

SITE ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW SUMMARY

Location:	Date (mm/dd/yy):	
Tenure Holder:	Tenure:	
Stratum Identification:	Operation:	
Assessor's Name:		
Forestry activity and LOD:	Planned start-up and end dates:	
Stratum conditions (Describe leave trees - species, sizes, condition, ages and density distribution):		
WT management objectives (Describe constraints to NWZ, WT retention):		
Stand Density and Site History	Site Hazards	Common Tree Pathogens/Cause of Failure (List factors and severity/frequency)
Disturbance year	Bluffs/cliffs/sink holes	
Disturbance type	Gorges/streams/gullies	
Recent tree failure(s)	Rock talus/scree	
Past tree failure(s)	Steep/unstable terrain	
Fire intensity (L,M,H)	Recent edge/tree exposures	
Tree retention pattern - even clumps irregular	Snow/ice/fog	
	Windthrow risk	
Retention tree density (L, M, H)	Shallow/saturated soils	
Tree species mix	Stand decadence	
Tree age (dom/co-dom)	Other:	
Prevailing wind direction		
Wildlife tree use (L, M, H)		
Mitigation Strategies	Constraints	Communication
Falling/machine clearing/blasting	Wind speed criteria	Evacuation routes
NWZ criteria	Weather	
Tree modification	Seasonal issues	Refuge area
		Road use control

Printed Name:

Date:

SITE ASSESSMENT

Activity:

Location:

CP/Block:

Site History: (e.g., year harvested, site preparation method and timing)

DANGEROUS TREE FIELD DATA COLLECTION – LOD 1

Inspections of trees for LOD-1 activities are applicable only when silviculture activities are performed in light winds (<40 km/hr). If wind speeds exceed 40 km/hr the workers must move to a safe area.

Tree #	Tree Species	Tree Class	WT value (L, M, H)	Estimated Height (meters)	Estimated Diameter (cm)	Lean (L, M, H)	Significant Tree Defects (see below)			Dangerous Tree Management Strategy (i.e., Mark tree as Dangerous; Ribbon No Work Zone or Fall Tree)
							Insecurely lodged	Unstable stem	Recent lean & poor roots	
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										

Notes:

Significant Tree Defects (definitions) - *A tree with one or more of the following defects is at risk of imminent failure and poses a significant hazard which must be addressed by a "Dangerous Tree Management Strategy"*




Insecurely lodged "trees" : A tipped tree that is likely to shake free of the support trees and fall to the ground.

Insecurely lodged "hang-ups" : Dislodged but hung-up limbs or tops (consider size and height above ground) at risk of shifting free during light winds or other tree motion.

Highly unstable tree : i) >50% of tree cross-sectional area damaged, burned, scarred, decayed or fractured; or ii) Spongy snags with heart rot conks along the majority of the length of the stem (e.g., class 5 - 6 conifers or class 4 deciduous) or soft snags (e.g., class 7 - 8 conifers or class 5 deciduous); or iii) >50% of lateral support roots are damaged or with advanced decay.

Recent lean/poor roots : Recent lean **towards the work area AND** decayed root system (>50% of roots have advanced decay) or damaged and lifting anchoring soil layer (consider soil conditions and anchoring).

Wind Speed Estimation: 0 - 20 km/hr wind: dust and loose paper is raised small branches move
 20 - 40km/hr wind: small trees sway, tops of large trees sway
 40 -65 km/hr wind: small branches fly in the air, whole tree in motion, resistance felt when walking against the wind

Lean: Low (<10% or 5°)  Moderate (<15% or 8°)  High (>30% or 16°) 

Printed Name: Peter Doneit

Date: Month – Day – Year

SITE ASSESSMENT

Activity: Tree planting – spring plant

Location: New Forest Mills

CP/Block: CP: 24 Block: 1543

Site History: (e.g., year harvested, site preparation method and timing)

Winter logged last year; scattered healthy trees and deciduous wildlife trees; no site prep

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1	Fd	2	L	20	35	+L	D			Blue paint #1; pink flagging NWZ for hanging dead limb
2	Pl	5	M	15	30	-L		D		10m inside WTP edge; numerous conks and active cavity nest; pink NWZ
3	At	2		20	40	-M			D	Tree's roots lifted; blue paint #3 plus blue flagging – fall tree
4	Fd	3	M	20	30	0		S		Tree has one conk at 2m up from the base – safe and yellow flagged – No Action
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										

Notes:

Dangerous Trees are painted with BLUE number for reference. See map for locations of all D trees and the NWZs
NWZ are flagged in PINK

Suspect trees that did not meet Dangerous are flagged with YELLOW for reference (number written on the flagging)

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Managing Wildlife/Dangerous Trees Training for Qualified Persons

Dangerous Tree Field Data Collection Card Guide

The sample field data card illustrates some basic conventions that can be used to consistently document observations and results made during the inspection of wildlife or dangerous trees. In this example, trees were assessed for a planned tree planting activity.

