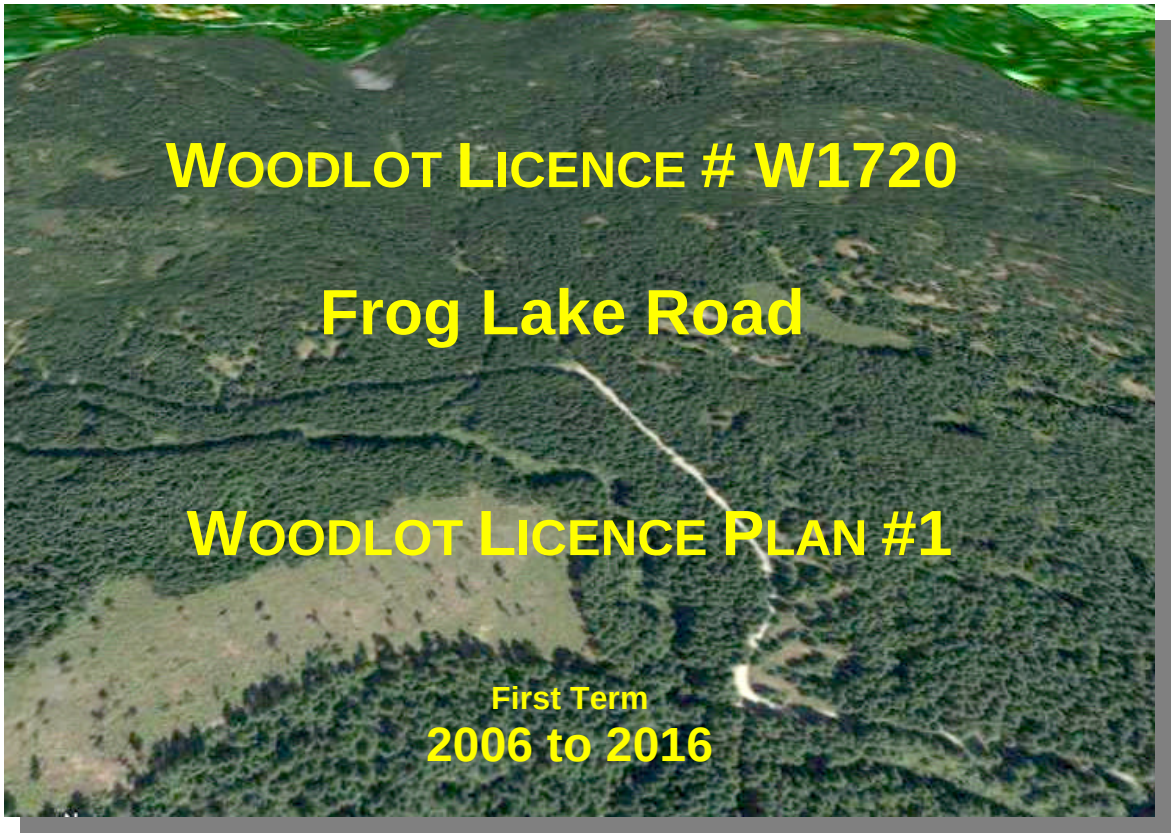

W.A. McKay Logging Ltd.
PO Box 53 Tatla Lake, BC
V0L 1V0

Phone: (250) 476-1221

Authorized Licensee Signature: **Dale Cox**

[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 W1720 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) _____ *Wolfram Wollenheit* _____

RPF # _____ *3004* _____ Contact phone number _ *(250) 337-5588* ___

Email __ *mail @econ.ca* _____ Seal: Document and Map

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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

PLAN AREA

☒ This plan covers the entire area of the Woodlot Licence.

The licence is comprised of a single Crown portion containing 118.8 ha. W1720 is located 12 km West of Campbell River on the Loveland Bay / Brewster Lake Forest Service Road. The licence area is roughly divided in two by Frog Lake road. This east / west division will be used to generally address the areas and as a naming convention upon development in the woodlot.

There is no private land contribution involved in this woodlot licence.

A Woodlot Licence Plan Map is included as Appendix 1.

