May 5, 2005

Summary of CCLUP Legal Requirements and Selected Non-Legal Direction

Introduction:

This document is a summary of legal and non-legal direction provided by the Cariboo-Chilcotin Land Use Plan (CCLUP) as determined by the IAMC. Linkages between this direction and Sub-Regional Management Plans are also provided. Additional legal direction provided by FRPA is not included here and previous direction provided under the Forest Practices Code is not provided here.

It is expected that this document will assist in management of land and resources by creating a more consistent understanding of current direction and its source. This is especially important to the preparation of Forest Stewardship Plans (FSP) under the Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA).

The addition of Sub Regional Management Plan (SRMP) links is also provided to advise how the complex of CCLUP values can be addressed through application of the SRMP objectives and strategies. It is important to note the following:
1. The SRMP objectives and strategies are based upon the draft Horsefly plan and are subject to change.
2. Anahim Round Table (ART) and South Chilcotin (SC) sub-regional plans (SRP) represent non-legal direction from IAMC. Objectives and strategies from those plans are not included here. Planners should consult those plans when developing FSPs for those areas.

The following declaration is drawn from the higher level plan order. It is repeated here to help the reader understand how direction from the CCLUP documents was divided into legal and non-legal categories.

1. "For the purpose of this order, the term CCLUP refers to the:
Cariboo-Chilcotin Land-Use plan October 1994;
Cariboo-Chilcotin Land-Use plan 90-day Implementation Process Final Report, February, 1995;
Addendum to the Cariboo-Chilcotin Land-Use Plan 90-Day Implementation process Final Report, April 20, 1995;
Memorandum Outlining Government's Intent Regarding the Implementation of the Cariboo-Chilcotin Land-Use Plan, January 23, 1996, and
1:250,000 map (two sheets) of the plan area dated January 1996.

2. **The following provisions of the Cariboo-Chilcotin Land-Use Plan are declared to be a higher level plan under the Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act:**

(a) **the provisions regarding zones, objectives, targets and strategies where they are applicable to operational plans;**

(b)* for the purposes of section 8(1) of the Operational Planning Regulation, the requirement for joint sign-off of forest development plans in special resource development zones as outlined on page 18 of the *The Cariboo-Chilcotin Land-Use Plan 90-Day Implementation Process Final Report, February, 1995; and*
(3) the direction contained in the Memorandum Outlining Government's Intent Regarding the Implementation of the Cariboo-Chilcotin Land-Use Plan, January 23, 1996.
3. This order will be filed with the regional managers of the Cariboo and Prince George Forest Regions. It will take effect on January 31, 1996.

***** Joint sign-off repealed under FRPA

The CCLUP Integration Policy does not constitute legal direction but is considered to provide appropriate policy direction to all values. As a result, the Integration Policy is not listed as a discrete source of non-legal direction for each land value.

Once endorsed by the Inter-Agency Management Committee (IAMC), the SRMPs will represent further refinement and balancing of this policy for all values in a spatial context.

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Timber

Legal Provisions

Order Varying the Cariboo-Chilcotin Land –Use Plan 90-Day Implementation Process Final Report

Timber targets provide assurance to the forest industry regarding access for development to the forested land base. The following are the timber access targets for the zones of this Land Use Plan.

Special Resource Development Zone: access to 70% of the timber from the productive forest land base, with a maximum of 30% netdown for other values;

Integrated Resource Development Zone: access to 81% of the timber from the productive forest land base, with a maximum of 19% netdown for other values;

Enhanced Resource Development Zone: access to 83% of the timber rom the productive forest land base, with a maximum of 17% netdown for other values;

Zonal and Sub Unit Targets (Appendix 3)
The following targets apply to the entire productive forest land base in this polygon.

Note: January 23, 1996 letter entitled, "Government's Intent Regarding the Implementation of the Cariboo-Chilcotin Land-Use Plan" states,

> The land-use plan identifies two broad categories of targets: general zonal targets and sub-unit targets. Zonal targets are expressions of government intent for the land use zones identified in the plan. These taragets, including access to 70 percent of the timber from the productive forest land base averaged over the special resource development zone, are firm commitments.
>
> Sub-unit targets represent an **estimate** of how the zonal targets will be applied across a given zone. Where sub-unit targets are described numerically, they are not intended to be applied rigidly to each operation plan. They must, however, be substantially met across each sub-unit area in an orderly and equitable manner.
>
> It is intended that the zonal and sub-unit targets approved by government be implemented as part of the Cariboo-Chilcotin Land-Use Plan. It is also recognized that, over time, revisions to the targets may be proposed through sub-regional an local planning processes. These proposals will be reviewed in the context of the overall land-use plan, and, where appropriate, be approved as formal land-use plan revisions.

unit	timber targets		
	conventional harvest	modified harvest	no harvest
A. Boss / Deception	12%	51%	37%
B. Brittany Triangle	64%	26%	10%
C. Charlotte Alplands	67%	19%	14%
D. Flat Lake	68%	22%	10%
E. Interlakes	26%	66%	8%
F. Itcha / Ilgachuz	10%	58%	32%
G. Lang Lake / Schoolhouse	39%	51%	10%
H. Lower Blackwater	31%	55%	14%
I. Marble Range	42%	48%	10%
J. Niut	15%	76%	9%
K. Potato Range	50%	37%	13%
L. Quesnel Highlands	34%	32%	34%
M. Quesnel Lake	7%	60%	33%
N. South Chilcotin	29%	58%	13%
O. Taseko Lake	50%	33%	17%
P. Upper Blackwater	20%	40%	40%
A. Kluskus	39%	46%	15%
B. Anahim Lake	75%	13%	12%
C. Chezacut	61%	27%	12%
D. Kleena Kleene	61%	28%	11%
E. Eagle	55%	35%	10%
F. Grasslands	0%	92%	8%
G. Clinton	72%	22%	6%
01. Baezaeko	73%	11%	16%
02. Nazko	81%	10%	9%
03. Quesnel	60%	34%	6%
04. Cottonwood	79%	10%	11%
05. Beaver Valley	62%	32%	6%
06. Williams Lake	45%	50%	5%
07. Palmer	79%	12%	9%
08. Canim	69%	18%	13%
09. Rail	37%	58%	5%
10. Gustafson	72%	21%	7%
11. Loon	74%	16%	10%
12. Bonaparte	77%	16%	7%
13. Gaspard	75%	17%	8%

14. Batnuni	84%	10%	6%

Sectoral Strategies (Appendix 4)

(pg 147) Five kinds of targets will be established for the timber resource:

- An overall target for the Special Resource Development Zone.
- % of the forest in each polygon available for conventional timber management.
- % of the forest in each polygon available for harvest, if the timber management regimes are modified to more sensitive practices.
- % of the forest in each polygon not available for harvest at this time.

Special Resource Development Zone Development Procedures (Appendix 5)
B. Specific Objectives

- Foster sufficient diversity of silvicultural systems across the landscape to maintain natural landscape patterns and stand structure and to meet a variety of management objectives. The long term objective, monitored on an annual basis, should be to reduce the use of any one specific silvicultural system to less than 75% over a particular SRDZ (pg 179)

<u>Non-Legal Provisions</u>

- Short Term Timber Availability Plan
- Anahim Round Table Plan
- Clinton Creek Watershed Plan

Link to SRMP Objectives

SRMP objectives pertain to the balancing of non-timber values such that the timber targets are met.

