

WOODLOT LICENCE # W1675

WOODLOT LICENCE PLAN #1

First Term
2005 to 2015

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Authorized Licensee Signature:

Andy Robertson

[Print Name]

[Signature]

[Date]

DISCLAIMER

- Recognizing the special nature of management on a Woodlot Licence, this disclaimer forms part of the Woodlot Licence Plan (WLP) for Woodlot Licence Number W1675 and advises that:
- the decision to operate under one or more of the Default Performance Requirements (DPR) provided in the Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation (WLPPR) is the sole responsibility of the Woodlot Licence holder, and involved no detailed oversight or advice from the prescribing registered professional forester. This disclaimer is signed on the explicit understanding and information provided by government that, the use and achievement of a Default Performance Requirement, meets the expectations of government with respect to the management of Woodlot Licences;
- the undersigned Registered Professional Forester has been retained to provide advice on the practice of professional forestry with regard to items such as alternative performance requirements, applicable results and strategies and other required measures that do not have a default performance requirement provided in the WLPPR.

Signed _____

Name (Print) _____

RPF # _____ Contact phone number _____

Email __mail @econ.ca_____ Seal: Document and Map

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I. MANDATORY CONTENT FOR A WOODLOT LICENCE PLAN (WLP)

PLAN AREA

This plan covers the entire area of the Woodlot Licence.

The Woodlot Licence is comprised of a single Crown portion containing 156.6 ha. W1675 is located 17 km West of Campbell River between Gold River Highway (Hwy 28) and the Elk River mainline. There is no private land contribution to this Woodlot Licence.

MAP AND INFORMATION

The Woodlot Licence area is covered under the Vancouver Island Land Use Plan (VILUP), which is legislated under the Land Act. The Woodlot Licence area is located within Resource Management Zone 31 (RMZ 31), which has general timber and non-timber objectives with specific opportunities for enhanced timber harvesting (partial cutting, commercial thinning).

The Sayward Landscape Unit Plan, which also covers the Woodlot Licence area, was put into effect and made known by the District Manager on April 17th, 2003. The objectives of the landscape plan have been reviewed in order to ensure that this WLP is consistent with the higher level plan objectives.

The Woodlot Licence is within the Coastal Western Hemlock Very Dry Maritime Variant (CWHxm1) biogeoclimatic zone where the average rainfall can range from 1100 to 2721 mm/year. Much of the Woodlot Licence's forests were either burnt in the 1938 Sayward fire or harvested soon thereafter. Additionally, the majority of the Woodlot Licence area has had post-harvest treatments such as juvenile spacing and commercial thinning. The disturbance history and post-harvest activities have resulted in continuous areas of even aged Douglas-fir with a scattered hemlock / cedar components. The general terrain of the Woodlot Licence is very subdued with slopes often below 5% except for those slopes adjacent to Miller Creek.

The Ministry of Forests recreation inventory information pertaining to the WLP area is summarized in the following table and the polygons numbers are shown on the WLP map.

Table 1: Recreational resource inventory for the Woodlot Licence W1675

Mapsheet / Polygon	Prominent Feature	Significance	Mgmt. Class	Impact Management
92F 093 / 13028	Coniferous forest, Significant visual value. Viewing potential	D	2	Gold River Highway managed as per Partial Retention (PR) requirements.
92F 093 / 13029	Small surface waters, Sport fish, land and aquatic birds.	C	1	Miller Creek (S2) - Riparian reserves and management zones.
92F 093 / 13030	Coniferous forest, small surface waters	D	2	No special management
92F 093 / 13031	Coniferous forest, small surface waters	D	2	No special management
92F 093 / 13032	Small surface waters, Coniferous forest, Wildlife diversity. Viewing potential	C	1	Small, shallow lake (L2) - Riparian reserves and management zones.

All polygons are defined as roaded resource land. Recreational activity in the area likely includes fishing in Miller Creek, the harvesting of non-timber forest products and seasonal hunting throughout the Woodlot Licence area.

