

British Columbia Timber Sales Chinook Business Area

Forest Stewardship Plan FSP # 643 Replacement

Chilliwack Natural Resource District

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Acknowledgements

Reconciliation with Indigenous peoples is integral to BCTS' mandate and its long-term success. We respectfully acknowledge the land we operate on is the traditional territory of the many Nations who have lived in this beautiful place since time immemorial. This Forest Stewardship Plan aims to support government's commitment to true, lasting reconciliation with First Nations in British Columbia. BCTS recognizes both the historic and present-day relationship Indigenous peoples have with the forests, water, lands, and animals. We acknowledge that we must align our culture, policy, and business practices to support continued reconciliation with Indigenous peoples as this is integral to the long-term success of all people who reside on this land.

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Signatures of Persons Required to Prepare the Plan

The BCTS Timber Sales Manager has entered into an agreement with the plan holder(s) indicated below and signs this plan on their behalf:

1. Cascade Lower Canyon Community Forest General Partner Corp.
2. Chawathil First Nation
3. Leq'amei Forestry Limited Partnership
4. Matsqui First Nation Development Corporation
5. Shxw'owhamei Ventures Ltd
6. Sts'ailes (Sasquatch Forest Products)
7. Peters First Nation
8. K&K Forestry Operations Ltd

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1 INTRODUCTION

This Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) has been prepared in accordance with the Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA) as well as additional associated provincial and federal legislation for the use of the British Columbia Timber Sales (BCTS), Chinook Business Area and signatories of this plan (Cascade Lower Canyon Community Forest General Partnership Corp, Chawathil First Nation, Leq'a:mel Forestry Limited Partnership, Matsqui Development Corporation, Shxw'owhamel Ventures Ltd, Sts'ailes, Peters First Nation and K&K Forestry Operations Ltd.).

The purpose of the FSP is to outline objectives set forth by the Government of British Columbia related to forest management activities proposed on crown lands. The achievement of established objectives, within the FSP, is measured through results, strategies and/or measures. The intention of the objectives is to identify the strategic issues by describing a desired future condition for a particular resource or resource use, while results, strategies and/or measures describe how the desired outcome will be achieved.

- A **result** is defined in the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation (FPPR)* as a “description of measurable or verifiable outcomes in respect of a particular established objective, and the situations or circumstances that determine where in a Forest Development Unit (FDU) the outcomes will be applied.”
- A **strategy** is defined in the FPPR as a “description of measurable or verifiable steps or practices that will be carried out in respect of a particular established objective, and the situations or circumstances that determine where in a FDU the steps or practices will be applied.”

This FSP, where applicable, embraces and outlines measurable and verifiable results, strategies and/or measures that are compatible with government established forest management and resource objectives.

Harvesting rights and apportionment as the time of this submission are:

License #	Plan Holder	Management Unit	AAC
	BCTS	Fraser TSA	246,745 m ³
	BCTS	TFL-26	1,602 m ³
K3J	Cascade Lower Canyon Community Forest General Partner Corp	Fraser TSA	30,900 m ³
A90591	Chawathil First Nation	Fraser TSA	13,890 m ³
A79504	Leq'a:mel Forestry Limited Partnership	Fraser TSA	9,112 m ³
A97081	Matsqui First Nation Development Corporation	Fraser TSA	6,316 m ³
A91368	Shxw'owhamel Ventures Ltd	Fraser TSA	4,240 m ³
A80584	Sts'ailes (Sasquatch Forest Products)	Fraser TSA	27,728 m ³
A97038	Peters First Nation	Fraser TSA	3,549 m ³
N2Z	K&K Forestry Operations Ltd.	Fraser TSA	17,000 m ³

The forest tenure holders referred to in this FSP are the signatories of the FSP. These licensees are from this point forward known in this document as the plan holder(s).

2 Interpretation

2.1 Abbreviations and Definitions:

“Aboriginal people” as defined in section 35(2) of the Constitution Act.

“AIA” means Archaeological impact assessment

“BA” means basal area (m²)

“CHC-3001” means Chinook Chilliwack – Results/Strategy or Measure reference number

“CMT” means cultural modified tree

“CP” means Cutting Permit

“DDM” means delegated decision maker

“ECA” means Equivalent Clearcut Area, a measure of the site hazard for peak flows in a cutblock;

“FDU” means Forest Development Unit under this FSP;

“FPC” means *Forest Practices Code* of British Columbia Act RSBC 1996, c 159 (rescinded);

“FLNRO” means Forests Lands and Natural Resource Operations;

“FNWL” means First Nation Woodland Licence

“FPPR” means the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation* BC Reg 14/2004;

“FRPA” means the *Forest and Range Practices Act* SBC 2002, c.69;

“FSP” means this forest stewardship plan;

“GAR” means the *Government Actions Regulation*;

“GWM” means general wildlife measures

“MTFL”: Mission Tree Farm License; TFL 26

“IAPP” means the provincial invasive alien plant program

“LU” means landscape unit

“NAR” means net area to be reforested

“PAS” means permanent access structure

“Primary Forest Activity” means one or more of the following:

(a) Timber harvesting;

(b) Silviculture treatments;

(c) Road construction, maintenance and deactivation;

“PRRO” means people of the river referral office

“RMA” means riparian management area

“RMZ” means riparian management zone

“RP” means Road Permit;

“RRZ” means riparian reserve zone

“RSTBC” means Recreation Sites and Trails BC

“SEA” means strategic engagement agreement

“Species at Risk Notice” means the notice under section 7(2) of the FPPR entitled “Indicators of the amount, distribution and attributes of wildlife habitat required for the survival of species at risk in the Chilliwack Forest District” dated August 3, 2007;

“TFL” means tree farm licence

“THLB” means Timber Harvesting Land Base

“TSL” means Timber Sale Licence;

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“TSM” means the Timber Sales Manager for the BC Timber Sales’ Chinook Business Area;

“VIA” means visual impact assessment

“VQO” means visual quality objectives

“Visual Sensitivity Unit” for visual polygons within the MTFLE equate to the term ‘polygon number’ in relation to visual polygons within the TSA;

“WHA” means Wildlife Habitat Area.

“WTP” means Wildlife Tree Patch.

2.2 Term of the Forest Stewardship Plan:

The term of the FSP is five (5) years commencing on the date of approval by the Delegated Decision Maker (DDM) of the Ministry of Forests.

2.3 General Information

2.3.1 Forest Development Unit:

Forest Development Units (FDU) are the broad geographic locations to which a common set of objectives, results, strategies and/or measures are applicable. Once the FSP is approved, timber harvesting and road construction may occur during the term of the plan. The FSP maps, listed in [Table B-1](#) and [Figure #1](#) in this document, show the FDU boundaries. The FSP maps, at a 1:50,000 scale, in addition to the FDUs, depict items required to be identified under section 14 of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation* (FPPR).

This FSP is also consistent with the timber harvesting rights granted by government for the management units as indicated above for each of the plan holders.

Appendix B [Table B-1](#) includes a list of FSP maps included in the submission. [Table B-2](#) clarifies where FDU's cover landscape units or chart area(s).

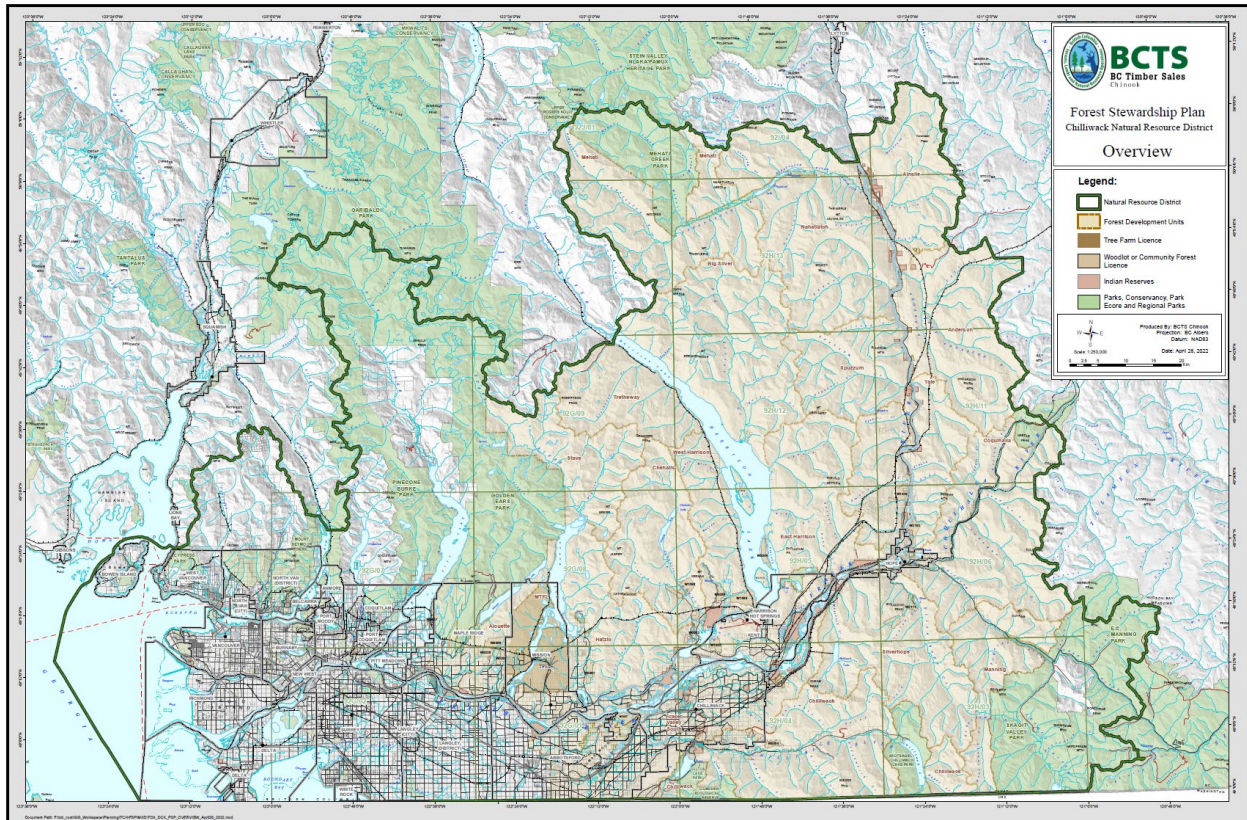
2.3.2 Cumulative Effect of Multiple and Overlapping Forest Stewardship Plans

The Plan holder(s) will endeavor to work cooperatively with other forest tenure holders operating with the Forest Development Units described within this document.

2.3.3 Areas excluded from this Forest Stewardship Plan

Areas excluded from the FDUs are areas such as First Nation reserves, woodlots, private land, provincial and federal parks as well as any other area where commercial harvesting is not permitted.

Figure 1: FSP Overview Map - showing the extent of the Forest Development Units.



2.4 Forest Development Plan (FDP) Blocks and Declared Areas

This FSP identifies in Appendix B the areas within each FDU that are subject to timber sale licences (TSL), Cutting permits, Road Permits in effect are listed in (Table B-3 to Table B-6).

2.5 Land Use Designations

Table 1. Identification of land use designations for the applicable FDUs as per Section 14 (3) of the FPPR.

Designation	FDU	Date Takes Effect (original or amendment)
s.14(3)(a) Ungulate Winter Range		
<u>Mountain Goat</u> • WHA Order # U-2-001	Applicable FDU	August 2, 2017
<u>Mule Deer & Columbian Black-tailed Deer</u> • WHA Order # U-2-006	Applicable FDU	May 19, 2011
s.14(3)(b) Wildlife Habitat Areas		
<u>Coastal Giant Salamander (20 WHAs)</u> • WHA # 2-120 to 2-128, 2-130 to 2-138, • WHA # 2-148 & 2-149 Order	Applicable FDU	October 23, 2007 January 24, 2008
<u>Coastal Tailed Frog (3 WHAs)</u> • WHA # 2-511, 2-512 & 2-513 Order	Applicable FDU	April 24, 2014
<u>Grizzly Bear (63 WHAs)</u> • WHA # 2-099, 2-100, 2-101, 2-102 & 2-194 Order # 1. • WHA # 2-109, 2-112, 2-114, 2-118, 2-119, 2-195, 2-196, 2-197, 2-198, 2-199, 2-201, 2-202 & 2-203 Order # 2. • WHA 2-097, 2-098, 2-105 to 2-107, 2-111, 2-113, 2-116 & 2-372 to 2-380 Order # 3. • WHA # 2-407 to 2-434 Order # 4.	Applicable FDU	April 14, 2005 April 14, 2005 October 6, 2010 March 10, 2011
<u>Mountain Beaver</u> • WHA # 2-012 Order	Applicable FDU	September 13, 2001
<u>Pacific Giant Salamander (24 WHAs)</u> • WHA # 2-580 to 2-587, 2-589 to 2-592, 2-594 to 2-595, 2-656 to 2-661, & 2-663 to 2-666.	Applicable FDU	September 27, 2017
<u>Pacific Water Shrew (5 WHAs)</u> • WHA # 2-514, 2-515 2-667 2-668 & 2-669.	Applicable FDU	September 27, 2017
<u>Spotted Owl (17 WHAs)</u> • WHA # 2-494 to 2-510 Order # 1.	Applicable FDU	March 10, 2011
<u>Tall Bugbane (18 WHAs)</u> • WHA # 2-129, 2-142 to 2-143, & 2-145 Order # 1. • WHA # 2-567 to 2-579, & 2-670	Applicable FDU	October 23, 2007 September 27, 2017
<u>Northern Goshawk</u> • WHA # 2-671 Order	Applicable FDU	May 22, 2020
Designation	FDU	Date Designated
s.14(3)(c) Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds		
None in Effect	N/A	N/A
s.14(3)(d) Lakeshore Management Zone		
None in Effect	N/A	N/A

s.14(3)(e) Scenic Areas		
Visual Areas Defined by DM for TSA	Applicable FDU's	October 1, 1999 (Est.)
Visual Quality Objectives Continued	Applicable FDU's	October 17, 2005
Designation	FDU	Date Designated
s.14(3)(f) Lake Identified as an L1 Lake		
None in Effect	N/A	N/A
s.14(3)(g) Community Watersheds		
Adams Spring Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	May 14, 2004
Ascaphus Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Byers Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Cable Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Campsite Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Cannell Lake Watershed	Applicable FDU	May 14, 2004
Capilano Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Carkner Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Centre Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Choate Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Cohen Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Coutlie Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Cupola Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Deiner Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Deroche Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Domitian Creek Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	May 14, 2004
Dorman Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Doyle Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Drachmann Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Dunville Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Dutchman Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Eddy Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Edmeston Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Edna Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Elbow Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Elk Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Engineers Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Explosives Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Fin Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Flapjack Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Grafton Creek Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	May 14, 2004
Guild Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Gurney Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Hallisey Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Honeymoon Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Ichilaka Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Inkawthia Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Jamieson Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Josephine Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Kathryn Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Kenworthy Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Knox Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Kopp Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Macswen Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Malkin Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Mckay Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995

Montizambert Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Mossom Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Nelson Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Nevin Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Norrish Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
One & One Quarter Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Optimist Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Or Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Parent Creek Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	May 14, 2004
Pickney Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Sandstone Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Sasquatch Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Schkam Lake Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	May 14, 2004
Service Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Seymour Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Skeemis Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Southbright Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Spring Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Stormy Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Stoyoma Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Sunshine Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Terminal Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Thunderbird Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Trite Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Two Mile Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Viking Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Volkert Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Watt Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Wells Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Yale Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	June 15, 1995
Young Creek Community Watershed	Applicable FDU	May 14, 2004

Designation	FDU where Order Applies	Order Date Designated or Amended	Map Updated	Established Objective for OGMA (Yes/No)	Established Objective for WTP (Yes/No)
s.14(3)(h) Old Growth Management Areas (Landscape Unit)					
Ainslie	Applicable FDU's	January 13, 2004	December 11, 2003	Yes	Yes
Alouette	Applicable FDU's	February 14, 2013	February 14, 2013	Yes	No
Anderson	Applicable FDU's	January 13, 2004	December 11, 2003	Yes	Yes

Designation	FDU where Order Applies	Order Date Designated or Amended	Map Updated	Established Objective for OGMA (Yes/No)	Established Objective for WTP (Yes/No)
s.14(3)(h) Old Growth Management Areas (Landscape Unit)					
Big Silver	Applicable FDU's	December 16, 2010	April 30, 2010	Yes	Yes
Chehalis	Chehalis	March 15, 2006	April 30, 2010	Yes	Yes
Chilliwack,	Applicable FDU's	June 24, 2005	December 2, 2004	Yes	Yes
Coquihalla	Applicable FDU's	April 14, 2004	April 30, 2010	Yes	Yes
East Harrison	Applicable FDU's	December 16, 2010	April 30, 2010	Yes	Yes
Fraser Valley South	Applicable FDU's	February 14, 2013	February 4, 2013	Yes	No
Hatzic	Applicable FDU's	February 14, 2013	February 4, 2013	Yes	No
Manning	Applicable FDU's	April 14, 2004	July 12, 2007	Yes	Yes
Mehatl	Applicable FDU's	January 13, 2004	December 11, 2003	Yes	Yes
Nahatlatch	Applicable FDU's	January 13, 2004	April 30, 2010	Yes	Yes
Silverhope	Applicable FDU's	April 14, 2004	March 10, 2004	Yes	Yes
Spuzzum	Applicable FDU's	January 13, 2004	December 11, 2003	Yes	Yes
Stave	Applicable FDU's	February 14, 2013	February 4, 2013	Yes	No

Designation	FDU where Order Applies	Order Date Designated or Amended	Map Updated	Established Objective for OGMA (Yes/No)	Established Objective for WTP (Yes/No)
s.14(3)(h) Old Growth Management Areas (<u>Landscape Unit</u>)					
Tretheway	Applicable FDU's	June 24, 2005	April 30, 2010	Yes	Yes
West Harrison	Applicable FDU's	June 24, 2005	April 30, 2010	Yes	Yes
Yale	Yale	February 3, 2005	December 17, 2007	Yes	Yes

Designation	FDU	Date Ending
FPPR s.14(3)(i) Prohibited Timber Harvesting by Enactment		
Yale Designated Area 3 (Plan holder(s) will Continue to Recognize)	Yale	December 13, 2015
FPPR s.14(3)(j) Cutting Permit and Road Permit Held by the Agreement Holder		
See Appendix B, <u>Table B-5</u> and <u>Table B-6</u>	Applicable FDU	N/A
FPPR s.14(3)(k) Road Permit or Timber Sales License Granted or Entered into by the Timber Sales Manager (Under Previous FSP)		
See Appendix B, <u>Table B-5</u> and <u>Table B-6</u>	Applicable FDU	N/A
Forest Act ss.169(1)(a) and (b) Establish Designated Areas under Part 13 of the <i>Forest Act</i>		
The Spotted Owl Designated Area No. 2 through OIC 120/2022 (B.C. Reg. 54/2022), related Ministerial Order M 61/2022, preventing most logging and road construction in the new Designated Area for the same period.	Applicable FDU	February 28, 2023

Designations made under:

Designation	FDU	Date Designated
<u>GAR</u> s.7(1)and (2) Scenic Areas & Visual Quality Objectives		
Revised VQOs and Scenic Areas	Applicable FDU	April 18, 2013
<u>GAR</u> s.5(1)(e) Cultural Heritage Resource Feature		
Kweh-Kwuch-Hum, on Mount Woodside	Applicable FDU	June 23, 2008
<u>GAR</u> s.5 Karst Resource Features		
Karst System as Resource Features	Area outlined on FSP map.	June 1, 2010
FRPA s.56(1) Interpretive Forest Site		
Mission Interpretive Forest	MTFL FDU	October 6, 2011
FRPA s.56(1) Recreation Sites & Trails		
Recreation Trails Chilliwack River Valley	Chilliwack FDU	October 10, 2012
FRPA s.56(1) Interpretive Forest Site		

Vedder Mountain Interpretive Forest	Chilliwack FDU	January 15, 2019
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3 Results or Strategies

Section 149 (1) of the FRPA describes objectives set by government with respect to forest management activities on crown lands. Specifically, this section states “The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations prescribing objectives in relation to one or more of the following subjects: (a) soils; (b) visual quality; (c) timber; (d) forage and associated plant communities; (e) water; (f) fish; (g) wildlife; (h) biodiversity; (i) recreation resources; (j) resource features and (k) cultural heritage resources”.

The following sections of this FSP detail the objectives set by government with specific reference to those described in the FPPR, as well as specify, where applicable, the associated results and/or strategies.

3.1 Soils

3.1.1 Relevant Established Objectives:

Sections 5, 12.2, 35 and 36 of the FPPR

3.1.2 Results, Strategies and Measures

FSP Results / Strategies Reference #	FDU	Result or Strategy (Soils)
CHC-3000	All	<p>RESULT</p> <p>(1) The plan holder(s) will adopt Section 35 (soil disturbance limits) and 36 (permanent access structure limits) of the FPPR in respect to primary forest activities carried out by the plan holder(s) during the term of this plan.</p> <p>(2) The TSM will notify each holder of a timber sale licence (TSL) or road permit (RP) to which the plan relates that Section 35 and 36 of the FPPR apply to the holder’s primary forest activities carried out during the term of the plan.</p>

3.2 Timber

3.2.1 Relevant Established Objectives:

Section 6 of the FPPR

3.2.2 No results or strategies required

Under section 12 (8) of the FPPR, the holder of the plan is exempt from the requirement to prepare results or strategies for an objective set by government for timber.

3.3 Wildlife

3.3.1 Relevant Established Objectives:

Sections 7(1), 8, 9, 9.1 of the FPPR

3.3.2 Results, Strategies and Measures:

FSP Results / Strategies Reference #	FDU	Result or Strategy (Wildlife)
Species at Risk		
CHC-3001	Alouette, Chehalis, Fraser Valley South, Hatzic, MTF, STFL, Stave, Tretheway	<p>Marbled Murrelet Order Ministerial Order for the Recovery of Marbled Murrelet (<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>) established land use objectives for marbled murrelet nesting habitat pursuant to section 93.4 of the <i>Land Act</i> – December 2nd, 2021 (the Order).</p> <p>Result:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) For the lands to which the Order applies in each Landscape Unit Aggregate and Landscape Unit Portion in which the FSP Holder plans primary forest activities, the FSP Holder will: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Retain within each landscape unit aggregate, all timber in an amount equal to or greater than the minimum habitat threshold listed in Column A (Minimum Habitat Threshold) in Table 1 in Schedule 7; and (b) Retain within each landscape unit portion, all timber in an amount equal to or greater than the suitable habitat target listed in Column A (Suitable Habitat Target) in Table 2 in Schedule 7. 2) Despite subsection (1)(b), the FSP Holder may retain an amount of timber less than the suitable habitat target listed in Column A in Table 2 in Schedule 7 provided that the amount retained is equal to or greater than the minimum habitat threshold listed in Column B (Minimum Habitat Threshold) in Table 2 in Schedule 7. 3) The FSP Holder may seek that a variance be allowed from the Objectives in Sections 3. (1) to 3. (3) for the suitable habitat polygons shown in Schedules 1 and 6 provided that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) A qualified professional: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Completes a field assessment that identifies the characteristics of suitable habitat using established standards; and ii. Confirms the alteration will result in no net loss or functional loss of suitable habitat; and

FSP Results / Strategies Reference #	FDU	Result or Strategy (Wildlife)
Species at Risk		
		<p>(b) The FSP Holder receives approval from the designated decision maker to alter the suitable habitat polygon.</p> <p>4) For the purpose of (1) to (3) above, the FSP Holder will seek agreement with other FSP Holders, to the extent practicable, to obtain results consistent with the Order area objectives in each applicable Landscape Aggregate and Landscape Unit Portion between and among FSP Holders.</p> <p>(a) If fair and effective agreement cannot be reached within 90 days; the FSP Holder may request the Minister to act under FPPR s 19.</p> <p>Marbled Murrelet FRPA Section 7 Notice: Notice for the indicators of the Amount, Distribution and Attributes of Wildlife Habitat Required for the Survival of Marbled Murrelet (<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>) – December 2nd, 2021 (the Notice).</p> <p>Result:</p> <p>1) For the lands in each Landscape Unit Aggregate and Landscape Unit Portion in which the FSP Holder plans primary forest activities, the FSP Holder will meet the requirements specified in the following notice (hereafter referred to as the Notice) given authority of section 7(2) of the FPPR.</p> <p>(a) Indicators of the Amount, Distribution and Attributes of Wildlife Habitat Required for the Survival of Marbled Murrelet (<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>).</p> <p>2) The FSP Holder will maintain the minimum amount of marbled murrelet nesting habitat (Suitable Habitat) listed in Table 1 of Schedule 1 within both marbled murrelet WHAs and OGMAs combined and the minimum amount of Suitable Habitat to be maintained within marbled murrelet WHAs within the Chilliwack Natural Resource District.</p> <p>3) The FSP Holder will maintain the minimum amount of Suitable Habitat listed in Table 2 of Schedule 1 within both marbled murrelet WHAs and OGMAs combined and the minimum amount of Suitable Habitat to be maintained within marbled murrelet WHAs within the landscape unit aggregates.</p> <p>4) The FSP Holder will maintain the amount that is equal to or greater than the minimum amount of Suitable Habitat listed in Table 3 in Schedule 1 within both marbled murrelet WHAs and OGMAs combined and the minimum amount of Suitable Habitat to be</p>

FSP Results / Strategies Reference #	FDU	Result or Strategy (Wildlife)
Species at Risk		
		<p>maintained within marbled murrelet WHAs within the landscape unit portions.</p> <p>5) For the purpose of (1) to (4) above, the FSP Holder will seek agreement with other FSP Holders, to the extent practicable, to obtain results consistent with the Notice in each applicable Landscape Aggregate and Landscape Unit Portion between and among FSP Holders.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) If fair and effective agreement cannot be reached; the FSP Holder may request the Minister to act under FPPR s19.</p> <p>6) For the purposes of (1) to (4) above, when the FSP Holder designs a WHA or OGMA area to retain Suitable Habitat to meet the Notice amount, the FSP Holder will:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) To the extent practicable, include the marbled murrelet species attributes listed in the Notice for size, suitable habitat, nesting habitat features, tree size and structural stage; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(b) Engage with the applicable First Nation(s).</p>
CHC-3002	All	<p><u>Survival of Regionally Important Wildlife</u></p> <p>The Ministry responsible for the <i>Wildlife Act</i> has not identified regionally important wildlife within the Forest Development Units covered by this FSP.</p>

3.4 Water, Fish, Wildlife and Biodiversity in Riparian Areas

3.4.1 Relevant Established Objectives

Sections 8, 8.1, 8.2, 12(3), and 12.3 of the FPPR

3.4.2 Results, Strategies and Measures:

FSP Results / Strategies Reference #	FDU	Result or Strategy (Water, Fish, Wildlife and Biodiversity in Riparian Areas)
CHC-3003	All	<p>RESULT</p> <p>(1) The plan holder(s), with respect to primary forest activities that are carried out or authorized by the TSM in relation to riparian classes or restrictions within them during the term of this plan, will adopt the following FPPR sections;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Section 47 Stream riparian classes, (b) Section 48 Wetland riparian classes, (c) Section 49 Lake riparian classes, (d) Section 50 Restrictions in a riparian management area (RMA), (e) Section 51 Restrictions in a riparian reserve zone (RRZ), (f) Section 52(2) Restrictions in riparian management zone (RMZ), and (g) Section 53 Temperature sensitive streams. <p>(2) The TSM will notify each holder of a TSL or RP to which the plan relates that Sections 47 to 51, 52(2) and 53 of the FPPR apply to the holder's primary forest activities carried out during the term of the plan.</p>
CHC-3004	All	<p>STRATEGY</p> <p>(1) Prior to conducting primary forest activities within a community watershed to which section 8.2 of the FPPR applies, the plan holder(s) will;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) ensure a hydrologic review is carried out by a qualified professional before the primary forest activity occurs coordinate with other forest agreement holders who are potentially affected by the proposed activities to complete the review. (b) As per the objectives in Section 8.2 of the FPPR, ensure the review evaluates Equivalent Clearcut Area (ECA) and other appropriate hydrologic measures as prescribed by the qualified professional, in order to assess hydrologic condition and assess risk to watershed values as a result of proposed primary forest activities.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (c) update the review at least every 5 years, unless no primary forest activities have occurred, or no additional primary forest activities are proposed within the community watershed during that period; (d) design and implement primary forest activities according to the results and recommendations in the review. (e) engage a qualified professional to conduct a Terrain Hazard Assessment for potential primary forest activities in which the proposed area(s) exhibits terrain class IV or V, or is >60% slope. (f) ensure that the THA considers factors including; soil drainage, water flow, surficial materials, sub-surficial materials, landslide history, and public safety; (g) ensure that planned primary forest activities are designed and implemented to be consistent with the results and recommendations in the Terrain Hazard Assessment. Recommendations may include deleting portion of the planned block or road as well as changing road locations.
<p>CHC-3005</p>	<p>All</p>	<p>STRATEGY</p> <p>(1) In respect to sections 8 and 12 (3) of the FPPR, to address retention of trees in a riparian management zone, prior to primary forestry activities occurring, the plan holder(s) will;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) ensure that retention levels within Riparian Management Zones (RMZs) are determined by a qualified professional through a riparian assessment that considers all factors listed in Schedule 1, section 2 of the FPPR, (b) design cutblocks and roads in a manner that is consistent with the retention levels as determined by the qualified professional as described in (a); and (c) ensure that the qualified professional recommendations are implemented during primary forestry activities.