Biodiversity

Legal Provisions

Zonal and Sub Unit Targets (Appendix 3)

(61) To manage for the biodiversity targets that will be developed in the Regional Biodiversity Conservation Strategy. The following seral stage targets will be used in the development of that strategy:

old forest category	7% to 19% range
mature/old forest category	17% to 36% range

The actual proportions in this polygon will be dependant on the natural disturbance types and the Biodiversity Guidelines which are developed under the Forest practices Code. The seral stage targets will be adjusted as the regional Biodiversity Conservation is developed concurrently with the Short Term Timber Availability Plan. (applies to the areas listed below)

(61) To establish Landscape Units which include both the Special Resource Development Zone and adjacent Protected Area; manage in conjunction with Protected Area to maintain representational values. (applies to the areas listed below)

Boss-Deception, Brittany Triangle, Charlotte Alplands, Flat Lake, Interlakes (landscape units not mentioned), Itcha/Ilgachuz, Lang Lake/Schoolhouse, Lower Blackwater, Marble Range, Niut, Potato Range, Quesnel Highlands, Quesnel Lake, South Chilcotin, Taseko Lake, Upper Blackwater, Kluskus, Anahim Lake, Chezacut, Kleena Kleene, Eagle, Grasslands, Clinton, Baezaeko, Nazko (landscape units not mentioned), Quesnel, Cottonwood, Beaver Valley (no landscape units mentioned), Williams Lake (landscape units not mentioned), Palmer, Canim, Rail (landscape units not mentioned), Gustafson, Loon, Bonaparte, Gaspard, Batnuni (landscape units not mentioned).

(111) Quesnel: To maintain habitat and biodiversity values through modified management in deciduous stands over 5% of the forest in the polygon.

Note: January 23, 1996 letter entitled, "Government's Intent Regarding the Implementation of the Cariboo-Chilcotin Land-Use Plan" states,

The Cariboo-Chilcotin Land-Use Plan 90-Day Implementation Process Final Report, February 1995 identifies a range of seral stage targets for each sub-unit within the plan area. These ranges were provided as interim guidance pending the completion of the Biodiversity Guidebook and the Regional Biodiversity Conservation Strategy. These seral stage targets are now revised to reflect the targets outlined in the guidebook. It is anticipated that these targets will be revised further to reflect the Regional Biodviersity Conservation Strategy once it is completed and approved.

Sectoral Strategies (Appendix 4)

(153) Conserve biological diversity through the establishment of Landscape Units and objectives for retention of old growth, seral stage distribution, landscape connectivitiy, stand structure, species composition, temporal distribution of cutblocks, retention of coarse woody debris and retention of wildlife trees… These targets will be applied at the landscape unit level; Landscape Units will be defined across the region…Application of these guidelines in all zones and polygons is required.

Seral stage (including old growth) targets are specified for each polygon and should provide a guide to detailed planning at the landscape level

Outputs of the Biodiversity Conservation Strategy relative to Appendices 3 & 4:

Landscape Units: Recommended landscape units (figure 8) accepted by IAMC and used in Integration. Subsequent modifications conducted to rectify boundary issues. Approved by IAMC.

Seral Targets: Seral stage definitions and targets described in table 7. Biodiversity guidebook figures used except for IDF where separate targets were identified for fir group and pine group. (note: Chief Forester's letter (May 1998) specifies the unit of representativeness to be the BEC subzone variant)

BCC Updates:
#2 Amalgamation of Small NDT-BEC Units in Relation to Assessment of Seral Objectives and Old Growth Management Area Planning.

#3 Definition of the Fir Group and Pine Group for Purposes of Seral Stage Assessments within NDT 4 of the Cariboo-Chilcotin.

#8 Strategy for Management of Mature Seral Forest and Salvage of Mountain Pine Beetle-Killed Timber.

#9 Strategy for Management of Mature Seral Forest and Salvage of Mountain Pine Beetle-Killed Timber within TFLs in the Cariboo.

#10 Management of Transition Old Growth Management Areas with a High Lodgepole Pine Component heavily Attacked by Mountain Pine Beetle

#11 New Options for Old Growth Management Areas in Ecosystems with Frequent, Stand Destroying Natural Disturbance.

Note: Updates #2,3,8 and 9 link directly to the establishment and maintenance of seral stage targets. As such, they are considered to be refinements of the parts of the Biodiversity Conservation Strategy cited as legal direction.

Forest Development Objectives for SRDZ Areas

B. Specific Objectives

(p179)
Implementation of a range of cutblock sizes across the landscape, employing smaller cutblocks in sensitive locations and larger blocks elsewhere to maintain biodiversity and establish acceptable levels of fragmentation. Wherever possible, cutblock shapes and patterns across the landscape should resemble those of natural openings.

Minimize physical and ecological barriers to wildlife movement patterns by maintaining a variety of habitat types across the landscape, giving emphasis to the availability, integrity, and connectivity of both forest interior and riparian habitats.

Non-Legal Provisions

- IAMC direction on landscape unit boundaries.
- BCC Updates #5,6 and 7 (see Note above under Legal Provisions)
- Chief Forester's letter regarding ecological representativeness.
- Cariboo Region Landscape Unit Planning Strategy – 1999

SRMP Links

Definition **No-harvest area** *No-harvest areas are parcels of land designated to conserve special ecological and cultural values. Protection of those values is paramount and encompasses the maintenance of natural processes such as endemic levels of natural disturbance. Therefore, with the exception of mining, industrial development, including timber harvesting is permitted only under special circumstances as described in Objective 7. No-harvest areas include:*
1. Old Growth Management Areas
2. Caribou No-harvest Areas
3. Riparian Reserves
4. Critical Fisheries Habitat
5. Lake Management Zone, Class A lakes
6. "Community Areas of Special Concern" within the Anahim Round Table Interest Area

Objective

Maintain No-harvest areas (see definition) by excluding industrial activities within their boundaries, except for the following:
1. Insect control essential to curtail severe damage to the no-harvest area or to other forest values at the landscape level,
2. Salvage of dead timber (non-infectious) resulting from severe natural disturbance that has destroyed the ecological or cultural values for the area,
3. Control of wildfire,
4. Seed cone collection, provided trees are not felled,
5. Road construction where there is no other practicable location available, (*Insert another bullet as follows*: In riparian reserve zones, creating a corridor for full

suspension yarding or guyline tiebacks, where there is no other practicable location available.
6. Thinning to enhance old forest attributes within OGMAs inside Mule Deer Winter Range located within the shallow and moderate snowpack zones in accordance with the direction in "Management Strategy for Mule Deer Winter Ranges in the Cariboo-Chilcotin: Part 1a: Management Plan for Shallow and Moderate Snowpack Zones."
7. Ecological restoration activities approved by the ILMA or MOE statutory authorities consistent with the governing legislation.
8. Mining

Strategy 1 Harvesting in no-harvest areas should be in accord with accepted procedures as approved by the Cariboo-Chilcotin IAMC/Manager's Committee. These procedures include but are not limited to: BCC Updates 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11. Note: Because of their direct relation to seral target achievements, Updates 8 and 9 are considered IAMC direction versus IAMC guidance.

Strategy 2 Harvesting proposals within the Community Areas of Special Concern should be discussed with the Anahim Round Table prior to approval.

Objective

Manage for biodiversity in accordance with the landscape unit boundaries and biodiversity emphasis as shown on Map 3.

Definition: **Old Forest:** *For the purpose of meeting Objective 9, the following stands are deemed to contribute to meeting the old forest target in the order listed:*

1. *old forest as described in Table 7, within permanent and transition old growth management areas, and no harvest areas,*
2. *mature forest as described in Table 7 within permanent old growth management areas, and no harvest areas,*
3. *mature forest as described in Table 7 within transition old growth management areas,*
4. *stands meeting attribute-based criteria for old forest once those criteria are approved by the ILMA statutory authority for the Cariboo.*

Objective

Meet or exceed the objectives for mature + old forest, by biogeoclimatic subunit, as specified in table 4 including:
1. old growth management areas
2. replacement areas for severely damaged lodgepole pine stands that are salvage logged.