The licensee intends to create trail access to Lake 1. If the lake is not yet stocked with a sport fishing species, the licensee intends to initiate the stocking with a species such as trout.

Temporary or permanent barricades to restrict vehicle access will be established in several locations within the Woodlot Licence as indicated on the WLP map. The purpose of the installations will be to deter illegal activities, reduce the fire hazard, minimize firewood theft and stop garbage dumping.

Other features and resource values relevant to the management of the Woodlot Licence not mentioned specifically in the text of this plan are indicated on the attached maps (See appendix 1).

The following resources are **not known to exist** on the Woodlot Licence area:

- Wildlife habitat areas,
- Ungulate winter ranges,
- Community watersheds or fisheries sensitive watersheds,
- Community and domestic water supply intakes
- Contiguous areas of sensitive soils,
- Public Utilities
- Resource features other than wildlife habitat features, archaeological sites, and domestic water supply intakes licensed under the *Water Act*,

AREAS WHERE TIMBER HARVESTING WILL BE AVOIDED

There are no areas in this woodlot licence where timber harvesting will be strictly avoided.

AREAS WHERE TIMBER HARVESTING WILL BE MODIFIED

Areas in this Woodlot Licence where timber harvesting will be modified to protect and manage resource are shown on the map by shading, hatching or lines.

- ☒ Riparian reserve zones (RRZs) are not planned for regular harvesting other those specified by regulation, such as tree removal for the purpose of creating trails or for carrying out a sanitation treatment. RRZs are denoted in light red shading on the map and include the following:
 - The riparian reserve zone (RRZ) located around Miller Creek (S2) that drains in a north-easterly direction across the Elk River mainline. The RRZ for this S2 creek will consist of a 30 m buffer on both sides of the creek.
 - The riparian reserve zone (RRZ) located around Creek 7 (S3) and Creek 7-1 (S3) that join and drain to the N across the Elk River mainline. The RRZ for these S3 creeks will consist of a 20 m buffer on both sides of the creek.
 - The riparian reserve zone (RRZ) located around Creek 2 (S3) that drains to the NW across the Elk River mainline. The RRZ for this S3 creek will consist of a 20 m buffer on the Woodlot Licence side of the creek.
 - The riparian reserve zone (RRZ) located around Lake 1 (L2) located in the NW corner of the Woodlot Licence. It is the only lake located in the Woodlot Licence. The RRZ will consist of a 10 m buffer around the perimeter of the lake.

- ☒ Riparian Management Zones (RMZs = light green diagonal hatching). Table 2 below outlines how timber harvesting will be modified based on the stream and lake classification. Depending of the present stand structure, terrain, windthrow risk and block configuration the retention level will be uniform, grouped or spatially distinct. In general, understory and unmerchantable cedar and other conifers of good form and vigour will be maintained as much as possible to provide cover and bank stability.

Table 2: Modification of harvesting in RMZs by riparian classification

RIPARIAN CLASS	INTENT OF MANAGEMENT	SPECIES TO RETAIN	RETENTION LEVEL POST HARVEST (stems/ha)
S2 and S3 (Fish bearing S2 =5.0 - 15.0m, S3 =1.5 - 5.0m)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain the integrity of the RRZ Assist in maintaining wildlife attributes within the RMA, such as wildlife tree cover, nesting and perching habitat and diversity of vertical forest structure. 	Fd, Cw, Hw, Pl, Dr and Ac	25 - 100%
S4 (Fish bearing up to 1.5m)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain stream bank integrity Provide shaded cover, LWD and litter 		25 - 100%
S6 (non-fish =3m)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimize debris transport to lower reaches of stream 		0 - 100%
L2 (Lake 1- 5 ha)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain the integrity of the RRZ Assist in maintaining wildlife attributes within the RMA, such as wildlife tree cover, nesting and perching habitat and diversity of vertical forest structure. 		25 - 100%

Fd = Douglas fir, Cw = western red cedar, Hw = western hemlock, Pl = lodgepole pine, Dr = red alder, Ac = cottonwood

- ☒ Partial Retention Visual Quality areas (PR = brown vertical hatching). In order to ensure harvest areas are managed within the Partial Retention (PR) objectives, designed openings will follow the line and form of the visual landscape and although they may be visible, openings will remain sub-ordinate (1.6% - 7% perspective view denudation).