3.5 Fish

3.5.1 Relevant Established Objectives:

Section 8 of the FPPR

3.5.2 Results, Strategies and Measures:

FSP Results / Strategies Reference #	FDU	Result or Strategy (Fish)
CHC-3006	All	RESULT (1) Consistency with the objective for fish within riparian areas is achieved through the results and strategies provided in Section 3.4 Water (CHC3003, CHC3004, and CHC3005) of this FSP.

3.6 Biodiversity

3.6.1 Relevant Established Objectives

Objectives that were established or continued under sections 3-5 of the Forest Practices Code of BC Act, and Sections 8, 9, 9.1, 12.4,12.5, 64 and 65 of the FPPR

3.6.2 Results, Strategies and Measures:

FSP Results / Strategies Reference #	FDU	Result or Strategy (Biodiversity)
CHC-3007	All	<p>RESULT:</p> <p>(1) The plan holder(s) will adopt sections 64 (maximum cutblock size) and 65 (harvesting adjacent to another cutblock) of the FPPR as a result or strategy in respect of cut blocks within which the plan holder(s) carries out or the TSM authorizes timber harvesting.</p> <p>(2) The TSM will notify each holder of a timber sale licence or road permit to which the plan relates that Sections 64 (maximum cutblock size) and 65 (harvesting adjacent to another cutblock) of the FPPR apply to the holder’s primary forest activities carried out during the term of the plan.</p>
CHC-3008	Alouette, Fraser Valley South, Hatzic, and Stave	<p>RESULT:</p> <p>In respect to stand Level Management (wildlife tree retention):</p> <p>(1) The plan holder(s) will adopt section 66 (wildlife tree retention) and 67 (restriction on harvesting) of the FPPR.</p> <p>(2) The TSM will notify each holder of a timber sale licence or road permit to which the plan relates that Sections 66 and 67of the FPPR apply to the holder’s primary forest activities carried out during the term of the plan.</p>

FSP Results / Strategies Reference #	FDU	Result or Strategy (Biodiversity)
CHC-3009	Ainslie, Anderson, Big Silver, Chehalis, Chilliwack, Coquihalla, East Harrison, Manning, Mehatl, Nahatlatch, Silverhope, Spuzzum, Tretheway, West Harrison, and Yale	<p>RESULT:</p> <p>(1) In respect of the “Order to Establish A Landscape Unit and Objectives”, the plan holder(s) will manage landscape level biological diversity and stand level structural diversity by;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) designing cut blocks and roads in a manner that is consistent with Objectives One (1) and Two (2) of the Order (refer to Appendix D for each Objective by LU), (b) carrying out forest practices only if the forest practices are consistent with the design for the cut block or road referred to in paragraph (a), and, (c) in the case of BCTS only, entering into a timber sale licence, or granting a road permit only if the license or permit is consistent with the design for the cut block or road referred to in (a). (d) WTRA, in FDU with an established Landscape Unit Plan, may be amended or replaced provided that an equal or greater area of replacement forest is identified, consistent with the Landscape Unit Plans applicable to this FSP. Amendments to existing WTRA will be detailed in a professional report, indicating that any required replacement forest is of equivalent or greater area and attributes and is consistent with the applicable land use order. The professional report and replacement areas will be submitted to the delegated decision maker annually by March 31st.
CHC-3010	Alouette, Fraser Valley South, Hatzic and Stave	<p>RESULT:</p> <p>(1) In respect of the “Ministerial Order, dated February 4, 2013, to Establish A Landscape Unit and Objectives”, the plan holder(s) will manage landscape level biological diversity by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) designing cut blocks and roads in a manner that is consistent with Objectives of the Ministerial Order, (refer to Appendix D for each Objective by LU), (b) carrying out forest practices only if the forest practices are consistent with the design for the cut block or road referred to in paragraph (a), and, (c) in the case of BCTS, entering into a timber sale licence or granting a road permit, only if the license or permit is consistent with the design for the cut block or road referred to in (a).

3.7 Cultural Heritage Resources

3.7.1 Relevant Established Objectives

Section 10 of the FPPR

3.7.2 Results, Strategies and Measures:

FSP Results / Strategies Reference #	FDU	Result or Strategy (Cultural Heritage Resources)
CHC-3011	All	<p>STRATEGY:</p> <p>Regarding the objective for cultural heritage resources, set out in Section 10 of the FPPR, the plan holder(s) will apply the following strategy prior to carrying out or authorizing any primary forest activities;</p> <p>(1) on an annual basis, at a minimum, the plan holder(s) will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) identify potentially affected First Nations through the Consultative Areas Database (CAD), and (b) provide First Nations with a map of sufficient scale (e.g. 1:20,000) and referral package detailing the areas proposed for primary forest activities, and (c) request cultural heritage resource information within the proposed areas and provide a timeframe for First Nations to respond. The information and timeline should be consistent with First Nation’s Forest Consultation and Revenue Sharing Agreements and/or higher-level agreements. or (d) follow the factors in FPPR Schedule 1, Section 4 as per a qualified professional’s recommendations, if government does not have any agreements with First Nation. or (e) develop a written communications protocol in conjunction with the First Nation to share information as per the First Nation’s request. Once the protocol is in effect, the plan holder will not follow 1(b) and 1(c). <p>(2) when designing primary forest activities, the plan holder will identify (and provide as part of strategy 1):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the portion of the area occupied by known cultural heritage resource. (b) the nature of known cultural heritage resource. (c) how the known cultural heritage resource is to be protected and/or conserved, and (d) what specific actions, if any, are to apply to the primary forest activities carried out on the area, in order to protect and/or conserve the cultural heritage resource.

FSP Results / Strategies Reference #	FDU	<p align="center">Result or Strategy (Cultural Heritage Resources)</p>
		<p>(3) where responses are received or a cultural heritage resource is identified, the plan holder(s) will review the comments provided and work with First Nations to determine options to minimize or mitigate the impact of primary forest activities on the cultural heritage resource.</p> <p>(4) the plan holder(s) will send written documentation to applicable First Nations detailing referral discussions, which will include specific actions to be taken, if any, to conserve or protect the identified cultural heritage resource.</p> <p>(5) the plan holder(s) will carry out or authorize primary forest activities only to the extent that those activities do not damage or render ineffective the cultural heritage resource that has been identified for protection.</p> <p>(6) the plan holder(s) will carry out or authorize primary forest activities only to the extent that those activities are consistent with the constraints, if any, specified in the design of the primary forest activity for the cultural heritage resource that has been identified for conservation.</p> <p>(7) as per a First Nation’s request regarding the traditional use of western red cedar (<i>Thuja plicata</i>) and/or cypress (<i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i>), the plan holder(s) will develop a mutually agreed protocol with that First Nation to ensure western red cedar and/or cypress are identified not in excess of the level of the First Nation’s historical use.</p> <p>(8) consider First Nation accommodation requests and develop mutually agreed upon measures to mitigate the impact of timber harvest and road construction activities.</p> <p>(9) when encountering previously unidentified cultural heritage resource features the plan holder(s) will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) ensure operations within the cutblock or road cease, (b) notify the applicable First Nation(s), (c) notify Ministry of Forests’ staff, (d) in collaboration with the First Nation(s) determine; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the type of cultural heritage resource feature, (ii) the conservation or-the protection of the cultural heritage resource feature, and (iii) constraints, if any, applicable to the primary forest activity carried out on the feature.

FSP Results / Strategies Reference #	FDU	Result or Strategy (Cultural Heritage Resources)
		<p>(e) if applicable, modify the relevant plan(s) pertaining to primary forest activity, and</p> <p>(f) resume operations within the cutblock or road to the extent that the operations are consistent with the modified plan(s).</p> <p>(10) ensure all recommendations and commitments are specified in a plan and that primary forest activities are consistent with the plan.</p>

3.8 Recreation Resources

3.8.1 Relevant Established Objectives:

Section 180 of FRPA
 Section 56, 57 of FRPA

3.8.2 Results, Strategies and Measures

FSP Results / Strategies Reference #	FDU	Result or Strategy (Recreation)
CHC-3012	Applicable FDU(s)	<p>STRATEGY:</p> <p>Regarding each established and/or authorized (under Section 56, Section 57 or GAR) recreation site, recreation trail or interpretive forest, the TSM will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Share information regarding the proposed primary forest activities with Recreation Sites and Trails BC, First Nations and known recreation stakeholders, (2) provide a map of sufficient scale (e.g. 1:20,000) that identifies proposed primary forest activities, with a request for input as part of information sharing, (3) design and implement primary forest activities in a manner that is consistent with any applicable established objectives, (4) review input/comments received from First Nations and stakeholders, and determine options to minimize or mitigate the impact of primary forest activities on the trails, if required, and (5) ensure all primary forest activity design recommendations and commitments made to stakeholders are specified in a plan, and that primary forest activities are consistent with the plan.

3.9 Visual Quality

3.9.1 Relevant Established Objectives

Section 181 of FRPA and Section 17 of GAR

3.9.2 Results, Strategies and Measures

FSP Results / Strategies Reference #	FDU	Result or Strategy
CHC-3014	All	<p>With respect to Section 7 and 17 of the <i>Government Actions Regulation (GAR)</i>, the Plan holder(s) will apply the following strategy.</p> <p>STRATEGY:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The plan holder(s) will not carry out, or in the case of BCTS, authorize, timber harvesting or road construction in a scenic area unless the completed cutblock or road will be consistent with the visual quality objective applicable to the area. (2) The plan holder(s) will ensure that a Visual Impact Assessment (VIA) is completed by a Qualified Professional prior to conducting primary forestry activities to confirm that the activities are consistent with applicable Visual Quality Objectives (VQO), taking into account the current condition and the effects of surrounding development. When conducting the VIA, Qualified Professionals will be guided by current literature as a benchmark, such as the Visual Impact Assessment Guidebook, January 2001. (3) When the plan holder(s) designs primary forest activities, dead or damaged stands will be deemed to altered forest landscape though they are unaltered (during primary forest activities). (4) When the plan holder(s) design primary forest activities, the VIA will not assess the visual impact of areas containing existing non-forested alterations, such as private land, gravel pits, natural rock bluffs, powerlines, and utility corridors, contributing to the current state of the VQO. (5) For the purposes of (1), when operating within the Mission Tree Farm Licence (MTFL) FDU the plan holder(s) will be consistent with Visual Quality Objectives (VQO) as listed in Appendix F “Visual Quality Objectives within TFL 26”.

3.10 Measures to Prevent the Introduction and Spread of Invasive Plants

3.10.1 Results, Strategies and Measures

FSP Results / Strategies Reference #	FDU	Measures to Prevent the Introduction and Spread of Invasive Plants
CHC-3015	All FDU(s)	<p>MEASURE:</p> <p>For the purposes of Section 47 of the FRPA, to prevent the introduction or spread of invasive plants, if introduction or spread is likely to be the result of forest practices carried out under this FSP by the plan holder(s) or a Timber Sales Licence Agreement Holder, the following steps / measures will be taken:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Prior to undertaking any field activity that will result in soil disturbance, the plan holder(s) will; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) review the FLNRORD Invasive Alien Plant Program (IAPP) database, to determine the presence of invasive plants in the vicinity of the proposed forest development activities, and (b) conduct a field review to determine; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) if new invasive plants exist or (ii) if existing invasive plants have spread beyond the location identified in the IAPP database. (2) When new invasive plants are identified or have spread beyond the reported location, this information such as the location, species, and methods of reproduction will be reported to the IAPP database. (3) Measures to prevent the introduction and/or the spread of invasive plants will be specified and implemented in a plan consistent with the 'Chinook Invasive Plant best management practices (BMP).' <p>This plan may include , but is not limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) timing of grass seed application(s), (b) washing of equipment capable of disturbing soils, in the harvesting or road building phase, to ensure that invasive plant reproductive material is removed, (c) preventing storage of equipment in areas of infestation, (d) preventing use of material from infested soils, and (e) maintaining of records of the location and timing of grass seeding.

FSP Results / Strategies Reference #	FDU	Measures to Prevent the Introduction and Spread of Invasive Plants
		<p>(4) Timing of grass seeding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Ensure that grass seed is applied during a time of the season where germination has the best probability of success; (b) Inspect for grass seeding germination success in early spring of the following year to ensure a viable grass seed source prior to the spring flush of plants in the area. (c) Where germination levels cover less than 80% of the treatment area, one additional grass seeding will occur. <p>(5) Newly disturbed soils will not be grass seeded where;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) soils will be occupied by seedlings as part of the Net Area to be Reforested (NAR), and (b) soils where there are no known invasive plants within 500m of disturbed soils. <p>(6) Grass seed must be applied where;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Disturbed soils are created due to forest harvesting or road construction/maintenance activities subject to “3” above , and where 5 does not apply (b) Where disturbed soil has been created within 20 m of the high water mark of any stream, wetland or lake regardless of “3” above (c) The forest harvesting or road construction/maintenance activity is within the RMA of adjacent water bodies that are capable of transporting reproductive plant material downstream. <p>(7) Types of acceptable grass seed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The minimum standard for grass seed is Common Number 1 Forage Mixture specifications as defined by the Canada Seeds Act. (b) In respect to(a.) above the Grass Seed must be ecologically suitable or compatible to the sites being seeded (c) The grass seed mixture can not contain any of the banned seed as defined in Appendix B (d) The grass seed mixture should be a ‘sod grass’ mixture.

Canada Seeds Act: (<http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/S-8/>)

Canada Seeds Regulations: ([HTTP://LAWS-LOIS.JUSTICE.GC.CA/ENG/REGULATIONS/C.R.C., C. 1400/INDEX.HTML](http://LAWS-LOIS.JUSTICE.GC.CA/ENG/REGULATIONS/C.R.C., C. 1400/INDEX.HTML))

Canadian Seed Growers Association: <http://seedgrowers.ca/home/>

3.11 Natural Range Barriers

3.11.1 Relevant Established Objectives:

Under Section 48 of FRPA and Section 18 of the FPPR, the FSP must specify measures to mitigate the effect of removing or rendering ineffective natural range barriers.

3.11.2 Results, Strategies and Measures:

FSP Measures Reference #	FDU	Natural Range Barriers Measures
CHC-3016	Applicable FDU(s)	<p>MEASURES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) For the purposes of Section 48 of the FRPA, and FPPR s.18, the plan holder(s) prior to designing primary forestry activities will: apply the following strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Identify areas that are subject to or adjacent to agreements under the Range Act in respect of grazing of livestock. (b) Refer the proposed timber harvest and or road construction activities to the affected Range Act tenure holder; (c) Where an affected agreement holder under the Range Act indicates that the proposed activities will remove or render ineffective a natural range barrier, the plan holder(s) will; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) consider the input from the Range Act agreement holder, and (ii) develop and carryout reasonable mutually agreed upon measures to mitigate the impact of timber harvest and road construction activities, within an agreed upon time. (d) The TSM, at the time of the TSL advertisement, will notify each holder of a timber sale license or road permit of the necessary strategies in (c) to be implemented during forestry activities operations.

4 Additional FSP Information

In addition to objectives, strategies and results, there are several other items to be addressed in the FSP, as outlined in section 4.1 to 3.4

4.1 Appendix A: FSP # 643 Stocking Standards:

STANDARDS REGIME ID	BGC ZONE	BGC SUB ZONE	BGC VARIANT	SITE SERIES	STANDARDS OBJECTIVE	STOCKING LAYER	TARGET STOCKING	MIN STOCKING	MIN PREFERRED STOCKING	MIN HORIZONTAL DISTANCE	HEIGHT RELATIVE TO COMP	PREFERRED SPECIES (minimum height)	ACCEPTABLE SPECIES (minimum height)	REGEN DELAY OFFSET YRS	FG LATE OFFSET YRS	Comments
1051948	CWH	dm		1	Extensive alder management	I	1200	700	500	2	150	DR(4.0) EP (4.0)	MB(4.0)	3	11	Elevation <300 m ; <30% slope on N, NE, NW aspect, <20% on E, SE, S, SW, or W aspect; on sites protected from winds; Plant 1400-1600 sph;
1055470	CWH	dm		1		I	900	500	400	2	150	FDC(3.0) CW(1.0)	PW(2.5) HW(2.0)	3	20	Hw only preferred in Stave and Pitt river drainages. Hw, as preferred, max density 100 stems/ha Fd: risk w/ Swiss needle cast. Reduce Min. Hor. Dist. to 1.5m in areas with less than 400 plantable spots per hectare.
1051949	CWH	dm		1		I	800	300	300	2	150	FDC(3.0) CW(1.5) HW(3.0)	PW(2.5) DR(4.0)	3	20	Hw-suitable in wetter portion of BEC unit; DR-as minor component on nutrient medium to rich sites
1051950	CWH	dm		3		I	800	400	400	2	150	FDC(2.0) HW(2.0)	CW (1.0) LW(1.0)PW(2.5)	3	20	Lw-on trial basis;
	CWH	dm		3,4,5	RMSS	I	800	300	300	1.5	150	FDC(2.0) HW(2.0)	CW (1.0) LW(1.0)PW(2.5)	3	20	Lw-on trial basis; Reduced Minimum Stocking Standard (RMSS) Site series 03, 04, 05 Rocky and colluvial sites with less than 400 plantable spots per hectare, Cw preferred in site series 05
1051951	CWH	dm		4		I	900	500	400	2	150	FDC(3.0) CW(1.5)	PW(2.5) LW(1.5) HW(3.0)	3	20	Lw- on trial basis
1051952	CWH	dm		5	Extensive alder management	I	1200	700	500	2	150	DR(4.0) EP (4.0)	MB(4.0)	3	11	Elevation <300 m ; <30% slope on N, NE, NW aspect, <20% on E, SE, S, SW, or W aspect; on sites protected from winds; Plant 1400-1600 sph;
1051953	CWH	dm		5		I	900	500	400	2	150	CW(2.0) FDC(4.0)	PW(2.5) BG(3.5) DR(4.0)	3	20	Dr- accepted as minor component;
1051954	CWH	dm		6		I	900	500	400	2	150	CW(1.5) HW(3.0)	FDC(3.0) DR(4.0) PW(2.5)	3	20	Dr- accepted as minor component; Fdc-on elevated microsities
1051955	CWH	dm		7		I	900	500	400	2	150	CW(2.0) FDC(4.0) BG(3.5)	PW(2.5) DR(4.0)	3	20	Dr- accepted as minor component;
1051956	CWH	dm		8		I	900	500	400	2	150	BG(3.5) CW(2.0)	DR(4.0)	3	20	Dr- accepted as minor component;
1055477	CWH	dm		8		I	1200	900	900	2	150	DR(4.0) EP (4.0)	MB(4.0)	3	20	Elevation <300 m ; <30% slope on N, NE, NW aspect, <20% on E, SE, S, SW, or W aspect; on sites protected from winds; Plant 1400-1600 sph; Dr is limited to 4/C moisture / nutrient
1051957	CWH	dm		9		I	900	500	400	1.5	150	CW(2.0)	BG(3.5) DR(4.0)	3	20	All species- on elevated microsities;
	CWH	ds	1	1, 3, 4, 5	RMSS	I	800	300	300	1.5	150	FDC(2.3) CW (1.5)	CW (1.5) PW(2.5) LW(2.0) PL (1.25) PY (1.0) BG (2.0)	3	20	Reduced Minimum Stocking Standard (RMSS) Site series 01, 03, 04, 05 Rocky and colluvial sites with less than 400 plantable spots per hectare, PL is a preferred species in Site Series 03,Py is an acceptable species in Site Series 03 Cw preferred in site series 05

STANDARDS REGIME ID	BGC ZONE	BGC SUB ZONE	BGC VARIANT	SITE SERIES	STANDARDS OBJECTIVE	STOCKING LAYER	TARGET STOCKING	MIN STOCKING	MIN PREFERRED STOCKING	MIN HORIZONTAL DISTANCE	HEIGHT RELATIVE TO COMP	PREFERRED SPECIES (minimum height)	ACCEPTABLE SPECIES (minimum height)	REGEN DELAY OFFSET YRS	FG LATE OFFSET YRS	Comments
																Cw has been moved from acceptable to preferred in order to help manage localized areas of root rot; Bg - restricted to lower elevations. Lw Limited to LW1 and LW2 assisted migration mapped areas
1051958	CWH	ds	1	1	Extensive alder management	I	1200	700	500	2	150	DR(4.0) EP(4.0)	MB(4.0)	3	11	Elevation <300 m; <30% on N, NE, NW aspect, <20% on E or W aspect; on sites protected from winds; Plant 1400-1600 sph;
1051959	CWH	ds	1	1		I	900	500	400	2	150	FDC(2.3)	PW(2.5) LW(2.0) HW(1.0) BG(1.5) CW (1.5)Dr(4.0)	3	20	Cw has been moved from acceptable to preferred in order to help manage localized areas of root rot; Bg - restricted to lower elevations. Lw Limited to LW1 and LW2 assisted migration mapped areas
1051960	CWH	ds	1	3		I	800	400	400	2	150	FDC(1.5) PLC(1.3)	PW(1.0) PY(1.0) CW(1.0) HW(0.8)	3	20	Plc-restricted to nutrient-very-poor sites; Py-restricted to trial use, to nutrient-medium sites and to eastern portion of BEC unit in region;
1070702	CWH	ds	1	3	RMSS	I	800	300	300	1.5	150	FDC(1.5)	PY(1.0) CW(1.0) HW(0.8) PLC(1.3) PW(2.5)	3	20	Reduced Minimum Stocking Standard (RMSS) for areas with a mosaic of 03, 01, (05) site series with rocky colluvial soils. Reduced intertree distance to 1.5 metres to plant in available microsites. The Stocking Standard will be limited to B.C. Timber Sales blocks HN124, HN125, PR222, and PR226 in the Purcell Creek area.
1051961	CWH	ds	1	4		I	900	500	400	2	150	FDC(2.3) CW(1.5)	PW(1.5) PY(1.3)	3	20	Py- restricted to trial use and to eastern portion of BEC unit in region;
1051962	CWH	ds	1	5		I	900	500	400	2	150	FDC(2.3)	PW(2.5) HW(1.0) CW (1.5)SX(1.0) DR(4.0)	3	20	Sx-restricted to upper elevations and to eastern portion of BEC unit in region;
1051963	CWH	ds	1	5	Extensive alder management	I	1200	700	500	2	150	DR(4.0) EP(4.0)	MB(4.0)	3	11	Elevation <300 m; <30% on N, NE, NW aspect, <20% on E or W aspect; on sites protected from winds; Plant 1400-1600 sph;
1051964	CWH	ds	1	6	Extensive alder management	I	1200	700	500	2	150	DR(4.0) EP(4.0)	MB(4.0)	3	11	Elevation <300 m; <30% on N, NE, NW aspect, <20% on E or W aspect; on sites protected from winds; Plant 1400-1600 sph;
1051965	CWH	ds	1	6		I	900	500	400	2	150	HW(1.0) FDC(2.3)	PW(1.5) CW(1.5) DR(4.0)	3	20	Dr- accepted as minor component;
1051966	CWH	ds	1	7		I	900	500	400	2	150	CW(2.0) FDC(3.0) BG(2.0)	PW(1.5) HW(1.3) DR(4.0)	3	20	Bg-restricted to lower elevations;
1051967	CWH	ds	1	8		I	900	500	400	1.5	150	CW(2.0) BG(2.0)	DR(4.0)	3	20	Bg-restricted to lower elevations;
1051968	CWH	ds	1	8		I	900	600	500	2	150	ACT(4.0)	DR(4.0)	3	11	
1051969	CWH	ds	1	9		I	900	500	400	1.5	150	CW(2.0) BG(2.0)	DR(4.0)	3	20	All species-on elevated microsites; Bg-restricted to lower elevations; Dr- as minor component
1051970	CWH	ds	1	9		I	900	600	500	2	150	ACT(4.0)	DR(4.0)	3	11	
	CWH	ds	1	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	Grizzly Bear	4	600	400	400	1.0	150	FD(2.25)	CW (1.5) HW (1.0) PW (2.5) BG (2.0)	3	20	Hw acceptable in site series 07 only, Hw Preferred in site series 06 only, Bg acceptable in site series 07 only Site Series 03 and 04 no Hw

