth areas				
		will be undertaken, considering piece size, log quality & species?				
		Does the harvest plan describe and consider the amount of residual / non-utilized timber from				
		second- growth areas, considering piece size, log quality & species?				

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Additional notes:			
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Attachments:			