A limited set of key viewpoints will be regularly established along the Gold River Highway and on Campbell Lake. The visual impact assessment procedures outlined in the respective guidebook will be used for evaluation. Since the visual foreground is generally not to be used in the assessment procedure, the first 50 m from the highway side will be excluded from the perspective view analysis. This is consistent with the rule that the negative impact on the visual quality increases with the extent of the opening depth.

PROTECTING AND CONSERVING CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

The woodlot lies within the traditional territories of three First Nations. A list of these First Nations and their contact information is provided within Part II - review and comments. In addition to the information sharing process that is implemented for the approval of this plan, First Nations and other interested parties are welcome during the term of this plan to review planned developments upon their own initiative. Documentation of all consultation with affected First Nations will be included within the supplemental information (Part II) of the final submission of the plan.

No Archaeological Overview Assessment (AOA) has been completed for the area of the new Woodlot Licence. However, an AOA was completed for adjacent Woodlot Licence W1641. The completed study assessed the lakeshore areas (50 m) as having moderate to high potential for archeological sites other than CMT sites, and low potential for CMT. The inland portions are reported to contain a low potential for archeological sites of any type. The recommendations of this report may be cautiously extrapolated to the areas within Woodlot Licence W1675. It was recommended that archeological impact assessment be conducted if there is ground disturbance in areas within 50 m of inland lakes. For inland areas no archeological field reconnaissance or impact assessment was recommended.

The following results and strategies (Table 3) for managing cultural heritage values will apply. These are based on known cultural heritage issues of interest to First Nations in the Campbell River Forest District. No specific issues were identified or provided by First Nations during the WLP consultation process.

Table 3: Results and Strategies for Cultural Heritage Resources

<i>Cultural Heritage Value</i>	<i>Results & Strategies</i>
Cedar:	<p><i>Result:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable continued access to red cedar for traditional use by local First Nations.
	<p><i>Strategies:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on availability of stock and ecological suitability (e.g. Cw listed as preferred species), a component of Cedar will continue to be planted in the woodlot to ensure a long-term supply. • Naturally occurring young cedar trees (including poles) will be retained where operationally feasible.
Traditionally Used Plants:	<p><i>Result:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable continued access to traditionally used plants for traditional use by local First Nations.
	<p><i>Strategies:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When local First Nations have indicated specific interest in traditional use plants, the licensee will identify the presence of such plants in planned harvest areas and communicate this to the interested First Nations prior to cutting permit submission. This is to allow for review by the local First Nations and that any collections of traditional use plants can be initiated by the local First Nations prior to harvest. • A no-pesticide use policy is implemented in this Woodlot Licence. Manual brushing and early planting of large stock is the preferred method to overcome brush problems.
Cultural Heritage Resources	<p><i>Result:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvest plans will consider identified cultural heritage resources.
	<p><i>Strategies:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Licensee will share information with local First Nations upon request and be available for field reviews.

If the licensee or any personnel connected with the Woodlot Licence operation finds evidence of tradition use or cultural heritage values, the Ministry of Forests Aboriginal Liaison Officer will be notified and all work will cease within the immediate (30 m) area. The licensee will cooperate fully, as requested by the Ministry of Forests Aboriginal Liaison Officer.

WILDLIFE TREE RETENTION STRATEGY

Note: The proportion of the Woodlot Licence area that is occupied by wildlife tree retention areas is specified in the “PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS” section of this Woodlot Licence plan.