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 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 through partial cutting and 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 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's forests were either burnt in the 1938 Sayward fire or harvested soon there after. Additionally, the majority of the 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 (Fd) with a scattered hemlock (Hw) / cedar (Cw) component. Lodgepole is interspersed with Fd on dryer portions of the woodlot located mainly to the east.

The terrain of the woodlot is undulating with short broken slopes separating zonal sites. Small discontinuous areas are occupied by swampy areas that occupy shallow depressions. Young regenerating stands of Fd and lodgepole pine (Pl) occupy the dry southwest facing portions of the woodlot located on the eastern boundary. Frog Lake Road and the adjacent wetlands and creek occupy the low point of the woodlot and facilitates drainage to the south.

The woodlot is located within Risk Zone A as designated by the Campbell River Watershed Management Plan. Additionally, the woodlot is within the John Hart Lake Community Watershed. As such all streams within the woodlot licence are defaulted to S4 and S3 classed streams and are provided protection through the combination of riparian reserves and/or riparian management zones. It should be noted that Cox Creek is technically not fish bearing as a result of a permanent barrier (4 m falls) combined with the fact that there is little or no suitable fish habitat above this point. The lower reaches were repeatedly sampled for fish before and no FPC relevant fish could be found.

The woodlot actives will follow Best Management Practices as outlined in the District of Campbell River's - Proposed Development Regulations and Guidelines for Watershed Protection. Of specific concern within the woodlot licence area is the maintenance of the riparian zone adjacent to Cox Creek. Access to the woodlot will be via Frog Lake Road, which encroaches on this riparian area. This existing road requires minor clearing and up grading to ensure the safety of operational users and the adequacy of drainage structures. Efforts will be directed to limit turbidity resulting from woodlot activities.

Before commencement of road construction or deactivation in a community watershed the licensee will provide at least 48 hours notice to the District of Campbell River as per S. 73 of the Woodlot Licence Planning and Practice Regulation, unless exempt of this requirement by the Forest District Manager under S. 78.

The woodlot licence area falls within the Snowden Demonstration Forest, which is the first significantly sized areas of accessible Crown land north of Victoria on the east side of Vancouver Island. As such the area has high recreation potential that is expected to expand rapidly within the near future. The Ministry of Forests recreation inventory information pertaining to the WLP area is summarized in the following table and the corresponding polygons numbers are shown on the WLP map.

Table 1: Recreational resource inventory for W1720

Mapsheet / Polygon	Prominent Feature	Significance	Mgmt. Class	Impact Management
1432	Coniferous forest with frequent small water bodies and unmanaged recreational trails. Roaded resource land. Activities listed as 'other'	C (Moderate)	1	Area requires special management considerations to protect or maintain recreational values.
1466	Coniferous forest. Roaded resource land	D (Low)	2	Normal forest management practices are adequate to maintain recreational values.

All polygons are defined as 'Modified' resource land under the Sayward Landscape Plan. This classification is expected to provide recreation experiences and settings with low to moderate level of developed or directed access to the feature(s); a basic to standard level of public recreational site development; low to moderate level of commercial recreation tenures; and with recommended visual quality class range from Retention to Partial Retention. High recreational activity in the area results mainly from the use by mountain bikers, horseback riders and hikers. Frog Lake Road is likely used to access fishing spots on Elmer Lake immediately North of the licence area. Seasonal hunting and the harvesting of non-timber forest products, such as mushrooms and salal also occurs throughout the woodlot licence area.

It is anticipated that regular woodlot licence management with small cutblock sizes up to 5 ha maintains the recreational and visual values. Visual impact assessments will not be prepared, but during the design of openings consideration will be given to visual landscape design techniques that reduce visual impacts.

There are two[*] old roads bordering the woodlot licence that are listed as recreation trails with established government objectives:

- Lookout Trail (Loop)
- Riley Lake Connector

Both roads have the same ROS class: "roaded modified" (RM), and the same public access objectives: "gravel road - 2 wheel drive" (GR - 2WD&T). As a higher-level plan objective for the Sayward Landscape Unit, harvesting and/or road building within 10 m of the running surface of the above listed recreation trails requires the approval of the Delegated Decision Maker. It is expected that the regular woodlot operation does not generate conflict with the above objectives. Neither the Lookout Trail or the Riley Lake Connector are proposed for use as haul routes.