STANDARDS REGIME ID	BGC ZONE	BGC SUB ZONE	BGC VARIANT	SITE SERIES	STANDARDS OBJECTIVE	STOCKING LAYER	TARGET STOCKING	MIN STOCKING	MIN PREFERRED STOCKING	MIN HORIZONTAL DISTANCE	HEIGHT RELATIVE TO COMP	PREFERRED SPECIES (minimum height)	ACCEPTABLE SPECIES (minimum height)	REGEN DELAY OFFSET YRS	FG LATE OFFSET YRS	Comments
																or Bg acceptable trees Site Plan to specify # trees per cluster (Minimum 10, Maximum 30) Intertree distance (1 m minimum, 2 m maximum)
	CWH	ms	1	1, 3, 4	RMSS	I	800	300	300	1.5	150	FDC(2.3) CW(1.5) HW(1.5) BA(.8)	LW(2.0) PW (2.5)	3	20	Reduce Minimum Stocking Standard (RMSS) Site series 01, 03, 04 Rocky and colluvial sites with less than 400 plantable spots per hectare, Ba is an acceptable species in Site Series 03 Hw is an acceptable species in Site Series 03 and 04 Pw must use blister rust resistant stock , Hw& Ba-restricted to upper elevations; Hw&Ba-restricted to northerly aspect. Limited to LW1 and LW2 assisted migration mapped areas.
1051971	CWH	ms	1	1		I	900	500	400	2	150	FDC(2.3) CW(1.5) HW(1.5) BA(.8)	LW(2.0) BL(0.8) SE (1.0)	3	20	Se, Hw& Ba-restricted to upper elevations; Hw&Ba-restricted to northerly aspect. Se limited to 10% stocking. Limited to LW1 and LW2 assisted migration mapped areas.
1051972	CWH	ms	1	3		I	800	400	400	2	150	FDC(2.3) CW(1.5)	HW(1.5)SE (1.0)	3	20	Se-restricted to upper elevations and eastern portion of the BEC unit; Se limited to 10% stocking.
1051973	CWH	ms	1	4		I	900	500	400	2	150	FDC(3.0) CW(2.0) BA(1.0)	HW(2.0) PW(2.5) HM(1.3) BL(1.0) SE(1.3)	3	20	Se-restricted to upper elevations and eastern portion of the BEC unit Se limited to 10% stocking. ; Ba-restricted to upper elevations and northerly aspect;
1051974	CWH	ms	1	5		I	900	500	400	2	150	CW(1.5) YC(1.5) BA(.8) HW(1.5)		3	20	Yc &Ba- restricted to upper elevations; Yc-restricted to western portion of BEC unit;
1051975	CWH	ms	1	6		I	900	500	400	2	150	FDC(3.0) CW(2.0) YC(2.0)	HW(2.0) BG(2.5) BA(1.0) PW(2.5) SE (1.3)	3	20	Yc- restricted to upper elevations & to western portion of BEC unit; Se-restricted to upper elevations Se limited to 10% stocking ; Bg-restricted to lower elevations & to western portion of BEC unit
1051976	CWH	ms	1	7		I	900	600	500	2	150	ACT(4.0)	DR(4.0)	3	11	
1051977	CWH	ms	1	7		I	900	500	400	2	150	BA(1.0) CW(2.0) SS(4.0)	PW(2.5) FDC(3.0) SE(1.3)	3	20	Ba- restricted to upper elevations; Fdc-on elevated microsities;
1051978	CWH	ms	1	8		I	900	600	500	2	150	ACT(4.0)	DR(4.0)	3	11	
1051979	CWH	ms	1	8		I	900	500	400	1.5	150	BA(1.0) CW(2.0)		3	20	Ba & Cw-on elevated microsities;
	CWH	ms	1	1, 3, 4, 5, 6	Grizzly Bear	4	600	400	400	1.0	150	CW (1.5) FD (2.25) HW (1.5) BA (0.75)	YC (1.5) PW (2.5)	3	20	No Hw and Ba acceptable only in Site Series 03, Hw acceptable only in Site Series 04, No Fd in Site Series 05, Ba acceptable only and Bg acceptable in Site Series 06 Site Plan to specify # trees per cluster (Minimum 10, Maximum 30) Intertree distance (1 m minimum, 2 m maximum)
	CWH	vm	1	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	Grizzly Bear	4	600	400	400	1.0	150	CW (1.5) HW (3.0) BA (1.75) FD (3.0)	Ss (3.0) Dr (3.0) PW (2.5)	3	20	No Fd in site series 06, 07, 08, No Ba is site series 03, 04 Ss use of resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage Site Plan to

STANDARDS REGIME ID	BGC ZONE	BGC SUB ZONE	BGC VARIANT	SITE SERIES	STANDARDS OBJECTIVE	STOCKING LAYER	TARGET STOCKING	MIN STOCKING	MIN PREFERRED STOCKING	MIN HORIZONTAL DISTANCE	HEIGHT RELATIVE TO COMP	PREFERRED SPECIES (minimum height)	ACCEPTABLE SPECIES (minimum height)	REGEN DELAY OFFSET YRS	FG LATE OFFSET YRS	Comments
																specify # trees per cluster (Minimum 10, Maximum 30) Intertree distance (1 m minimum, 2 m maximum)
1051980	CWH	vm	1	1	Extensive alder management	I	1200	700	500	2	150	DR(4.0) EP(4.0)	MB(4.0)	3	11	Elevation <300 m; <30% on N, NE, NW aspect, <20% on E or W aspect; on sites protected from winds; Plant 1400-1600 sph;
1051981	CWH	vm	1	1		I	900	500	400	2	150	CW(1.5) HW(3.0) FDC(3.0) BA(1.8)	PW(2.5) YC(1.5) DR(4.0)	3	20	Ba-suitable minor spp on salal dominated sites; Fdc- on southerly aspect
1051982	CWH	vm	1	1, 3, 5	RMSS	I	800	300	300	1.5	150	CW(1.5) HW(3.0) FDC(3.0)	PW (2.5), BA(1.8) Dr(4.0)	3	20	Reduced Minimum Stocking Standard (RMSS) Site Series 01, 03, 05. Rocky and colluvial sites with less than 400 plantable spots per hectare
	CWH	vm	1	1	Roosevelt Elk	I	450	250	250	1.5	150	FDC(3.0) HW(3.0) BA(1.75) CW(1.5) PW(2.5)	SS (3.0)-	6	20	Roosevelt Elk Conifer management. Applies to the Stave/Winslow operating area where Roosevelt Elk damage is observed or predicted. Ss use of resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage
	CWH	vm	1	1	Roosevelt Elk	I	600	350	350	1.5	150	DR(4.0) MB(4.0) ACT(4.0) EP(4.0)	-	6	20	Roosevelt Elk Hardwood management. Applies to the Stave/Winslow operating area where Roosevelt Elk damage is observed or predicted.
1051983	CWH	vm	1	3		I	800	400	400	2	150	CW(1.0) HW(2.0) FDC(2.0)	PW (2.5) (PLC(1.3))	3	20	Fdc-restricted to southerly aspects; PLC-minor component;
	CWH	vm	1	3	Roosevelt Elk	I	400	200	200	1.5	150	FDC(2.0) HW(2.0) CW(1.0) PLC(1.25) PW(2.5)	-	6	20	Roosevelt Elk Conifer management. Applies to the Stave/Winslow operating area where Roosevelt Elk damage is observed or predicted.
1051984	CWH	vm	1	4	RMSS	I	800	300	300	1.5	150	CW(1.5) HW(3.0) FDC(3.0)	PW(2.5)B(1.8)	3	20	Reduced Minimum Stocking Standard (RMSS) Applies to areas containing dispersed NP with less than 400 plantable spots per hectare.
	CWH	vm	1	4	Roosevelt Elk	I	450	250	250	1.5	150	FDC(3.0) HW(3.0) CW(1.5) PW(2.5) BA(1.75)	SS (3.0)-	6	20	Roosevelt Elk Conifer management. Applies to the Stave/Winslow operating area where Roosevelt Elk damage is observed or predicted. Ss use of resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage
	CWH	vm	1	4	Roosevelt Elk	I	600	350	350	1.5	150	DR(4.0) MB(4.0) ACT(4.0) EP(4.0)	-	6	20	Roosevelt Elk Hardwood management. Applies to the Stave/Winslow operating area where Roosevelt Elk damage is observed or predicted.
1051985	CWH	vm	1	5	Extensive alder management	I	1200	700	500	2	150	DR(4.0) EP(4.0)	MB(4.0)	3	11	Elevation <300 m; <30% on N, NE, NW aspect, <20% on E or W aspect; on sites protected from winds; Plant 1400-1600 sph;
1051986	CWH	vm	1	5		I	900	500	400	2	150	CW(1.5) HW(3.0)	PW (2.5) SS(3.0)DR(4.0)	3	20	FDC restricted on southerly aspect;

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												FDC(3.0) BA(1.8)				Ss use of weevil resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage
	CWH	vm	1	5	Roosevelt Elk	I	450	250	250	1.5	150	FDC(3.0) HW(3.0) PW(2.5) BA(1.75) CW(1.5)	SS (3.0)-	6	20	Roosevelt Elk Conifer management. Applies to the Stave/Winslow operating area where Roosevelt Elk damage is observed or predicted. Ss use of resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage
	CWH	vm	1	5	Roosevelt Elk	I	600	350	350	1.5	150	DR(4.0) MB(4.0) ACT(4.0) EP(4.0)	-	6	20	Roosevelt Elk Hardwood management. Applies to the Stave/Winslow operating area where Roosevelt Elk damage is observed or predicted.
1051987	CWH	vm	1	6	Extensive alder management	I	1200	700	500	2	150	DR(4.0) EP(4.0)	MB(4.0)	3	11	Elevation <300 m; <30% on N, NE, NW aspect, <20% on E or W aspect; on sites protected from winds; Plant 1400-1600 sph;
1051988	CWH	vm	1	6		I	900	500	400	2	150	CW(1.5) HW(3.0) BA(1.8)	PW (2.5) YC(1.5)?DR(4.0)	3	20	Ba-suitable minor spp on salal dominated sites;
	CWH	vm	1	6	Roosevelt Elk	I	450	250	250	1.5	150	FDC(3.0) HW(3.0) PW(2.5) BA(1.75) CW(1.5)	SS (3.0)-	6	20	Roosevelt Elk Conifer management. Applies to the Stave/Winslow operating area where Roosevelt Elk damage is observed or predicted. Ss use of resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage
	CWH	vm	1	6	Roosevelt Elk	I	600	350	350	1.5	150	DR(4.0) MB(4.0) ACT(4.0) EP(4.0)	-	6	20	Roosevelt Elk Hardwood management. Applies to the Stave/Winslow operating area where Roosevelt Elk damage is observed or predicted.
1051989	CWH	vm	1	7		I	900	500	400	2	150	CW(2.0) HW(4.0) BA(2.3)	PW (2.5) SS(4.0) FDC(4.0) YC(2.0) DR(4.0)	3	20	FDC- on southerly aspect and restricted to trial use; Hw-suitable on thick forest floors Ss use of weevil resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage
	CWH	vm	1	7	Roosevelt Elk		450	250	250	1.5	150	FDC(4.0) HW(4.0) PW(2.5) BA(2.25) CW(2.0)	SS (4.0)-	6	20	Roosevelt Elk Conifer management. Applies to the Stave/Winslow operating area where Roosevelt Elk damage is observed or predicted. Ss use of resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage
	CWH	vm	1	7	Roosevelt Elk		600	350	350	1.5	150	DR(4.0) MB(4.0) ACT(4.0) EP(4.0)	-	6	20	Roosevelt Elk Hardwood management. Applies to the Stave/Winslow operating area where Roosevelt Elk damage is observed or predicted.
1055676	CWH	vm	1	7		I	1200	900	900	2	150	DR(4.0) EP(4.0)	MB(4.0)	3	20	Elevation <300 m; <30% on N, NE, NW aspect, <20% on E or W aspect; on sites protected from winds; Plant 1400-1600 sph.
1051990	CWH	vm	1	8		I	900	500	400	2	150	BA(2.3) CW(2.0) HW(4.0)	PW (2.5) SS(4.0) YC(2.0) DR(4.0)	3	20	Hw-suitable on thick forest floors Ss use of weevil resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage
1055677	CWH	vm	1	8		I	1200	900	900	2	150	DR(4.0) EP(4.0)	MB(4.0)	3	20	Elevation <300 m; <30% on N, NE, NW aspect, <20% on E or W aspect; on sites protected from winds; Plant 1400-1600 sph.

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1051991	CWH	vm	1	9		I	900	600	500	2	150	ACT(4.0)	DR(4.0)	3	11	
1055678	CWH	vm	1	9		I	1200	900	900	2	150	DR(4.0) ACT(4.0) EP (4.0)	MB(4.0)	3	20	Elevation <300 m; <30% on N, NE, NW aspect, <20% on E or W aspect; on sites protected from winds; Plant 1400-1600 sph.
1051992	CWH	vm	1	10		I	900	600	500	2	150	ACT(4.0)	DR(4.0)	3	11	
1055679	CWH	vm	1	10		I	1200	900	900	2	150	DR(4.0) ACT(4.0) EP (4.0)	MB(4.0)	3	20	Elevation <300 m; <30% on N, NE, NW aspect, <20% on E or W aspect; on sites protected from winds; Plant 1400-1600 sph.
	CWH	vm	2	1, 3, 5	RMSS	I	800	300	300	1.5	150	HW(2.5) CW(1.5) YC(1.5) BA(1.8)	PW (2.5) HM(1.5) FDC(2.3)	3	20	Reduced Minimum Stocking Standard (RMSS) Site Series 01, 03, 05. Rocky and colluvial sites with less than 400 plantable spots per hectare No Ba in Site Series 03 Yc-restricted to upper elevation in southern portion of the BEC unit; FDC- on southerly aspect and restricted to trial use;
1051993	CWH	vm	2	1		I	900	500	400	2	150	HW(2.5) CW(1.5) YC(1.5) BA(1.8)	PW (2.5) HM(1.5) FDC(2.3) SS (3.0)	3	20	Yc-restricted to upper elevation in southern portion of the BEC unit; FDC- on southerly aspect and restricted to trial use; Ss use of weevil resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage
1051994	CWH	vm	2	3		I	800	400	400	2	150	CW(1.0) HW(1.8) FDC(1.5) YC(1.0)	PW(2.5) Ba(1.5) HM(1.0)	3	20	Fdc-restricted to southerly aspects; Pw-restricted to southern portion of BEC unit in region; Yc-restricted to upper elevation sites
1051995	CWH	vm	2	4	RMSS	I	800	300	300	1.5	150	CW(1.0) HW(1.8) FDC(1.5) YC(1.0)	BA(1.5) PW(2.5) HM(1.0) PLC(1.3)	3	20	Applies to areas containing dispersed NP with less than 400 plantable spots per hectare. Reduced Minimum Stocking Standard (RMSS)
1051996	CWH	vm	2	4		I	900	500	400	2	150	CW(1.0) HW(1.8) FDC(1.5) YC(1.0)	PW(2.5) BA(1.5) HM(1.0)	3	20	Yc-restricted to upper elevation in southern portion of the BEC unit; FDC- on southerly aspect and restricted to trial use;
1051997	CWH	vm	2	5		I	900	500	400	2	150	CW(1.5) HW(2.5) YC(1.5) BA(1.8)	PW (2.5) FDC(2.3) HM(1.5) SS(3.0)	3	20	Yc-restricted to upper elevation in southern portion of the BEC unit; FDC-restricted to trial use on steep slope and on southerly aspects; Ss use of weevil resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage
1051998	CWH	vm	2	6		I	900	500	400	2	150	CW(1.5) HW(2.5) YC(1.5) BA(1.8)	PW (2.5) PW (2.5) FDC(2.3) HM(1.5)	3	20	Yc-restricted to upper elevation in southern portion of the BEC unit; FDC-restricted to trial use ; Hm-on upper elevation sites;
1051999	CWH	vm	2	7		I	900	500	400	2	150	CW(2.0) HW(3.5) YC(2.0) BA(2.3)	PW (2.5) HM(1.5) SS(4.0)	3	20	Yc-restricted to upper elevation in southern portion of the BEC unit; Hm-on upper elevation sites; Hw-suitable on thick forest floors Ss use of weevil resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage
1052000	CWH	vm	2	8		I	900	500	400	2	150	CW(2.0) HW(3.5) YC(2.0) BA(2.3)	PW (2.5) HM(1.5) SS (4.0)	3	20	Cw-restricted to lower elevations of biogeoclimatic unit; Yc-restricted to upper elevation in southern portion of the BEC unit; Hw-suitable on thick forest floors Ss use of weevil resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage
1052001	CWH	vm	2	9		I	800	400	400	1.5	150	CW(1.0) HW(1.8) YC(1.0)	BA(1.5) HM(1.8)	3	20	All species-on elevated microsities;

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	CWH	vm	2	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Grizzly Bear	4	600	400	400	1.0	150	FD (2.25) HW (2.5) CW (1.5) YC (1.5) BA (1.75)	SS (3.0) PW (2.25)	3	20	No Ba, Ss in site series 03, Ba acceptable and no Ss in Site Series 04, Fd is acceptable only in site Series 05, No Fd or Ss in Site Series 06, No Fd in Site Series 07 and 08, Ba acceptable in Site Series 09, Ss use of resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage Site Plan to specify # trees per cluster (Minimum 10, Maximum 30) Intertree distance (1 m minimum, 2 m maximum)
1052002	ESSF	mw		1		I	1200	700	600	2	125	BA(.6) BL(.8)	PW (2.0) HM(1.0) PLC(2.0) LW(2.0) SE (1.0)	4	20	LW limited to the L1/L2 assisted migration mapping areas Se limited to 10% stocking. 2021 Vancouver Stocking Standards 125% height of trees above brush
1052003	ESSF	mw		1		I	1000	400	300	1.5	125	BA(.6) BL(.8)	PW (2.0) PLC(2.0) FDC(1.0) LW (2.0) SE (1.0)	4	20	Applies to areas containing dispersed NP with less than 400 plantable spots per hectare. LW limited to the L1/L2 assisted migration mapping areas Se limited to 10% stocking 2021 Vancouver Stocking Standards 125% height of trees above brush
1052004	ESSF	mw		3		I	1000	400	300	1.5	125	PLC(1.3) FDC(1.0)	PW (1.3) BL(.6) SE (0.8)	4	20	Applies to areas containing dispersed NP with less than 400 plantable spots per hectare. Se limited to 10% stocking 2021 Vancouver Stocking Standards 125% height of trees above brush
1052005	ESSF	mw		3		I	1000	500	400	2	125	PLC(1.3) FDC(1.0)	PW (1.3) BL(.6) SE(0.8)	4	20	Fdc-restricted to southerly aspects and to lower elevations of biogeoclimatic unit; Se limited to 10% stocking 2021 Vancouver Stocking Standards 125% height of trees above brush
1052006	ESSF	mw		4		I	1200	700	600	2	125	PLC(1.3) FDC(1.0)	PW (1.3) BL(.6) BA(.6) SE(0.8)	4	20	Fdc-restricted to southerly aspects and to lower elevations of biogeoclimatic unit; Se limited to 10% stocking 2021 Vancouver Stocking Standards 125% height of trees above brush
1052007	ESSF	mw		4		I	1000	400	300	1.5	125	PLC(1.3) FDC(1.0)	PW (1.3) BL(.6) BA(.6) SE(0.8)	4	20	Applies to areas containing dispersed NP with less than 400 plantable spots per hectare. Se limited to 10% stocking 2021 Vancouver Stocking Standards 125% height of trees above brush
1052008	ESSF	mw		5		I	1200	700	600	2	125	BA(.6) BL(.8)	PW (2.0) HM(1.0) PLC(2.0) SE(1.0)	4	20	Se limited to 10% stocking Ba-restricted to western portion of biogeoclimatic unit in region; 2021 Vancouver Stocking Standards 125% height of trees above brush
1052009	ESSF	mw		6		I	1200	700	600	2	125	BA(.6) BL(.8)	PW (2.0)HM(1.0) PLC(2.0) SE(1.0)	4	20	Se limited to 10% stocking Ba-restricted to western portion of biogeoclimatic unit in region; 2021 Vancouver Stocking Standards 125% height of trees above brush
1052010	ESSF	mw		7		I	1000	500	400	2	125	BL(.6) BA(.6)	PW (1.3) PLC(1.3) CW(.8) SE (0.8)	4	20	Se limited to 10% stocking Cw-restricted to lower elevations and fresh soil moisture regimes; 2021 Vancouver Stocking Standards 125% height of trees above brush
1052011	ESSF	mw		8		I	1000	500	400	2	125	BL(.6) BA(.6)	PLC(1.3) CW(.8) SE (0.8)	4	20	Se limited to 10% stocking Cw-restricted to lower elevations and fresh soil moisture regimes; All species-on elevated microsites 2021 Vancouver Stocking Standards 125% height of trees above brush

STANDARDS REGIME ID	BGC ZONE	BGC SUB ZONE	BGC VARIANT	SITE SERIES	STANDARDS OBJECTIVE	STOCKING LAYER	TARGET STOCKING	MIN STOCKING	MIN PREFERRED STOCKING	MIN HORIZONTAL DISTANCE	HEIGHT RELATIVE TO COMP	PREFERRED SPECIES (minimum height)	ACCEPTABLE SPECIES (minimum height)	REGEN DELAY OFFSET YRS	FG LATE OFFSET YRS	Comments
	ESSF	mw		1, 4, 5, 6, 7	Grizzly Bear	4	600	400	400	1.0	125	BA (0.6) BL (1.0) PL (1.25)	SE (1.0) FD (1.0) CW (0.75) PW (2.5)	3	20	No PI, Fd or Cw in Site Series 01, Fd preferred and BI acceptable, no Ba in Site Series 04, No Fd and Cw in Site Series 05, 06, Cw acceptable and no Fd in Site Series 07 Site Plan to specify # trees per cluster (Minimum 10, Maximum 30) Intertree distance (1 m minimum, 2 m maximum) Se is limited to 10% stocking
1052012	IDF	ww		1		I	600	400	400	2	125	FDC(1.5)	PW (1.5) PLC(2.0) PY(1.5) CW(1.5) LW(1.5) AT (3.0)	3	20	Lw limited to the L1/L2 assisted migration mapping areas 2021 Vancouver Stocking Standards 125% height of trees above brush
1052013	IDF	ww		1		I	600	400	400	1.5	125	FDC(1.5) PY(1.5) PLC(2.0)	CW(1.5) PW (1.5), LW (1.5) AT (3.0)	3	20	For use on sites with root rot or dispersed NP areas; LW limited to the L1/L2 assisted migration mapping areas 2021 Vancouver Stocking Standards 125% height of trees above brush
1052014	IDF	ww		1, 3	RMSS	I	600	300	300	1.5	125	FDC(1.5) PY(1.5) PLC(2.0)	PW (1.5), LW (1.5) AT (3.0)	3	20	Reduced Minimum Stocking Standard (RMSS) Site Series 01, 03 Rocky and colluvial sites with less than 400 plantable spots per hectare Fd is the only preferred species in Site Series 01. Py-restricted to nutrient medium sites LW limited to the L1/L2 assisted migration mapping areas 2021 Vancouver Stocking Standards 125% height of trees above brush
1052015	IDF	ww		3		I	600	400	400	2	125	PLC(2.0) PY(1.5)	CW(1.5) PW(1.5), LW(1.5) AT (3.0)	3	20	Py-restricted to nutrient medium sites LW limited to the L1/L2 assisted migration mapping areas 2021 Vancouver Stocking Standards 125% height of trees above brush
1052016	IDF	ww		3		I	600	400	400	2	125	FDC(1.5)	PLC(2.0) PY(1.5) PW(1.5) LW(1.5) AT (3.0)	3	20	Py-restricted to nutrient medium sites LW limited to the L1/L2 assisted migration mapping areas 2021 Vancouver Stocking Standards 125% height of trees above brush
1052017	IDF	ww		4	RMSS	I	600	300	300	1.5	125	FDC(1.5) PY(1.5) PLC(2.0)	CW(1.5) PW(1.5) LW(1.5) AT (3.0)	3	20	Reduced minimum Stocking Standard (RMSS) LW limited to the L1/L2 assisted migration mapping areas 2021 Vancouver Stocking Standards 125% height of trees above brush
1052018	IDF	ww		4		I	600	400	400	2	125	PLC(2.0) PY(1.5)	CW(1.5) PW (1.5) LW(1.5) AT (3.0)	3	20	LW limited to the L1/L2 assisted migration mapping areas 2021 Vancouver Stocking Standards 125% height of trees above brush
1055478	IDF	ww		4		I	600	400	400	2	125	FDC(1.5)	CW(1.5) PLC(2.0) PY(1.5) PW (1.5) LW(1.5)	3	20	Reduce Min. Hor. Dist to 1.5m in areas with less than 400 plantable spots per hectare. - PY, PW, & PLC as preferred limited to root rot infection center 2021 Vancouver Stocking Standards 125% height of trees above brush
1052019	IDF	ww		5		I	1000	500	400	2	125	CW(2.0) FDC(2.0)	HW(1.5) BG(2.0) PW (2.0) AT (3.0)	3	15	2021 Vancouver Stocking Standards 125% height of trees above brush
1052020	IDF	ww		6		I	1000	500	400	2	125	FDC(2.0) CW(2.0)	HW(1.5) BG(2.0) AT (3.0)	3	15	2021 Vancouver Stocking Standards 125% height of trees above brush
	MH	mm	1	1, 3, 4, 5	RMSS	I	800	300	300	1.5	125	BA(.6) HM(1.0) YC(1.0)	SE(1.0) HW(1.0) CW(1.0) PW(1.0)	7	20	Reduced Minimum Stocking Standard (RMSS) Site Series 01, 03, 04, 05 Rocky and colluvial sites with less than 400 plantable spots per hectare Se-restricted to trial use; 2021 Vancouver Stocking Standards 125% height of trees above brush SE limited to 10% stocking