INDIVIDUAL WILDLIFE TREES

a) Species and Characteristics:

Desired species are (in order of preference): Fd, Hw, Dr, Mb

The following table describes the characteristics of individual trees that will guide the selection of wildlife tree to be retained from harvesting.

Table 4: Wildlife tree value and characteristics

	HIGH (at least two of the listed characteristics)	MEDIUM	LOW
CHARACTERISTICS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal decay (heartrot or natural/excavated cavities present) • Crevices present (loose bark or cracks suitable for bats) • Large brooms present • Active or recent wildlife use • Current insect infestations • Tree structure suitable for wildlife use (e.g. large nest, hunting perch, bear den, etc.) • Largest tree on site (height and/or diameter) and/or veterans • Locally important wildlife tree species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large, stable trees that will likely develop two or more of the characteristics listed under HIGH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trees not covered by HIGH or MEDIUM categories

From: Wildlife Tree Committee recommendations available at - <http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hfp/wlt/wlt-policy-02.htm>

Given the nature of the historic logging and the thrifty second-growth stands present in the Woodlot Licence area few trees in a given stand may have ‘high’ value attributes. As such, a minimum of 1 tree per hectare will be used as a minimum threshold for retention where the highest value attained is medium. Trees may be left as dispersed individuals or as a groups either internally or externally to harvest areas.

Additionally, cottonwood will be retained when worker safety permits.

b) Conditions under which Individual Wildlife Trees may be Removed:

Specific conditions that influence the decision of where individual wildlife trees may be removed include:

- worker safety;
- the significance of forest health risk to surrounding stands;
- the ability to retain other wildlife trees to perform as suitable wildlife habitat; and
- the availability of wildlife trees and CWD in adjacent areas.

All workers involved with the removal of potential wildlife trees will be informed of developed standards prior to fieldwork to help mitigate unnecessary removals.

c) Replacement of Individual Wildlife Trees:

Individual trees will be replaced if they are of 'high' wildlife values. Replacement trees will be selected using criteria outlined above with a preference for selecting trees that have two or more high wildlife tree value characteristics. Additionally, the main goal for wildlife tree retention is to retain all-stems within stream side reserves (WTPs).

WILDLIFE TREE RETENTION AREAS

a) Forest Cover Attributes:

Wildlife tree patches (WTPs) are planned preferably in fully constrained areas for long-term retention (e.g. riparian reserve zones (RRZs)). The presently allocated WTPs in RRZs for W1675 are shown on the 1:5000 WLP maps and occupy 14.84 ha or approximately 9.5% of the Woodlot Licence area. Given the shape of the Woodlot Licence and the presence of the natural features, the distribution and characteristics of the wildlife tree patches correlates with the FPC biodiversity guidebook recommendations (Sept 1995) and the Ecological Guiding Principles of the Wildlife Tree Committee. The WTPs include some representative larger trees (DBH > average operational cruise) with moderate to high value to wildlife and regenerating stands with future wildlife potential. A list of presently allocated WTPs and their attributes are outlined in the table below.

Table 5: Forest cover attributes of existing wildlife tree patches

Wildlife tree patch ID	Size (ha)	Forest Cover Attributes	Comments:
WTP1 (Miller Creek)	12.15 (7.8%)	219 FH 4506-36 224 FPI(H) 3408-29 225 D(C) 3308-20 232 PIF(H) 3208-20 611 FH 3406-31	Mixed riparian area including 20 yr and old growth conifer stands. Deciduous area near Elk River M/L. Back channels present. High productivity stream edges.
WTP2 (Lake 1)	0.96 (0.6%)	236 PIF 3206-19 249 FPI(H) 3207-20	Forest cover around lake to provide habitat screen and protection of water quality.
WTP3 (Creek 2)	0.79 (0.5%)	196 DF 3308-24 203 F 3407-33	Mixed wood riparian area
WTP4 (Creek 7 & 7-1)	0.94 (0.6%)	219 FH 4506-36 612 F(H) 3403-35	Thrifty second growth with dispersed deciduous along channel.
	14.84 (9.5%)		

The size, shape and location of the presently shown WTPs is subject to change upon further engineering work and creek classification. Final mapping and location of WTPs adjacent to cutblocks will be shown with the submission of pre-harvest mapping required by Section 33 of the Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation (WLPPR).