The visual tree inspection details are recorded for each suspect tree. If needed, record the category of defect as either “S” (Safe) or “D” (Dangerous). Remember – if in doubt then record a “D” rating and manage the tree as a Dangerous Tree, or seek the advice of a certified Wildlife/Dangerous Tree Assessor. For tree lean, consider recording the category of lean with a “+” to indicate the lean is away from the worksite, and a “-” to indicate the lean is towards the worksite. If the tree has zero lean then record “-L” (the tree or defect could fall into the work area) or simply “0”.

The Management Strategy of a tree with a “S” rating is simply recorded as “No Action”. For any tree with unknown or dangerous ratings, then record the management action to be taken. Remember, if the tree is dangerous, the tree must be either removed, have the dangerous defect removed, or the workers protected by installing a No Work Zone. Use the “Comments” section to record other pertinent details about the tree or the management strategies.

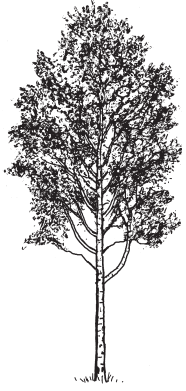
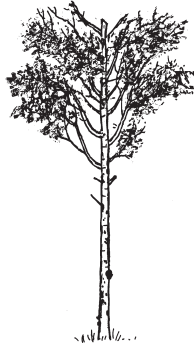
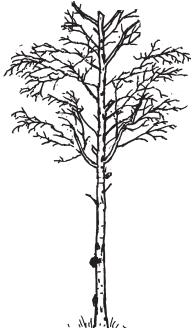
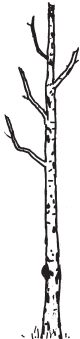


Common Tree Species Name and Codes	
TREE SPECIES	CODE SYMBOL
Douglas-fir	Fd
Western larch	Lw
Lodgepole pine	Pl
Ponderosa pine (Yellow pine)	Py
Western white pine	Pw
White spruce	Sw
Engelmann spruce	Se
Sitka spruce	Ss
Subalpine fir	Bl
Amabilis fir	Ba
Grand fir	Bg
Western hemlock	Hw
Western redcedar	Cw
Yellow cedar	Cy
Black cottonwood	Ac
Trembling aspen	At
Paper birch	Ep
Red alder	Dr
Maple	Mb

Determining Wildlife Tree Value	
Generally, the following characteristics indicate the relative habitat value of a wildlife tree.	
WILDLIFE TREE VALUE	CHARACTERISTICS
HIGH a high value tree has at least two of the characteristics listed in the adjacent column and, where possible, is within the upper 10–15% of the diameter range distribution for the site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • internal decay (heartrot or natural/excavated cavities present) • a sound, firm stem shell • crevices present (loose bark or cracks suitable for bats) • large brooms present • active or recent wildlife use (feeding, nesting, denning) • tree structure suitable for wildlife use (suitable for large nest, hunting perch sites, bear den, etc.) • largest trees for site (height and/or diameter) and veteran trees • locally important wildlife tree species • favourably located for use by wildlife
MEDIUM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • large, stable trees that will likely develop two or more of the above attributes
LOW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • trees not covered by high or medium categories
<p>Note: Under section 34 of the <i>Wildlife Act</i>, no tree with an active nest or the nest of an eagle, peregrine falcon, gyrfalcon, osprey, heron or burrowing owl can be disturbed.</p> <p>When considering the needs of wildlife it is important to recognize that all trees are not equal in value. Given the large number of wildlife tree-dependent species and wide range of wildlife uses of these trees, there can be no simple system for determining which trees provide the best habitat for wildlife. The most significant indicators of wildlife tree quality are height and diameter, decay stage, location, distribution and cause of death.</p>	
<p>The following is a list of desirable attributes for a wildlife tree:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • greater than 15 m in height preferable • greater than 30 cm dbh preferable (interior) • greater than 70 cm dbh preferable (coastal) • some intact bark with space behind loose bark • nest cavities, feeding excavations • some evidence of decay (visible fungal conks or open cavity) • tree classes 2- 6 most valuable • windfirm, sound root system • broken top • some large branches 	










Managing Wildlife/Dangerous Trees Training for Qualified Persons

Dangerous Tree Field Data Collection Card Guide

British Columbia's wildlife tree classification system: native broad-leaved deciduous

Tree class	LIVE		DEAD			
	1	2	hard → 3	spongy → 4	soft 5	dead fallen 6
					approx. 1/2 original height 	

