

Forest and Range Evaluation Program

Visual Quality Effectiveness Evaluation Resource Stewardship Monitoring

Page 1

2.1.2 Site Information (Office)						
Forest District	Sample Code					
Licensee	Date of Field Evaluation MM/DD/YYYY					
Licence No CP No	Block					
General Location	Results Opening ID					
2.1.3 VLI Information (Office)						
Date of Update MM/DD/YYYY VAC						
Polygon No VSC						
EVC Recommended VQC	Source Document					
2.2.1 Viewpoint (Field)						
Viewpoint No GPS Latitude						
GPS Longitude Elevation (m)	Viewing Distance					
2.2.2 Photography (Field)						
	w) 1 2 3 4 5 (high) Field of View Width(degrees)					
Digital Photo ID Nos Viewpoint Description _	Field of View Height(degrees)					
2.2.3 Assess Basic VQC (Field)						
Alterations meet with Basic VQC definition? Circle where in the range	e for that VQC. Notes:					
Basic VQC P R PR M MM						
2.2.4 Design Obervations (Field)	2.3.4 Partial Cut Alterations					
Design Elements G (-1) M (0) P (+1)	Partial cutting					
Response to visual force lines	% removed					
Borrows from natural character						
Edge treatments incorporated	Average tree height (m)					
Distance from the viewpoint	Clearcut equivalent% alteration as read from Table 4.					
Position on the landform	Record this value on line 2.3.2 a.					
Total Design						
2.3.2 Assess Initial VQC (Office)	2.3.6 Determining EE Rating for the Landform by Comparing Basic VQC with Adjusted VQC (Office)					
a) % of landform altered by recent openings b) % of landform with site disturbance outside openings	1 Clearly not met (Neither method indicates VQO achievement, both are far from class boundary)					
c) % non veg contribution of old openings	2 Not met (Neither method indicates VQO achieve-					
X = (a+b+c) = % alteration Initial VQC	ment, but both are close to class boundary)					
2.3.3 Assess Adjusted VQC (Office)	3 Borderline (One method indicates VQO achievement, one does not)					
	4 Met (Both methods indicate VQO achieve-					
d) Impact of roads, side cast, etc. (within openings)	ment, but one or both are close to the high end "maximum % alteration limit.")					
None Subordinate Significant Dominant Adj. Factor	5 Well met (Both methods indicate VQO achieve-					
e) Tree retention Good Moderate Poor Adj. Factor	ment and are on the lower % alteration limit or mid-range for the class)					
f) Design (enter total from 2.2.4 above) Adj. Factor	2.3.7 Allowance for Over-ride					
Total adjustment Y = (d+e+f) Adj. Total						
Calculate adjusted % alteration X*(1 + 0.14*Y) =	Over-ride EERationale for over-ride					
Adjusted VQC PRPR M MM	Nationale for over-fide					
Adjusted % alt 0 1.5 4 7 12 18 24 30 ++>						
Evaluated by						
Evaluated by Signature						
Oignature	I .					



Forest and Range Evaluation Program

2.2.2 Viewpoint Importance

- (1) glimpse view, less than 10 seconds
- (2) sustained side view
- (3) sustained focal view, travelling toward the alteration for more than one minute
- (4) viewpoint is at a rest stop, campsite, or other static short-term view location
- (5) viewpoint is the location of a community, commercial tourist-related enterprise, or other static long-term view location

2.2.3 Table 1 - Definitions of Visual Quality Classes

Visual Quality

(Class Symbol) Basic Definition

Preservation (P)

"preservation" means an alteration of a forest landscape resulting from the presence of cutblocks or roads, such that when assessed from a viewpoint that is representative of significant public viewing opportunities, the alteration

- (a) is very small in scale, and
- (b) is designed to be indistinguishable from the pre-harvest landscape.

Retention (R)

"retention" means an alteration of a forest landscape resulting from the presence of cutblocks or roads, such that when assessed from a viewpoint that is representative of significant public viewing opportunities, the alteration

- (a) is difficult to see,
- (b) is small in scale, and
- (c) has a design that mimics natural occurences.

Partial Retention (PR)

"partial retention" means an alteration of a forest landscape resulting from the presence of cutblocks or roads, such that, when assessed from a viewpoint that is representative of significant public viewing opportunities, the alteration

- (a) is easy to see,
- (b) is small to moderate in scale, and
- (c) has a design that appears natural and is not angular or geometric.

Modification (M)

"modification" means an alteration of a forest landscape resulting from the presence of cutblocks or roads, such that, when assessed from a viewpoint that is representative of significant public viewing opportunities, the alteration is very easy to see and is either

- (a) large in scale with a design that is natural in its appearance, or
- (b) small to moderate in scale but with a design that has some angular characteristics.

Maximum Modification (MM)

"maximum modification" means an alteration of a forest landscape resulting from the presence of cutblocks or roads, such that, when assessed from a viewpoint that is representative of significant public viewing opportunities, the alteration is extremely easy to see and one or both of the following apply

- (a) the alteration is very large in scale, or
- (b) the alteration is angular and geometric.