Definition: Catastrophic mountain pine beetle damage: *regionally significant, severe mortality covering multiple landscape units as the result of mountain pine beetle attack of lodgepole pine.*

Objective

In areas of catastrophic mountain pine beetle damage, during the period of salvage harvesting, maintain forest representation contributing to mature + old seral targets, by managing harvest and replacement of damaged stands outside OGMAs as follows:

1. Allow harvest in stands which meet the following criteria:

- Located in natural disturbance types 2,3 or 4,

- Located within a mountain pine beetle salvage zone,

- Located within TFLs, harvested stands have ≥ 50% pine; outside TFLs harvested stands have ≥ 70% pine by basal area,

- Mortality exceeding 50% caused by mountain pine beetle.

2. Designate the oldest available, least risk stands in the same landscape unit - biogeoclimatic subunit as replacement for any area harvested that was contributing to the mature+ old target for that landscape unit – biogeoclimatic subunit.

Definition **Least risk stands** *refers to the priorities as listed in Table 4.*

Objective

Maintain the permanent old growth management areas as shown on Map 4, subject to the provisions set out in Objective x for no-harvest areas.

Objective

Maintain the transition old growth management areas as shown on Map 3, subject to the provisions set out in objective X, until recruitment areas in the permanent old growth management areas meet old forest condition, or at the end of the first rotation, whichever comes first.

Definition	Rotation (age): *The base rotation ages are 80 years for pine and deciduous stands and 120 years for all other species. The rotation age represents the number of years required to harvest 100% of the productive forest in a given CCLUP zone (adapted from: CCLUP Integration Report, 1998).*

Objective

Maintain permanent OGMAs by replacing any area that is removed or subjected to salvage harvest with a suitable area of equivalent size in the same landscape unit-biogeoclimatic subunit.

Strategy 1 Replacement areas for portions of OGMAs removed or salvage harvested ≤ x ha or y % of the OGMA will be approved by the District manager. Areas larger than this amount must be approved by the ILMA statutory decision maker.

Objective

Meet or exceed the minimum wildlife tree retention objectives for each harvest area (cutblock or cutting permit), within each biogeoclimatic subzone in each landscape unit as given in Table 12, where harvesting removes >50 per cent of the stand basal area.

Objective

Where feasible, retain high-value, wildlife trees up to the limits in table x in partially cut stands having >50% basal area remaining after harvest.

Strategy 1 Retain existing wildlife trees (classes 2 through 8 as defined in the Biodiversity Guidebook) over 37.5 cm dbh among target residual species and over 20 cm dbh for deciduous tree species.

Objective

Maintain coarse woody debris by leaving it distributed across harvested areas with emphasis upon retention of large size (diameter and length) pieces for that stand.

Mountain Caribou (Eastern herds)

Legal Provisions

Zonal and Sub Unit Targets (Appendix 3)

To maintain caribou habitat as per the Quesnel Highlands caribou strategy (estimated to preclude harvest from __% of the forest in this polygon and require modified harvest over an additional __%.

	No harvest(%)	**Modified harvest (%)**
Boss/Deception (p 61)	29	15
Quesnel Highlands (p 83)	21	12
Quesnel Lake (p 85)	20	10
Cottonwood (p 113)	5	n/a
Canim (p 121)	4	n/a

Sectoral Strategies (Appendix 4)

(p156/157) The overriding objective is to maintain habitat values for mountain caribou within the Cariboo Region. Under the targets, sixty-five percent of the forest land base currently under deferral above the high elevation line has been assumed to be not available for harvest and the remaining 35% was assumed to be available under modified harvesting practices. However the current deferrals will remain in place until the strategy outlined below has been implemented and has produced satisfactory integrated resource management solutions.

(157) Apply the provisions of the FPC to manage lower elevation habitats including winter ranges and travel corridors as they are identified.

Note: Caribou winter range boundaries were declared by WLAP, December 2004 under the Government Action Regulation.

Non-Legal Provisions

CCLUP Mountain Caribou Strategy, October, 2000 (includes 1:20,000 maps of recommended no harvest and modified harvest areas, low elevation habitat areas and trade areas).

CCLUP Caribou Strategy 1996
SRMP Links

Objective

Manage Crown land within the caribou no-harvest and caribou modified harvest areas as caribou winter range as shown on Map 5.

Objective

Manage caribou no-harvest and caribou modified harvest areas to meet the condition and distribution of habitat in accordance with the CCLUP Mountain Caribou Strategy (October 2000).

Northern Caribou (Western herds)

Legal Provisions

Zonal and Sub Unit Targets (Appendix 3)

To maintain caribou habitat as per the Itcha/Ilgachuz caribou strategy (estimated to preclude harvest from __% of the forest in this polygon and require modified harvest over an additional __%).

	No harvest (%)	**Modified harvest (%)**
Itcha/Ilgachuz (p 71)	25	39
Upper Blackwater (p 91)	14	n/a
Kluskus (p 93)	4	2
Anahim Lake (p 95)	n/a	1
Chezacut (p 97)	n/a	12
Baezaeko (p 107)	10	4

Sectoral Strategies (Appendix 4)

(p 157) Maintain caribou winter range values by applying the moderate risk option determined by the Western Caribou Working Group; this includes a timber harvest deferred area and restricted logging outside the deferred area. Based on the area which is currently proposed by the Western Caribou Working Committee for deferral under the moderate risk option, 65% of the forest land base deferred under this option has been assumed to be not available for harvest and the remaining 35% was assumed to be available under more sensitive harvesting practices. However, the current deferral will remain in place until the strategy outlined below has been implemented and has produced satisfactory integrated resource management solutions.

Note: Caribou winter range boundaries declared by WLAP, December 2004 under the Government Action Regulation.

Non-Legal Provisions

CCLUP Northern Caribou Strategy, March, 2002 (includes 1:20,000 maps of recommended no harvest, modified harvest and natural seral distribution areas).

SRMP Link

Objective

Manage Crown land within the caribou no-harvest and caribou modified harvest areas as caribou winter range as shown on Map X.

Objective

Manage caribou no-harvest and caribou modified harvest areas to meet the condition and distribution of habitat in accordance with the CCLUP Northern Caribou Strategy (March, 2002).

Riparian

Legal Provisions

Zonal and Sub Unit Targets (Appendix 3)

(All polygons) To **maintain riparian habitats** through the establishment of riparian management zones on all streams, lakes and wetlands as specified under the Forest Practices Code and Riparian Guidelines.

(61) To manage the "xxxx" River watershed for salmon stocks (approximately xx% of the polygon), **through riparian areas protection** and controls on the rate of harvest.

Boss Deception – Horsefly River (35% of the polygon)
Brittany Triangle – Chilko and Taseko Rivers (90% of the polygon)
Charlotte Alplands – Atnarko River (60% of the polygon)
Flat Lake – Bonaparte River (90% of the polygon)
Interlakes – Bonaparte River (10% of the polygon)
Itcha/Ilgachuz – Dean and Baezaeko Rivers (30% of the polygon)
Marble Range – Bonaparte River tributaries and Fraser River mainstem banks (25%)
Quesnel Highlands – Cariboo, Bowron and Cottonwood Rivers (100%)
Quesnel Lake – Quesnel, Bowron and Horsefly Rivers (80%)
Anahiim Lake – Atnarko River (30%)
Chezacut – Chilcotin and Nazko Rivers (80%)
Quesnel – Quesnel River (10%)
Clinton – Bonaparte River (90%)
Cottonwood – Cottonwood River (60%)
Beaver Valley – Horsefly, Beaver, Hazeltine and Edney Rivers (70%)
Canim – Horsefly River (35%)
Gustafson – Bonaparte River (10%)
Loon – Bonaparte River (40%)
Bonaparte – Bonaparte River (70%)

Eagle (101): To manage the Chilko River watershed by applying the **Forest Practices Code.**

Grasslands (103): To manage the Fraser River mainstem and bank for salmon habitat, through the application of the **Forest Practices Code**.

