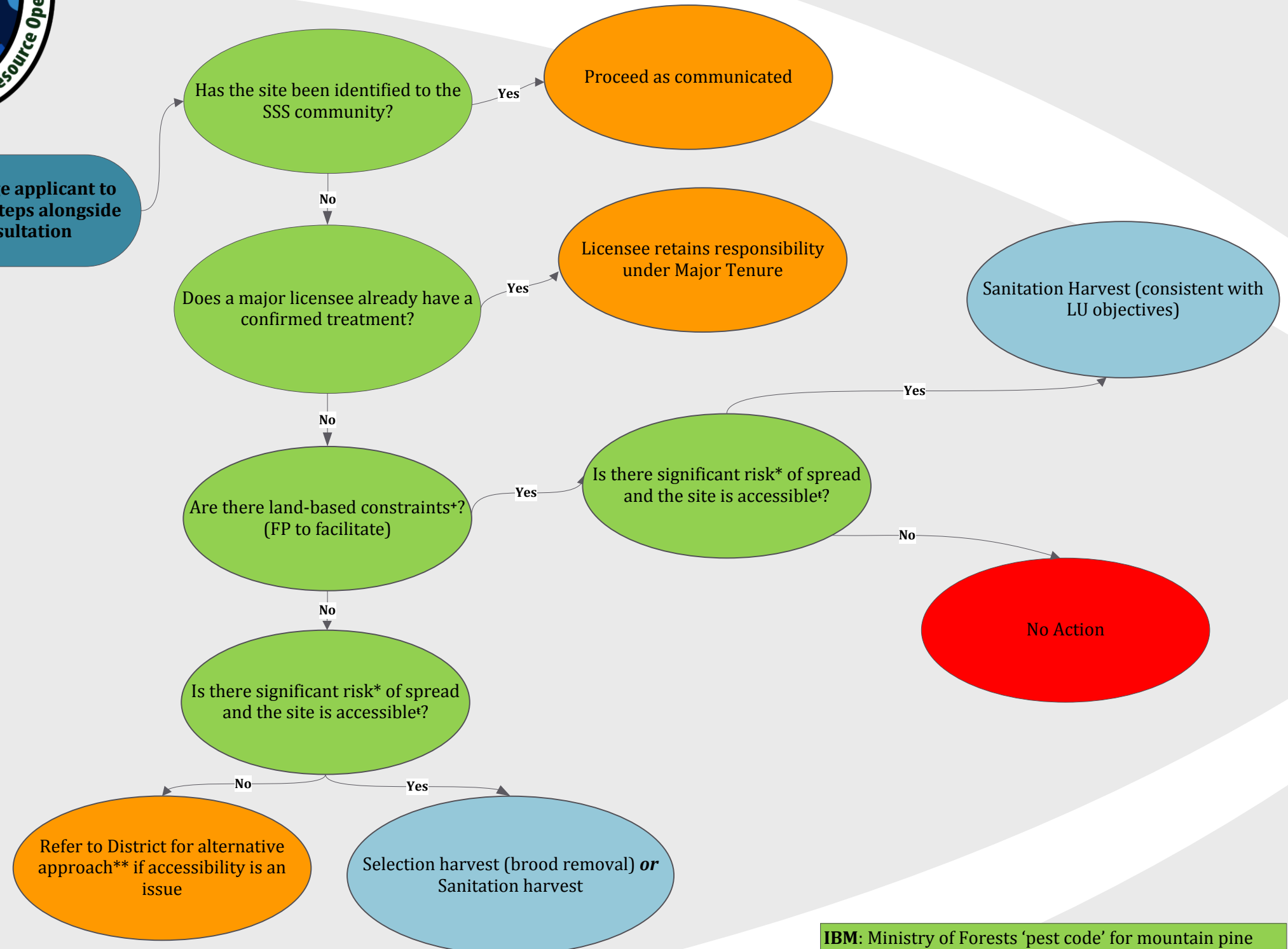




Treatment and Decision Flowchart – Salvage within *new* and *active* mountain pine beetle (IBM) infested stands

Start – Salvage applicant to follow these steps alongside FP* consultation



Land-based constraints*: Examples include the site overlaps with a Landscape Corridor; Old Growth Management Areas; Wildlife Tree Patches; riparian areas, etc.. Prior to application or development of treatment options, the applicant will need to consult a forest professional to determine the appropriate treatment type (subject to land-based objectives within 'constrained' areas).

Sanitation vs selection harvest (brood removal) will depend on current and *projected* severity of the infestation – i.e. a measure of probability and consequence. If the infestation is within a stand of 70% pine and has up to 35% green/red attack, then sanitation may be preferred over selection (brood removal) harvest.

Alternative approach** may include CTT or utilizing a major licensee to establish access to the site

IBM: Ministry of Forests 'pest code' for mountain pine beetle (*Dendroctonus ponderosae*)

LU: Landscape Unit

SSS: Small Scale Salvage

FP*: Forest Professional

Accessible[†]: within skid distance, without terrain/riparian restrictions

Significant Risk* of pine beetle spread is best described by the probability and consequence of attack – i.e. is there continuous pine surrounding the site, and is the surrounding pine made of high value, merchantable timber? *An FO can help in determining this step as well as spatially recording the new site. The following documents will help further determine risk and describe the ecology of pine beetle:*

Calculating risk of mountain pine beetle attack: comparison of distance- and density- based estimates of beetle pressure (Wulder et al 2007-11)