2.2.4 Table 2 – Design Observations (Field)										2.3.2 Table 3 – Percent Alteration Ranges for Visual Quality Classes						
Design Elements Good (-1) Moderate (0) Poo							Poor	(+1)		VI	, ,					
Response to Major Lines of Force				or	Strong		Force Lines Not Apparent		ot	Weak or No Response		Vic	ual Quality Clas		Alteration percent of landform in perspective view	
Borrowing from Natural Character					Fully		Partially		I	Isolated or Not at All		P – Preservation		5	0	
Incorporating Edge Treatment					Feathering and Irregular		Either Feathering or Irregular			Neither Aspect Present		R – Retention			0 – 1.5	
					Boundaries Present		Boundaries Present		sent	ricschi		PR – Partial Retention			1.6 - 7.0	
Distance between Alteration and					> 8 km > 1 and < 8 km			n	< 1 km		M – Modification MM – Maximum Modification		11.C 41	7.1 – 18.0		
Viewpoint 5. Position of Opening on the Landform					ower Dov		Small Opening near Center High on t Landscape or near Cen		or Large	IVIIV	т — махітиті мос	inication	18.1 – 30.0			
2.3.4 Table 4 – Visual Equivalent to Clearcut Percent Alteration Factors for Partial Cut Alterations									2.3.3 Adjustment Factors							
	Mean height (m) of residual trees										c)	Roads:	0 = None			
		5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50				Subordinate	
	10	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.8	2.2			2 = Significant 3 = Dominant -2 = Good > 22% -1 = Moderate 15 - 22% 0 = Poor < 15% Record Total from 2.2.4		
(0)	20	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.8	2.2	3.3	4.4		Tree Retention:			
6) p	30	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.4	2.0	2.4	3.3	4.2	5.0	6.5	d)				
ove	40	1.2	1.4	2.0	2.4	3.4	4.3	5.2	6.1	6.7	7.8					
.em	50	1.8	2.3	3.4	4.3	5.2	6.2	6.8	7.7	8.4	9.0	e)	Docian:			
Volume removed (%)	60	3.5	4.3	5.0	6.2	6.7	7.7	8.4	9.2	10.0	11.5		Design:			
	70	4.9	5.5	6.5	7.7	8.4	9.2	10.0	11.4	12.7	14.0					
	80	6.0	6.6	8.3	9.2	10.0	11.0	12.0	13.2	14.4	15.5					
	90	8.0	9.0	10.0	11.0	12.0	13.0	14.0	15.0	16.0	17.0					
Retention Partial Retention Modification																



Partial Cutting Photos Showing Removal Levels and Resulting Texture



Tree Ht 20M Vol Rem 44% Stems 45%



Tree Ht 34M Vol Rem 64% Stems 71%



Tree Ht 25M Vol Rem 73% Stems ?%



Tree Ht 27M Vol Rem 46% Stems ?%



Tree Ht 24M Vol Rem 64% Stems 86%



Tree Ht 21M Vol Rem 80% Stems 81%



Tree Ht 23M Vol Rem 50% Stems 53%



Tree Ht 30M Vol Rem 65% Stems 91%



Tree Ht 23M Vol Rem 88% Stems 91%



Tree Ht 28M Vol Rem 56% Stems 67%



Tree Ht 31M Vol Rem 72% Stems 77%



Tree Ht 20M Vol Rem 88% Stems 96%



Tree Ht 28M Vol Rem 60% Stems 80%



Tree Ht 28M Vol Rem 72% Stems 85%

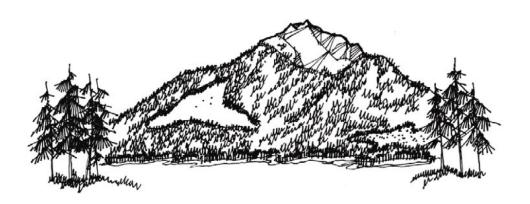


Tree Ht 29M Vol Rem 88% Stems 96%

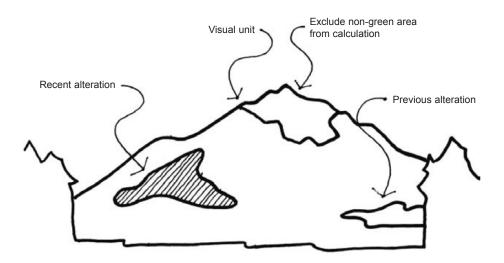


Calculating Percent Alteration in Perspective View

Example of site photograph showing altered landscape



- Step 1 On an enlarged version of the site photograph, define and outline the visual unit or landform. Exclude those portions of the landform screened by vegetation and non-green areas, such as mountain tops, rock, snow, and ice.
- Step 2 Measure the visible unit or landform using a manual or electronic planimeter or a GIS application (e.g., middle ground visual unit = 37.5 cm²).
- Step 3 Measure visible ground area of previous alteration that have not yet achieved visually effective green-up (e.g., current alteration = 1.8 cm²).



- **Step 4** Measure visible ground area of recent alteration (e.g., = 4.7 cm²)
- Step 5 Add previous non-VEG alteration and recent alteration figures together to get total area altered. Divide this figure by the visual unit figure to get percentage of unit altered (e.g., [(1.8 + 4.7) ÷ 37.5] x 100 = 17.3%).
- **Note:** Repeat the above calculation for each of the viewpoints selected for evaluation. Enter the percent alteration figure derived from each viewpoint on the Visual Quality Effectiveness Evaluation form (Page 2).