Quesnel (111): To manage the Quesnel River watershed for salmon stocks (approximately 10% of the polygon), through **riparian area protection**, controls on the rate of harvest and careful placer mining.

Baezaeko (107) - Baezaeko River; Nazko – Nazko River: To manage the xxxx River watershed for salmon stocks through application of the **Forest Practices Code**.

(All polygons) To manage for "xxx species" species at risk and other sensitive habitats within the areas identified as **riparian buffers**, recreation areas, caribou habitat and lakeshore management zones and thoughout the polygon under the biodiversity strategy. (Polygon specifics listed below in table).

	polygon	grizzly bear, moose, furbearers, species at risk	moose, furbearers, species at risk	caribou, grizzly bear, moose, furbearers, species at risk	bighorn sheep, moose, furbearers, species at risk	grizzly bear, mountain goat, bighorn sheep, furbearers, species at risk
SRDZ	A. Boss / Deception	x				
	B. Brittany Triangle		x			
	C. Charlotte Alplands			x		
	D. Flat Lake	x				
	E. Interlakes	x				
	F. Itcha / Ilgachuz	x				
	G. Lang Lake / Schoolhouse		x			
	H. Lower Blackwater	x				
	I. Marble Range				x	
	J. Niut	x				
	K. Potato Range	x				
	L. Quesnel Highlands	x				
	M. Quesnel Lake	x				
	N. South Chilcotin	x				
	O. Taseko Lake					x
	P. Upper Blackwater	x				
IRMZ	A. Kluskus	x				
	B. Anahim Lake	x				
	C. Chezacut	x				
	D. Kleena Kleene	x				
	E. Eagle	x				
	F. Grasslands	x				
	G. Clinton	x				
ERDZ	01. Baezaeko	x				
	02. Nazko	x				
	03. Quesnel	x				

04. Cottonwood	x					
05. Beaver Valley		x				
06. Williams Lake	x					
07. Palmer	x					
08. Canim	x					
09. Rail		x				
10. Gustafson	x					
11. Loon	x					
12. Bonaparte	x					
13. Gaspard		x				
14. Batnuni	x					

Sectoral Strategies (Appendix 4)

(p153) Targets for other important values specified above will be established within these landscape Units and will be based on the Wildlife Habitat, Biodiversity Conservation and **Riparian Guidelines**. Application of these guidelines in all zones and polygons is required.

(p155-156) (Moose) Road crossings of wetlands and **riparian areas** should be as limited as possible.

(p158) (Grasslands) Management of critical habitat through the FPC and Riparian and Biodiversity Guidelines including the designation of Sensitive Areas or Wildlife Habitat Areas. Safeguarding **riparian habitats** is of particular importance.

(p162) (Enhanced Development Zone) It is extremely important for moose, furbearers, waterfowl and many other wetland and forest dependent species; application of **FPC guidelines** is required to conserve these values,

(p163) (Integrated Management Zone) Within the context of the land Use Plan and the resource targets the following is of particular importance in this zone: …

- Application of the FPC and relevant guidelines including Biodiversity, **Riparian**, and Wildlife Habitat.

(p168) (DFO strategy) Protect streamside and **riparian areas** by providing adequate buffer zones and through **riparian** management.

(p180) (SRDZ) Consistent with the Forest Practices Code, establish Forest Ecosystem Networks (FENS), with emphasis upon (1) **riparian management zones** adjacent to water bodies (including adjacent upland habitat)…

<u>Non-Legal Provisions</u>

Riparian Management Area Guidebook 1995.

SRMP Links

Objective

Establish riparian reserve zones and riparian management zones consistent with the specifications in Table 13.

Objective

Maintain sufficient forest structure in the riparian management zone of all classified streams, lakes, and wetlands to minimize windthrow in the riparian reserve zone.

Strategy 1 Retain deciduous species and follow principles contained in the Windthrow Management Guidebook. Avoid construction of roads in the riparian reserve zones and riparian management zones of streams and wetlands, except for stream crossings or where there are no other practicable routes.

Objective

Except at road crossing sites, manage riparian management zones on S4 streams and S5 and S6 streams where they contribute directly to fish bearing waters, to retain windfirm trees and other vegetation necessary to maintain streambank stability and channel processes and to minimize changes to stream shade and organic input to the stream.

Strategy 1 Follow the "best management practices" as outlined in the Riparian Management Area Guidebook (1995).

Objective

Manage riparian management zones on W3 and W4 wetlands and L3 and L4 lakes to conserve deciduous patches, high value wildlife trees, major wildlife features, and in ecosystems where wetlands and lakes are not common, moist, understorey habitats.

Strategy 1 Follow the "best management practices" as outlined in the Riparian Management Area Guidebook (1995).

See also: Salmon, hydrology, wilderness fisheries lakes, moose, trout

Mule Deer

Legal Provisions

Zonal and Sub Unit Targets (Appendix 3)

To maintain mule deer winter range values through modified harvest regimes over approximately __% of the forest in this polygon.

unit	Mule deer winter ranges (% of the forest in the polygon)
A. Boss / Deception	0%
B. Brittany Triangle	7%
C. Charlotte Alplands	0%
D. Flat Lake	0%
E. Interlakes	28%
F. Itcha / Ilgachuz	0%
G. Lang Lake / Schoolhouse	25%
H. Lower Blackwater	8%
I. Marble Range	18%
J. Niut	27%
K. Potato Range	4%
L. Quesnel Highlands	0%
M. Quesnel Lake	5%
N. South Chilcotin	10%
O. Taseko Lake	0%
P. Upper Blackwater	0%
A. Kluskus	0%
B. Anahim Lake	0%
C. Chezacut	3%
D. Kleena Kleene	0%
E. Eagle	7%
F. Grasslands	90%
G. Clinton	7%
01. Baezaeko	1%
02. Nazko	1%
03. Quesnel	15%
04. Cottonwood	1%
05. Beaver Valley	18%

06. Williams Lake	50%
07. Palmer	2%
08. Canim	3%
09. Rail	58%
10. Gustafson	11%
11. Loon	4%
12. Bonaparte	1%
13. Gaspard	7%
14. Batnuni	0%

Sectoral Strategies (Appendix 4)

(p 154-156) The objective is to maintain mule deer **winter range in a condition** that will support the regional population (estimated at 25,000) during critical winter conditions. Mule deer strategies will be implemented that are compatible with the Land Use Plan and the targets, including the following components:

- prepare management plans for each winter range and, where appropriate, establish Wildlife Habitat Areas over selected ranges
- maintain crown closures and old growth on winter ranges as defined in the Handbook for Timber and Mule Deer Management and management plans. Crown closure objectives have been or will be established for each winter range. Targets for mule deer are stated as the percentage of the forest land base which will be managed for mule deer winter range values.
- Light selective harvesting of Douglas-fir will be the logging method employed on these winter ranges.
- Maintenance of ground forage is important and should be addressed in the Winter Range Management Plans and the appropriate Range Use Plans.
- Develop and implement a Douglas-fir bark beetle management program that includes harvest of Douglas-fir on winter range where required to control this pest. The harvesting will be done in a manner which is consistent with maintaining long term mule deer winter range values.

Note: Mule deer winter range boundaries declared by WLAP, December 2004 under the Government Action Regulation.

Non-Legal Provisions

Regional Mule Deer Winter Range Strategy for CCLUP. June 1996.

Structural Definitions for Management of Mule Deer Winter Range Habitat in the Interior Douglas-fir Zone. Cariboo Forest Region Research Section Extension Note #25A. August 2000.

Regional Mule Deer Winter Range Strategy Update: Recommended Interim Management Guidelines for Mule Deer Winter Range. November 2000.

Management Strategy for Mule Deer Winter Ranges in the Cariboo Chilcotin. Part 1a: Management Plan for Shallow and Moderate Snowpack Zones. Dec 2002.