The minimum proportion of the Woodlot Licence area for long-term WTPs retention is 12.53 ha (8%) as per Section 52(1) of the WLPPR. Through on-going observation, there will be potential for identifying and locating nesting trees, other important habitat trees for retention and additional wildlife tree patches. No nesting sites or bear dens requiring specific habitat or tree retention have been identified to date.

b) Conditions Under which Trees may be Removed from Wildlife Tree Retention Areas:

Stand-specific issues that influence the decision of where salvage may be appropriate for WTPs include:

- worker safety;
- the significance of forest health risk to surrounding stands;
- the ability of the retained wildlife trees to perform as suitable wildlife habitat; and
- the availability of wildlife trees and CWD in adjacent harvest areas.

Salvage of windthrown timber is permitted within WTPs where they are not within the RRZ and where windthrow impacts 25% to 50% of the dominant or co-dominant stems. Salvage of windthrown timber and harvesting of remaining standing stems is permitted within WTPs where windthrow exceeds 50% of the dominant or co-dominant stems; or where forest health issues pose a significant threat to areas outside the WTP.

Individual trees may be felled but **not removed** if considered a safety hazard. Unsafe wildlife trees will be only protected by no-work zones or re-design of cutblock configuration, if they exhibit exceptional high wildlife tree values combining the following characteristics: wildlife tree value category HIGH applicable, DBH > 50 cm, wildlife tree class 2 – 8, > 20 m high, conks or decay present, wildlife use present (nesting, cavities, recent feeding, denning), species Fd, Cw, Hw, Ba, Ss, Ac or Dr.

c) Replacement of Trees Removed from Wildlife Tree Retention Areas:

Given the nature of the adjacent stands and existing WTPs, the felling of danger trees within a distance from harvest edges defined in the specific cutting authority will not be a common occurrence or threaten the long-term integrity and usefulness of the WTPs. As such, no strategy for the specific replacement of individual trees within WTPs is presented.

Where salvage/harvesting is planned and authorized within a non-RRZ wildlife tree patch, a suitable replacement WTP of at least equivalent quality will be identified concurrently to achieve the retention target. Where all or part of a WTP is salvaged, the salvaged area should be replaced with other suitable habitat in the nearest possible location. If a WTP suffers blowdown, but is not salvaged, it need not be replaced. Replacement areas must have equal or better wildlife values. For non-riparian WTPs, attempts will be made to incorporate important features such as snags, marking, perch and nesting trees, dens, and other significant wildlife features.

MEASURES TO PREVENT INTRODUCTION OR SPREAD OF INVASIVE PLANTS

The introduction or spread of invasive plants, specifically Scotch Broom, into the Woodlot Licence area through the use of standard practices is possible given the location and easy access to the Woodlot Licence. In the event that the Broom becomes established it will be brushed repeatedly and the re-vegetated. Vehicle access may be restricted via gates or berms. Where it is known or reasonably expected that machinery is to be transported from a contaminated site, on or off the woodlot, cleaning of tires, tracks, bucket, undercarriage, etcetera will be completed prior to transportation. All newly constructed roads will be grass seeded if Broom establishment becomes a concern. Seed mixtures used for the above purposes or for those under Section 29 of the WLPPR will be assessed to ensure that their use does not introduce additional invasive species.

MEASURES TO MITIGATE EFFECT OF REMOVING NATURAL RANGE BARRIERS

There are no rangelands present on or adjacent to the Woodlot Licence and no measures or activities are proposed.

STOCKING INFORMATION FOR SPECIFIED AREAS

☒ The Uneven-aged Stocking Standards for single-tree selection, as found in the MoF Publication “Reference Guide for FDP Stocking Standards”, are adopted for specified areas (Section 12 and 34(3) WLPPR).