British Columbia's wildlife tree classification system: conifers

Tree class	LIVE		DEAD						
	1	2	Hard →		Spongy →		Soft		
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9
						approx. 2/3 original height 	approx. 1/2 original height 	approx. 1/3 original height 	dead fallen 
Description	Live/healthy; no decay; tree has valuable habitat characteristics such as large, clustered or gnarled branches, or horizontal, thickly moss-covered branches.*	Live/unhealthy; internal decay or growth deformities (including insect damage, broken tops); dying tree.*	Dead; needles or fine twigs are present.	Dead; no needles or fine twigs – only coarse limbs present; 50% of branches lost; loose bark; top usually broken.	Dead; most branches/ bark absent; some internal decay.	Dead; no branches or bark; sapwood/ heartwood sloughing from upper bole; decay more advanced.	Dead; extensive internal decay; outer shell may be hard; lateral roots usually completely decomposed; hollow or nearly hollow shells.	Debris; downed trees or stumps.	
Uses and users	Nesting (e.g., Bald Eagle, Great Blue Heron colonies, Marbled Murrelet); feeding; roosting; perching.	Nesting/roosting ¹ – strong PCEs ² (woodpeckers); SCUs ³ ; large-limb and platform nests (Ospreys); insect feeders.	Nesting/roosting – strong PCEs; SCUs; bats.	Nesting/roosting – PCEs; SCUs; insect feeders.	Nesting/roosting – weak PCEs (nuthatches, chickadees); SCUs; bats; insect feeders.	Weaker PCEs; SCUs; insect feeders; salamanders; small mammals; hunting perches.	Insect feeders; salamanders; small mammals; hunting perches occasionally used by weak cavity excavators such as chickadees.	Insect feeders; salamanders; small mammals; drumming logs for grouse; flicker foraging; nutrient source.	

¹ Large witches' brooms provide nesting/denning habitat for some species (e.g., fisher, squirrels).

² PCE = primary cavity user

³ SCU = secondary cavity user

* This classification system does not recognize root disease trees specifically. Such trees become unstable at or before death.

Managing Wildlife/Dangerous Trees Training for Qualified Persons

PARTICIPANT EVALUATION of TRAINING

Date:	Location:
Your name (optional):	

1. Did this training provide useful and practical information?
(select one or more as appropriate)

- Identifying valuable wildlife habitat features
- Identifying a dangerous tree for LOD-1
- Stratification and performing a site assessment overview
- Implementing appropriate safe work measures

RATING SCALE

	Very unsatisfied		Unsatisfied		Neutral		Satisfied		Very Satisfied
	1	2	3	4	5				

2. Did the training format adequately meet your needs?

- Indoor overview of materials
- Outdoor field exercises

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. How do you rate the trainer's effectiveness in preparing you as a Qualified Person?

- Identifying critical site factors
- Stratifying a work site
- Identifying and inspecting DTs
- Establishing NWZs
- Documenting assessments
- Communicating safety plans
- Recognizing valuable wildlife trees

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. Were materials provided adequate and appropriate?

- Resource booklet
- Worker Safety awareness pamphlet
- Field helps (tree heights, species list)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. Is the training format appropriate?

Yes No

If no, what do you suggest?

6. Is the length of training appropriate for your needs?

Yes No

If no, what would you suggest be appropriate?

*Please include written comments or suggestions (use the back of the page if needed).
Thank you.*

RECOGNITION OF TRAINING

Presented to

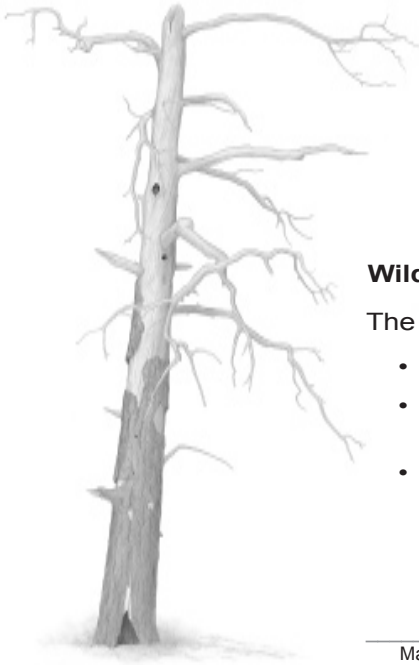
for demonstrating the skills of a **Qualified Person** in managing **Wildlife/Dangerous Trees for Level One Disturbance Forestry Activities**.

The following competencies were demonstrated during training:

- Recognizing existing wildlife trees and associated habitat features;
- Recognizing critical site factors that affect dangerous tree management decisions; and
- Distinguishing between safe and dangerous trees and able to implement appropriate safe work procedures regarding dangerous trees.

Managing Wildlife/Dangerous Trees Trainer

_____, 200____
Date of Issue



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