In addition, many individual mule deer winter ranges have long term objectives maps and transition harvest plans designed to meet CCLUP Integration direction. Long-term objectives maps and transition harvest plans to be completed for all winter ranges by the end of 2005. These can be found at: http:// wlapwww.gov.bc.car
/env_stewardship
/ecosystems/mdwr_strat/
mgmtplan.html

SRMP Links

Objective

Manage Crown land within the boundaries shown on Map 5 as mule deer winter range.

Objective

Manage each mule deer winter range to meet the condition and distribution of habitat in accordance with the following: **1. the approved *management plan* (see definition)** **2. and long term objectives applicable to that mule deer winter range and** **3. the Transition Opportunities Plan for MDWR.**

Definition	**MDWR Management Plans:** *These include Management Strategy for Mule Deer Winter Ranges in the Cariboo-Chilcotin. Part 1a: Management Plan for Shallow and Moderate Snowpack Zones and Part 1b: Management Plan for Transition and Deep Snowpack Zones.*

Objective

For MDWR in the transition and deep snowpack zones, meet the condition and distribution of habitat in accordance with the "Regional Mule Deer Winter Range Strategy Update: Recommended Interim Management Guidelines for Mule Deer Winter Range (November 14, 2000)"until the management plan is completed and approved.

Hydrologic Stability

Legal Provisions

Zonal and Sub Unit Targets (Appendix 3)

To manage the xxxx River watershed for hydrologic stability through watershed assessment, restoration work and monitoring programs.

(61) Boss-Deception – Horsefly River
(83) Quesnel Highlands- Cariboo River
(85) Quesnel Lake – Cariboo and Horsefly Rivers
(113) Cottonwood – Cariboo and Cottonwood Rivers

To manage the xxxx watershed for hydrologic stability through watershed assessment and monitoring programs.

(69) Interlakes – Bridge Ck.
(105) Clinton – Bonaparte River
(127) Loon – Bonaparte River

Sectoral Strategies (Appendix 4)

160) As required under the FPC when disturbance levels exceed 25% and in key watersheds, a watershed assessment should be undertaken to ensure the maintenance of critical fish and wildlife habitats and hydrological stability.

The Horsefly River watershed is the first priority for watershed assessment and watershed/ecosystem restoration. This need extends across the entire watershed and should not be dealt with at the zone level. The Cottonwood/Swift, Bonaparte, and Cariboo Rivers watersheds are also high priorities.

Forest Development Objectives for SRDZ Areas (Appendix 5)
B. Specific Objectives

(p179) Development within watersheds or portions of watersheds in the SRDZ should be consistent with the Watershed Assessment prescriptions of the Forest Practices Code designed to avoid detrimental cumulative impacts.

(180) Consistent with the Forest Practices Code, complete Watershed Assessments commencing with high-priority fisheries watersheds in the SRDZ.

Non-Legal Provisions

Interior Watershed Assessment Procedures Guidebook (IWAP) Level I Analysis,1995.

Burge, D. 1998. Interim Report Horsefly Watershed Monitoring Committee and Round Table Proceedings.

P. Beaudry and Associates Ltd. 2002. Interior Watershed Assessment Update for Eight Watersheds Tributary to the Horsefly River.

SRMP Links

Objective

Prevent the cumulative hydrological effects of primary forestry activities from resulting in a significant adverse impact on fish habitat.

Strategy 1 In major sub-basins of key watersheds (Horsefly R., Cottonwood/Swift R., Bonaparte R., Cariboo R., Bridge Ck.) where timber harvesting exceeds 25%, perform watershed assessments using accepted procedures and manage roads with erosion control plans.

Note: See also riparian.

Salmon

Legal Provisions

Zonal and Sub Unit Targets (Appendix 3)

(61) To manage the "xxxx" River watershed for salmon stocks (approximately xx% of the polygon), through riparian areas protection and controls on the rate of harvest.

Boss Deception – Horsefly River (35% of the polygon)
Brittany Triangle – Chilko and Taseko Rivers (90% of the polygon)
Charlotte Alplands – Atnarko River (60% of the polygon)
Flat Lake – Bonaparte River (90% of the polygon)
Interlakes – Bonaparte River (10% of the polygon)
Itcha/Ilgachuz – Dean and Baezaeko Rivers (30% of the polygon)
Marble Range – Bonaparte River tributaries and Fraser River mainstem banks (25%)
Quesnel Highlands – Cariboo, Bowron and Cottonwood Rivers (100%)
Quesnel Lake – Quesnel, Bowron and Horsefly Rivers (80%)
Anahiim Lake – Atnarko River (30%)
Chezacut – Chilcotin and Nazko Rivers (80%)
Quesnel – Quesnel River (10%)
Clinton – Bonaparte River (90%)
Cottonwood – Cottonwood River (60%)
Beaver Valley – Horsefly, Beaver, Hazeltine and Edney Rivers (70%)
Canim – Horsefly River (35%)
Gustafson – Bonaparte River (10%)
Loon – Bonaparte River (40%)
Bonaparte – Bonaparte River (70%)

(101) Eagle – Chilko River watershed

Grasslands (103): To manage the Fraser River mainstem and bank for salmon habitat, through the application of the Forest Practices Code.

Quesnel (111): To manage the Quesnel River watershed for salmon stocks (approximately 10% of the polygon), through riparian area protection, controls on the rate of harvest and careful placer mining.

Williams Lake (117): To manage habitats along the Fraser River mainstem and banks for salmon stocks.

Baezaeko (107) - Baezaeko River; Nazko – Nazko River: To manage the xxxx River watershed for salmon stocks through application of the Forest Practices Code.

Sectoral Strategies (Appendix 4)

(168) (objective) Avoid irreversible man made changes to fish producing habitats.

(strategy) Conduct fish habitat inventories to identify fisheries sensitive/critical areas that require protection and site specific management actions.

(objective) Maintain the physical and biological diversity of fish habitats.
(objective) Maintain watershed and stream channel integrity and stability.

(strategy) Assess present and potential development impacts in fisheries watersheds (Watershed Assessment Procedure) and implement integrated watershed management plans (eg. Total Resource Plans) to minimize the cumulative impacts of land use activities.

(objective) Maintain and/or enhance water quality and water quantity for instream uses.

(strategy) Protect streamside and riparian areas by providing adequate buffer zones and through riparian management.

(strategy) Ensure adequate instream flows for fisheries.

Non-Legal Provisions

SRMP Links

Objective

Maintain or enhance fish passage, natural channel width, streambed substrate and water quality at all new road crossings of fish streams.

Strategy 1 Follow the principles outlined in the stream crossing guidebook in combination with timing and measures outlined by WLAP for the local area.

Recommendation	Where suitable fish habitat occurs upstream of culverts that currently create barriers to fish passage, replace those culverts with appropriate structures that permit fish passage.

Objective

Manage the areas shown as critical fish habitat on Map 6 as No-harvest Areas, exclusive of mining.

Note: See also riparian, hydrology, moose, biodiversity

Moose

Legal Provisions

Zonal and Sub Unit Targets (Appendix 3)

(61) To manage for grizzly bear, **moose**, furbearer, species at risk and other sensitive habitats within the areas identified as riparian buffers, recreation areas, caribou habitat and lakeshore management zones and throughout the polygon under the biodiversity conservation strategy.