STANDARDS REGIME ID	BGC ZONE	BGC SUB ZONE	BGC VARIANT	SITE SERIES	STANDARDS OBJECTIVE	STOCKING LAYER	TARGET STOCKING	MIN STOCKING	MIN PREFERRED STOCKING	MIN HORIZONTAL DISTANCE	HEIGHT RELATIVE TO COMP	PREFERRED SPECIES (minimum height)	ACCEPTABLE SPECIES (minimum height)	REGEN DELAY OFFSET YRS	FG LATE OFFSET YRS	Comments
1052021	MH	mm	1	1		I	900	500	400	2	125	BA(.6) HM(1.0) YC(1.0)	SE(1.0) HW(1.0) CW(1.0) PW(1.0)	7	20	Se-restricted to trial use; 2021 Vancouver Stocking Standards 125% height of trees above brush SE limited to 10% stocking
1052022	MH	mm	1	3		I	900	500	400	2	125	BA(.6) HM(1.0) YC(1.0)	SE(1.0) HW(1.0) CW(1.0) PW(1.0)	4	20	2021 Vancouver Stocking Standards 125% height of trees above brush SE limited to 10% stocking
1052023	MH	mm	1	4		I	900	500	400	2	125	BA(.6) HM(1.0) YC(1.0)	HW(1.0) CW(1.0)PW(1.0)	4	20	2021 Vancouver Stocking Standards 125% height of trees above brush
1052024	MH	mm	1	5		I	900	500	400	2	125	BA(.6) YC(1.0) HM(1.0)	SE(1.0) HW(1.0) CW(1.0) PW(1.0)	4	20	2021 Vancouver Stocking Standards 125% height of trees above brush SE limited to 10% stocking
1052025	MH	mm	1	6		I	900	500	400	1.5	125	HM(.8) YC(.8) BA(.6)		4	20	2021 Vancouver Stocking Standards 125% height of trees above brush
1052026	MH	mm	1	7		I	900	500	400	1.5	125	HM(.8) YC(.8) BA(.6)		4	20	2021 Vancouver Stocking Standards 125% height of trees above brush
	MH	mm	1	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	Grizzly Bear	4	600	400	400	1.0	125	BA (0.6) HM (1.0) YC (1.0)	SE (1.0)	3	20	Hm acceptable only in Site Series 05, 07, Ba acceptable only and no Se in Site Series 06, Site Plan to specify # trees per cluster (Minimum 10, Maximum 30) Intertree distance (1 m minimum, 2 m maximum) Se is limited to 10% stocking
	MH	mm	2	1, 3, 4, 5	RMSS	I	800	300	300	1.5	125	BA(.6) HM(1.0) YC(1.0)	HW(1.0) BL(1.0) CW(1.0) PW(1.0) SE(1.0)	7	20	Reduced Minimum Stocking Standard (RMSS) Site Series 01, 03, 04, 05 Rocky and colluvial sites with less than 400 plantable spots per hectare 2021 Vancouver Stocking Standards 125% height of trees above brush Se limited to 10% stocking
1052027	MH	mm	2	1		I	900	500	400	2	125	BA(.6) HM(1.0)	HW(1.0) BL(1.0) CW(1.0) YC(1.0) PW(1.0) SE(1.0)	7	20	2021 Vancouver Stocking Standards 125% height of trees above brush SE limited to 10% stocking
1052028	MH	mm	2	3		I	900	500	400	2	125	BA(.6) HM(1.0)	HW(1.0) BL(1.0) CW(1.0) YC(1.0) PW(1.0) SE(1.0)	4	20	2021 Vancouver Stocking Standards 125% height of trees above brush Se limited to 10% stocking
1052029	MH	mm	2	4		I	900	500	400	2	125	BA(.6) HM(1.0)	HW(1.0) BL(1.0) CW(1.0) YC(1.0) PW(1.0) SE(1.0)	4	20	2021 Vancouver Stocking Standards 125% height of trees above brush Se limited to 10% stocking
1052030	MH	mm	2	5		I	900	500	400	2	125	BA(.6) HM(1.0)	HW(1.0) BL(1.0) CW(1.0) YC(1.0) PW(1.0) SE(1.0)	4	20	2021 Vancouver Stocking Standards 125% height of trees above brush Se limited to 10% stocking
1052031	MH	mm	2	6		I	800	400	400	1.5	125	HM(.8) YC(.8) BA(.6)	SE(.8)	4	20	2021 Vancouver Stocking Standards 125% height of trees above brush Se limited to 10% stocking
1052032	MH	mm	2	7		I	900	500	400	1.5	125	BA(.6) YC(.8)	HM(.8) SE(0.8)	4	20	2021 Vancouver Stocking Standards 125% height of trees above brush Se limited to 10% stocking
	MH	mm	2	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	Grizzly Bear	4	600	400	400	1.0	125	BA (0.6) HM (1.0) YC (1.0)	SE (1.0)	3	20	Hm acceptable only in Site Series 05, 07, Ba acceptable only and no Se in Site Series 06, Site Plan to specify # trees per cluster (Minimum 10, Maximum 30) Intertree distance (1 m minimum, 2 m maximum) Se is limited to 10% stocking

** Standards Regime ID will be issued later after the FSP is approved.

4.1.1 Specification of Situations and Circumstances under Section 16 of FPPR

Section 16

- (1) A person required to prepare a forest stewardship plan must ensure that the plan specifies the situations or circumstances that determine when section 44 (1) [free growing stands generally] or section 45 [free growing stands collectively across cutblocks] will apply to an area.*
- (2) In specifying a stocking standard under this section, a person who prepares a forest stewardship plan may consider the factors set out in section 6 [factors relating to stocking standards] of Schedule 1.*
- (3) A person required to prepare a forest stewardship plan must ensure that the plan specifies, for each of the situations or circumstances specified under subsection (1) where*
- (a) section 44 (1) (a) will apply, the regeneration date and stocking standards,*
 - (b) section 44 (1) (b) will apply, the free growing height and stocking standards,*
 - (c) section 45 (1) will apply, the regeneration date and the stocking standards, and*
 - (d) section 45 (2) will apply, the free growing date and the stocking standards, as approved by the chief forester.*
- (4) A person required to prepare a forest stewardship plan must ensure that the plan specifies stocking standards for areas referred to in section 44 (4), and the situations or circumstances that determine when the stocking standards will be applied.*
- (5) A holder of a major licence that is a forestry licence to cut entered into under section 24.8 of the Forest Act or converted into a forestry licence to cut under section 24.9 of the Forest Act is exempt from this section.*

FPPR section 44(1) applies in all situations or circumstances under the FSP where a free growing stand is required to be established under FRPA section 29.

Stocking standards tables are based on the following references, as well as climate change information from various sources.

1. A Field Guide to Site Identification and Interpretation for the Vancouver Forest Region Land Management Handbook 28 (1994).
2. Updates to the Reference Guide for FDP Stocking Standards (last updated September 7, 2021) Climate-change Related Stocking Standards. (Feb 3, 2014).

In accordance with FRPA section 197(8), BCTS specifies that it may choose to amend the stocking standards for silviculture prescriptions or site plans that are already in existence to conform to this FSP.

4.1.1.1 Name Abbreviations of Conifers and Broadleaf Trees

Conifer tree spp.	Scientific Name	Broadleaf tree spp.	Scientific Name
Ba = Amabilis fir	<i>Abies amabilis</i>	Acb = Balsam poplar	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>
Bg = Grand fir	<i>Abies grandis</i>	Act = Black cottonwood	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>
Bl = Subalpine fir	<i>Abies lasiocarpa</i>	At = Trembling aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>
Bp = Noble fir	<i>Abies procera</i>	Dr = Red alder	<i>Alnus rubra</i>
Cw = Western red cedar	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Ep = Common paper birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
Fd = Douglas-fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Mb = Bigleaf maple	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>
Hm = Mountain hemlock	<i>Tsuga mertensiana</i>	Og = Garry oak	<i>Quercus garryana</i>
Hw = Western hemlock	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	Ra = Arbutus	<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>
Lt = Tamarack	<i>Larix laricina</i>		
Lw = Western larch	<i>Larix occidentalis</i>		
Pa = Whitebark pine	<i>Pinus albicaulis</i>		
Pl = Lodgepole pine	<i>Pinus contorta</i>		
Pw = White pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>		
Py = Ponderosa pine	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>		
Sb = Black spruce	<i>Picea mariana</i>		
Se = Engelmann spruce	<i>Picea engelmannii</i>		
Ss = Sitka spruce	<i>Picea sitchensis</i>		
Sw = White spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i>		
Sx = Hybrid or interior spruce	<i>Picea sitchensis</i>		
Sxs = Hybrid Sitka spruce	<i>Picea sitchensis</i>		
Sxw = Hybrid white spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i>		
Yc = Yellow cedar	<i>Cupressus nootkatensis</i>		

“Biogeoclimatic unit” or “BCG classification”: The zone, subzone, variant and site series described in the most recent field guide published by FLNRO for the identification and interpretation of ecosystems.

4.1.2 Stocking Standards Considerations

4.1.2.1 Rules for Modifying Stocking Standards

This list of rules will be used by qualified professionals when prescribing a stocking standard for a block. They indicate the process and criteria for modifications to an approved standard and require that these modifications be supported by a rationale, documented and incorporated into a plan.

Rule 1. Site Series Mosaics/Complexes

Where more than one site series is located within a logical standards unit area, the dominant site series standard will apply. Minimum size of 1 hectare.

This standard can be modified to include additional species selected from subdominant site series standard, for those specific areas of the mosaic or complex. These additional components to the standard will be supported by a rationale, documented, and incorporated into a plan.

Rule 2. Transitional Sites

On transitional sites occurring between two BEC units, the dominant BEC unit standard will apply. This standard can be modified with the inclusion of components of the standard associated with the sub-dominant BEC unit.

These additional components to the standard will be supported by a rationale, documented, and incorporated into a plan.

Rule 3. Minimum Intertree Distance (MITD)

The general MITD of 2.0 metres can be reduced to 1.5 metres for any given site where productive and plantable sites are limited by pre-harvest site characteristics. These can include, but are not limited to colluvium, overstory canopy, hygic and subhygic sites.

Justification for a reduced MITD will be supported by a rationale, documented, and incorporated into a plan.

Rule 4. The crop tree height to brush ratio in a fireweed complex can be lowered to 100%.

Justification for a reduced ratio will be supported by a rationale, documented, and incorporated into a plan. See additional standards in Vancouver Stocking Standards "Height of Trees Above Brush.

Rule 5. Leave Trees

The minimum characteristics, listed in order, for leave trees to contribute toward the free growing stand, are: they must be of good form, health, vigour, and otherwise meet the stocking standards for that site.

In situations where leave trees will not contribute to the free growing stand, those trees within the harvest area must have characteristics appropriate to meet forest management objectives developed for the site.

The forest management objectives must be supported by a rationale, documented, and incorporated into a plan.

Rule 6. Western Larch Range Expansion LR2

Western Larch can be considered an acceptable species in the east portion of the Chilliwack Natural Resource District. D'Arcy area of the Sea to Sky Natural Resource District. Limit densities to 200 stems per hectare or less on the mid to lower South facing slopes away from major waterbodies in the LW1 and LW2 Seed Planning Zone (See attached map and announcement in Appendix A)

Rule 7. *If the strategy is to manage for hardwoods (Dr, Ep, Mb), refer to the Hardwood Management Ecology Guide (Appendix 2) for BEC and site series where hardwood management may be applied.*

Rule 8. Spruce Weevil Management.

At this time BCTS considers the majority of the DCK Natural Resource Forest District a High Hazard area for spruce weevil (*Pissodes strobii*) verified by field visits to Sx stands. In order to maintain a component of diversity in future stands, BCTS proposes to follow the recommendation from the:

“Journal of Ecosystems and Management, British Columbia’s Coastal Forests, Spruce Weevil and Western Spruce Budworm Forest Health Stand Establishment Decision Aids (2006).

Which states “in high hazard areas, plant alternative non host tree species, and limit spruce to 10% of the total stocking.”

4.1.2.2 Hardwood Stocking Standards

The hardwood If the strategy is to manage for hardwoods (Dr, Ep, Mb), refer to the Hardwood Management Ecology Guide for BEC and site series where hardwood management may be applied.

4.1.2.3 Root Disease Management Strategies and Stocking Standards

If the block planning indicates a root rot survey is warranted (i.e. noted forest health agent on site), BCTS will conduct the survey, and the results will be reviewed by a qualified professional who may apply general management strategies to amend the approved stocking standards, which may include, but are not limited to the following:

- 1) Indicate moderately susceptible or tolerant coniferous species as acceptable and/ or:

- 2) Reduce minimum inter-tree spacing to allow for inoculums avoidance planting and/or:
- 3) Reduce stocking levels of preferred and acceptable species below minimum stocking standard, provided all prescribed operations intended to abate the risk of root disease have been fully implemented.

4.1.2.4 Intermediate Cutting and Commercial Thinning Stocking Standards

As per FPPR Section 16(4), the following stocking standards apply to these types of harvesting:

- (i) Intermediate Cutting: No reforestation objectives apply when a qualified professional prescribes an intermediate cutting treatment for an area that removes timber prior to the final harvest and is not being managed as a part of an uneven-aged Silviculture system.
- (ii) Commercial Thinning: No reforestation objectives apply when a qualified professional prescribes a commercial thinning treatment, and the area is not part of an uneven-aged Silviculture system.

Intermediate Cutting (IC) & Commercial Thinning (CT) will be limited to 30,000 m³ for both per year of combined volume harvested by all signatories of this FSP.

The following stand level conditions will apply:

- i) the post-harvest basal area is greater than 40 square metres per hectare.
- ii) remaining stems to be considered as acceptable leave trees, will not have stem scarring of more than 400cm² per tree to a maximum of 50 trees / hectare.

Leave tree criteria must follow the SEDRSS standards for leave tree in addition to the Silviculture survey standards.

- iii) any opening created that is greater than 0.2 hectare in size will be managed as if it was clearcut as per appropriate stocking standards in Appendix A.
- iv) the post-harvest species composition of Cw, Fdc, and Yc, varies less than 20% from the original species composition.

For Cw, Fdc, and Yc, 20% or less of each species will be removed from the stand, based on the original Basal Area for each species. Hw, Ba, and Sx species will not be restricted by the 20%. CT and IC harvesting will be restricted to areas where an overhead canopy of 40 m²/ha is required to meet environmental or social concerns.

A commercially valuable stand must be retained after harvest. To ensure this, for each species, 50% or greater must be retained (leave trees) from each 5 cm diameter limit class.

The licensee will submit into RESULTS both cruises of the original stand and leave tree data prior to harvesting. The leave tree data will be the standards used by the FSP holder(s) for

measuring ecological acceptable species and characteristics, quantity, and distribution of retain trees. Leave tree Basal Area per hectare (m²/ha) must be within 5% of each species original cruise m²/ha.

The FSP holder(s) will wait 10 years before returning to harvest the same area unless agreed to by the Chilliwack Natural Resource District Manager (ie. to address forest health / salvage issues).

4.1.2.5 Grizzly Bear Stocking Standards

BCTS has worked to Establish a Grizzly Bear stocking standard to promote the development of Grizzly Bear Habitat, that resulted from the BCTS operating plan information sharing process. The Grizzly Bear Stocking Standard will be applied in blocks developed near Grizzly Bear Habitat or when prescribed by a Qualified Professional.

A stocking Stand of 600 (target stocking) / 400 (minimum stocking) / 400 (minimum preferred) with the appropriate tree species selection for the subzone / site series will be established. Trees will be planted using a “cluster planting” technique. The clusters of planted trees will be grouped and located to allow adjacent openings to infill with local forage species. The site plan will specify the number of trees in the clusters ranging from a minimum of 10 trees to a maximum of 30 trees. The minimum intertree distance will be a minimum of 1 metre and a maximum of 2 metres. Clusters of trees should be arranged such that shade tolerant trees are in the centre with less shade tolerant trees planted on the edges of the tree clusters. Tree cluster planting design will be indicated in the site plan.

A random selection of clusters will be sampled to assess stocking, though an increased sampling intensity may be required to ensure statistical confidence is achieved. Mechanical brushing within the clusters and immediately around the clusters will be permitted if required to ensure the trees reach free growing. Natural ingress of conifer species inside of the prescribed openings will be mechanically brushed if the trees significantly impact the desired stand structure. This will be at the discretion of the Silviculture Forester.

4.1.2.6 Colluvium Stocking Standards

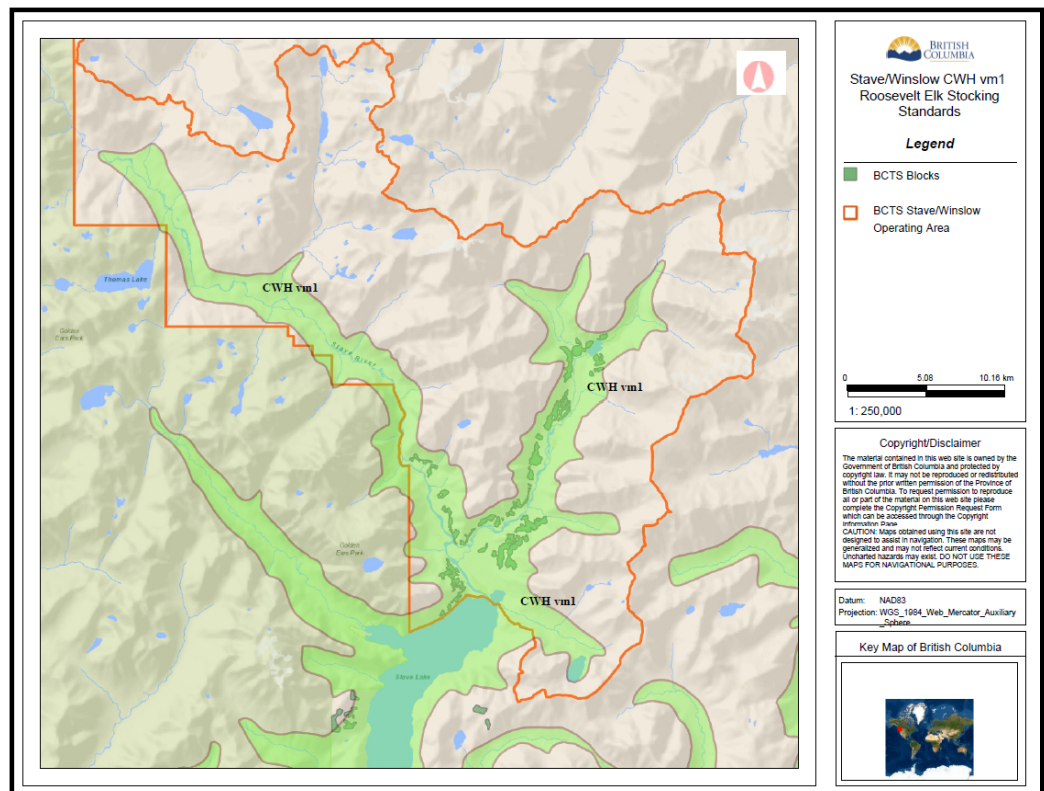
Reduced Minimum Stocking Standard (RMSS). The RMSS is only to be used when developed blocks are located in terrain where there are less than 400 plantable spots per hectare. These areas are usually confirmed by low stump density and usually consist of rocky areas, colluvium, and scattered non productive rock areas. This reduced standard will be determined by a qualified professional and supported by rationale, documented, and incorporated into a plan.

4.1.2.7 Elk Stocking Standards

Roosevelt Elk were re-introduced to portions of the Chilliwack Natural Resource District in 2004. Since the initial re-introduction of the species, population numbers have increased, and herds are growing. This has led to an increase in browse, trampling of seedlings, and rub damage in B.C. Timber Sales plantations; particularly in the Stave/Winslow Operating Area. The risk Roosevelt Elk pose to new and existing plantations is further recognized in the 2019 “A Management Plan for Roosevelt Elk in British Columbia.” It acknowledges that in areas where

elk are managed under the plan, the long-term timber supply will be impacted if proactive measures are not taken to mitigate browse and mechanical damage. The increasing incidences of damage and reported increasing population levels, stocking standards in the Stave/Winslow must better address the risk Elk pose to the long-term timber supply.

In the Stave/Winslow Operating Area, B.C. Timber Sales operates almost exclusively within the CWH vm1. This Biogeoclimatic Subzone has been identified under the “A Management Plan for Roosevelt Elk in British Columbia” and “Roosevelt Elk Wildlife Habitat Decision Aid” as desirable habitat that can support Roosevelt Elk populations due to the subzones ability to support high levels of browse. To mitigate impacts that come with the re-introduction of Roosevelt Elk in the Stave/Winslow Operating area, B.C. Timber Sales is introducing a Roosevelt Elk Specific Management Stocking Standards (ESS). These stocking standards only apply to site series 1 through 6 in the CWH vm1 in the Stave/Winslow Operating area. The objective of the new standards is to increase the number of preferred conifer species, introduces deciduous stocking standards, decreases target densities, and increases regen delay to 6 years. For the prescribing forester to apply one of these standards, evidence of current or potential Roosevelt Elk impacts is required and must be documented. Beyond implementing Roosevelt Elk Stocking Standards (ESS), B.C. Timber sales can also mitigate Roosevelt Elk impacts to plantations by increasing planting stock size(512 to 615), wait 2-3 years post harvest prior to planting to allow for brush to develop, and consider using a repellent at time of planting to deter browse. Figure 1 illustrates where the new Elk Stocking Standards will apply:



(Figure 1)

4.1.2.8 Amendments

In accordance with section 197 (5) of FRPA, BCTS specifies that it may choose to amend the stocking standards for silviculture prescription or site plans that are already in existence to conform to this FSP.

4.1.2.9 Aspen in the IDF ww

BCTS will be incorporating Aspen as an acceptable species in the IDF ww subzone. Aspen is regenerating naturally in this area. Clumps of regenerating Aspen within the block will be retained and form part of the silviculture inventory as an acceptable species.

5 Appendices

5.1 Appendix B: General Requirements

5.1.1 Table B-1: FSP Maps

Map Reference	Map Number	Scale
	Overview Map	1:250,000
Map 1 of 17	92G /01	1:50,000
Map 2 of 17	92G /02	1:50,000
Map 3 of 17	92G /07	1:50,000
Map 4 of 17	92G /08	1:50,000
Map 5 of 17	92G /09	1:50,000
Map 6 of 17	92G /16	1:50,000
Map 7 of 17	92H /03	1:50,000
Map 8 of 17	92H /04	1:50,000
Map 9 of 17	92H /05	1:50,000
Map 10 of 17	92H /06	1:50,000
Map 11 of 17	92H /11	1:50,000
Map 12 of 17	92H /12	1:50,000
Map 13 of 17	92H /13	1:50,000
Map 14 of 17	92H /14	1:50,000
Map 15 of 17	92I /03	1:50,000
Map 16 of 17	92I /04	1:50,000
Map 17 of 17	92J /01	1:50,000

5.1.2 Table B-2: Forest Development Units (FDU):

	FDU	Area (ha)	FDU Covers the:
			Entire-Landscape Unit Area?
1	Ainslie	38,678	Yes
2	Alouette	19,126	No (Park, TFL)
3	Anderson	52,170	Yes
4	Big Silver	72,278	Yes
5	Chehalis	40,116	Yes
6	Chilliwack	62,624	No (Park)
7	Coquihalla	65,826	No (Park)
8	East Harrison	69,187	No (Park)
9	Fraser Valley South	68,786	No (City settlements)
10	Hatzic	59,992	No (TFL-26)
11	Manning	27,068	No (Park)
12	Mehatl	52,445	No (Park)
13	MTFL ¹	14,926	No (area based tenure)
14	Nahatlatch	74,985	Yes
15	Silverhope	56,763	Yes
16	Spuzzum	31,502	Yes
17	Stave	33,668	Yes
18	Tretheway	33,069	Yes
19	West Harrison	35,562	Yes
20	Yale	48,374	Yes

¹: MTFL is an abbreviation for the Mission Tree Farm License – TFL 26.

Fraser Valley South FDU within the Fraser Valley South LU, excludes the most populated areas.

The Mission Tree Farm License (MTFL) FDU will cover the entire TFL # 26 land base.

5.1.2.1 Declared Areas

5.1.2.1.1 Table B-3: Declared Cutblocks:

FSP #	FSP Amendt #	FDU	Block Number	Date Declared	Gross Area	Volume	Map #

5.1.2.1.2 Table B-4: Declared Roads:

FSP #	FSP Amendt #	FDU	Road Identifier	Date Declared	Length (km)	Section	Map

5.1.3 Table B-5: Road permits in effect

Road permits in effect at time of submission

Road Permit	Geographic Location	Licensee
R11864	WEAVER CREEK	STS'AILES
R15680	Chehalis River	STS'AILES
R17404	Chehalis River	STS'AILES
R19425	Emory Creek	CASCADE LOWER CANYON COMMUNITY FOREST GENERAL PARTNER CORP.
R20368	Hatzic Valley	MATSQUI FIRST NATION DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
R20933	Statlu Creek	STS'AILES
R21197	Cheam View	SHXW'OWHAMEL VENTURES GP LTD.
R21430	Jones Lake	PETERS FIRST NATION
R21737	Silverhope/Skagit	CHAWATHIL FIRST NATION

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R23015	Jones Lake	PETERS FIRST NATION
R23902	NRFL A80584	STS'AILES
R23999	<Null>	K&K FORESTRY OPERATIONS LTD.

