

File: ARCS-00195-25/70022F

Ref: 271274

July 21, 2022

To: Interior, Regional Executive Directors

From: Patrick Asante, Manager, Timber Pricing

Re: Errata No. 1 – Interior Appraisal Manual (IAM)

This is to advise you that Section 3.2.6 Dry Belt Fir Variable has been updated to include the IDFxx. Section 4.3.2.3 Subgrade Construction Cost Equations have been updated to fix an error in both Road Group 2 and Road Group 7. A copy of the revised IAM is available at:

<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/forestry/competitive-forest-industry/timber-pricing/interior-timber-pricing/interior-appraisal-manual>



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8. CB (Cruise-Based) is 1 if the cutting authority is cruise-based, 0 if scale-based.
9. SB (Scale-Based) is 1 if the cutting authority is scale-based, 0 if cruise-based.

3.2.3 Cedar (CE)

1. CE is the fraction of Total Net Coniferous Volume that is cedar.
2. CEDAR_DECAY is the cedar decay % from the appraisal summary report/100.

3.2.4 Hemlock and Balsam (HE and BA)

1. HE is the fraction of Total Net Coniferous Volume that is hemlock.
2. BA is the fraction of Total Net Coniferous Volume that is balsam.
3. BA50 is 1 if BA is > 0.5 , otherwise BA50 = 0

3.2.5 Larch and Yellow Pine (LA and YE)

1. LAYE is the fraction of Total Net Coniferous Volume that is larch and yellow pine.

3.2.6 Dry Belt Fir (DRY_BELT and FI)

1. FI is the fraction of Total Net Coniferous Volume that is Douglas fir.
2. DRY_BELT is defined as follows, using BEC zone and subzone information as used in Section 4.5.3:
 - a. DRY_BELT=1 if the BEC zone is IDF or PP and the subzone is dh, dm, xh, xm, xw, or xx.
 - b. Else, DRY_BELT = 0
 - c. The final DRY_BELT is a prorate of the above for all regimes, as in Section 4.5.3.

3.2.7 Cable Harvest Method (CABLE)

1. CABLE is the fraction of total harvest method volume that is appraised as overhead cable, tethered or winch-assist, or skyline harvest methods (refer to sections 1.1 and 3.3 for harvest method definitions).

H = the total vertical cut height of all materials above the bottom of the ditch.

To determine the percent rock for roads not yet constructed, constructed roads on similar land/rock forms are used as a guide. Alternately, where estimates of rock volume from commercial road design programs are available for tabular sections, that information may be used to estimate the rock %.

5. Soil Moisture Regime Class (SMR):

Those biogeoclimatic zones/subzones with site series identified as “M”, “VM” or “W” in the dark shaded area of the table in Appendix III are considered “Wet” for appraisal purposes. The zones/subzones with site series identified as “SD” and “F” in the light shaded area are considered “Moist”. Those zones/subzones with the site series identified as “ED”, “VD”, “MD” in the unshaded area are considered “DRY”.

6. Biogeoclimatic Zone Abbreviations Used in Section 4.3.2.3

ESSF - Engelmann Spruce - Subalpine Fir
 ICH - Interior Cedar Hemlock
 SBS - Sub Boreal Spruce
 BWBS - Boreal White Black Spruce
 CWH - Coastal Western Hemlock

4.3.2.3 Subgrade Construction Cost Equations

For each road type, except snow/ice roads, the subgrade cost estimate in \$/km is determined from the equation for the appropriate road group.

Road Group	Equation
1	Refer to subsection 4.3.6(8)(q)
2	$3,311 + (187 * \text{SLOPE } \%) + (6,056 * \text{ICH}) + (6,056 * \text{CWH}) + (8,796 * \text{LT})$
3	$9,336 + (4,244 * \text{LT})$
4	$6,574 + (227 * \text{SLOPE } \%) + (4,103 * \text{LT})$
5	$6,227 + (175 * \text{SLOPE } \%) + (6,027 * \text{LT})$
6	$9,560 + (-2,244 * \text{BWBS}) + (232 * \text{LT} * \text{SLOPE } \%)$
7	$3,702 + (100 * \text{SLOPE } \%) + (4,091 * \text{LT}) + (6,898 * \text{ESSF}) + (4,773 * \text{SBS})$
8	$4,009 + (222 * \text{SLOPE } \%) + (8,446 * \text{LT})$
9	$10,242 + (8 * \text{SLOPE } \%^2) + (7,946 * \text{LT})$
10	$9,107 + (9 * \text{SLOPE } \%^2) + (3,473 * \text{LT})$
11	$11,702 + (323 * \text{SLOPE } \%) + (15,358 * \text{LT})$
12	$10,588 + (310 * \text{SLOPE } \%) + (8,274 * \text{LT})$