Treatment and Decision Flowchart – Salvage within *new* and *active* spruce beetle (IBS) infested stands

SKEENA REGION

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

Has the site been identified to the SSS community?
- Yes → Proceed as communicated
- No → Does a major licensee already have a confirmed treatment?
  - Yes → Licensee retains responsibility under Major Tenure
  - No → Is the site a new and significant infestation with green attack?
    - Yes → Significant risk* of spread?
      - Yes → Are there land-based constraints+? (FP to facilitate)
        - Yes → Is the site within 800m of an identified CTT site?
          - No → Establish CTT
          - Yes → No Harvest
        - No → Is the site accessible[t]?
          - Yes → Sanitation harvest
          - No → Refer to District for alternative approach**
      - No → Is the site within 800m of identified CTT site?
        - Yes → No Harvest
        - No → Does the site allow for targeted salvage? (i.e. easy access and no incidental damage to non-infested timber)
          - No → No Action
          - Yes → Selection Salvage Harvest
    - No → Does the site allow for targeted salvage? (i.e. easy access and no incidental damage to non-infested timber)
      - No → No Action
      - Yes → Selection Salvage Harvest

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 dominated by spruce and has multiple, active attack-sites, then sanitation may be preferred over selection (brood removal) harvest. Sanitation harvest may be limited in size based on the site's landscape objectives (FP to facilitate).

IBS: Ministry of Forests 'pest code', identifying the spruce beetle *Dendroctonus rufipennis*

CTT: Conventional Trap Tree

SSS: Small Scale Salvage

FP*: Forest Professional

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

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

Significant Risk* of spruce beetle spread is best described by the probability and consequence of attack – i.e. is there surrounding and contiguous spruce forest that neighbors the site, and is the surrounding forest full of high value, merchantable timber? *For more information, risk can be further defined with the following document:*

1) Spruce beetle Hazard Rating Documentation version 1.2 March 2014 found on https://www.for.gov.bc.ca/ftp/DSS/external/!publish/Web/Forest%20Health%20Strategy%202015/4_Forest%20Health%20Agents_Descr-etc/2%20Spruce%20Beetle/Appendix%20Items/