5.1.4 Table B-6: Cutblocks in Effect:

TSL	Cutblocks in effect	Geographic Location	Licensee	FSP ID
A94197	DE201	Dewdney Creek	CARSON, MICHAEL ALFRED	643
A94197	DE204	Dewdney Creek	CARSON, MICHAEL ALFRED	643
A94249	SP119	Spuzzum Creek	ROLLERT, DANNY ROBERT STEPHEN	643
A94249	SP215	Spuzzum Creek	ROLLERT, DANNY ROBERT STEPHEN	643
A94249	SP224	Spuzzum Creek	ROLLERT, DANNY ROBERT STEPHEN	643
A94249	SP225	Spuzzum Creek	ROLLERT, DANNY ROBERT STEPHEN	643
A94293	HN120	Harrison North	LIZZIE BAY LOGGING LTD.	643
A94293	HN124	Harrison North	LIZZIE BAY LOGGING LTD.	643
A94293	HN125	Harrison North	LIZZIE BAY LOGGING LTD.	643
A94600	RU216	Ruby Creek	HOWE SOUND PULP & PAPER CORPORATION	643
A94600	RU217	Ruby Creek	HOWE SOUND PULP & PAPER CORPORATION	643
A94600	RU219	Ruby Creek	HOWE SOUND PULP & PAPER CORPORATION	643
A94912	WB107	Wray/Berkey	CHEAM ENTERPRISES INC.	643
A94912	WB108	Wray/Berkey	CHEAM ENTERPRISES INC.	643
A94913	EM012	Eight Mile Creek	WOOD KING CONTRACTING LTD	643
A94913	EM222	Eight Mile Creek	WOOD KING CONTRACTING LTD	643
A94913	EM289	Eight Mile Creek	WOOD KING CONTRACTING LTD	643
A94914	NK697	Kookipi Creek	ROLLERT, DANNY ROBERT STEPHEN	643
A94914	NK698	Kookipi Creek	ROLLERT, DANNY ROBERT STEPHEN	643
A94914	NK702	Kookipi Creek	ROLLERT, DANNY ROBERT STEPHEN	643
A94915	EM237	Eight Mile Creek	SAINDON, LAREN MICHEL	643
A94915	EM241	Eight Mile Creek	SAINDON, LAREN MICHEL	643
A94915	EM253	Eight Mile Creek	SAINDON, LAREN MICHEL	643
A94915	WB116	Wray/Berkey	SAINDON, LAREN MICHEL	643
A94915	WB302	Wray/Berkey	SAINDON, LAREN MICHEL	643
A95818	EM229	Eight Mile Creek	ARNELL, KEVIN MARK	643
A95952	HU113	Hunter Creek	SWANSON, CHAD MICHAEL	643
A95952	HU125	Hunter Creek	SWANSON, CHAD MICHAEL	643
TA0195	EM119	Eight Mile Creek	0793663 B.C. LTD.	643
TA0195	EM248	Eight Mile Creek	0793663 B.C. LTD.	643
TA0195	EM300	Eight Mile Creek	0793663 B.C. LTD.	643
TA0338	NK699	Kookipi Creek	0749326 B.C. LTD.	643

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TA0338	NK700	Kookipi Creek	0749326 B.C. LTD.	643
TA0338	NK701	Kookipi Creek	0749326 B.C. LTD.	643
TA0572	CA108	Cantelon Creek	0793663 B.C. LTD.	643
TA0572	CA109	Cantelon Creek	0793663 B.C. LTD.	643
TA0572	CA111	Cantelon Creek	0793663 B.C. LTD.	643
TA0572	CA117	Cantelon Creek	0793663 B.C. LTD.	643
TA0572	CA127	Cantelon Creek	0793663 B.C. LTD.	643
TA0572	CA136	Cantelon Creek	0793663 B.C. LTD.	643
TA0574	EM005	Eight Mile Creek	INTERWEST FOREST MANAGEMENT LTD.	643
TA0574	EM006	Eight Mile Creek	INTERWEST FOREST MANAGEMENT LTD.	643
TA0576	WB212	Wray/Berkey	DORMAN TIMBER LTD.	643
TA0576	WB214	Wray/Berkey	DORMAN TIMBER LTD.	643
TA0596	RU100	Ruby Creek	INTERWEST FOREST MANAGEMENT LTD.	643
TA0596	RU218	Ruby Creek	INTERWEST FOREST MANAGEMENT LTD.	643
TA0596	RU736B	Ruby Creek	INTERWEST FOREST MANAGEMENT LTD.	643
TA0597	RU237	Ruby Creek	CARSON, MICHAEL ALFRED	643
TA0920	NK016	Kookipi Creek	ELY, KARIN JANE	643
TA0920	NK110	Kookipi Creek	ELY, KARIN JANE	643
TA1334	EM020	Eight Mile Creek	LEDCOR RESOURCES & TRANSPORTATION INC	643
TA1334	EM217	Eight Mile Creek	LEDCOR RESOURCES & TRANSPORTATION INC	643
TA1334	EM245	Eight Mile Creek	LEDCOR RESOURCES & TRANSPORTATION INC	643
TA1580	WB112	Wray/Berkey	DORMAN, TRICIA LEIGH	643
TA1663	HW301	Harrison West	505020 BRITISH COLUMBIA LTD.	643
TA1781	CT236	Center Creek	MWB FORESTRY LTD.	643
TA1781	NE118	Nesakwatch Creek	MWB FORESTRY LTD.	643

License	Cutblock	Geographic Location	Licensee
A80584	BL007		STS'AILES
A80584	ST001		STS'AILES
N2Z	RW005D		K&K FORESTRY OPERATIONS LTD.
A80584	MW101		STS'AILES
K3J	CP019		CASCADE LOWER CANYON COMMUNITY FOREST GENERAL PARTNER CORP.
A91368	SHXW8		SHXW'OWHAMEL VENTURES GP LTD.
A80584	MW103D	Mount Woodside	STS'AILES
A80584	MW103E	Mount Woodside	STS'AILES
A80584	MW106B	Mount Woodside	STS'AILES
A80584	MW103C	Mount Woodside	STS'AILES
A80584	MW105	Mount Woodside	STS'AILES
A80584	MW104	Mount Woodside	STS'AILES
A80584	MW103A	Mount Woodside	STS'AILES
A80584	CC101C	Connor Creek	STS'AILES
A80584	CM101	Cartmell Creek	STS'AILES

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A80584	MW103B	Mount Woodside	STS'AILES
A80584	CM020G	Cartmell Creek	STS'AILES
A80584	CC101A	Connor Creek	STS'AILES
A80584	CM020A	Cartmell Creek	STS'AILES
A80584	CM020E	Cartmell Creek	STS'AILES
A97038	12		PETERS FIRST NATION
A97038	13		PETERS FIRST NATION
A80584	CM020F	Cartmell Creek	STS'AILES
A80584	CC101B	Connor Creek	STS'AILES
A80584	CM104B	Cartmell Creek	STS'AILES
A80584	CM104A	Cartmell Creek	STS'AILES
A80584	CM102	Cartmell Creek	STS'AILES
A80584	MW102	Mount Woodside	STS'AILES
A80584	MW106A	Mount Woodside	STS'AILES

5.1.5 Table B-7: FSP Amendment Log

Amendment Number	Amendment Date	Date approved by the DDM (if req'd)	FDU (if applicable)	Amendment Details

5.2 Appendix C: Western Larch Expansion (Re: Climate Change)

Amendments to the spatial data for western larch seed planning zones Lw1, Lw2 and Lw3 – May 2014

Assisted Range and Population Expansion of Western Larch for Use as a Climate Change Adaptation Strategy in British Columbia

On May 26, 2014, Tree Improvement Branch amended the spatial dataset for western larch (*Larix occidentalis*) areas of use for seed planning zones Lw1, Lw2 and Lw3. The changes reflect "best available scientific information" and can be implemented immediately since the spatial data (geometry and map products) of tested parent tree areas of use do not require a formal amendment to the *Chief Forester's Standards for Seed Use*. Notification under the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation, and Woodlot Planning and Practices Regulation of the Forest and Range Practices Act is also not required in this instance.

This amendment follows a review of the June 2010 interim measures that established western larch (climate change) seed planning zones, Lw1, Lw2 and Lw3. The purpose of the review was to evaluate the effectiveness of the interim measures and to investigate options for improvement.

This amendment continues to align with the original goal of the interim measures: the BC Climate Action Secretariat's vision to "make adaptation apart of the BC Government's business, ensuring that climate change impacts are considered in planning and decision-making across government". The scientific information contributing to these changes is based upon the research and analysis conducted by Dr. Gerald E. Rehfeldt (USDA Forest Service, retired) and Dr. Barry Jaquish (MFLNRO, Tree Improvement Branch), as reported in their publication, "Ecological impacts and management strategies for western larch in the face of climate change" (March, 2010, Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies for Global Change; ISSN 1381-2386, Volume 15, Number 3). For the review, Tree Improvement Branch staff solicited operational feedback through client and stakeholder consultation.

The amendment includes the following changes:

Combining seed planning zones Lw1 and Lw3 as they are represented by one seed orchard population,
Expanding the seed planning zone boundaries of Lw1 and Lw2, and
Smoothing the raster data of seed planning zone boundaries of Lw 1 and Lw2 (to remove the 'blocky' pixel-based shapes).

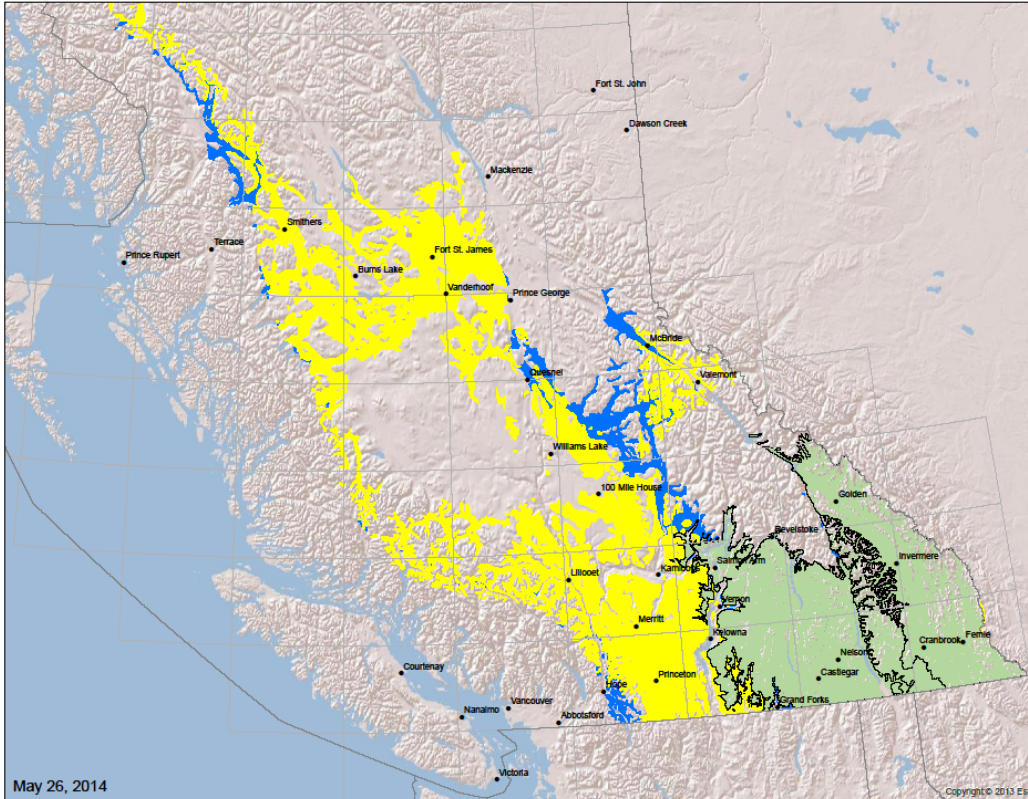
This amendment will continue to serve as "interim measures" for western larch until replacement with the new Climate-Based Seed Transfer system. Spatial data (i.e. shape files and geodatabase) and a provincial scale PDF map are available on Tree Improvement Branch's FTP site at http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/ftp/HTI/external/!publish/Western_Larch_Interim_Measures/.

Questions regarding this amendment can be directed to staff in Tree Improvement Branch, Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations:

Lee Charleson, MBA, RPF
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Susan Zedel P.Ag.
Seed Resource Specialist
Phone: (250) 356-1598
E-mail: Susan.Zedel@gov.bc.ca

Range and Population Expansion of Western Larch (2030) Climate Change - Seed Planning Zone LW1 and LW2 (2014)



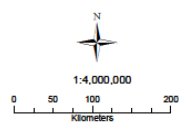
**Area Statistics
 (Seed Planning Zone LW1 and LW2)**

	Total Area (ha)	THLB Area (ha)
LW1	9,063,297	3,962,834
LW2	1,278,070	452,005

Legend

- Climate Change LW1
- Climate Change LW2
- Contemporary Lw SPUs
- Contemporary Lw SPZs - A
- NTS 250K Grid
- Communities

For more information consult the Chief Forester's Standards for Seed Use website at: www.for.gov.bc.ca/code/efstandards/



Data from Barry Jaquish
 Map produced for Tree Improvement Branch
 by Forsite Consultants Ltd.



May 26, 2014

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5.3 Appendix D: Biodiversity Legal Objectives Orders

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16. Stave Landscape Unit
17. Tretheway Landscape Unit
18. West Harrison Landscape Unit
19. Yale Landscape Unit

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5.3.1 AINSLIE LU LEGAL OBJECTIVES

(Fraser Canyon LUPs Legal Order)

Pursuant to section 4 of the *Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act*, the following are landscape unit objectives for the Ainslie Landscape Unit. The goal of these objectives is to sustain biological diversity at the landscape level; exemptions are included to streamline administrative procedures and address operational safety concerns.

First Nations traditional use of forest resources, treaty negotiations or settlements will not be limited by the following objectives.

Objective 1

1. Maintain or recruit old growth forests in designated old growth management areas (OGMAs), as shown on shown on the Ainslie Landscape Unit map dated December 11, 2003, and as amended from time to time. Timber harvesting, including salvage, single tree selection, topping for cone harvesting, and commercial gathering of botanical forest products, will not be permitted within OGMAs except as specified in section 2 and 3 below.
2. The Delegated Decision Maker (DDM) may allow operations to occur within an OGMA for reasons such as:
 - (1) To prevent the spread of insect infestations or diseases that pose a significant threat to forested areas outside of OGMAs. This will be done in a manner that retains as many old growth forest attributes as possible.
 - (2) Construction of roads and yarding corridors if no other practicable option exists.
3. Exemptions:
 - (1) Maintenance, deactivation, removal of danger trees, or brushing and clearing on existing roads under active tenure within the right-of-way for safety purposes.
 - (2) Felling of guyline clearance, tailhold anchor trees, or danger trees (except high value wildlife trees) along cutblock boundaries or within the right of way on new road/bridge alignments to meet safety requirements.
 - (3) Road construction can occur in OGMA #74 and #28 as required to access resource values beyond the OGMA.
 - (4) OGMAs that are >10 ha in size may be modified for operational reasons up to a cumulative maximum of :
 - a) 10 ha in variant CWHms1,
 - b) 60 ha in variant ESSFmw, and

c) 60 ha in variant IDFww,

provided that replacement OGMA of equivalent or better quality and quantity is identified in order of priority, 1) immediately adjacent to the existing OGMA, or 2) in the same variant and landscape unit as the existing OGMA; such that OGMA ecological attributes and spatial distribution are maintained or improved, in one of the following categories:

i) OGMA's >10 ha to <50 ha in size where the proposed development affects the OGMA by <5 ha,

ii) OGMA's ≥50 ha to <100 ha in size where the proposed development affects the OGMA by <10ha,

iii) OGMA's ≥100 ha in size where the proposed development affects the OGMA by <10%.

iv) Construction of ≤500m of road or a bridge within an OGMA where there is no other practicable option. As an alternative to finding replacement area, the licensee may permanently deactivate or rehabilitate a temporary road or bridge site within four years after construction.

v) Construction of rock quarries and gravel pits under authority of forest tenure where the development will be located immediately adjacent to existing roads under tenure and will affect the OGMA by <0.5 ha.

(5) Intrusions, other than those specified in (4) above, that affect an OGMA by less than 0.5 hectare in total.

4. Exemption 3(4) above does not apply to the following OGMA's: #73, 76, 97, 102, 104, 112, 113, 115, 116, 132, 141.

Objective 2

Maintain stand level structural diversity by retaining wildlife tree patches (WTP). Cutblocks for which harvesting has been completed by each licensee by tenure will retain adequate amounts of wildlife tree patches to ensure that over each 3 year period, commencing on the date the objectives are established, the target percentage as noted in Table A is achieved. In addition:

(1) WTPs must be well distributed across the BEC subzone and located within or immediately adjacent to a cutblock.

(2) Each cutblock >10 ha in size must have a minimum of 2% wildlife tree retention.

(3) No timber harvesting, including single tree selection, is to occur within WTPs for at least one rotation, except as noted in (4) below.

(4) Salvage of windthrown timber and harvesting of remaining standing stems is only permitted within WTPs where catastrophic windthrow exceeds 50% of the dominant or co-dominant stems; or where forest health issues pose a significant threat to areas outside the WTP. Where salvage/harvesting is planned and authorized, replacement WTP of equivalent or better quality and quantity must be identified immediately to achieve the retention target.

(5) WTPs must include, if present, live or dead veteran trees (excluding danger trees), or remnant old growth patches.

(6) WTPs must include representative larger trees for the stand and any existing moderate to high value wildlife trees (excluding danger trees).

(7) Where differences exist between mapped and actual BEC subzones, subzones will be confirmed by site plan information.

Table A. Wildlife Tree Retention by BEC subzone in the Ainslie FDU.

BEC Subzone	Wildlife Tree Retention %
CWH ds (Coastal Western Hemlock, dry maritime)	12
CWH ms (Coastal Western Hemlock, moist maritime)	11
ESSF mw (Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine Fir, moist warm subzone)	5
ESSF dc (Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine Fir, dry cold subzone)	9
IDF ww (Interior Douglas-fir, wet warm subzone)	8

5.3.2 ALOUETTE LU LEGAL OBJECTIVES

(Lower Fraser SRMP Legal Order and Objectives)

This order establishes objectives for Old Growth Management Areas. The goal of these objectives is to contribute to biological diversity at the landscape level.

Ministerial Order:

Land Use Objectives for Old Growth Management Areas (OGMAs) within the Alouette Landscape Unit (LU) situated within the Chilliwack Forest District.

Part 1 - Interpretation

1. Pursuant to Section 93.4 of the *Land Act*, the following objectives are established as land use objectives for the purposes of the *Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA)* and apply to OGMAs within the Alouette, Fraser Valley South, Hatzic, Pitt, Stave, and Widgeon LUs, as shown in the maps set out in Schedule A and contained in the OGMA spatial layer stored in the Geographic Warehouse (WHSE_LAND_USE_PLANNING.RMP_OGMA_LEGAL_CURRENT_SVW).
2. If there is a discrepancy between the areas shown in the maps set out in the attached Schedule A and the OGMA spatial layer stored in the Geographic Warehouse (WHSE_LAND_USE_PLANNING.RMP_OGMA_LEGAL_CURRENT_SVW), the areas as detailed in the OGMA spatial layer will take precedent.
3. Nothing in, under or arising out of this order either abrogates or derogates from any aboriginal rights, aboriginal title or treaty rights of any applicable First Nation, nor relieves the Province of any obligation to consult with any applicable First Nation.

Part 2 - Objectives

4. Objectives for Old Growth Management Areas

- (1) Retain forests in the OGMA identified in 1 in the amounts set out in Table A as shown in the maps set out in Schedule A, except where necessary for the following:
 - a) Topping or pruning of trees along boundaries necessary to improve wind firmness.
 - b) Sanitation to prevent the spread of insect infestations or diseases that pose significant threat to forested areas.
 - c) Removal of danger trees, or brushing and clearing on existing roads under active tenure within the right-of-way necessary for safety purposes.
 - d) Recreation trail and site maintenance or development to address public safety.
 - e) Felling trees for guyline clearance or tailholds. Any trees felled for tailhold or guyline purposes are to be left on site to function as coarse woody debris, unless the felled trees poses a significant risk to forest health.

- (2) In addition to 4 (1) (a) to (e), harvesting within any OGMA is permitted, provided that all the following apply:
 - (a) Harvesting is required to provide for:
 - i. a logical harvesting boundary, or
 - ii. road or bridge construction to access resource values beyond or adjacent to the OGMA and no other practicable option for road or bridge location exists;
 - (b) The area harvested does not exceed the greater of:
 - i. two hectares, or
 - ii. 5 % of the area of the OGMA; and
 - (c) The biological diversity of the OGMA is maintained.

- (3) Replacement forest is required if the total area of an OGMA that is subject to the activities pursuant to 4 (1) and 4 (2) exceeds 0.5 ha. Replacement forest must be of an equal or greater area of forest, with equivalent or greater ecological attributes, in order of priority:
 - (a) Contiguous to the OGMA in the same BEC subzone or variant; or,
 - (b) Contiguous to another OGMA in the same BEC subzone or variant.

- (4) Area harvested and the area replacing the area harvested made in accordance with 4 (3), including attributes and rationale, must be documented and submitted to the delegated decision maker at the end of each calendar year. Digital spatial data must be as 'shape file' and BC Albers projection.

Table A. Minimum requirement of BEC Variant to be retained, by Landscape Unit

Landscape Unit	BEC Variant	Minimum requirement of BEC Variant to be retained as OGMA
		%
Alouette	CWHdm	> 9
	CWHvm1	> 13
	CWHvm2	> 13
	MHmm1	> 19
Fraser Valley South	CWHdm	> 9
	CWHds1	> 9
	CWHms1	> 9
	CWHvm2	> 13
	CWHxm1	> 9
	MHmm1	> 19
	MHmm2	> 19
Hatzic	CWHdm	> 9
	CWHvm1	> 13
	CWHvm2	> 13
	MHmm1	> 19
Pitt	CWHdm	> 9
	CWHvm1	> 13
	CWHvm2	> 13
	MHmm1	> 19
Stave	CWHvm1	> 13

Landscape Unit	BEC Variant	Minimum requirement of BEC Variant to be retained as OGMA
		%
	CWHvm2	> 13
	MHmm1	> 19
	MHmm2	> 19
Widgeon	CWHdm	> 9
	CWHvm1	> 13
	CWHvm2	> 13
	CWHxm1	> 9
	MHmm1	> 19

5.3.3 ANDERSON LU LEGAL OBJECTIVES -

(Fraser Canyon LUPs Legal Order)

Pursuant to section 4 of the *Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act*, the following are landscape unit objectives for the Anderson Landscape Unit. The goal of these objectives is to sustain biological diversity at the landscape level; exemptions are included to streamline administrative procedures and address operational safety concerns.

First Nations traditional use of forest resources, treaty negotiations or settlements will not be limited by the following objectives.

Objective 1

1. Maintain or recruit old growth forests in designated old growth management areas (OGMAs), as shown on the Anderson Landscape Unit Map dated December 11, 2003, and as amended from time to time. Timber harvesting, including salvage, single tree selection, topping for cone harvesting, and commercial gathering of botanical forest products, will not be permitted within OGMAs except as specified in section 2 and 3 below.
2. The Delegated Decision Maker (DDM) may allow operations to occur within an OGMA for reasons such as
 - (1) To prevent the spread of insect infestations or diseases that pose a significant threat to forested areas outside of OGMAs. This will be done in a manner that retains as many old growth forest attributes as possible.
 - (2) Construction of roads and yarding corridors if no other practicable option exists.
3. Exemptions:
 - (1) Maintenance, deactivation, removal of danger trees, or brushing and clearing on existing roads under active tenure within the right-of-way for safety purposes.
 - (2) Felling of guyline clearance, tailhold anchor trees, or danger trees (except high value wildlife trees) along cutblock boundaries or within the right of way on new road/bridge alignments to meet safety requirements.
 - (3) OGMAs that are >10 ha in size may be modified for operational reasons up to a cumulative maximum of :
 - a) 15 ha in variant CWHds1,
 - b) 80 ha in variant CWHms1,

- c) 40 ha in variant ESSFmw,
 - d) 35 ha in IDFww, and
 - e) 50 ha in variant MHmm2, provided that replacement OGMA of equivalent or better quality and quantity is identified in order of priority, 1) immediately adjacent to the existing OGMA, or 2) in the same variant and landscape unit as the existing OGMA; such that OGMA ecological attributes and spatial distribution are maintained or improved, in one of the following categories:
 - i) OGMAs >10 ha to <50 ha in size where the proposed development affects the OGMA by <5 ha,
 - ii) OGMAs ≥50 ha to <100 ha in size where the proposed development affects the OGMA by <10ha,
 - iii) OGMAs ≥100 ha in size where the proposed development affects the OGMA by <10%.
 - iv) Construction of ≤500m of road or a bridge within an OGMA where there is no other practicable option. As an alternative to finding replacement area, the licensee may permanently deactivate or rehabilitate a temporary road or bridge site within four years after construction.
 - v) Construction of rock quarries and gravel pits under authority of forest tenure where the development will be located immediately adjacent to existing roads under tenure and will affect the OGMA by <0.5 ha.
- (4) Intrusions, other than those specified in (3) above, that affect an OGMA by less than 0.5 hectare in total.

4. Exemption 3(3) above does not apply to the following OGMAs: # 29, 35, 36, 51, 63, 64, 79, 80, 87, 99, 100. 5. In OGMA #87, 30-50% basal area removal may occur within the Riparian Management Zone adjacent to the Anderson River.

Objective 2

Maintain stand level structural diversity by retaining wildlife tree patches (WTP). Cutblocks for which harvesting has been completed by each licensee by tenure will retain adequate amounts of wildlife tree patches to ensure that over each 3 year period, commencing on the date the objectives are established, the target percentage as noted in Table A is achieved. In addition:

- (1) WTPs must be well distributed across the BEC subzone and located within or immediately adjacent to a cutblock.
- (2) Each cutblock >10 ha in size must have a minimum of 2% wildlife tree retention.

(3) No timber harvesting, including single tree selection, is to occur within WTPs for at least one rotation, except as noted in (4) below.

(4) Salvage of windthrown timber and harvesting of remaining standing stems is only permitted within WTPs where catastrophic windthrow exceeds 50% of the dominant or co-dominant stems; or where forest health issues pose a significant threat to areas outside the WTP. Where salvage/harvesting is planned and authorized, replacement WTP of equivalent or better quality and quantity must be identified immediately to achieve the retention target.

(5) WTPs must include, if present, remnant old growth patches and live or dead veteran trees (excluding danger trees).

(6) WTPs must include representative larger trees for the stand and any existing moderate to high value wildlife trees (excluding danger trees).

(7) Where differences exist between mapped and actual BEC subzones, subzones will be confirmed by site plan information.

Table A. Wildlife Tree Retention by BEC subzone in the Anderson FDU.

BEC Subzone	Wildlife Tree Retention %
CWH ds (Coastal Western Hemlock, dry maritime)	9
CWH ms (Coastal Western Hemlock, moist maritime)	9
ESSF mw (Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine Fir, moist warm subzone)	6
MHmm (Mountain Hemlock, moist maritime subzone)	7
IDF ww (Interior Douglas-fir, wet warm subzone)	5

5.3.4 BIG SILVER LU LEGAL OBJECTIVES

(Amended by Ministerial Order Dec 16, 2010)

The goal of these objectives is to sustain biological diversity at the landscape level; permissible activities are described to streamline administrative procedures and address operational safety concerns.

First Nations traditional use of forest resources, treaty negotiations or settlements will not be limited by the following objectives.

Legal Objectives

Pursuant to Section 4 of the *Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act*, the following are the landscape unit objectives for the Big Silver Landscape Unit.

Objective 1

1. Maintain or recruit old growth forests in established old growth management areas (OGMAs), as shown on the Big Silver Landscape Unit map, dated December 2, 2004, and as amended from time to time, subject to timber harvesting and road construction in accordance with section 2, 3 and 4 below.

2. (1) Where sufficient suitable replacement forest is available in the variants listed below, timber harvesting or road construction may be undertaken in OGMAs that are >10 ha in size for operational reasons up to a cumulative maximum of:
 - i) 30 ha in variant CWHds1,
 - ii) 25 ha in variant CWHms1, and
 - iii) 25 ha in variant MHmm2,provided that replacement OGMA of equivalent or better quality and quantity is identified in order of priority, 1) immediately adjacent to the existing OGMA, or 2) in the same variant and landscape unit as the existing OGMA.

- (2) The criteria in 2 (1) is to apply to individual OGMAs within the categories below and must ensure that OGMA ecological attributes and spatial distribution are maintained or improved:

- i) OGMA's >10 ha to <50 ha in size where the proposed activity affects the OGMA by <5 ha,
- ii) OGMA's ≥50 ha to <100 ha in size where the proposed activity affects the OGMA by <10ha,
- iii) OGMA's ≥100 ha in size where the proposed activity affects the OGMA by <10%.
- iv) Construction of ≤500m of road or a bridge within an OGMA where there is no other practicable option. As an alternative to finding replacement area, the licensee may permanently deactivate and rehabilitate a temporary road or bridge site within four years after construction.

(3) Where OGMA boundary adjustments and replacement areas are required under section 2 (1) and (2) they must be documented, mapped and submitted to the satisfaction of the Delegated Decision Maker (DDM) at the end of each calendar year for his/her approval.

(4) The provisions in section 2 (1) and (2) do not apply to the following OGMA's #1, 10, 42, 45, 48, 69, 90, 94, 101, 111 and the mapped old forest portion in all OGMA's in the CWHds1.

3. Permissible Activities:

(1) Timber harvest may occur to prevent the spread of insect infestations or diseases that pose a significant threat to forested areas outside of OGMA's. Salvage within OGMA's will be done in a manner that retains as many old growth forest attributes as possible.

(2) Construction of rock quarries and gravel pits under authority of forest tenure where the development will be located immediately adjacent to existing roads under tenure and will affect the OGMA by <0.5 ha.