Boss-Deception, Brittany Triangle, Charlotte Alplands, Flat Lake, Interlakes, Itcha/Ilgachuz, Lang Lake/Schoolhouse, Lower Blackwater, Marble Range, Niut, Potato Range, Quesnel Highlands, Quesnel Lake, South Chilcotin, Upper Blackwater, Kluskus, Anahim Lake, Chezacut, Kleena Kleene, Eagle, Clinton, Baezaeko, Nazko, Quesnel, Cottonwood, Beaver Valley, Williams Lake, Palmer, Canim, Rail, Gustafson, Loon, Bonaparte, Gaspard, Batnuni,

Sectoral Strategies (Appendix 4)

(p155)… Their habitat needs will be largely met through application of the FPC; of particular importance are the conservation of wetland and riparian areas. *This management includes forested buffers around wetland and riparian areas,* these habitats provide winter habitat throughout the region but are *particularly important in ERDZ polygons 1,2,5,6,7,13; IRM polygons A,B,C,D,E, and SRDZ polygons B and O.*

…Upland habitats also provide winter habitat for moose. Management of these areas for moose requires that both cover and early seral (shrubby) habitat is available. This can largely *be provided if the biodiversity guidelines for the distribution of seral stages on a Landscape Unit basis are followed.* Upland habitats are particularly important in the ERDZ polygons 3,4,5,8 and SRDZ polygon M.

…Moose management also requires careful access management Excessive access can produce disturbance and can result in high poaching or hunter hrvest levels. All of the areas indicated above require access planning. This is particularly true in the IRM polygons and in polygons 1 and 2 in the ERDZ. *Limitations permanent access and deactivation of temporary roads is required. Road crossings of wetlands and riparian areas should be as limited as possible. Additional buffering of wetlands (up to 200 meters) may be required adjacent to key wetlands or riparian habitats, particularly on the Chilcotin Plateau.*

Non-Legal Provisions

Regional guidelines on wildlife safe fencing.

SRMP Links

Objective

In areas identified as key wetlands or key riparian habitat for moose on Map xx and in W1, W3, and W5 wetlands (including shrub-carrs), retain sufficient vegetation to provide security and thermal cover for wintering moose.

Definition	Vegetative Cover Providing Security and Thermal Cover for Moose: *For the purpose of meeting objective 36, 'vegetative cover providing security and thermal cover for moose' includes all non-commercial and non-productive vegetation, early and mid-seral forest and mature+old equivalent to the retention targets for each riparian management zone.*
Strategy 1	At least 50 per cent of the wetland perimeter for wetlands over 5 hectares should be maintained as advanced immature or mature forest cover.
Strategy 2	Avoid broadcast herbicide treatments within the riparian management area of wetlands where shrubs show obvious indications of repeated heavy browsing by ungulates.
Strategy 3	Where practicable, locate roads at least 500m away from classified (W1-W5) wetlands. It is recommended, where possible, to also render secondary and temporary roads within 500m of these wetlands impassable to four-wheel drive vehicles.

Objective

Where there is a significant, site-specific hazard to wildlife at fence crossing locations, as determined by MOE, ensure all range and highways fences meet regional wildlife safety standards.

Note: Inquiry in progress to determine whether WLAP would be responsible for identification of "need".

Note: See also riparian.

Species at Risk – General
(Includes grasslands)

Legal Provisions

Note: Government's Intent Regarding Implementation of the Cariboo-Chilcotin Land Use Plan, attachment:

List of terms from CCLUP and corresponding terms in the Forest Practices Code:

CCLUP	FPC
Species and habitats at risk	Identified Wildlife

Zonal and Sub Unit Targets (Appendix 3)

(61) To manage for grizzly bear, moose, furbearer, **species at risk** and other sensitive habitats within the identified as riparian buffers, recreation areas, caribou habitat and lakeshore management zones and throughout the polygon under the biodiversity conservation strategy.

(Boss-Deception, Brittany Triangle, Charlotte Alplands, Flat Lake, Interlakes, Itcha/Ilgachuz, Lang Lake/Schoolhouse, Lower Blackwater, Marble Range, Niut, Potato Range, Quesnel Highlands, Quesnel Lake, South Chilcotin, Taseko Lake, Upper Blackwater, Kluskus, Anahim Lake, Chezacut, Kleena Kleene, Eagle, Grasslands, Clinton, Baezaeko, Nazko, Quesnel, Cottonwood, Beaver Valley, Williams Lake, Palmer, Canim, Rail, Gustafson, Loon, Bonaparte, Gaspard, Batnuni,

To manage in conjunction with the Protected Areas to maintain **grassland complex species at risk**.

South Chilcotin,

(103)To manage in conjunction with the Protected Areas to maintain or enhance key grassland habitats, as per the Grasslands biodiversity strategy and Grazing resource strategies.

Grasslands

Sectoral Strategies (Appendix 4)
(156) Consistent with targets, provide buffers of at least 200 meters and limit human disturbance around important pelican feeding lakes. These lakes are Pantage, Puntzi, Rosita-Tautri, Tanikul, Abuntlet, Anahim, Chilcotin, Kluskus(3), Natsy, and Owen.

(158) Management of critical habitat through the FPC and Riparian and Biodiversity Guidelines including the designation of Sensitive Areas or Wildlife Habitat Areas. Safeguarding riparian habitats is of particular importance.

Maintenance of climax seral communities targets as defined by the Biodiversity Guidelines specific targets (by landscape unit) are : 12% climax seral state, 85% near climax.

(159) Ensure that conservation values are not degraded through forage enhancement activities; for example the timing on any range burns should be such that ground nesting birds are not affected.

Non-Legal Provisions

Cariboo-Chilcotin Grasslands Strategy: Forest Encroachment On to Grasslands and Establishment of a Grassland Benchmark Area.

SRMP Link

Objective

Minimize disturbance and maintain habitat necessary to sustain species at risk as listed in the Identified Wildlife Management Strategy (2004).

Strategy 1 In the absence of General Wildlife Measures specified under FRPA, follow procedures outlined in the Identified Wildlife Management Strategy (2004) for protection of habitat and amelioration of disturbance.

Objective

Manage industrial and commercial activities to maintain habitat and minimize disturbance to *sensitive species and habitats*.

Definition	**Sensitive species and habitats** *Sensitive species and habitats are those species and habitats listed by MOE for the Southern Interior of BC.*

Strategy 1 Manage according to the list and guidelines contained in "Wildlife Habitat Features: Summary of Management Guidelines. Southern Interior Region." prepared by WLAP (2004). Habitat will be maintained within the balance of CCLUP land use constraints.

Objective

Manage as grassland, the benchmark area as defined in the Cariboo-Chilcotin Grasslands Strategy (January 2001).

Strategy 1 Where possible, restore grassland area that has already been lost to encroachment, as specified in the approved Grassland Strategy.

Objective

Maintain or enhance grassland ecosystems, including all native plant communities to sustain all native species and authorized use by domestic livestock.

Strategy 1 Minimise conversion of crown land natural grasslands to non-native vegetation cover.

Strategy 2 Manage grasslands for 12% climax and 85% near climax or climax seral stage, by landscape Unit-BEC sub unit; and have no more than 10% in early seral condition.

Strategy 3 Maintain the natural structural complexity of grasslands to ensure that there is litter and residual standing vegetation as habitat for ground nesting birds and small mammals.

Trout

Legal Provisions

Zonal and Sub Unit Targets (Appendix 3)

To manage for Dolly Varden habitat by applying modified management regimes over additional riparian buffers (estimated to be about 1% of the forest area).

Niut
South Chilcotin

Sectoral Strategies (Appendix 4)

Non-Legal Provisions

SRMP Links

Note: Critical fish habitat mapping does not cover the Niut Range.

Furbearers (including Fisher)

Legal Provisions

Zonal and Sub Unit Targets (Appendix 3)

To manage for grizzly bear, moose, **furbearer**, species at risk and other sensitive habitats within the areas identified as riparian buffers, recreation areas, caribou habitat and lakeshore management zones and throughout the polygon under the biodiversity conservation strategy.

All CCLUP polygons are included.

Sectoral Strategies (Appendix 4)

(p156) Furbearers such as marten and **fisher**, waterfowl and many other species benefit from the application of the guidelines under the FPC and access management. The requirement of this strategy is that the guidelines under the FPC and the regional biodiversity conservation strategy apply across the landscape and that fish and wildlife values be conserved through the application of the FPC at the landscape unit or lower level.