[*] Frog Lake Road has been made known as recreation trail with established government objectives, but the roaded portion through the woodlot licence is not part of the recreation feature (verbal com. John Andres).

However, it is planned to use Frog Lake Road as the main haul road for the woodlot. Temporary road closures for operational and public safety is feasible as there are many other access points to the Snowden Interpretative Forest trails beside Frog Lake Road.

Within the woodlot the licensee proposes to construct a log sort area so that sorting, scaling and bundling can be done on site independent from a log broker. The licensee will follow the legal and administrative framework for scaling in British Columbia as stated in Part 6 of the *Forest Act* and the *Scaling Regulation*. The present location of the proposed log sort is subject to change upon further field review and is shown on the WLP map for informational purposes only.

The total area of the log sort will be less than 1 ha and located on even terrain away from drainages that could transport sediments downstream. In order to reduce the loss of productive forest ground, the log sort area will be located against one of the present rock ledges, so that the rock can be quarried for ballast and afterwards the NP ground be used as log sort area. The access road to the sort will be gated and locked to protect both scaled and un-scaled Crown timber as well as the licensees equipment and property.

The following resources are **not known to exist** on the woodlot license area:

- Wildlife habitat areas,
- Ungulate winter ranges (although adjacent to west boundary),
- 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*.

Other features and resource values relevant to the management of the woodlot are either mentioned specifically in the text of this plan or are indicated on the attached WLP map (See appendix 1).

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) and wildlife tree patches (WTPs) are not planned for regular harvesting other than those specified by regulation, such as tree removal for the purpose of creating trails or for carrying out a sanitation treatment. These areas include generally zones allocated to streams and wetlands and those areas designated or projected as WTPs. RRZs, including WTPs are denoted in light red shading on the map.

  - ✓ The riparian reserve zone (RRZ) located around Cox Creek (S3) that drains to the south through the centre of the woodlot and adjacent to Frog Lake Road. The RRZ for this S3 creek will consist of a 20 m reserve opposite the road and a limited reserve defined by the location of the R/W edge. However, where the creek enters wetland features it will be managed as such. See rational for 'Width of Stream Riparian Areas' in section II-4.
  - ✓ The riparian reserve zone (RRZ) located around Creek W1 (S3), that forms a portion of the western boundary, will be avoided. The RRZ for this S3 creek will consist of a 20 m reserve on the woodlot side of the creek.
  - ✓ The riparian reserve zone (RRZ) located around Creek E1 (S3) that drains into Cox Creek at Frog Lake Road will be avoided. The RRZ for this S3 creek will consist of a 20 m reserve on both sides of the creek. However, where the creek enters wetland features it will be managed as such.
  - ✓ The riparian reserve zone (RRZ) located around Wetland 1 (W2) located in the SE corner of the woodlot. It is the only classified wetland located in the woodlot. The RRZ will consist of a 10 m reserve around the perimeter of the W2 wetland

- The growth and yield research installation 6(69)G located outside of the woodlot in the SE will be generally avoided. This is a top-ranked and active research plot that was established in 1969. The installation will be protected by a 100 m radial buffer located from the actual plot centre. For any primary forest activity within the plot buffer, the licensee must receive permission from the Ministry of Forests researcher in charge of the installation.

- WTP 1 and 2 (see Wildlife Tree Retention Strategy below)

- Harvesting or building roads within 10m of the running surface of the Lookout Trail or the Riley Lake Connector will require approval of the Delegated Decision Maker. Approval will be sought during the Cutting Permit submission and application for cutting authority. Un-merchantable timber and advanced regeneration will be maintained to provide a visual screen.