(3) Intrusions, other than those specified, that affect an OGMA by less than 0.5 hectare in total.

(4) Where OGMA replacement forest is required as a result of activities under 3 (1) or (2), it must be of equivalent or better quality and quantity and be identified in order of priority, 1) immediately adjacent to the existing OGMA, or 2) in the same variant and landscape unit as the existing OGMA; such that OGMA ecological attributes and spatial distribution

are maintained or improved. OGMA replacement areas must be documented, mapped and submitted to the satisfaction of the DDM at the end of each calendar year for his/her approval.

4. Permissible Activities for Safety Purposes:

(1) Maintenance, deactivation, removal of danger trees, or brushing and clearing on existing roads under active tenure within the right-of-way for safety purposes.

(2) Felling of guyline clearance, tailhold anchor trees, or danger trees (except high value wildlife trees) along cutblock boundaries or within the right of way on new road/bridge alignments to meet safety requirements.

Objective 2

Maintain stand level structural diversity by retaining wildlife tree patches (WTP). Cutblocks for which harvesting has been completed by each licensee by tenure will retain adequate amounts of wildlife tree patches to ensure that over each 3 year period, commencing on the date the objectives are established, the target percentage as noted in Table A is achieved. In addition:

(1) WTPs must be well distributed across the BEC subzone and located within or immediately adjacent to a cutblock.

(2) Each cutblock >10 ha in size must have a minimum of 2% wildlife tree retention.

(3) No timber harvesting, including single tree selection, is to occur within WTPs for at least one rotation, except as noted in (4) below.

(4) Salvage of windthrown timber and harvesting of remaining standing stems is only permitted within WTPs where catastrophic windthrow exceeds 50% of the dominant or co-dominant stems; or where forest health issues pose a significant threat to areas outside the WTP. Where salvage/harvesting is planned and authorized, replacement WTP of equivalent or better quality and quantity must be identified immediately to achieve the retention target.

(5) WTPs must include, if present, remnant old growth patches and live or dead veteran trees (excluding danger trees).

(6) WTPs must include representative larger trees for the stand and any moderate to high value wildlife trees (excluding danger trees).

(7) Where differences exist between mapped and actual BEC subzones, subzones will be confirmed by site plan information.

Table A. Wildlife Tree Retention by BEC subzone in the Big Silver FDU.

BEC Subzone	% Wildlife Tree Retention
CWH ds (Coastal Western Hemlock, dry submarine)	9
CWH ms (Coastal Western Hemlock, moist submarine)	9
MH mm (Mountain Hemlock, moist maritime)	5

5.3.5 CHEHALIS LU LEGAL OBJECTIVES

(Order Effective as of March 15, 2006)

The goal of these objectives is to sustain biological diversity at the landscape level; permissible activities are described to streamline administrative procedures and address operational safety concerns.

First Nations traditional use of forest resources, treaty negotiations or settlements will not be limited by the following objectives.

Legal Objectives

Pursuant to Section 4 of the *Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act*, the following are the landscape unit objectives for the Chehalis Landscape Unit.

Objective 1

1. Maintenance or recruitment of old growth forests

Maintain or recruit old growth forests in established old growth management areas (OGMAs), as shown on the Chehalis Landscape Unit Map, dated January 31, 2006, and updated from time to time, subject to timber harvesting and road construction in accordance with section 2 and 3 below.

2. Permissible activities within OGMAs

(1) Timber harvest may occur to prevent the spread of insect infestations or diseases that pose a significant threat to forested areas outside of OGMAs. Salvage within OGMAs will be done in a manner that retains as many old growth forest attributes as possible.

(2) Construction of rock quarries and gravel pits under authority of forest tenure where the development will be located immediately adjacent to existing roads under tenure and will affect the OGMA by <0.5 ha.

(3) Construction of ≤500 m of road or a bridge within an OGMA where there is no other practicable option, provided that replacement OGMA is identified.

4) Intrusions, other than those specified, that affect an OGMA by less than 0.5 hectare in total.

5) Where OGMA replacement forest is required as a result of activities under 2.(1), 2.(2) or 2.(3), it must be of equivalent or better quality and quantity and be identified in order of priority, 1) immediately adjacent to the existing OGMA, or 2) in the same variant and landscape unit as the existing OGMA; such that OGMA ecological attributes and spatial distribution are maintained or improved. OGMA replacement areas must be documented, mapped and submitted to the satisfaction of the DDM at the end of each calendar year for his/her approval.

3. Permissible Activities for Safety Purposes:

1) Maintenance, deactivation, removal of danger trees, or brushing and clearing on existing roads under active tenure within the right-of-way for safety purposes.

2) Felling of guyline clearance, tailhold anchor trees, or danger trees (except high value wildlife trees) along cutblock boundaries or within the right of way on new road/bridge alignments to meet safety requirements

Objective 2

Maintain stand level structural diversity by retaining wildlife tree patches (WTP). Cutblocks for which harvesting has been completed by each licensee by tenure will retain adequate amounts of wildlife tree patches to ensure that over each 3 year period, commencing on the date the objectives are established, the target percentage as noted in Table A, is achieved. In addition:

(1) WTPs must be well distributed across the BEC subzone and located within or immediately adjacent to a cutblock.

(2) Each cutblock >10 ha in size must have a minimum of 2% wildlife tree retention.

(3) No timber harvesting, including single tree selection, is to occur within WTPs for at least one rotation, except as noted in (4) below.

(4) Salvage of windthrown timber and harvesting of remaining standing stems is only permitted within WTPs where catastrophic windthrow exceeds 50% of the dominant or co-dominant stems; or where forest health issues pose a significant threat to areas outside the

WTP. Where salvage/harvesting is planned and authorized, replacement WTP of equivalent or better quality and quantity must be identified immediately to achieve the retention target.

(5) WTPs must include, if present, remnant old growth patches and live or dead veteran trees (excluding danger trees).

(6) WTPs must include representative larger trees for the stand and any moderate to high value wildlife trees (excluding danger trees).

(7) Where differences exist between mapped and actual BEC subzones, will be confirmed by site plan information.

Table A. Wildlife Tree Retention by BEC Subzone in the Chehalis FDU.

BEC Subzone	% Wildlife Tree Retention
CWH dm (Coastal Western Hemlock, dry maritime)	10
CWH vm (Coastal Western Hemlock, very moist)	10
MH mm (Mountain Hemlock, moist maritime)	5

5.3.6 CHILLIWACK LU LEGAL OBJECTIVES

(Order Effective as of June 24, 2005)

The goal of these objectives is to sustain biological diversity at the landscape level; permissible activities are described to streamline administrative procedures and address operational safety concerns.

First Nations traditional use of forest resources, treaty negotiations or settlements will not be limited by the following objectives.

Legal Objectives

Pursuant to Section 4 of the *Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act*, the following are the landscape unit objectives for the Chilliwack Landscape Unit.

Objective 1

1. Maintain or recruit old growth forests in established old growth management areas (OGMAs), as shown on the Chilliwack Landscape Unit map dated December 2, 2004, and as amended from time to time, subject to timber harvesting and road construction in accordance with section 2, 3 and 4 below.

2. (1) Where sufficient suitable replacement forest is available in the variants listed below, timber harvesting or road construction may be undertaken in OGMAs that are = to or >10 ha in size for operational reasons up to a cumulative maximum of:

- i) 10 ha in variant CWHdm,
- ii) 30 ha in variant CWHms1,
- iii) 10 ha in variant CWHvm2, and
- iv) 50 ha in variant MHmm2,

provided that replacement OGMA of equivalent or better quality and quantity is identified in order of priority, 1) immediately adjacent to the existing OGMA, or 2) in the same variant and landscape unit as the existing OGMA.

(2) The criteria in 2 (1) is to apply to individual OGMA's within the categories below and must ensure that OGMA ecological attributes and spatial distribution are maintained or improved:

- i) OGMA's >10 ha to <50 ha in size where the proposed activity affects the OGMA by <5 ha,
- ii) OGMA's ≥50 ha to <100 ha in size where the proposed activity affects the OGMA by <10ha,
- iii) OGMA's ≥100 ha in size where the proposed activity affects the OGMA by <10%.
- iv) Construction of ≤500m of road or a bridge within an OGMA where there is no other practicable option. As an alternative to finding replacement area, the licensee may permanently deactivate and rehabilitate a temporary road or bridge site within four years after construction.

(3) Where OGMA boundary adjustments and replacement areas are required under section 2 (1) and (2) they must be documented, mapped and submitted to the satisfaction of the Delegated Decision Maker (DDM) at the end of each calendar year for his/her approval.

(4) The provisions in section 2 (1) and (2) do not apply to the following OGMA's #18, 37, 38, 57, 137, 147, 148, 152, and the mapped old forest portion of all OGMA's in the CWHdm.

3. Permissible Activities:

- (1) Timber harvest may occur to prevent the spread of insect infestations or diseases that pose a significant threat to forested areas outside of OGMA's. Salvage within OGMA's will be done in a manner that retains as many old growth forest attributes as possible.
- (2) Construction of rock quarries and gravel pits under authority of forest tenure where the development will be located immediately adjacent to existing roads under tenure and will affect the OGMA by <0.5 ha.
- (3) Intrusions, other than those specified, that affect an OGMA by less than 0.5 hectare in total.
- (4) Where OGMA replacement forest is required as a result of activities under 3 (1) or (2), it must be of equivalent or better quality and quantity and be identified in order of priority, 1) immediately adjacent to the existing OGMA, or 2) in the same variant and landscape unit as the existing OGMA; such that OGMA ecological attributes and spatial distribution are maintained or improved. OGMA replacement areas must be documented, mapped and submitted to the satisfaction of the DDM at the end of each calendar year for his/her approval.

4. Permissible Activities for Safety Purposes:

- (1) Maintenance, deactivation, removal of danger trees, or brushing and clearing on existing roads under active tenure within the right-of-way for safety purposes.
- (2) Felling of guyline clearance, tailhold anchor trees, or danger trees (except high value wildlife trees) along cutblock boundaries or within the right of way on new road/bridge alignments to meet safety requirements.

Objective 2

Maintain stand level structural diversity by retaining wildlife tree patches (WTP). Cutblocks for which harvesting has been completed by each licensee by tenure will retain adequate amounts of wildlife tree patches to ensure that over each 3 year period, commencing on the date the objectives are established, the target percentage as noted in Table A is achieved. In addition:

- (1) WTPs must be well distributed across the BEC subzone and located within or immediately adjacent to a cutblock.
- (2) Each cutblock >10 ha in size must have a minimum of 2% wildlife tree retention, except in the ESSFmw subzone.
- (3) No timber harvesting, including single tree selection, is to occur within WTPs for at least one rotation, except as noted in (4) below.
- (4) Salvage of windthrown timber and harvesting of remaining standing stems is only permitted within WTPs where catastrophic windthrow exceeds 50% of the dominant or co-dominant stems; or where forest health issues pose a significant threat to areas outside the WTP. Where salvage/harvesting is planned and authorized, replacement WTP of equivalent or better quality and quantity must be identified immediately to achieve the retention target.
- (5) WTPs must include, if present, remnant old growth patches and live or dead veteran trees (excluding danger trees).
- (6) WTPs must include representative larger trees for the stand and any moderate to high value wildlife trees (excluding danger trees).

(7) Where differences exist between mapped and actual BEC subzones, subzones will be confirmed by site plan information.

Table A. Wildlife Tree Retention by BEC subzone in the Chilliwack FDU.

BEC Subzone	Total Wildlife Tree Retention %
CWH dm (Coastal Western Hemlock, dry maritime)	13
CWH ds (Coastal Western Hemlock, dry submaritime)	11
CWH ms (Coastal Western Hemlock, moist submaritime)	11
CWH vm (Coastal Western Hemlock, very wet maritime)	9
CWH xm (Coastal Western Hemlock, very dry maritime)	10
MH mm (Mountain Hemlock, moist maritime)	8

5.3.7 COQUIHALLA LU LEGAL OBJECTIVES

(Order Effective as of April 14, 2004)

The goal of these objectives is to sustain biological diversity at the landscape level; permissible activities are described to streamline administrative procedures and address operational safety concerns.

First Nations traditional use of forest resources, treaty negotiations or settlements will not be limited by the following objectives.

Legal Objectives

Pursuant to Section 4 of the *Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act*, the following are the landscape unit objectives for the Coquihalla Landscape Unit.

Objective 1

1. Maintain or recruit old growth forests in established old growth management areas (OGMAs), as shown on the Coquihalla Landscape Unit map, dated March 10, 2004, and as amended from time to time, subject to timber harvesting and road construction in accordance with section 2, 3 and 4 below.

2. (1) Where sufficient suitable replacement forest is available in the variants listed below, timber harvesting or road construction may be undertaken in OGMAs that are >10 ha in size for operational reasons up to a cumulative maximum of:

i) 20 ha in variant CWHds1,

ii) 80 ha in variant CWHms1,

iii) 25 ha in variant ESSFmw, and

iv) 80 ha in variant MHmm2, provided that replacement OGMA of equivalent or better quality and quantity is identified in order of priority, 1) immediately adjacent to the existing OGMA, or 2) in the same variant and landscape unit as the existing OGMA.

(2) The criteria in 2 (1) is to apply to individual OGMA's within the categories below and must ensure that ecological attributes and spatial distribution are maintained or improved:

i) OGMA's >10 ha to <50 ha in size where the proposed activity affects the OGMA by <5 ha,

ii) OGMA's ≥50 ha to <100 ha in size where the proposed activity affects the OGMA by <10ha,

iii) OGMA's ≥100 ha in size where the proposed activity affects the OGMA by <10%.

iv) Construction of ≤500m of road or a bridge within an OGMA where there is no other practicable option. As an alternative to finding replacement area, the licensee may permanently deactivate and rehabilitate a temporary road or bridge site within four years after construction.

(3) Where OGMA boundary adjustments and replacement areas are required under section 2 (1) and (2) they must be documented, mapped and submitted to the satisfaction of the Delegated Decision Maker (DDM) at the end of each calendar year for his/her approval.

(4) The provisions in section 2 (1) and (2) do not apply to the following OGMA's #39, 98, 131, 135, 155, 170, 187.

3. Permissible Activities:

(1) Timber harvest may occur to prevent the spread of insect infestations or diseases that pose a significant threat to forested areas outside of OGMA's. Salvage within OGMA's will be done in a manner that retains as many old growth forest attributes as possible.

(2) Construction of rock quarries and gravel pits under authority of forest tenure where the development will be located immediately adjacent to existing roads under tenure and will affect the OGMA by <0.5 ha.

(3) Intrusions, other than those specified, that affect an OGMA by less than 0.5 hectare in total.

(4) Where OGMA replacement forest is required as a result of activities under 3 (1) or (2), it must be of equivalent or better quality and quantity and be identified in order of priority, 1) immediately adjacent to the existing OGMA, or 2) in the same variant and landscape unit as

the existing OGMA; such that OGMA ecological attributes and spatial distribution are maintained or improved. OGMA replacement areas must be documented, mapped and submitted to the satisfaction of the DDM at the end of each calendar year for his/her approval.

4. Permissible Activities for Safety Purposes:

- (1) Maintenance, deactivation, removal of danger trees, or brushing and clearing on existing roads under active tenure within the right-of-way for safety purposes.
- (2) Felling of guyline clearance, tailhold anchor trees, or danger trees (except high value wildlife trees) along cutblock boundaries or within the right of way on new road/bridge alignments to meet safety requirements.

Objective 2

Maintain stand level structural diversity by retaining wildlife tree patches (WTP). Cutblocks for which harvesting has been completed by each licensee by tenure will retain adequate amounts of wildlife tree patches to ensure that over each 3 year period, commencing on the date the objectives are established, the target percentage as noted in Table A is achieved. In addition:

- (1) WTPs must be well distributed across the BEC subzone and located within or immediately adjacent to a cutblock.
- (2) Each cutblock >10 ha in size must have a minimum of 2% wildlife tree retention, except in the ESSFmw subzone.
- (3) No timber harvesting, including single tree selection, is to occur within WTPs for at least one rotation, except as noted in (4) below.
- (4) Salvage of windthrown timber and harvesting of remaining standing stems is only permitted within WTPs where catastrophic windthrow exceeds 50% of the dominant or co-dominant stems; or where forest health issues pose a significant threat to areas outside the WTP. Where salvage/harvesting is planned and authorized, replacement WTP of equivalent or better quality and quantity must be identified immediately to achieve the retention target.
- (5) WTPs must include, if present, remnant old growth patches and live or dead veteran trees (excluding danger trees).

(6) WTPs must include representative larger trees for the stand and any moderate to high value wildlife trees (excluding danger trees).

(7) Where differences exist between mapped and actual BEC subzones, subzones will be confirmed by site plan information.

Table A. Wildlife Tree Retention by BEC Subzone in the Coquihalla FDU

BEC Subzone	Total Wildlife Tree Retention %
CWH ds (Coastal Western Hemlock, dry submarine)	6
CWH ms (Coastal Western Hemlock, moist submarine)	7
ESSF mw (Engelmann Spruce Subalpine Fir moist warm subzone)	0
MH mm (Mountain Hemlock, moist maritime)	5

5.3.8 EAST HARRISON LU LEGAL OBJECTIVES -

(Amended by Ministerial Order Dec 16, 2010)

The goal of these objectives is to sustain biological diversity at the landscape level; permissible activities are described to streamline administrative procedures and address operational safety concerns.

First Nations traditional use of forest resources, treaty negotiations or settlements will not be limited by the following objectives.

Legal Objectives

Pursuant to Section 4 of the *Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act*, the following are the landscape unit objectives for the East Harrison Landscape Unit.

Objective 1

1. Maintain or recruit old growth forests in established old growth management areas (OGMAs), as shown on the East Harrison Landscape Unit map, dated December 2, 2004, and as amended from time to time, subject to timber harvesting and road construction in accordance with section 2, 3 and 4 below.

2. (1) Where sufficient suitable replacement forest is available in the variants listed below, timber harvesting or road construction may be undertaken in OGMAs that are >10 ha in size for operational reasons up to a cumulative maximum of:

i) 40 ha in variant CWHdm,

ii) 15 ha in variant CWHds1,

iii) 20 ha in variant CWHms1,

iv) 5 ha in variant CWHvm1,

v) 40 ha in variant CWHvm2,

vi) 45 ha in variant MHmm1, and

vii) 15 ha in variant MHmm2, provided that replacement OGMA of equivalent or better quality and quantity is identified in order of priority, 1) immediately adjacent to the existing OGMA, or 2) in the same variant and landscape unit as the existing OGMA.

(2) The criteria in 2 (1) is to apply to individual OGMA within the categories below and must ensure that OGMA ecological attributes and spatial distribution are maintained or improved:

i) OGMA >10 ha to <50 ha in size where the proposed activity affects the OGMA by <5 ha,

ii) OGMA ≥50 ha to <100 ha in size where the proposed activity affects the OGMA by <10ha,

iii) OGMA ≥100 ha in size where the proposed activity affects the OGMA by <10%.

iv) Construction of ≤500m of road or a bridge within an OGMA where there is no other practicable option. As an alternative to finding replacement area, the licensee may permanently deactivate and rehabilitate a temporary road or bridge site within four years after construction.

(3) Where OGMA boundary adjustments and replacement areas are required under section 2 (1) and (2) they must be documented, mapped and submitted to the satisfaction of the Delegated Decision Maker (DDM) at the end of each calendar year for his/her approval.

(4) The provisions in section 2 (1) and (2) do not apply to the following OGMA # 24, 25, 27, 109, 175, 207, 223, 246, 253 and the mapped old forest portion in all OGMA in the CWHdm and CWHds1 variants.

3. Permissible Activities:

(1) Timber harvest may occur to prevent the spread of insect infestations or diseases that pose a significant threat to forested areas outside of OGMA. Salvage within OGMA will be done in a manner that retains as many old growth forest attributes as possible.

(2) Construction of rock quarries and gravel pits under authority of forest tenure where the development will be located immediately adjacent to existing roads under tenure and will affect the OGMA by <0.5 ha.

(3) Road construction can occur in OGMA # 201 and 205 to access resource values beyond the OGMA.

(4) Intrusions, other than those specified, that affect an OGMA by less than 0.5 hectare in total.

(5) Where OGMA replacement forest is required as a result of activities under 3 (1) (2) or (3), it must be of equivalent or better quality and quantity and be identified in order of priority, 1) immediately adjacent to the existing OGMA, or 2) in the same variant and landscape unit as the existing OGMA; such that OGMA ecological attributes and spatial distribution are maintained or improved. OGMA replacement areas must be documented, mapped and submitted to the satisfaction of the DDM at the end of each calendar year for his/her approval.

4. Permissible Activities for Safety Purposes:

(1) Maintenance, deactivation, removal of danger trees, or brushing and clearing on existing roads under active tenure within the right-of-way for safety purposes.

(2) Felling of guyline clearance, tailhold anchor trees, or danger trees (except high value wildlife trees) along cutblock boundaries or within the right of way on new road/bridge alignments to meet safety requirements.

Objective 2

Maintain stand level structural diversity by retaining wildlife tree patches (WTP). Cutblocks for which harvesting has been completed by each licensee by tenure will retain adequate amounts of wildlife tree patches to ensure that over each 3 year period, commencing on the date the objectives are established, the target percentage as noted in Table A is achieved. In addition:

(1) WTPs must be well distributed across the BEC subzone and located within or immediately adjacent to a cutblock.

(2) Each cutblock >10 ha in size must have a minimum of 2% wildlife tree retention.

(3) No timber harvesting, including single tree selection, is to occur within WTPs for at least one rotation, except as noted in (4) below.

(4) Salvage of windthrown timber and harvesting of remaining standing stems is only permitted within WTPs where catastrophic windthrow exceeds 50% of the dominant or co-

dominant stems; or where forest health issues pose a significant threat to areas outside the WTP. Where salvage/harvesting is planned and authorized, replacement WTP of equivalent or better quality and quantity must be identified immediately to achieve the retention target.

(5) WTPs must include, if present, remnant old growth patches and live or dead veteran trees (excluding danger trees).

(6) WTPs must include representative larger trees for the stand and any moderate to high value wildlife trees (excluding danger trees).

(7) Where differences exist between mapped and actual BEC subzones, subzones will be confirmed by site plan information.

Table A. Wildlife Tree Retention by BEC subzone in the East Harrison FDU.

BEC Subzone	Wildlife Tree Retention %
CWH dm (Coastal Western Hemlock, dry maritime)	9
CWH ds (Coastal Western Hemlock, dry submaritime)	8
CWH ms (Coastal Western Hemlock, moist submaritime)	8
CWH vm (Coastal Western Hemlock, very wet maritime)	12
MH mm (Mountain Hemlock, moist maritime)	7

5.3.9 FRASER VALLEY SOUTH LU LEGAL OBJECTIVES

(Lower Fraser SRMP Legal Order and Objectives)

This order establishes objectives for Old Growth Management Areas. The goal of these objectives is to contribute to biological diversity at the landscape level.

Ministerial Order:

Land Use Objectives for Old Growth Management Areas (OGMAs) within the Fraser Valley South Landscape Unit (LU) situated within the Chilliwack Forest District.

Part 1 - Interpretation

1. Pursuant to Section 93.4 of the *Land Act*, the following objectives are established as land use objectives for the purposes of the *Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA)* and apply to OGMAs within the Alouette, Fraser Valley South, Hatzic, Pitt, Stave, and Widgeon LUs, as shown in the maps set out in Schedule A and contained in the OGMA spatial layer stored in the Geographic Warehouse (WHSE_LAND_USE_PLANNING.RMP_OGMA_LEGAL_CURRENT_SVW).
2. If there is a discrepancy between the areas shown in the maps set out in the attached Schedule A and the OGMA spatial layer stored in the Geographic Warehouse (WHSE_LAND_USE_PLANNING.RMP_OGMA_LEGAL_CURRENT_SVW), the areas as detailed in the OGMA spatial layer will take precedent.
3. Nothing in, under or arising out of this order either abrogates or derogates from any aboriginal rights, aboriginal title or treaty rights of any applicable First Nation, nor relieves the Province of any obligation to consult with any applicable First Nation.

Part 2 - Objectives

4. Objectives for Old Growth Management Areas

- (1) Retain forests in the OGMA's identified in 1 in the amounts set out in Table A as shown in the maps set out in Schedule A, except where necessary for the following:
 - a) Topping or pruning of trees along boundaries necessary to improve wind firmness.
 - b) Sanitation to prevent the spread of insect infestations or diseases that pose significant threat to forested areas.
 - c) Removal of danger trees, or brushing and clearing on existing roads under active tenure within the right-of-way necessary for safety purposes.
 - d) Recreation trail and site maintenance or development to address public safety.
 - e) Felling trees for guyline clearance or tailholds. Any trees felled for tailhold or guyline purposes are to be left on site to function as coarse woody debris, unless the felled trees poses a significant risk to forest health.

- (2) In addition to 4 (1) (a) to (e), harvesting within any OGMA is permitted, provided that all the following apply:
 - (a) Harvesting is required to provide for:
 - i. a logical harvesting boundary, or
 - ii. road or bridge construction to access resource values beyond or adjacent to the OGMA and no other practicable option for road or bridge location exists;
 - (b) The area harvested does not exceed the greater of:
 - i. two hectares, or
 - ii. 5 % of the area of the OGMA; and
 - (c) The biological diversity of the OGMA is maintained.

- (3) Replacement forest is required if the total area of an OGMA that is subject to the activities pursuant to 4 (1) and 4 (2) exceeds 0.5 ha. Replacement forest must be of an equal or greater area of forest, with equivalent or greater ecological attributes, in order of priority:
 - (a) Contiguous to the OGMA in the same BEC subzone or variant; or,
 - (b) Contiguous to another OGMA in the same BEC subzone or variant.

- (4) Area harvested and the area replacing the area harvested made in accordance with 4 (3), including attributes and rationale, must be documented and submitted to the delegated decision maker at the end of each calendar year. Digital spatial data must be as 'shape file' and BC Albers projection.

Table A. Minimum requirement of BEC Variant to be retained, by Landscape Unit

Landscape Unit	BEC Variant	Minimum requirement of BEC Variant to be retained as OGMA
		%
Alouette	CWHdm	> 9
	CWHvm1	> 13
	CWHvm2	> 13
	MHmm1	> 19
Fraser Valley South	CWHdm	> 9
	CWHds1	> 9
	CWHms1	> 9
	CWHvm2	> 13
	CWHxm1	> 9
	MHmm1	> 19
	MHmm2	> 19
Hatzic	CWHdm	> 9
	CWHvm1	> 13
	CWHvm2	> 13
	MHmm1	> 19
Pitt	CWHdm	> 9
	CWHvm1	> 13
	CWHvm2	> 13
	MHmm1	> 19
Stave	CWHvm1	> 13
	CWHvm2	> 13

Landscape Unit	BEC Variant	Minimum requirement of BEC Variant to be retained as OGMA
		%
	MHmm1	> 19
	MHmm2	> 19
Widgeon	CWHdm	> 9
	CWHvm1	> 13
	CWHvm2	> 13
	CWHxm1	> 9
	MHmm1	> 19

5.3.10 HATZIC LU LEGAL OBJECTIVES

(Lower Fraser SRMP Legal Order and Objectives)

This order establishes objectives for Old Growth Management Areas. The goal of these objectives is to contribute to biological diversity at the landscape level.