Enhanced Zone (P162)
Within the context of the Land Use Plan and the resource targets the following is of particular importance in this zone:

- It is extremely important for moose, **furbearers**, waterfowl and many other wetland and forest dependent species; application of FPC guidelines is required to conserve these values.

Integrated Zone (p163)
Within the context of the Land Use Plan and the resource targets the following is of particular importance in this zone:

- It is a very important area for **furbearers**, moose, waterfowl, species at risk and many other wetland, grassland and forest dependent species; application of FPC guidelines is required to sustain these values

Appendix 5

(p180) Forest Development Objectives for SRDZ Areas

Consistent with the Forest Practices Code, establish Forest Ecosystem Networks (FENS), with emphasis upon (1) riparian management zones adjacent to water bodies (including associated upland habitat), (2) **habitats important to threatened and endangered species**; (3) patches of old growth large enough to provide forest-interior habitat variety; and (4) representation of rare ecosystems.

Non-Legal Provisions

Biodiversity conservation strategy
FPC
Biodiversity Guidebook
Riparian Management Area Guidebook
Identified Wildlife Management Strategy
B.C. Conservation Data Centre: Conservation Status Report - Fisher

SRMP Link

Note: See riparian, OGMAs, M+O seral, species at risk, lakes management, sensitive species and habitats.

Rare Plant Associations (Limestone)

Legal Provisions

Zonal and Sub Unit Targets (Appendix 3)

Inventory and manage for rare limestone plant associations (pg 77). Marble Range SRDZ only.

Sectoral Strategies (Appendix 4)

Non-Legal Provisions

N/A (although some of these areas may be included in Protected areas and Goal 2 protected areas.

SRMP Link

Note: See sensitive species and habitats, species at risk.

Range

Legal Provisions

Zonal Management Issues

(p18) Planning and managing forest development to minimize or mitigate impacts to other values, including significant fish, wildlife, **range**, cultural heritage, recreation and tourism values and opportunities.

Zonal and Sub Unit Targets (Appendix 3)

To maintain the current authorized level of __ AUMs in the polygon.
To maintain the existing proportion of AUMs by Range Unit.

	Unit	AUMs
SRDZ	A. Boss / Deception	150
	B. Brittany Triangle	3,314
	C. Charlotte Alplands	0
	D. Flat Lake	1,866
	E. Interlakes	17,559
	F. Itcha / Ilgachuz	4,603
	G. Lang Lake / Schoolhouse	265
	H. Lower Blackwater	2,683
	I. Marble Range	4,363
	J. Niut	1,407
	K. Potato Range	5,395
	L. Quesnel Highlands	112
	M. Quesnel Lake	4,883
	N. South Chilcotin	6,138
	O. Taseko Lake	2,322
	P. Upper Blackwater	244
IRMZ	A. Kluskus	135
	B. Anahim Lake	13,179
	C. Chezacut	19,422
	D. Kleena Kleene	3,212
	E. Eagle	5,411
	F. Grasslands	39,579
	G. Clinton	5,890

ERDZ	01. Baezaeko	524
	02. Nazko	9,135
	03. Quesnel	15,432
	04. Cottonwood	84
	05. Beaver Valley	40,076
	06. Williams Lake	34,501
	07. Palmer	7,050
	08. Canim	3,055
	09. Rail	6,629
	10. Gustafson	37,538
	11. Loon	9,636
	12. Bonaparte	15,900
	13. Gaspard	25,417
	14. Batnuni	895
	sum	348,004

Sectoral Strategies (Appendix 4)

(p145) "The Land Use Plan calls for the development of targets for both ranching and grazing. These have been combined into one set of Grazing targets….For each polygon the following Grazing targets are stated:

> To maintain or enhance _____AUMs, which represent the current level of net authorized use.
>
> To maintain the approximate current geographic distribution of AUMs by range unit, in order to recognize that ranching operations are tied to a specific area"

In addition, there is a regional target to maintain the existing authorised level of hay-cutting on crown land.

(p 159)

Improved management of cattle particularly with respect to riparian, alpine, and grasslands;
All range (and Highways) fences should be wildlife safe including top rails and appropriate wire spacing.

Forest Development Objectives for SRDZ Areas (Appendix 5)

Planning and managing forest development activities so as to avoid, minimize, or mitigate impacts to significant other commercial and non commercial values and

opportunities that occur in association with forest lands, including wildlife, fish, water, **range**, recreation and tourism.

Non-Legal Provisions

Cariboo-Chilcotin Grasslands Strategy: Forest Encroachment On to Grasslands and Establishment of a Grassland Benchmark Area.

Guidelines in the Biodiversity Guidebook (p51,52) regarding seral targets and size of grazed patches.

IAMC letter (July 26, 1996) clarifying fencing requirement as follows: "All range (and highways) fences should be wildife safe including top rails, where there is a recognized need to address wildife safety concerns, and appropriate wire spacing."

SRMP Link

Objective

Manage as grassland, the benchmark area as defined in the Cariboo-Chilcotin Grasslands Strategy (January 2001).

Strategy 1 Where possible, restore grassland area that has already been lost to encroachment, as specified in the approved Grassland Strategy.

Objective

Maintain or enhance grassland ecosystems, including all native plant communities to sustain all native species and authorized use by domestic livestock.

Strategy 1 Minimise conversion of crown land natural grasslands to non-native vegetation cover.

Strategy 2 Manage grasslands for 12% climax and 85% near climax or climax seral stage, by landscape Unit-BEC sub unit; and have no more than 10% in early seral condition.

California Bighorn Sheep

Legal Provisions

Zonal and Sub Unit Targets (Appendix 3)

To manage for **bighorn sheep**, moose, furbearer, species at risk and other sensitive habitat within the areas identified as riparian buffers, recreation areas, mule deer winter range and lakeshore management zones and throughout the polygon under the biodiversity conservation strategy.

Marble Range (p 77)
Taseko Lake (p 89)

Manage for key bighorn sheep migration routes (Gaspard and South Chilcotin).

South Chilcotin (p 87)
Gaspard (p 131)

Designation and Management Issues

(p 39) Wildlife migration corridors between Big Creek/South Chilcotin PA and the Churn Creek PA will be maintained.

Sectoral Strategies (Appendix 4)

Under Species at Risk there is a requirement to establish Wildlife Habitat Areas, Sensitive Areas and other appropriate classifications under the FPC as required to protect these species and habitats (p 156).

Non-Legal Provisions

SRMP's identify sheep wintering areas

SRMP Links

Objective

Manage the Crown land within the boundaries shown on Map x as California Bighorn Sheep winter range

Strategy 1 Minimize access development and discourage snowmobile use on sheep winter range.

Strategy 2 MOF and WLAP to develop a range management plan.

Objective

Maintain or enhance habitat condition for California Bighorn Sheep within the identified winter ranges.

Strategy 1 Follow procedures outlined in the Identified Wildlife Management Strategy (2004), for California Bighorn Sheep.

Grizzly Bear

Legal Provisions

Zonal and Sub Unit Targets (Appendix 3)

To manage for **grizzly bear**, moose, furbearer, species at risk and other sensitive habitats within the identified as riparian buffers, recreation areas, caribou habitat and lakeshore management zones and throughout the polygon under the biodiversity conservation strategy.

