

# FN Cultural Heritage Resources

**The WLP must specify a strategy for conserving and protecting “cultural heritage resources” that are the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people that is of continuing importance to that people, and not regulated under the *Heritage Conservation Act*.**

# FN Cultural Heritage Resources

## What are they?

- Objects, sites, features or locations of a traditional societal practice of cultural or archaeological significance to First Nations

## Where are they usually located?

- Close to water or ancient water features
  - village sites, camping sites, trails or travel routes
  - anywhere else
- District office may have a map of traditional use areas or an archaeological overview assessment



Culturally modified tree

# Strategy for Protecting FN “Cultural Heritage Resources”

- **Identify available information on cultural heritage resources (CHR) from traditional use studies, archaeological assessments, FN consultation activities by MOFR or personal observations**
- **Identify the FNs contacted and information provided on CHRs.**
- **Discuss how you will conserve or protect any CHRs identified by FNs or the MoFR.**
- **Discuss the availability of identified CHRs and how you will provide reasonable opportunities for FNs to obtain CHRs if they request the opportunity (i.e. cedar bark, medicinal plants)**
- **Propose to examine harvest areas for CHRs and notify the DM and FNs if anything is found.**
- **Commit to on-going discussions with FNs if new information on CHRs becomes available during the term of the WLP.**

# Wildlife Tree Retention Strategy



## Must describe:

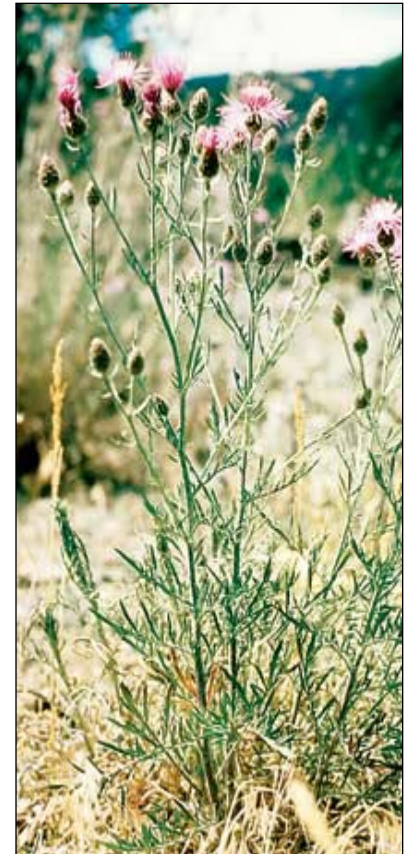
- generally, the species and characteristics of individual wildlife trees
- generally, the forest cover attributes of wildlife tree retention areas
- the conditions under which individual wildlife trees may be removed
- the conditions under which trees may be removed from within a wildlife tree retention area, and
- how wildlife trees removed will be replaced.



The WLP map does not need to show wildlife tree retention areas.

# Measures to Prevent the Spread of Invasive Plants

- **The WLP must specify measures to prevent the introduction or spread of Invasive Plants**
- **Exemptions may be granted where no invasive plants**
  - exist on the WL area, or
  - adjacent to the WL area
- **Invasive Plants Regulation**
  - Lists 42 plants of legal concern



**Spotted Knapweed**

# Measures to Prevent the Spread of Invasive Plants

- Minimize soil disturbance
- Promptly seed disturbed ground with a fast growing mix of grasses and legumes (use Canada Common #1 seed or better)
- Clean vehicles, clothing, equipment, and pets of invasive plants and their seed
- Clean sand, gravel, and rock quarries of invasive plants before transporting material to the WL area
- Learn to identify invasive plants and recognize early stages of development
- Establish well stocked stands of trees that will eventually suppress invasive plants
- Annually monitor invasive plants and keep a record of where they are established



# Natural Range Barriers

## What are they?

- A naturally occurring feature that stops or significantly impedes livestock movement to and from an adjacent area
- River, rock face, dense timber

## Why are they important?

- Keep cattle in a particular area
  - Pregnancy rates
  - Losses

## Where are they?

- Anywhere livestock range
- Ask your rancher or District Agrolgist
- Personal experience



# Measures

## 1. Communicate often with rancher

- Before operations start
- Traditional movement patterns

## 2. Review range plan

- What commitments does the rancher have?

## 3. Avoid problems

- Stay back from natural barriers  
with cutblocks and roads

## 4. Mitigate problems

- drift fences, cattle guards

## 5. Be a good neighbour





# Stocking Information For Specified Areas

- **The WLP must specify stocking standards for areas where harvesting is limited to:**
  - commercial thinning,
  - removal of individual trees, or
  - similar types of “intermediate cutting”, and for harvesting of special forest products
  
- **Why?**
  - These areas remain stocked, after harvesting, and are exempted from the normal requirements to establish a free growing stand.
  - These stands must conform to these stocking standards for a period of at least 12 months after completion of harvesting.

# Stocking Information For Specified Areas

***Check the appropriate box in the WLP template***

## **9. Stocking Information for Specified Areas**

Unless exempted by the district manager, the stocking standards indicated below apply to areas where the establishment of a free growing stand is not required and harvesting is limited to commercial thinning, removal of individual trees, or a similar type of intermediate cutting, and for harvesting special forest products

- For the purposes of section 12 and 34(3) of the WLPPR the Uneven-aged Stocking standards for single-tree selection, as found in the MoFR Publication “Reference Guide for FDP Stocking Standards”, are adopted. A copy of these stocking standards are included in Appendix I.
- The stocking standards for the purposes of section 12 and 34(3) of the Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation are found in the Appendix I.

# Creating Your Own Stocking Standards for Specified Areas

- 1. Customize the uneven-aged standards for your specific sites**
- 2. Create simple standards that work**
  - Species to be retained
  - Minimum residual basal area or number of trees/ha
  - Leave-tree characteristics – form, health, vigour
  - Old FPC standard of retaining > 60% of pre-harvest basal area