Ministerial Order:

Land Use Objectives for Old Growth Management Areas (OGMAs) within the Hatzic Landscape Unit (LU) situated within the Chilliwack Forest District.

Part 1 - Interpretation

1. Pursuant to Section 93.4 of the *Land Act*, the following objectives are established as land use objectives for the purposes of the *Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA)* and apply to OGMAs within the Alouette, Fraser Valley South, Hatzic, Pitt, Stave, and Widgeon LUs, as shown in the maps set out in Schedule A and contained in the OGMA spatial layer stored in the Geographic Warehouse (WHSE_LAND_USE_PLANNING.RMP_OGMA_LEGAL_CURRENT_SVW).
2. If there is a discrepancy between the areas shown in the maps set out in the attached Schedule A and the OGMA spatial layer stored in the Geographic Warehouse (WHSE_LAND_USE_PLANNING.RMP_OGMA_LEGAL_CURRENT_SVW), the areas as detailed in the OGMA spatial layer will take precedent.
3. Nothing in, under or arising out of this order either abrogates or derogates from any aboriginal rights, aboriginal title or treaty rights of any applicable First Nation, nor relieves the Province of any obligation to consult with any applicable First Nation.

Part 2 - Objectives

4. Objectives for Old Growth Management Areas

- (1) Retain forests in the OGMA identified in 1 in the amounts set out in Table A as shown in the maps set out in Schedule A, except where necessary for the following:
 - a) Topping or pruning of trees along boundaries necessary to improve wind firmness.
 - b) Sanitation to prevent the spread of insect infestations or diseases that pose significant threat to forested areas.
 - c) Removal of danger trees, or brushing and clearing on existing roads under active tenure within the right-of-way necessary for safety purposes.
 - d) Recreation trail and site maintenance or development to address public safety.
 - e) Felling trees for guyline clearance or tailholds. Any trees felled for tailhold or guyline purposes are to be left on site to function as coarse woody debris, unless the felled trees poses a significant risk to forest health.

- (2) In addition to 4 (1) (a) to (e), harvesting within any OGMA is permitted, provided that all the following apply:
 - (a) Harvesting is required to provide for:
 - i. a logical harvesting boundary, or
 - ii. road or bridge construction to access resource values beyond or adjacent to the OGMA and no other practicable option for road or bridge location exists;
 - (b) The area harvested does not exceed the greater of:
 - i. two hectares, or
 - ii. 5 % of the area of the OGMA; and
 - (c) The biological diversity of the OGMA is maintained.

- (3) Replacement forest is required if the total area of an OGMA that is subject to the activities pursuant to 4 (1) and 4 (2) exceeds 0.5 ha. Replacement forest must be of an equal or greater area of forest, with equivalent or greater ecological attributes, in order of priority:
 - (a) Contiguous to the OGMA in the same BEC subzone or variant; or,
 - (b) Contiguous to another OGMA in the same BEC subzone or variant.

- (4) Area harvested and the area replacing the area harvested made in accordance with 4 (3), including attributes and rationale, must be documented and submitted to the delegated decision maker at the end of each calendar year. Digital spatial data must be as 'shape file' and BC Albers projection.

Table A. Minimum requirement of BEC Variant to be retained, by Landscape Unit

Landscape Unit	BEC Variant	Minimum requirement of BEC Variant to be retained as OGMA
		%
Alouette	CWHdm	> 9
	CWHvm1	> 13
	CWHvm2	> 13
	MHmm1	> 19
Fraser Valley South	CWHdm	> 9
	CWHds1	> 9
	CWHms1	> 9
	CWHvm2	> 13
	CWHxm1	> 9
	MHmm1	> 19
	MHmm2	> 19
Hatzic	CWHdm	> 9
	CWHvm1	> 13
	CWHvm2	> 13
	MHmm1	> 19
Pitt	CWHdm	> 9
	CWHvm1	> 13
	CWHvm2	> 13
	MHmm1	> 19
Stave	CWHvm1	> 13

Landscape Unit	BEC Variant	Minimum requirement of BEC Variant to be retained as OGMA
		%
	CWHvm2	> 13
	MHmm1	> 19
	MHmm2	> 19
Widgeon	CWHdm	> 9
	CWHvm1	> 13
	CWHvm2	> 13
	CWHxm1	> 9
	MHmm1	> 19

5.3.11 MANNING LU LEGAL OBJECTIVES -

(Order Effective as of April 14, 2004)

The goal of these objectives is to sustain biological diversity at the landscape level; permissible activities are described to streamline administrative procedures and address operational safety concerns.

First Nations traditional use of forest resources, treaty negotiations or settlements will not be limited by the following objectives.

Legal Objectives

Pursuant to Section 4 of the *Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act*, the following are the landscape unit objectives for the Manning Landscape Unit.

Objective 1

1. Maintain or recruit old growth forests in established old growth management areas (OGMAs), as shown on the Manning Landscape Unit Map, dated March 10, 2004, and as amended from time to time, subject to timber harvesting and road construction in accordance with section 2, 3 and 4 below.

2. (1) Where sufficient suitable replacement forest is available in the variants listed below, timber harvesting or road construction may be undertaken in OGMAs that are >10 ha in size for operational reasons up to a cumulative maximum of:
 - i) 35 ha in variant CWHms1,

 - ii) 10 ha in variant ESSFmw, and

 - iii) 20 ha in variant MHmm2,provided that replacement OGMA of equivalent or better quality and quantity is identified in order of priority, 1) immediately adjacent to the existing OGMA, or 2) in the same variant and landscape unit as the existing OGMA.

- (2) The criteria in 2 (1) is to apply to individual OGMAs within the categories below and must ensure that OGMA ecological attributes and spatial distribution are maintained or improved:

- i) OGMA's >10 ha to <50 ha in size where the proposed activity affects the OGMA by <5 ha,
 - ii) OGMA's ≥50 ha to <100 ha in size where the proposed activity affects the OGMA by <10ha,
 - iii) OGMA's ≥100 ha in size where the proposed activity affects the OGMA by <10%.
 - iv) Construction of ≤500m of road or a bridge within an OGMA where there is no other practicable option. As an alternative to finding replacement area, the licensee may permanently deactivate and rehabilitate a temporary road or bridge site within four years after construction.
- (3) Where OGMA boundary adjustments and replacement areas are required under section 2 (1) and (2) they must be documented, mapped and submitted to the satisfaction of the Delegated Decision Maker (DDM) at the end of each calendar year for his/her approval.
- (4) The provisions in section 2 (1) and (2) do not apply to the following OGMA's #3, 4, 5, 59, 73, 86, 92, 126, 129, 135, 136, 138.
3. Permissible Activities:
- (1) Timber harvest may occur to prevent the spread of insect infestations or diseases that pose a significant threat to forested areas outside of OGMA's. Salvage within OGMA's will be done in a manner that retains as many old growth forest attributes as possible.
 - (2) Construction of rock quarries and gravel pits under authority of forest tenure where the development will be located immediately adjacent to existing roads under tenure and will affect the OGMA by <0.5 ha.
 - (3) Intrusions, other than those specified, that affect an OGMA by less than 0.5 hectare in total.
 - (4) Where OGMA replacement forest is required as a result of activities under 3 (1) or (2), it must be of equivalent or better quality and quantity and be identified in order of priority, 1) immediately adjacent to the existing OGMA, or 2) in the same variant and landscape unit as the existing OGMA; such that OGMA ecological attributes and spatial distribution are maintained or improved. OGMA replacement areas must be documented, mapped and submitted to the satisfaction of the DDM at the end of each calendar year for his/her approval.

4. Permissible Activities for Safety Purposes:

- (1) Maintenance, deactivation, removal of danger trees, or brushing and clearing on existing roads under active tenure within the right-of-way for safety purposes.
- (2) Felling of guyline clearance, tailhold anchor trees, or danger trees (except high value wildlife trees) along cutblock boundaries or within the right of way on new road/bridge alignments to meet safety requirements.

Objective 2

Maintain stand level structural diversity by retaining wildlife tree patches (WTP). Cutblocks for which harvesting has been completed by each licensee by tenure will retain adequate amounts of wildlife tree patches to ensure that over each 3 year period, commencing on the date the objectives are established, the target percentage as noted in Table A is achieved. In addition:

- (1) WTPs must be well distributed across the BEC subzone and located within or immediately adjacent to a cutblock.
- (2) Each cutblock >10 ha in size must have a minimum of 2% wildlife tree retention, except in the ESSFmw subzone.
- (3) No timber harvesting, including single tree selection, is to occur within WTPs for at least one rotation, except as noted in (4) below.
- (4) Salvage of windthrown timber and harvesting of remaining standing stems is only permitted within WTPs where catastrophic windthrow exceeds 50% of the dominant or co-dominant stems; or where forest health issues pose a significant threat to areas outside the WTP. Where salvage/harvesting is planned and authorized, replacement WTP of equivalent or better quality and quantity must be identified immediately to achieve the retention target.
- (5) WTPs must include, if present, remnant old growth patches and live or dead veteran trees (excluding danger trees).
- (6) WTPs must include representative larger trees for the stand and any moderate to high value wildlife trees (excluding danger trees).
- (7) Where differences exist between mapped and actual BEC subzones, subzones will be confirmed by site plan information.

Table A. Wildlife Tree Retention by BEC subzone in the Manning FDU

BEC Subzone	Wildlife Tree Retention %
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Replacement Document
BCTS FSP # 643

CWH ds (Coastal Western Hemlock, dry submaritime)	2
CWH ms (Coastal Western Hemlock, moist submaritime)	4
ESSF mw (Engelmann Spruce Subalpine Fir moist warm subzone)	0
MH mm (Mountain Hemlock, moist maritime)	2

5.3.12 MEHATL LU LEGAL OBJECTIVES –

(Fraser Canyon LUPs Legal Order)

Pursuant to section 4 of the *Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act*, the following are landscape unit objectives for the Mehatl Landscape Unit. The goal of these objectives is to sustain biological diversity at the landscape level; exemptions are included to streamline administrative procedures and address operational safety concerns.

First Nations traditional use of forest resources, treaty negotiations or settlements will not be limited by the following objectives.

Objective 1

1. Maintain or recruit old growth forests in designated old growth management areas (OGMAs), as shown on the attached Mehatl Landscape Unit map dated December 11, 2003, and as amended from time to time,. Timber harvesting, including salvage, single tree selection, topping for cone harvesting, and commercial gathering of botanical forest products, will not be permitted within OGMAs except as specified in section 2 and 3 below.
2. The Delegated Decision Maker (DDM) may allow operations to occur within an OGMA for reasons such as:
 - (1) To prevent the spread of insect infestations or diseases that pose a significant threat to forested areas outside of OGMAs. This will be done in a manner that retains as many old growth forest attributes as possible.
 - (2) Construction of roads and yarding corridors if no other practicable option exists.
3. Exemptions:
 - (1) Maintenance, deactivation, removal of danger trees, or brushing and clearing on existing roads under active tenure within the right-of-way for safety purposes.
 - (2) Felling of guyline clearance, tailhold anchor trees, or danger trees (except high value wildlife trees) along cutblock boundaries or within the right of way on new road/bridge alignments to meet safety requirements.
 - (3) Road construction can occur in OGMA #33 to access resource values beyond the OGMA.
 - (4) OGMAs that are >10 ha in size may be modified for operational reasons up to a cumulative maximum of :
 - a) 10 ha in variant CWHds1,
 - b) 60 ha in variant CWHms1,
 - c) 20 ha in variant ESSFmw,
 - d) 5 ha in IDFww, and
 - e) 40 ha in variant MHmm2,provided that replacement OGMA of equivalent or better quality and quantity is identified in order of priority,
 - 1) immediately adjacent to the existing OGMA, or
 - 2) in the same variant and landscape unit as the existing OGMA; such that OGMA ecological attributes and spatial distribution are maintained or improved, in one of the following categories:
 - i) OGMAs >10 ha to <50 ha in size where the proposed development affects the OGMA by <5 ha,
 - ii) OGMAs ≥50 ha to <100 ha in size where the proposed development affects the OGMA by <10ha,
 - iii) OGMAs ≥100 ha in size where the proposed development affects the OGMA by <10%.
 - iv) Construction of □500m of road or a bridge within an OGMA where there is no other practicable option. As an alternative to finding replacement area, the

licensee may permanently deactivate or rehabilitate a temporary road or bridge site within four years after construction.

- v) Construction of rock quarries and gravel pits under authority of forest tenure where the development will be located immediately adjacent to existing roads under tenure and will affect the OGMA by <0.5 ha.

(5) Intrusions, other than those specified in (4) above, that affect an OGMA by less than 0.5 hectare in total.

4. Exemption 3(4) above does not apply to the following OGMAs: # 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 27, 36.

Objective 2

Maintain stand level structural diversity by retaining wildlife tree patches (WTP). Cutblocks for which harvesting has been completed by each licensee by tenure will retain adequate amounts of wildlife tree patches to ensure that over each 3 year period, commencing on the date the objectives are established, the target percentage as noted in Table A is achieved. In addition:

- (1) WTPs must be well distributed across the BEC subzone and located within or immediately adjacent to a cutblock.
- (2) Each cutblock >10 ha in size must have a minimum of 2% wildlife tree retention, except in the MHmm subzone.
- (3) No timber harvesting, including single tree selection, is to occur within WTPs for at least one rotation, except as noted in (4) below.
- (4) Salvage of windthrown timber and harvesting of remaining standing stems is only permitted within WTPs where catastrophic windthrow exceeds 50% of the dominant or co-dominant stems; or where forest health issues pose a significant threat to areas outside the WTP. Where salvage/harvesting is planned and authorized, replacement WTP of equivalent or better quality and quantity must be identified immediately to achieve the retention target.
- (5) WTPs must include, if present, remnant old growth patches and live or dead veteran trees (excluding danger trees).
- (6) WTPs must include representative larger trees for the stand and any existing moderate to high value wildlife trees (excluding danger trees).
- (7) Where differences exist between mapped and actual BEC subzones, subzones will be confirmed by site plan information.

Table A. Wildlife Tree Retention by BEC subzone in the Mehatl Landscape Unit.

BEC Subzone	% Wildlife Tree Retention
CWH ds (Coastal Western Hemlock, dry subarctic)	6
CWH ms (Coastal Western Hemlock, moist subarctic)	2
ESSF mw (Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine Fir, moist warm subzone)	2
IDF ww (Interior Douglas-fir, wet warm subzone)	5
MHmm (Mountain Hemlock, moist maritime subzone)	1

5.3.13 NAHATLATCH LU LEGAL OBJECTIVES -

(Fraser Canyon LUPs Legal Order)

Pursuant to section 4 of the *Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act*, the following are landscape unit objectives for the Nahatlatch Landscape Unit. The goal of these objectives is to sustain biological diversity at the landscape level; exemptions are included to streamline administrative procedures and address operational safety concerns.

First Nations traditional use of forest resources, treaty negotiations or settlements will not be limited by the following objectives.

Objective 1

1. Maintain or recruit old growth forests in designated old growth management areas (OGMAs), as shown on the Nahatlatch Landscape Unit map dated December 11, 2003, and as amended from time to time. Timber harvesting, including salvage, single tree selection, topping for cone harvesting, and commercial gathering of botanical forest products, will not be permitted within OGMAs except as specified in section 2 and 3 below.
2. The Delegated Decision Maker (DDM) may allow operations to occur within an OGMA for reasons such as:
 - (1) To prevent the spread of insect infestations or diseases that pose a significant threat to forested areas outside of OGMAs. This will be done in a manner that retains as many old growth forest attributes as possible.
 - (2) Construction of roads and yarding corridors if no other practicable option exists.
3. Exemptions:
 - (1) Maintenance, deactivation, removal of danger trees, or brushing and clearing on existing roads under active tenure within the right-of-way for safety purposes.
 - (2) Felling of guyline clearance, tailhold anchor trees, or danger trees (except high value wildlife trees) along cutblock boundaries or within the right of way on new road/bridge alignments to meet safety requirements.
 - (3) OGMAs that are >10 ha in size may be modified for operational reasons up to a cumulative maximum of :
 - a) 10 ha in variant CWHds1,
 - b) 75 ha in variant CWHms1,

c) 70 ha in variant ESSFmw,

d) 70 ha in IDFww, and

e) 35 ha in variant MHmm2, provided that replacement OGMA of equivalent or better quality and quantity is identified in order of priority, 1) immediately adjacent to the existing OGMA, or 2) in the same variant and landscape unit as the existing OGMA; such that OGMA ecological attributes and spatial distribution are maintained or improved, in one of the following categories:

i) OGMA >10 ha to <50 ha in size where the proposed development affects the OGMA by <5 ha,

ii) OGMA \geq 50 ha to <100 ha in size where the proposed development affects the OGMA by <10ha,

iii) OGMA \geq 100 ha in size where the proposed development affects the OGMA by <10%.

iv) Construction of \leq 500m of road or a bridge within an OGMA where there is no other practicable option. As an alternative to finding replacement area, the licensee may permanently deactivate or rehabilitate a temporary road or bridge site within four years after construction.

v) Construction of rock quarries and gravel pits under authority of forest tenure where the development will be located immediately adjacent to existing roads under tenure and will affect the OGMA by <0.5 ha.

(4) Intrusions, other than those specified in (3) above, that affect an OGMA by less than 0.5 hectare in total.

4. Exemption 3(3) above does not apply to the following OGMA's: # 8, 9, 14, 28, 34, 53, 68, 77, 95, 108, 113, and 125.

Objective 2

Maintain stand level structural diversity by retaining wildlife tree patches (WTP). Cutblocks for which harvesting has been completed by each licensee by tenure will retain adequate amounts of wildlife tree patches to ensure that over each 3 year period, commencing on the date the objectives are established, the target percentage as noted in Table A is achieved. In addition:

(1) WTPs must be well distributed across the BEC subzone and located within or immediately adjacent to a cutblock.

(2) Each cutblock >10 ha in size must have a minimum of 2% wildlife tree retention.

(3) No timber harvesting, including single tree selection, is to occur within WTPs for at least one rotation, except as noted in (4) below.

(4) Salvage of windthrown timber and harvesting of remaining standing stems is only permitted within WTPs where catastrophic windthrow exceeds 50% of the dominant or co-dominant stems; or where forest health issues pose a significant threat to areas outside the WTP. Where salvage/harvesting is planned and authorized, replacement WTP of equivalent or better quality and quantity must be identified immediately to achieve the retention target.

(5) WTPs must include, if present, remnant old growth patches and live or dead veteran trees (excluding danger trees).

(6) WTPs must include representative larger trees for the stand and any existing moderate to high value wildlife trees (excluding danger trees).

(7) Where differences exist between mapped and actual BEC subzones, subzones will be confirmed by site plan information.

Table A. Wildlife Tree Retention by BEC subzone in the Nahatlatch FDU.

Bec Subzone	Wildlife Tree retention %
CWH ds (Coastal Western Hemlock, dry subarctic)	3
CWH ms (Coastal Western Hemlock, moist subarctic)	7
ESSF mw (Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine Fir, moist warm subzone)	8
MHmm (Mountain Hemlock, moist maritime subzone)	6
IDF ww (Interior Douglas-fir, wet warm subzone)	4

5.3.14 SILVERHOPE LU LEGAL OBJECTIVES -

(Order Effective as of April 14, 2004)

The goal of these objectives is to sustain biological diversity at the landscape level; permissible activities are described to streamline administrative procedures and address operational safety concerns.

First Nations traditional use of forest resources, treaty negotiations or settlements will not be limited by the following objectives.

Legal Objectives

Pursuant to Section 4 of the *Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act*, the following are the landscape unit objectives for the Silverhope Landscape Unit.

Objective 1

1. Maintain or recruit old growth forests in established old growth management areas (OGMAs), as shown on the on the Silverhope Landscape Unit map, dated March 10, 2004, and as amended from time to time, subject to timber harvesting and road construction in accordance with section 2, 3 and 4 below.
2. (1) Where sufficient suitable replacement forest is available in the variants listed below, timber harvesting or road construction may be undertaken in OGMAs that are >10 ha in size for operational reasons up to a cumulative maximum of:
 - i) 6 ha in variant CWHds1,
 - ii) 90 ha in variant CWHms1, and
 - iii) 60 ha in variant MHmm2,provided that replacement OGMA of equivalent or better quality and quantity is identified in order of priority, 1) immediately adjacent to the existing OGMA, or 2) in the same variant and landscape unit as the existing OGMA.
- (2) The criteria in 2 (1) is to apply to individual OGMAs within the categories below and must ensure that OGMA ecological attributes and spatial distribution are maintained or improved:
 - i) OGMAs >10 ha to <50 ha in size where the proposed activity affects the OGMA by <5 ha,

- ii) OGMA's ≥ 50 ha to < 100 ha in size where the proposed activity affects the OGMA by < 10 ha,
 - iii) OGMA's ≥ 100 ha in size where the proposed activity affects the OGMA by $< 10\%$.
 - iv) Construction of ≤ 500 m of road or a bridge within an OGMA where there is no other practicable option. As an alternative to finding replacement area, the licensee may permanently deactivate and rehabilitate a temporary road or bridge site within four years after construction.
- (3) Where OGMA boundary adjustments and replacement areas are required under section 2 (1) and (2) they must be documented, mapped and submitted to the satisfaction of the Delegated Decision Maker (DDM) at the end of each calendar year for his/her approval.
- (4) The provisions in section 2 (1) and (2) do not apply to the following OGMA's #46, 76, 166.
3. Permissible Activities:
- (1) Timber harvest may occur to prevent the spread of insect infestations or diseases that pose a significant threat to forested areas outside of OGMA's. Salvage within OGMA's will be done in a manner that retains as many old growth forest attributes as possible.
 - (2) Construction of rock quarries and gravel pits under authority of forest tenure where the development will be located immediately adjacent to existing roads under tenure and will affect the OGMA by < 0.5 ha.
 - (3) Intrusions, other than those specified, that affect an OGMA by less than 0.5 hectare in total.
 - (4) Where OGMA replacement forest is required as a result of activities under 3 (1) or (2), it must be of equivalent or better quality and quantity and be identified in order of priority, 1) immediately adjacent to the existing OGMA, or 2) in the same variant and landscape unit as the existing OGMA; such that OGMA ecological attributes and spatial distribution are maintained or improved. OGMA replacement areas must be documented, mapped and submitted to the satisfaction of the DDM at the end of each calendar year for his/her approval.
4. Permissible Activities for Safety Purposes:
- (1) Maintenance, deactivation, removal of danger trees, or brushing and clearing on existing roads under active tenure within the right-of-way for safety purposes.
 - (2) Felling of guyline clearance, tailhold anchor trees, or danger trees (except high value wildlife trees) along cutblock boundaries or within the right of way on new road/bridge alignments to meet safety requirements.

Objective 2

Maintain stand level structural diversity by retaining wildlife tree patches (WTP). Cutblocks for which harvesting has been completed by each licensee by tenure will retain adequate amounts of wildlife tree patches to ensure that over each 3 year period, commencing on the date the objectives are established, the target percentage as noted in Table A is achieved. In addition:

- (1) WTPs must be well distributed across the BEC subzone and located within or immediately adjacent to a cutblock.
- (2) Each cutblock >10 ha in size must have a minimum of 2% wildlife tree retention.
- (3) No timber harvesting, including single tree selection, is to occur within WTPs for at least one rotation, except as noted in (4) below.
- (4) Salvage of windthrown timber and harvesting of remaining standing stems is only permitted within WTPs where catastrophic windthrow exceeds 50% of the dominant or co-dominant stems; or where forest health issues pose a significant threat to areas outside the WTP. Where salvage/harvesting is planned and authorized, replacement WTP of equivalent or better quality and quantity must be identified immediately to achieve the retention target.
- (5) WTPs must include, if present, remnant old growth patches and live or dead veteran trees (excluding danger trees).
- (6) WTPs must include representative larger trees for the stand and any moderate to high value wildlife trees (excluding danger trees).
- (7) Where differences exist between mapped and actual BEC subzones, subzones will be confirmed by site plan information.

Table A. Wildlife Tree Retention by BEC Subzone in the Silverhope FDU.

BEC Subzone	% Wildlife Tree Retention
CWH dm (Coastal Western Hemlock, dry maritime)	5
CWH ds (Coastal Western Hemlock, dry sub-maritime)	6
CWH ms (Coastal Western Hemlock, moist sub-maritime subzone)	6
MH mm (Mountain Hemlock, moist maritime)	3

5.3.15 SPUZZUM LU LEGAL OBJECTIVES -

(Fraser Canyon LUPs Legal Order)

Pursuant to section 4 of the *Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act*, the following are landscape unit objectives for the Spuzzum Landscape Unit. The goal of these objectives is to sustain biological diversity at the landscape level; exemptions are included to streamline administrative procedures and address operational safety concerns.

First Nations traditional use of forest resources, treaty negotiations or settlements will not be limited by the following objectives.

Objective 1

1. Maintain or recruit old growth forests in designated old growth management areas (OGMAs), as shown on the Spuzzum Landscape Unit map dated December 11, 2003, and as amended from time to time. Timber harvesting, including salvage, single tree selection, topping for cone harvesting, and commercial gathering of botanical forest products, will not be permitted within OGMAs except as specified in section 2 and 3 below.

2. The Delegated Decision Maker (DDM) may allow operations to occur within an OGMA for reasons such as:

(1) To prevent the spread of insect infestations or diseases that pose a significant threat to forested areas outside of OGMAs. This will be done in a manner that retains as many old growth forest attributes as possible.

(2) Construction of roads and yarding corridors if no other practicable option exists.

3. Exemptions:

(1) Maintenance, deactivation, removal of danger trees, or brushing and clearing on existing roads under active tenure within the right-of-way for safety purposes.

(2) Felling of guyline clearance, tailhold anchor trees, or danger trees (except high value wildlife trees) along cutblock boundaries or within the right of way on new road/bridge alignments to meet safety requirements.

(3) OGMAs that are >10 ha in size may be modified for operational reasons up to a cumulative maximum of:

a) 10 ha in variant CWHds1,

b) 80 ha in variant CWHms1,

- c) 10 ha in variant IDFww, and
- d) 45 ha in variant MHmm2,

provided that replacement OGMA of equivalent or better quality and quantity is identified in order of priority, 1) immediately adjacent to the existing OGMA, or 2) in the same variant and landscape unit as the existing OGMA; such that OGMA ecological attributes and spatial distribution are maintained or improved, in one of the following categories:

- i) OGMAs >10 ha to <50 ha in size where the proposed development affects the OGMA by <5 ha,
 - ii) OGMAs ≥50 ha to <100 ha in size where the proposed development affects the OGMA by <10ha,
 - iii) OGMAs ≥100 ha in size where the proposed development affects the OGMA by <10%.
 - iv) Construction of ≤500m of road or a bridge within an OGMA where there is no other practicable option. As an alternative to finding replacement area, the licensee may permanently deactivate or rehabilitate a temporary road or bridge site within four years after construction.
 - v) Construction of rock quarries and gravel pits under authority of forest tenure where the development will be located immediately adjacent to existing roads under tenure and will affect the OGMA by <0.5 ha.
- (4) Intrusions, other than those specified in (3) above, that affect an OGMA by less than 0.5 hectare in total.