Although the term Uneven-aged Stocking Standards is misleading for the specified areas in this woodlot licence, they are considered appropriate for those harvest areas, which are usually stocked after harvesting. Un-even aged management, such as single tree selection is not considered. Specified areas include commercial thinning areas and those selected for the salvage of diseased trees and dead and down timber. They also include areas selected for the harvest of special forest products, mainly poles, which may be carried out over the entire portion of the Woodlot Licence at the discretion of the licensee. The delineation of specific areas will be conducted in conjunction with the pre-harvest mapping as per Section 33 of the WLPPR. Maximum opening size is 0.1 ha above which the even-aged stocking standards apply.

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

SOIL DISTURBANCE LIMITS

- ☒ Default: WLPPR s.24(1)
 - 8% of Net Area to be Reforested

PERMANENT ACCESS STRUCTURES

- ☒ Default: WLPPR s.25
 - the maximum area occupied by permanent access structures is as follows:
 - Cutblocks ≥ 5 ha – 7% of cutblock area
 - Cutblocks < 5 ha – 10% of cutblock area
 - Total Woodlot Licence Area – 7% of Woodlot Licence area

USE OF SEED

- ☒ Default: WLPPR s.32
 - Adoption of Chief Forester's Standards for Seed Use

STOCKING STANDARDS

- ☒ Default: WLPPR s.35(1) - Adoption of the stocking standards described in the Ministry of Forests publication "Reference Guide for Forest Development Plan Stocking Standards", as amended from time to time, which are in effect at the time of harvest for each Cutting Permit. See http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hfp/forsite/stocking_stds.htm
Christmas tree cropping is feasible on suitable areas within the limits of the stocking standards.

WIDTH OF STREAM RIPARIAN AREAS

- ☒ Default: as specified in Section 36(4) of the WLPPR.

WIDTH OF WETLAND RIPARIAN AREAS

- ☒ Default: as specified in Section 37(3) of the WLPPR.

WIDTH OF LAKE RIPARIAN AREAS

- ☒ Default: as specified in Section 38(2) of the WLPPR.

RESTRICTIONS IN A RIPARIAN RESERVE ZONE

- ☒ Default: WLPPR s.39
 - Cutting, modifying or removing trees in a riparian reserve zone is limited to the purposes described in Section 39(1) of the WLPPR.
 - Restrictions on constructing a road in a riparian reserve zone are as described in Section 39(2.1).

RESTRICTIONS IN A RIPARIAN MANAGEMENT ZONE

- ☒ Alternative: WLPPR s.40
 - Construction of a road in a riparian management zone is limited to the conditions described in Section 40(1) of the WLPPR.
 - Restrictions and conditions on road construction, maintenance and deactivation activities, and on cutting, modifying or removing trees in a riparian management zone are as described in Section 40.
 - For the purpose of Section 40(1)(a), MC Mainline is planned to connect with the access road along the western boundary where both roads possibly infringe on the riparian management zone of Creek 9.

WILDLIFE TREE RETENTION

- ☒ Default: WLPPR s.52(1)
- The proportion of the Woodlot Licence area that is occupied by wildlife tree retention areas is no less than the least of the following:
 - The proportion specified for the area in a land use objective, or
 - The proportion specified in the WLP, or
 - 8%

Note: The proportion of the Woodlot Licence area that is presently occupied by mapped Riparian Reserve Zones that contribute to WTP retention is currently at 9.8%.

COARSE WOODY DEBRIS

- ☒ Default: WLPPR s.54(1)
- Area on Coast – minimum retention of 4 logs per ha = 5 m in length and =30 cm in diameter at one end.
 - Area in Interior – minimum retention of 4 logs per ha = 2 m in length and = 7.5 cm in diameter at one end.

RESOURCE FEATURES

- ☒ Default: WLPPR s.56(1)
- ensure that forest practices do not damage or render ineffective a resource feature.