- Riparian Management Zones (RMZs = light green diagonal hatching)

The table below outlines how timber harvesting will be modified based on the stream and wetland 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)
S3 (Fish bearing S3 =1.5 - 5.0m)	• 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)	• Maintain stream bank integrity • Provide shaded cover, LWD and litter		**25 - 100%**
W2 (Wetland 1- 5 ha)	• 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

PROTECTING AND CONSERVING CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

In addition to the information sharing process that is implemented for the approval of this plan, First Nations and other interested parties will be 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. However, an AOA was completed for an adjacent Woodlot W1639. The completed study assessed the lakeshore areas (within 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 W1720. It was recommended that archeological impact assessment (AIA) 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. As there are no lakes within proximity of the licence area, no further archeological work is proposed for current developments.

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.

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

Cultural Heritage Value	***Results & Strategies***
Cedar:	***Result:*** • Enable continued access to red cedar for traditional use by local First Nations.
	Strategies: • 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:	***Result:*** • Enable continued access to traditionally used plants for traditional use by local First Nations.
	Strategies: • 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	***Result:*** • Harvest plans will consider identified cultural heritage resources.
	Strategies: • The Licensee will share information with local First Nations upon request and be available for field reviews.

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 with a minimum dbh of 50cm. The following table describes the characteristics of individual trees that will guide the selection of wildlife tree to be retained from harvesting.

Table 3: Wildlife tree value and characteristics for all species

	HIGH (at least two of the listed characteristics)	MEDIUM	LOW
CHARACTERISTICS	• 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	• Large, stable trees that will likely develop two or more of the characteristics listed under HIGH	• 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 on 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 will be left as dispersed individuals or as a groups internally or externally to harvest areas.

Additionally, all cottonwood where present 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. The rational for the removal of individual wildlife trees will be documented and made available to compliance staff upon request.

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 wetland and streamside reserves that contribute to the WTP allocation.

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 W1720 are shown on the 1:5000 WLP maps and occupy 9.5 ha or approximately 8% of the woodlot area. All WTPs except WTP 1 occupy 100% productive stands. WTP 1 has been chosen as a result of it location and habitat characteristics. The slope is oriented to the south-west and the open canopy structure and exposed rocks make the area suitable for use by ungulates during the winter months.

Given the shape of the woodlot and the presence of the natural features the distribution and characteristics of the wildlife tree patches follows the FPC biodiversity guidebook recommendations (Sept 1995) and the Ecological Guiding Principles proposed by 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 riparian reserves and their attributes are outlined in the table below.

Table 4: Forest cover attributes of existing wildlife tree patches and reserve areas

Wildlife tree patch ID	Size (ha)	Forest Cover Attributes	Productive Ground	Comments
WTP 1	1.05 (0.9%)	173 F 3302-26	50%	Open forest structure and exposed rock.
WTP 2	1.33 (1.1%)	678 FH 4404-32	100%	Transitional forest from treed swamp up to open bluffs with several old-growth veterans and small seepage area
RRZ	6.82 (5.7%)	Generally F or FH 3405-30	100%	Generally productive fir leading stands with minor mixes with other conifers and alder. Eco-sites and understory brush components are variable. Portions adjacent to wetland 1 occupy dry broken slopes
6(69)G	0.30 (0.3%)	695 F 4408-30 and 690 FH 4507-40	100%	Fir leading zonal stand adjacent to established Growth and Yield plot. Diversified crown structure resulting from root rot infection
	9.50 (8%)			

The size, shape and location of the presently shown WTPs is subject to change upon further engineering work and creek classification and mapping. 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 9.5 ha (8%) as per S. 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 (*Cytisus scoparius*), into the woodlot licence area through the use of standard practices is possible given the location and easy access to the woodlot. In the event that the Broom becomes established it will be brushed repeatedly and the area revegetated. Given high recreational use in the area vehicle access may only be restricted via gates or berms in consultation with the Ministry of Forests.

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 S.29 of the WLPPR will be assessed to ensure that their use does not introduce additional invasive species. Additional species listed in the Invasive Plants Regulation (reg. 18/2004) if identified and located on the woodlot will be managed accordingly.

MEASURES TO MITIGATE EFFECT OF REMOVING NATURAL RANGE BARRIERS

There are no range lands present on or adjacent to the woodlot 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 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 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

WIDTH OF STREAM RIPARIAN AREAS

☒ Alternative: as specified in Section 36(4) of the WLPPR, except for the RRZ of Cox Creek, where the stream parallels Frog Lake Road. The width of the RRZ between the creek and the road is reduced to the distance between the stream bank and the road right of way (foot of fill slope) on the creek side.