4. Exemption 3(3) above does not apply to the following OGMAs: #41, 47.

Objective 2

Maintain stand level structural diversity by retaining wildlife tree patches (WTP). Cutblocks for which harvesting has been completed by each licensee by tenure will retain

adequate amounts of wildlife tree patches to ensure that over each 3 year period, commencing on the date the objectives are established, the target percentage as noted in

Table A is achieved. In addition:

- (1) WTPs must be well distributed across the BEC subzone and located within or immediately adjacent to a cutblock.

(2) Each cutblock >10 ha in size must have a minimum of 2% wildlife tree retention.

(3) No timber harvesting, including single tree selection, is to occur within WTPs for at least one rotation, except as noted in (4) below.

(4) Salvage of windthrown timber and harvesting of remaining standing stems is only permitted within WTPs where catastrophic windthrow exceeds 50% of the dominant or co-dominant stems; or where forest health issues pose a significant threat to areas outside the WTP. Where salvage/harvesting is planned and authorized, replacement WTP of equivalent or better quality and quantity must be identified immediately to achieve the retention target.

(5) WTPs must include, if present, remnant old growth patches and live or dead veteran trees (excluding danger trees).

(6) WTPs must include representative larger trees for the stand and any existing moderate to high value wildlife trees (excluding danger trees).

(7) Where differences exist between mapped and actual BEC subzones, subzones will be confirmed by site plan information.

Table A. Wildlife Tree Retention by BEC subzone in Spuzzum FDU.

BEC Subzone	Wildlife Tree Retention %
CWH ds (Coastal Western Hemlock, dry submarine)	10
CWH ms (Coastal Western Hemlock, moist submarine)	10
IDF ww (Interior Douglas-fir, wet warm subzone)	6
MH mm (Mountain Hemlock, moist maritime)	4

5.3.16 STAVE LU LEGAL OBJECTIVES

(Lower Fraser SRMP Legal Order and Objectives)

This order establishes objectives for Old Growth Management Areas. The goal of these objectives is to contribute to biological diversity at the landscape level.

Ministerial Order:

Land Use Objectives for Old Growth Management Areas (OGMAs) within the Stave Landscape Unit (LU) situated within the Chilliwack Forest District.

Part 1 - Interpretation

1. Pursuant to Section 93.4 of the *Land Act*, the following objectives are established as land use objectives for the purposes of the *Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA)* and apply to OGMAs within the Alouette, Fraser Valley South, Hatzic, Pitt, Stave, and Widgeon LUs, as shown in the maps set out in Schedule A and contained in the OGMA spatial layer stored in the Geographic Warehouse (WHSE_LAND_USE_PLANNING.RMP_OGMA_LEGAL_CURRENT_SVW).
2. If there is a discrepancy between the areas shown in the maps set out in the attached Schedule A and the OGMA spatial layer stored in the Geographic Warehouse (WHSE_LAND_USE_PLANNING.RMP_OGMA_LEGAL_CURRENT_SVW), the areas as detailed in the OGMA spatial layer will take precedent.
3. Nothing in, under or arising out of this order either abrogates or derogates from any aboriginal rights, aboriginal title or treaty rights of any applicable First Nation, nor relieves the Province of any obligation to consult with any applicable First Nation.

Part 2 - Objectives

4. Objectives for Old Growth Management Areas

- (1) Retain forests in the OGMA identified in 1 in the amounts set out in Table A as shown in the maps set out in Schedule A, except where necessary for the following:
 - a) Topping or pruning of trees along boundaries necessary to improve wind firmness.
 - b) Sanitation to prevent the spread of insect infestations or diseases that pose significant threat to forested areas.
 - c) Removal of danger trees, or brushing and clearing on existing roads under active tenure within the right-of-way necessary for safety purposes.
 - d) Recreation trail and site maintenance or development to address public safety.
 - e) Felling trees for guyline clearance or tailholds. Any trees felled for tailhold or guyline purposes are to be left on site to function as coarse woody debris, unless the felled trees poses a significant risk to forest health.

- (2) In addition to 4 (1) (a) to (e), harvesting within any OGMA is permitted, provided that all the following apply:
 - (a) Harvesting is required to provide for:
 - i. a logical harvesting boundary, or
 - ii. road or bridge construction to access resource values beyond or adjacent to the OGMA and no other practicable option for road or bridge location exists;
 - (b) The area harvested does not exceed the greater of:
 - i. two hectares, or
 - ii. 5 % of the area of the OGMA; and
 - (c) The biological diversity of the OGMA is maintained.

- (3) Replacement forest is required if the total area of an OGMA that is subject to the activities pursuant to 4 (1) and 4 (2) exceeds 0.5 ha. Replacement forest must be of an equal or greater area of forest, with equivalent or greater ecological attributes, in order of priority:
 - (a) Contiguous to the OGMA in the same BEC subzone or variant; or,
 - (b) Contiguous to another OGMA in the same BEC subzone or variant.

- (4) Area harvested and the area replacing the area harvested made in accordance with 4 (3), including attributes and rationale, must be documented and submitted to the delegated decision maker at the end of each calendar year. Digital spatial data must be as 'shape file' and BC Albers projection.

Table A. Minimum requirement of BEC Variant to be retained, by Landscape Unit

Landscape Unit	BEC Variant	Minimum requirement of BEC Variant to be retained as OGMA
		%
Alouette	CWHdm	> 9
	CWHvm1	> 13
	CWHvm2	> 13
	MHmm1	> 19
Fraser Valley South	CWHdm	> 9
	CWHds1	> 9
	CWHms1	> 9
	CWHvm2	> 13
	CWHxm1	> 9
	MHmm1	> 19
	MHmm2	> 19
Hatzic	CWHdm	> 9
	CWHvm1	> 13
	CWHvm2	> 13
	MHmm1	> 19
Pitt	CWHdm	> 9
	CWHvm1	> 13
	CWHvm2	> 13
	MHmm1	> 19
Stave	CWHvm1	> 13

Landscape Unit	BEC Variant	Minimum requirement of BEC Variant to be retained as OGMA
		%
	CWHvm2	> 13
	MHmm1	> 19
	MHmm2	> 19
Widgeon	CWHdm	> 9
	CWHvm1	> 13
	CWHvm2	> 13
	CWHxm1	> 9
	MHmm1	> 19

5.3.17 TRETHEWAY LU LEGAL OBJECTIVES

(Order Effective as of June 24, 2005)

The goal of these objectives is to sustain biological diversity at the landscape level; permissible activities are described to streamline administrative procedures and address operational safety concerns.

First Nations traditional use of forest resources, treaty negotiations or settlements will not be limited by the following objectives.

Legal Objectives

Pursuant to Section 4 of the *Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act*, the following are the landscape unit objectives for the Tretheway Landscape Unit.

Objective 1

1. Maintain or recruit old growth forests in established old growth management areas (OGMAs), as shown on the Tretheway Landscape Unit map dated December 2, 2004, and as amended from time to time, subject to timber harvesting and road construction in accordance with section 2, 3 and 4 below.
2. (1) Where sufficient suitable replacement forest is available in the variants listed below, timber harvesting or road construction may be undertaken in OGMAs that are >10 ha in size for operational reasons up to a cumulative maximum of:
 - i) 10 ha in variant CWHds1,
 - ii) 15 ha in variant CWHms1, and
 - iii) 10 ha in variant MHmm2,

provided that replacement OGMA of equivalent or better quality and quantity is identified in order of priority, 1) immediately adjacent to the existing OGMA, or 2) in the same variant and landscape unit as the existing OGMA.

- (2) The criteria in 2 (1) is to apply to individual OGMAs within the categories below and must ensure that OGMA ecological attributes and spatial distribution are maintained or improved:
 - i) OGMAs >10 ha to <50 ha in size where the proposed activity affects the OGMA by <5 ha,
 - ii) OGMAs ≥50 ha to <100 ha in size where the proposed activity affects the OGMA by <10ha,

- iii) OGMA's ≥ 100 ha in size where the proposed activity affects the OGMA by $< 10\%$.
 - iv) Construction of ≤ 500 m of road or a bridge within an OGMA where there is no other practicable option. As an alternative to finding replacement area, the licensee may permanently deactivate and rehabilitate a temporary road or bridge site within four years after construction.
- (3) Where OGMA boundary adjustments and replacement areas are required under section 2 (1) and (2) they must be documented, mapped and submitted to the satisfaction of the Delegated Decision Maker (DDM) at the end of each calendar year for his/her approval.
- (4) The provisions in section 2 (1) and (2) do not apply to the following OGMA's # 13, 23, 33, 47, 49, 59, 69, 75, and the old mapped portion of all OGMA's in the CWHds1.

3. Permissible Activities:

- (1) Timber harvest may occur to prevent the spread of insect infestations or diseases that pose a significant threat to forested areas outside of OGMA's. Salvage within OGMA's will be done in a manner that retains as many old growth forest attributes as possible.
- (2) Construction of rock quarries and gravel pits under authority of forest tenure where the development will be located immediately adjacent to existing roads under tenure and will affect the OGMA by < 0.5 ha.
- (3) Intrusions, other than those specified, that affect an OGMA by less than 0.5 hectare in total.
- (4) Where OGMA replacement forest is required as a result of activities under 3 (1) or (2), it must be of equivalent or better quality and quantity and be identified in order of priority, 1) immediately adjacent to the existing OGMA, or 2) in the same variant and landscape unit as the existing OGMA; such that OGMA ecological attributes and spatial distribution are maintained or improved. OGMA replacement areas must be documented, mapped and submitted to the satisfaction of the DDM at the end of each calendar year for his/her approval.

4. Permissible Activities for Safety Purposes:

- (1) Maintenance, deactivation, removal of danger trees, or brushing and clearing on existing roads under active tenure within the right-of-way for safety purposes.
- (2) Felling of guyline clearance, tailhold anchor trees, or danger trees (except high value wildlife trees) along cutblock boundaries or within the right of way on new road/bridge alignments to meet safety requirements.

Objective 2

Maintain stand level structural diversity by retaining wildlife tree patches (WTP). Cutblocks for which harvesting has been completed by each licensee by tenure will retain adequate amounts

of wildlife tree patches to ensure that over each 3 year period, commencing on the date the objectives are established, the target percentage as noted in Table A is achieved. In addition:

- (1) WTPs must be well distributed across the BEC subzone and located within or immediately adjacent to a cutblock.
- (2) Each cutblock >10 ha in size must have a minimum of 2% wildlife tree retention.
- (3) No timber harvesting, including single tree selection, is to occur within WTPs for at least one rotation, except as noted in (4) below.
- (4) Salvage of windthrown timber and harvesting of remaining standing stems is only permitted within WTPs where catastrophic windthrow exceeds 50% of the dominant or co-dominant stems; or where forest health issues pose a significant threat to areas outside the WTP. Where salvage/harvesting is planned and authorized, replacement WTP of equivalent or better quality and quantity must be identified immediately to achieve the retention target.
- (5) WTPs must include, if present, remnant old growth patches and live or dead veteran trees (excluding danger trees).
- (6) WTPs must include representative larger trees for the stand and any moderate to high value wildlife trees (excluding danger trees).
- (7) Where differences exist between mapped and actual BEC subzones, subzones will be confirmed by site plan information.

Table A. Wildlife Tree Retention by BEC subzone in the Tretheway Landscape Unit.

BEC Subzone	% Wildlife Tree Retention
CWH ds (Coastal Western Hemlock, dry subarctic)	10
CWH ms (Coastal Western Hemlock, moist subarctic)	6
MH mm (Mountain Hemlock, moist maritime)	2

5.3.18 WEST HARRISON LU LEGAL OBJECTIVES –

(Order Effective as of June 24, 2005)

The goal of these objectives is to sustain biological diversity at the landscape level; permissible activities are described to streamline administrative procedures and address operational safety concerns.

First Nations traditional use of forest resources, treaty negotiations or settlements will not be limited by the following objectives.

Legal Objectives

Pursuant to Section 4 of the *Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act*, the following are the landscape unit objectives for the West Harrison Landscape Unit.

Objective 1

1. Maintain or recruit old growth forests in established old growth management areas (OGMAs), as shown on the West Harrison Landscape Unit map dated December 2, 2004, and as amended from time to time, subject to timber harvesting and road construction in accordance with section 2, 3 and 4 below.

2. (1) Where sufficient suitable replacement forest is available in the variants listed below, timber harvesting or road construction may be undertaken in OGMAs that are >10 ha in size for operational reasons up to a cumulative maximum of:
 - i) 50 ha in variant CWHdm,

 - ii) 15 ha in variant CWHvm2, and

 - iii) 10 ha in variant MHmm1,provided that replacement OGMA of equivalent or better quality and quantity is identified in order of priority, 1) immediately adjacent to the existing OGMA, or 2) in the same variant and landscape unit as the existing OGMA.

- (2) The criteria in 2 (1) is to apply to individual OGMAs within the categories below and must ensure that OGMA ecological attributes and spatial distribution are maintained or improved:
 - i) OGMAs >10 ha to <50 ha in size where the proposed activity affects the OGMA by <5 ha,

ii) OGMA's ≥ 50 ha to < 100 ha in size where the proposed activity affects the OGMA by < 10 ha,

iii) OGMA's ≥ 100 ha in size where the proposed activity affects the OGMA by $< 10\%$.

iv) Construction of ≤ 500 m of road or a bridge within an OGMA where there is no other practicable option. As an alternative to finding replacement area, the licensee may permanently deactivate and rehabilitate a temporary road or bridge site within four years after construction.

(3) Where OGMA boundary adjustments and replacement areas are required under section 2 (1) and (2) they must be documented, mapped and submitted to the satisfaction of the Delegated Decision Maker (DDM) at the end of each calendar year for his/her approval.

(4) The provisions in section 2 (1) and (2) do not apply to the following OGMA's #3, 10, 19, 37, 99, 101, 124 and the mapped old forest portion of all OGMA's in CWHdm.

3. Permissible Activities:

(1) Timber harvest may occur to prevent the spread of insect infestations or diseases that pose a significant threat to forested areas outside of OGMA. Salvage within OGMA will be done in a manner that retains as many old growth forest attributes as possible.

(2) Construction of rock quarries and gravel pits under authority of forest tenure where the development will be located immediately adjacent to existing roads under tenure and will affect the OGMA by <0.5 ha.

(3) Intrusions, other than those specified, that affect an OGMA by less than 0.5 hectare in total.

(4) Where OGMA replacement forest is required as a result of activities under 3 (1) or (2), it must be of equivalent or better quality and quantity and be identified in order of priority, 1) immediately adjacent to the existing OGMA, or 2) in the same variant and landscape unit as the existing OGMA; such that OGMA ecological attributes and spatial distribution are maintained or improved. OGMA replacement areas must be documented, mapped and submitted to the satisfaction of the DDM at the end of each calendar year for his/her approval. Note add 145, 54, 126 road construction.

4. Permissible Activities for Safety Purposes:

(1) Maintenance, deactivation, removal of danger trees, or brushing and clearing on existing roads under active tenure within the right-of-way for safety purposes.

(2) Felling of guyline clearance, tailhold anchor trees, or danger trees (except high value wildlife trees) along cutblock boundaries or within the right of way on new road/bridge alignments to meet safety requirements.

Objective 2

Maintain stand level structural diversity by retaining wildlife tree patches (WTP). Cutblocks for which harvesting has been completed by each licensee by tenure will retain adequate amounts of wildlife tree patches to ensure that over each 3 year period, commencing on the date the objectives are established, the target percentage as noted in Table A is achieved. In addition:

(1) WTPs must be well distributed across the BEC subzone and located within or immediately adjacent to a cutblock.

(2) Each cutblock >10 ha in size must have a minimum of 2% wildlife tree retention.

(3) No timber harvesting, including single tree selection, is to occur within WTPs for at least one rotation, except as noted in (4) below.

(4) Salvage of windthrown timber and harvesting of remaining standing stems is only permitted within WTPs where catastrophic windthrow exceeds 50% of the dominant or co-dominant stems; or where forest health issues pose a significant threat to areas outside the WTP. Where salvage/harvesting is planned and authorized, replacement WTP of equivalent or better quality and quantity must be identified immediately to achieve the retention target.

(5) WTPs must include, if present, remnant old growth patches and live or dead veteran trees (excluding danger trees).

(6) WTPs must include representative larger trees for the stand and any moderate to high value wildlife trees (excluding danger trees).

(7) Where differences exist between mapped and actual BEC subzones, subzones will be confirmed by site plan information.

Table A. Wildlife Tree Retention by BEC Subzone in the West Harrison FDU

BEC Subzone	% Wildlife Tree Retention
CWH dm (Coastal Western Hemlock, dry maritime)	14
CWH vm (Coastal Western Hemlock, very wet maritime)	14
MH mm (Mountain Hemlock, moist maritime)	13

5.3.19 YALE LU LEGAL OBJECTIVES -

(Order Effective as of February 3, 2005)

The goal of these objectives is to sustain biological diversity at the landscape level; permissible activities are described to streamline administrative procedures and address operational safety concerns.

First Nations traditional use of forest resources, treaty negotiations or settlements will not be limited by the following objectives.

Legal Objectives

Pursuant to Section 4 of the *Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act*, the following are the landscape unit objectives for the Yale Landscape Unit.

Objective 1

1. Maintain or recruit old growth forests in established old growth management areas (OGMAs), as shown on the revised Yale Landscape Unit map dated October 1st, 2004, and as amended from time to time, subject to timber harvesting and road construction in accordance with section 2, 3 and 4 below.
2. (1) Where sufficient suitable replacement forest is available in the variants listed below, timber harvesting or road construction may be undertaken in OGMAs that are >10 ha in size for operational reasons up to a cumulative maximum of:
 - i) 30 ha in variant CWHds1,
 - ii) 80 ha in variant CWHms1, and
 - iii) 60 ha in variant MHmm2,provided that replacement OGMA of equivalent or better quality and quantity is identified in order of priority, 1) immediately adjacent to the existing OGMA, or 2) in the same variant and landscape unit as the existing OGMA.
- (2) The criteria in 2 (1) is to apply to individual OGMAs within the categories below and must ensure that OGMA ecological attributes and spatial distribution are maintained or improved:
 - i) OGMAs >10 ha to <50 ha in size where the proposed activity affects the OGMA by <5 ha,
 - ii) OGMAs ≥50 ha to <100 ha in size where the proposed activity affects the OGMA by <10ha,
 - iii) OGMAs ≥100 ha in size where the proposed activity affects the OGMA by <10%.
 - iv) Construction of ≤500m of road or a bridge within an OGMA where there is no other practicable option. As an alternative to finding replacement area, the licensee may

permanently deactivate and rehabilitate a temporary road or bridge site within four years after construction.

(3) Where OGMA boundary adjustments and replacement areas are required under section 2 (1) and (2) they must be documented, mapped and submitted to the satisfaction of the Delegated Decision Maker (DDM) at the end of each calendar year for his/her approval.

(4) The provisions in section 2 (1) and (2) do not apply to the following OGMAs #25, 26, 38.

3. Permissible Activities:

(1) Timber harvest may occur to prevent the spread of insect infestations or diseases that pose a significant threat to forested areas outside of OGMAs. Salvage within OGMAs will be done in a manner that retains as many old growth forest attributes as possible.

(2) Construction of rock quarries and gravel pits under authority of forest tenure where the development will be located immediately adjacent to existing roads under tenure and will affect the OGMA by <0.5 ha.

(3) Intrusions, other than those specified, that affect an OGMA by less than 0.5 hectare in total.

(4) Where OGMA replacement forest is required as a result of activities under 3 (1) or (2), it must be of equivalent or better quality and quantity and be identified in order of priority, 1) immediately adjacent to the existing OGMA, or 2) in the same variant and landscape unit as the existing OGMA; such that OGMA ecological attributes and spatial distribution are maintained or improved. OGMA replacement areas must be documented, mapped and submitted to the satisfaction of the DDM at the end of each calendar year for his/her approval.

4. Permissible Activities for Safety Purposes:

(1) Maintenance, deactivation, removal of danger trees, or brushing and clearing on existing roads under active tenure within the right-of-way for safety purposes.

(2) Felling of guyline clearance, tailhold anchor trees, or danger trees (except high value wildlife trees) along cutblock boundaries or within the right of way on new road/bridge alignments to meet safety requirements.

Objective 2

Maintain stand level structural diversity by retaining wildlife tree patches (WTP). Cutblocks for which harvesting has been completed by each licensee by tenure will retain adequate amounts of wildlife tree patches to ensure that over each 3 year period, commencing on the date the objectives are established, the target percentage as noted in Table A is achieved. In addition:

(1) WTPs must be well distributed across the BEC subzone and located within or immediately adjacent to a cutblock.

(2) Each cutblock >10 ha in size must have a minimum of 2% wildlife tree retention.

(3) No timber harvesting, including single tree selection, is to occur within WTPs for at least one rotation, except as noted in (4) below.

(4) Salvage of windthrown timber and harvesting of remaining standing stems is only permitted within WTPs where catastrophic windthrow exceeds 50% of the dominant or co-

dominant stems; or where forest health issues pose a significant threat to areas outside the WTP. Where salvage/harvesting is planned and authorized, replacement WTP of equivalent or better quality and quantity must be identified immediately to achieve the retention target.

(5) WTPs must include, if present, remnant old growth patches and live or dead veteran trees (excluding danger trees).

(6) WTPs must include representative larger trees for the stand and any moderate to high value wildlife trees (excluding danger trees).

(7) Where differences exist between mapped and actual BEC subzones, subzones will be confirmed by site plan information.

Table A. Wildlife Tree Retention by BEO and BEC Subzone for the Yale FDU.

BEC Subzones	% Wildlife Tree Retention
CWH ds (Coastal Western Hemlock, dry submaritime)	5
CWH ms (Coastal Western Hemlock, moist submaritime)	8
MH mm (Mountain Hemlock, moist maritime)	5

5.4 Appendix E: Recreation Trails and Interpretative Forest Objectives

Table 5.4 lists the established recreation sites, trails, and interpretive forest(s), for which there is an established objective applicable to the FSP, at the time of this submission of this FSP. It is provided for reference only and is subject to change.

Table 5.4 Established Recreation Sites and Trails and Interpretive Forests

Recreation Trails/Sites/ Interpretive Forests (Designated)	Project #	Date of Establishment
Hudson Bay Brigade	REC4660	1990-10-18
H.B.C. Brigade Trail	REC3071	1990-10-18
Cascade Peninsula	REC0087	1992-06-11
Cogburn Beach	REC3113	1992-06-11
Rainbow Falls	REC0304	1992-06-11
Eaton Creek	REC0030	1992-06-11
Allison Pool	REC0019	1992-06-11
Rapids	REC0024	1992-06-11
Pierce Creek	REC0009	1992-06-11
Chipmunk Peninsula	REC3032	1992-06-11
Foley Lake	REC0025	1992-06-11
Cypress Point	REC0325	1992-06-11
Kenyon Lake	REC3037	1992-06-11
Salsbury Lake East	REC0094	1992-06-11
Twin Bridges	REC3036	1992-06-11
Skwellepil Creek	REC0072	1992-06-11
Chehalis Lake North	REC0071	1992-06-11
Camp Foley	REC0011	1993-02-18
Riverside	REC0013	1993-02-18
Nahatlatch River	REC0039	2001-03-28
Mount Davis	REC4665	2009-07-16
Sumas Mountain Bike Trails	REC32319	2009-09-08
Mission Interpretive Forest	REC106116	2011-09-15
Tikwalus	REC166219	2012-05-10
Ford Mountain Trail	REC3082	2012-05-10
Williamson Lake Trail	REC3075	2012-05-10
Slesse Memorial	REC106514	2012-05-10
Williamson Peak Trail	REC0362	2012-05-10
Ling Lake Trail	REC106525	2012-05-10
Mount Rexford Trail	REC6877	2012-05-10
Pierce Lake Trail	REC0342	2012-05-10
Baby Munday	REC106523	2012-05-10
Mount McGuire Trail	REC3081	2012-05-10
Slesse Mountain Trail	REC106768	2012-05-10
Vedder Mountain Trail	REC0350	2012-05-10
Denham Trail	REC166971	2012-05-10
Peers Creek/HBC Trail	REC156639	2012-05-10
Sumallo	REC160421	2012-05-10
Sowaqua Creek/HBC Trail	REC160429	2012-05-10
Mount Cheam Trail	REC3109	2013-01-10
Nahatlatch Lookout	REC166414	2013-12-05
Weaver Lake Group Site	REC169043	2013-12-05
Squeah	REC0035	2013-12-05
Sayres Lake	REC3258	2013-12-05
Harrison Recreation Site	REC230078	2015-11-09
The Woodlot	REC202185	2018-02-20
Vedder Mountain	REC167609	2019-01-15
Red and Bear Mountain	REC5578	2020-01-31
Blue Mountain Moto	REC244453	2020-01-31

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5.5 Appendix F: Visual Quality Objectives in the Mission Tree Farm Licence (MTFL) FDU

Replacement Document
BCTS FSP # 643
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VISUAL QUALITY OBJECTIVES IN TFL 26

Visual Sensitivity Unit #s on FSP Map	VSU #s To Reference to Original 1999 VLI *	Visual Quality Objective **	Comments
606	1000	PR	
596	1001	PR	
580	1002	PR	
578	1003	PR	
562	1004	PR	
526	1005	PR	
n/a	1006	n/a	This unit was deleted in the VLI.
535	1007	PR	
521	1008	PR	
515	1009	PR	
507	1010	PR	
508	1011	PR	
491	1012	PR	
457	1013	PR	
434	1014	PR	
433	1015	PR	
452	1016	PR	
502	1017	PR	
402	1018	PR	
400	1019	PR	
412	1020	PR	
431	1021	PR	
440	1022	PR	

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510	1023	PR	
504	1024	PR	
506	1025	PR	
467	1026	PR	
389	1027	PR	
405	1028	PR	
505	1029	PR	
531	1030	M	
530	1031	M	
529	1032	PR	
581	1033	PR	
550	1034	M	
585	1035	PR	
601	1036	PR	
605	1037	M	
612	1038	M	
588	1039	M	
495	1040	M	
427	1041	M	

Note: the source of the Visual Sensitivity Unit boundaries is from the 1999 Visual Landscape Inventory for Mission TFL 26 completed by Geoscape Environmental Planners.

* These are the Visual landscape Unit #s shown in the 1999 Visual Landscape Inventory. While they have no relevance to the FSP, they can be used to reference to corresponding units identified in the original VLI.

** M = Modification
 PR = Partial Retention