Note: Only the performance requirements in Part 3 (Practice Requirements) of the WLPPR for which an alternative can be proposed are shown in this Woodlot Licence Plan. The remaining performance requirements in Part 3 are not shown, nor are the performance requirements in Part 4 (Roads).

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Woodlot Licence Plan Map of Crown portion (Schedule B) for W1675

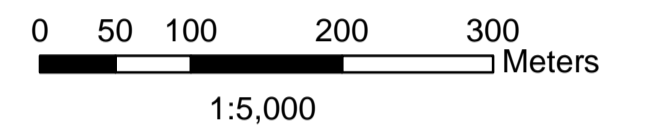
Woodlot Licence W1675

Woodlot Licence Plan #1
2005 - 2015

Ministry of Forests
Campbell River District



Decl. 19°33'E (2005)
Ann. Change 9.0'W

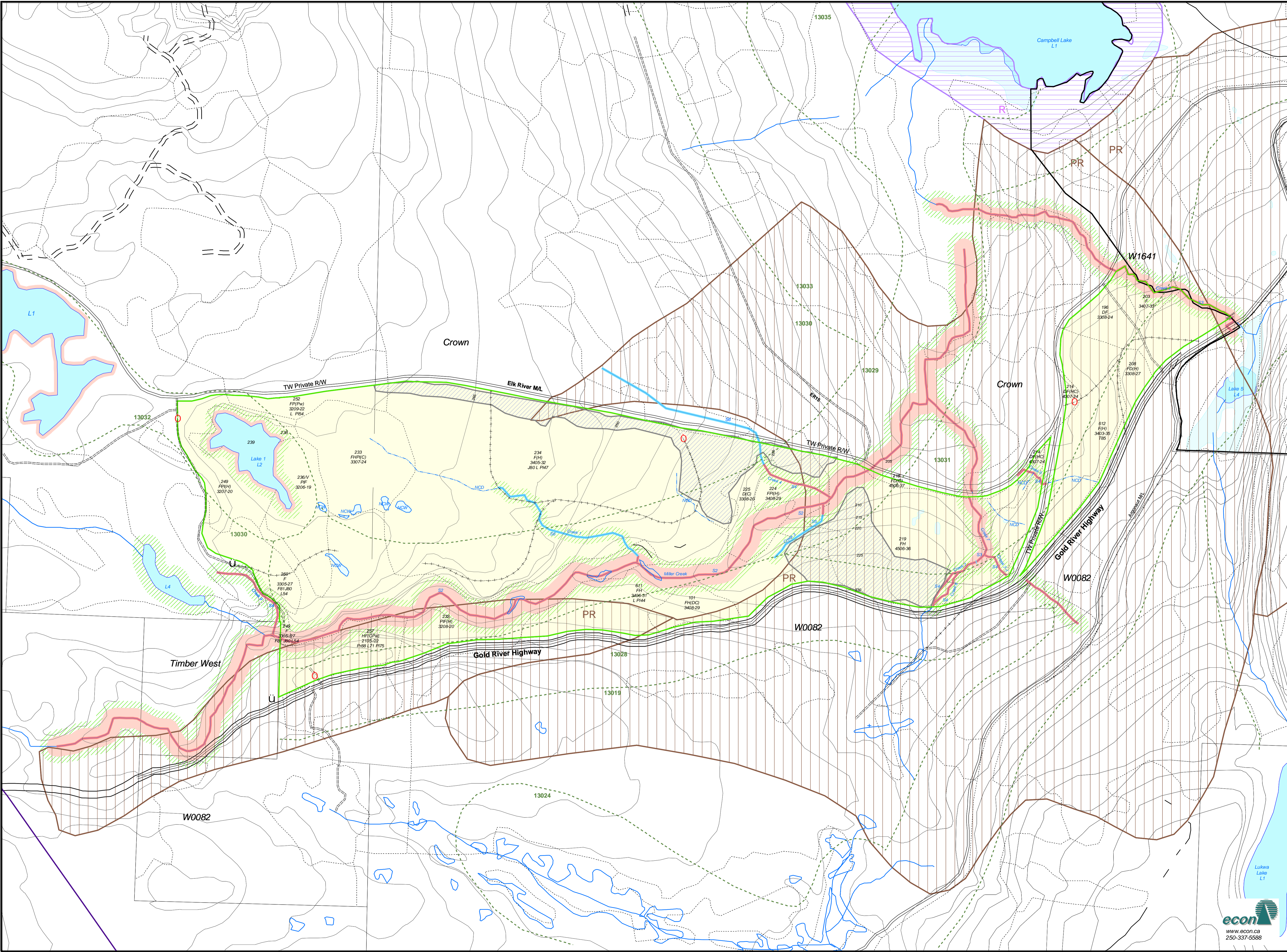


Licencee: Robertson Logging Ltd.
Area: 158.2 ha
Reference Map: 92F093
Datum, UTM Zone: NAD83, 10
UTM coordinates: 323 500E 5538 500N
TSA: 37 Strathcona
TSB: A Sayward
FIZ: B
P.S.Y.U.: 235
Inv. Reg.: 7
Comp.: 1B
Airphoto: 30BCB91039 #374,75
Drafted: August 24, 2005
By: ECON

Legend

- Proposed Barrier / Gate
- Parking
- Main Road
- Existing Road
- Existing Woodlot Road
- Abandoned Road
- Existing Trail
- Old Railroad Grade/Old Trails
- Hiking Trail
- S1-S4 Fish Creek
- S5-S6 Creek
- NCD non-classified Drainage
- Not Classified Creek
- Reach Break
- Waterline
- Fence
- Steep Terrain
- Contour
- Forest Cover
- Hydro Line
- Wetland
- Lake
- Riparian Reserve Zone / WTP
- Riparian Management Zone
- Commercially Thinned Area
- Woodlot Area
- Visual Quality Objective**
 - PR, Partial Retention, 1.6-7.0% View Denu.
 - R, Retention, 0-1.5% View Denu.
 - Recreation Polygon

Signature / Seal _____ Date _____



II. SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION REQUIRED TO BE SUBMITTED IN SUPPORT OF THE PROPOSED WOODLOT LICENCE PLAN

