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
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
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 Agrologist
- 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