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

☒ Default: WLPPR s.40

- Construction of a road in a riparian management zone is limited to the conditions described is 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.

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 Wildlife Tree Patches, Riparian Reserve Zones and Growth and Yield Buffers that contribute to WTP retention is currently at 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: Map of Crown portion (Schedule B) of woodlot W1720

Woodlot Licence W1720

Woodlot Licence Plan Map

Ministry of Forests
Campbell River District

Decl. 19°44'E (2004)
Ann. Change 9.4'W

100 50 0 100 Meters

1:5,000

Licensee:	W.A. McKay Logging Ltd.
Area:	119 ha
Reference Map:	92K003/4
Datum, UTM Zone:	NAD83, 10
UTM Coordinates:	327 600E 5547 500N
TSA:	37 Strathcona
TSB:	A Sayward
FIZ:	B
P.S.Y.U.:	194
Inv. Reg.:	4
Comp.:	22
Airphoto:	30BCB91031 #155,156
Drafted:	Jan 17, 2006
By:	ECON

Signature / Seal

Date

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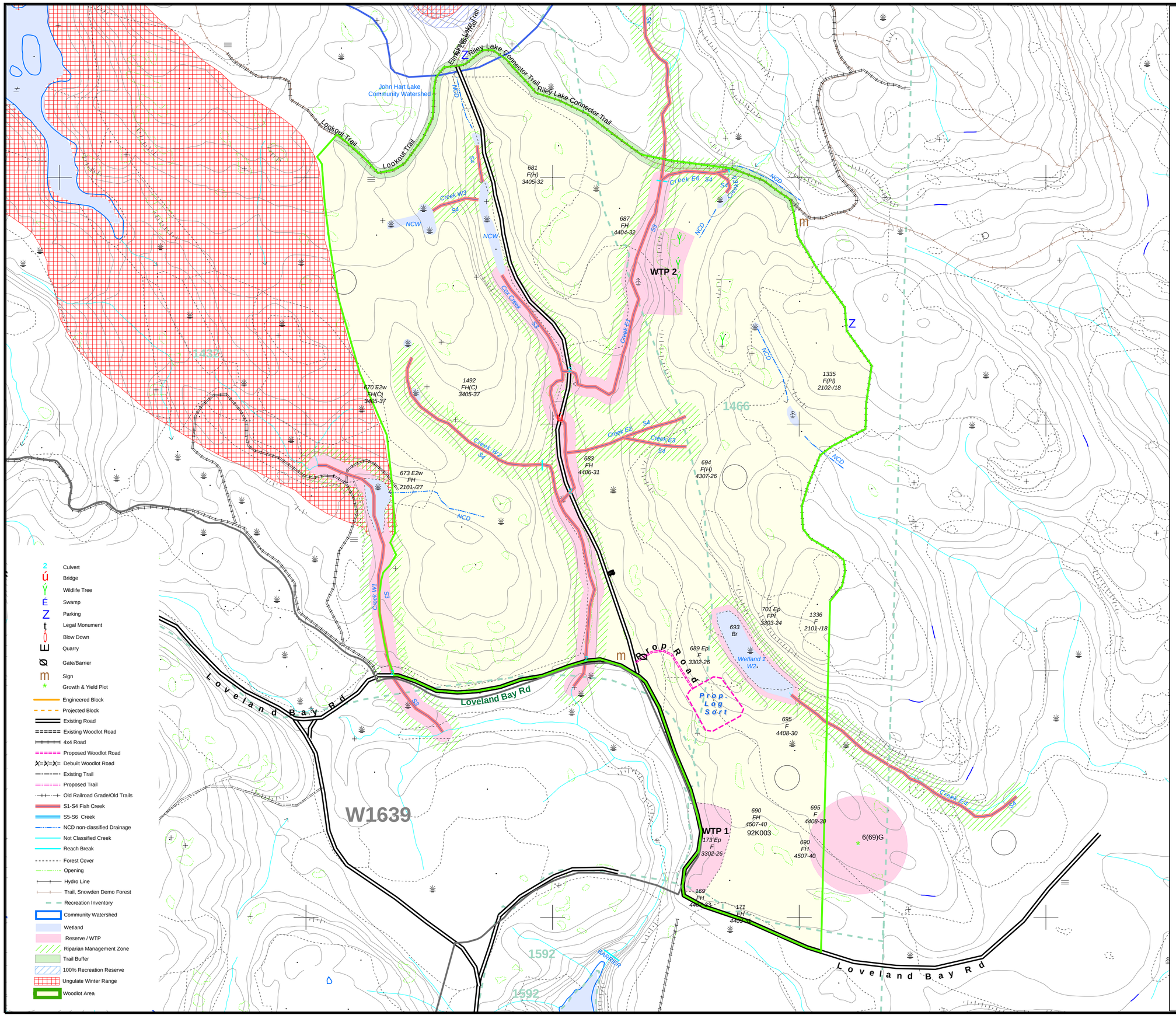
Culvert
Bridge
Wildlife Tree
Swamp
Parking
Legal Monument
Blow Down
Quarry
Gate/Barrier
Sign
Growth & Yield Plot
Engineered Block
Projected Block
Existing Road
Existing Woodlot Road
4x4 Road
Proposed Woodlot Road
Debuilt Woodlot Road
Existing Trail
Proposed Trail
Old Railroad Grade/Old Trails
S1-S4 Fish Creek
S5-S6 Creek
NCD non-classified Drainage
Not Classified Creek
Reach Break
Forest Cover
Opening
Hydro Line
Trail, Snowden Demo Forest
Recreation Inventory
Community Watershed
Wetland
Reserve / WTP
Riparian Management Zone
Trail Buffer
100% Recreation Reserve
Ungulate Winter Range
Woodlot Area