1. REVIEW AND COMMENT

ADVERTISING

A copy of the advertisement placed in the Campbell River Mirror on June 1st, 2005 is included in this supplemental information section.

REFERRALS

This plan has been referred to the following agencies and/or groups either directly or via the Ministry of Forests (contact Aaron Smeeth ALO):

Campbell River First Nation

1400 Weiwaikum Road
Campbell River, BC
V9W 5W8
Ph: 286-6949, Fax: 287-8838

Cape Mudge First Nation

PO Box 220
Quathiaski Cove, BC
V0P 1N0
Ph: 285-3316, Fax: 285-2400

Comox First Nation

3320 Comox Road
Courtenay, BC
V9N 3P8
Ph: 339-4545, Fax: 339-7053

Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection

Karen Morrison (Nanaimo)
Ph: 751-3216
Re: Guide-Outfitter certificate holder #100572

COPY OF WRITTEN COMMENTS RECIEVED

During the 30-day review period that ended on July 1st, 2005 **no** public comments were received.

REVISIONS MADE AS A RESULT OF COMMENTS RECIEVED

Revisions made in this final submission have been in response to comments received from the Ministry of Forests. All revisions are listed in the accompanying cover letter addressed to the Ministry of Forests.

2. EFFORTS MADE TO MEET WITH FIRST NATIONS

Included in this supplemental information section is a copy of the 'First Nations Information Sharing Checklist' an external consultation checklist provided by the Campbell River forest district. Included with the checklist for are all letters, minutes and correspondence.

3. EXEMPTIONS

N/A

4. RATIONALE IN SUPPORT OF PROPOSED ALTERNATIVE PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

N/A