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 Wednesday September 7th, 2005 is included below.

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). Additionally, a carbon copy of referral cover letters has been sent to the Kwakiutl District Council. Copies of the referral letters are included below.

Hamatla Treaty Society
1441-A Island Highway
Campbell River, B.C. V9W 2E3
Ph: 287-9460, Fax: 287-9469

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
Re: Trapline licence holder #TR0110T604

Jennifer Brunn - Water Specialist City of Campbell River
301 St. Ann's Road
Campbell River, BC
V9W 4C7
Ph: (250) 286-5790

COPY OF WRITTEN COMMENTS RECIEVED

No public comments have been received.

REVISIONS MADE AS A RESULT OF COMMENTS RECIEVED

No revisions have been made in response to written comments from the public. Minor changes have been made in response to Ministry of Forest comments and field review concerning recreational trails and the location of the dryland sort.

2. EFFORTS MADE TO MEET WITH FIRST NATIONS

A copy of the 'First Nations Information Sharing Checklist' an external consultation checklist provided by the Campbell River forest district is included. Included with the checklist for each First Nation will be all letters, minutes and correspondence.

3. EXEMPTIONS

N/A

4. RATIONALE IN SUPPORT OF PROPOSED ALTERNATIVE PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

WIDTH OF STREAM RIPARIAN AREAS

An alternative performance requirement has been proposed given the historic development of the woodlot area and the present location of the Frog Lake Road. The alternative concerns a single exemption to the default riparian areas acknowledging that the road is already established, is in a good location and that relocation results in additional permanent access structures. The road presently provides central access through the woodlot to a trailhead and parking area within the popular Snowden Demonstration Forest.

In some locations the default riparian width would extend across the road where the purpose of the reserve, to protect the streamside riparian structure and vegetation, is no longer applicable.

Given the road location, efforts will be made to protect water quality and quantity within Cox Creek by adhering to the commitments made with Part I of this plan under section 'Map and Information'. Management of woodlot actives will follow Best Management Practices as outlined in the District of Campbell River's - Proposed Development Regulations and Guidelines for Watershed Protection. A Sediment Drainage Management Plan may be developed upon further recommendation and consultation with Jennifer Brunn – Watershed Specialist with the City of Campbell River.