Boss/Deception (p 61), Charlotte Alplands (p 65), Flat Lake (p 67), Interlakes (p 69), Itcha/Ilgachuz (p 71), Lower Blackwater (p 75), Niut (p 79), Potato Range (p 81), Quesnel Highlands (p 83), Quesnel Lake (p 85), South Chilcotin (87), Taseko Lake (p 89), Upper Blackwater (p 91), Kluskus (p 93), Anahim Lake (p 95), Chezacut (p 97), Kleena Kleene (p 99), Eagle (p 101), Grasslands (p 103), Clinton (p 105), Baezaeko (p 107), Nazko (p 109), Quesnel (p 111), Cottonwood (p 113), Williams Lake (p 117), Palmer (p 119), Canim (p 121), Gustafson (p 125), Loon (p 127), Bonaparte (p 129), Batnuni (p 133)

Sectoral Strategies (Appendix 4)

Consistent with the targets, establish Wildlife Habitat Areas, Sensitive Areas and other appropriate classifications under the FPC as required to protect these species and habitats (p 156).

Non-Legal Provisions

SRMP's identify high and moderate value grizzly bear habitats.
WHAs have been proposed by WLAP in Chilcotin and Central Cariboo Districts

SRMP Links

Objective

In areas of high and moderate grizzly bear habitat as shown on Map 4, manage silvicultural activities on cutblocks so as to retain as much existing natural berry production as possible.

Strategy 1 Where broadcast application of herbicides is used, ensure 40% or more of the naturally occurring, berry-producing shrubs are retained within areas of high and moderate grizzly bear habitat.

Objective

Where available, retain security cover adjacent to critical grizzly bear foraging habitats, which include the salmon and trout spawning reaches or shoals identified

on Map 6, and herb-dominated avalanche tracks and run-out zones on southerly and westerly aspects, in the areas identified as grizzly bear habitat on Map XX.

Strategy 1 Follow the management principles for grizzly bear outlined in the Identified Wildlife Management Strategy (2004).

Definition	**Grizzly Bear Security Cover:** *For the purpose of meeting Objective 27, grizzly bear security cover is deemed to be a combination of vegetative and topographic features sufficient to minimize sight lines to the foraging areas from adjacent roads. Unless designated as a WHA, timber within the security cover area is managed over a normal rotation.*

Recommendation:	Minimize human-grizzly bear conflicts by: a) Locating commercial and industrial camps away from areas of known *high use grizzly habitat*, b) Restriction from use of domestic sheep for vegetation management in locations with high grizzly concentration.

Definition	**High use grizzly habitat:** *Site specific location where grizzly are known to frequent at some period during the year. Locations include but are not limited to salmon and trout spawning shoals and stream reaches, and herb dominated avalanche tracks and run-out zones on southerly and westerly aspects.*

Visuals

Legal Provisions

Zonal Targets

(p12) Management for the retention of **visual qualities** over key recreation resources, including key lakes

Maintenance of **visual quality** surrounding existing tourism facilities and key tourist use areas.

(p13) Maintaining quality lake and stream fisheries through road access restrictions **and visual quality** management.

Zonal and Sub Unit Targets (Appendix 3)

(Page 60) Boss/Deception
Rate of harvest constraints over 90% of this polygon should address salmon, **visual** and biodiversity values.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding the key wilderness lakes.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

(Page 62) Brittany Triangle
To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding Tsuniah Lake and the Chilko and Taseko Rivers.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

(Page 64) Charlotte Alplands
To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed of Charlotte Lake.
To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

(Page 66) Flat Lake
To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding the chain of lakes(this area is relatively limited due to the absence of topographic relief).
To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

(Page 68) Interlakes
Visual management around tourism operations will overlap with management along Highway 24.
To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding key lakes, as determined by Lakes Classification Planning.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

(Page 70) Itcha/Ilgachuz
To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding the key wilderness lakes and the Dean River.
To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

(Page 72) Lang Lake/Schoolhouse
To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding Lang Lake.
To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

(Page 74) Lower Blackwater
To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding the Blackwater River, the MacKenzie/Grease trail and the Protected Area.
To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

(Page 76) Marble Range
To maintain the visual quality in the low elevation portions of the Marble Range and the Fraser River Valley.
To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

(Page 78) Nuit
To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding the key recreational lakes in the WestBranch Valley.
To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

(Page 80) Potato Range
To maintain the visual quality along the upper Homathko Valley.
To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

(Page 82) Quesnel Highlands
To maintain the visual quality in the Barkerville corridor.
To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations, including the historic town of Barkerville.

(Page 84) Quesnel Lake
To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding Quesnel and Horsefly Lakes and the Horsefly River.
To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

(Page 86) South Chilcotin
To maintain the visual quality in the areas adjacent to the Big Creek Protected Area.

(Page 88) Taseko Lake
To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding Taseko Lake and the Protected Areas.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

(Page 90) Upper Blackwater
To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding the MacKenzie/Grease trail, the Blackwater River and the key lakes.
To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

(Page 92) Kluskus
To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding the key quality lakes.
To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

(Page 94) Anahim Lake
To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed adjacent to Tweedsmuir Park and the key lakes.
To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

(Page 96) Chezacut
To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding the Nazko Protected Area and other backcountry zones.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations, including the operations on Puntzi Lake.

(Page 98) Kleena Kleene
To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding key lakes and the Highway 20, Chilanko River and Klinaklini River corridors.
To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations, and the areas identified in the Recreation targets.

(Page 100) Eagle
To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding the backcountry areas noted above and other key lakes.
To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

(Page 102) Grasslands
Mule Deer winter range management will overlap with visual quality objectives.
To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding the highway and river corridors.
To maintain the visual quality in the in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

(Page 104) Clinton
Mule Deer winter range management will also help address visual quality management.
To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed from Highway 97, the Kelly Lake Road and adjacent to the Protected Areas.
Tourism

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations, particularily in the Town of Clinton.

(Page 106) Baezaeko
To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed along the Baezaeko River and the Protected Area.
To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

(Page 108) Nazko
To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding portions of the Blackwater and Nazko rivers.
To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

(Page 110) Quesnel
Mule deer winter range management will overlap with visual quality objectives for much of the Highway 97 corridor.
To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed of Dragon Mountain.
To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

(Page 112) Cottonwood
To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed along the Cariboo River and Barkerville highway corridor.
To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

(Page 114) Beaver Valley
Mule deer winter range management will overlap with visual quality objectives over most of the key tourism areas.
To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

(Page 116) Williams Lake
Mule deer winter range management will overlap with visual quality objectives over most of the key recreation and tourism areas.
To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed of highway corridors.
To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

(Page 118) Palmer
To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed of key lakes.
To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

(Page 120) Canim
Visual management around key lakes will overlap with management along Highway 24.
To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed of key lakes.
To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

(Page 122) Mule deer winter range management will overlap with visual quality objectives over most of the key tourism areas.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed of highway corridors and key lakes.
To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

(Page 124) Gustafson
Mule deer winter range management will overlap with visual quality objectives, particularly in the vicinity of Lac la Hache.
To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed of highway corridors and key lakes.
To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

(Page 126) Loon
Mule deer winter range management will overlap with visual quality objectives over some key tourism areas.
To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed of key lakes.
To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

(Page 128, 130, 132) Bonaparte, Gaspard, Batnuni
To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed of key lakes.
To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

Sectoral Strategies (Appendix 4)

(Page 140)
B. **Forestry Strategies** (to integrate with tourism needs)
In order for the forest industry to operate in or near important tourism areas, their operations should incorporate tourism needs for high quality environments, including:
2. Scenic Quality – forest operations should either avoid or minimize impacts on **scenic quality**. Any impacts that do occur must be rehabilitated within a specified time period.

(Page 144)
1. Recreation
For each polygon, the following recreation targets have been developed:
- The areas of the polygon which will be managed for **visual quality**.

The following strategies will be necessary to ensure effective implementation of these recreation targets:
2) Implement comprehensive access management, lakes classification and **visual quality** planning processes at the sub-regional or local level over areas where the recreation targets suggest that effort.

SRDZ: Development Procedures (Appendix 5)
(p178)
1. As part of the development planning process, there will be identification and assessment of sensitive resource values that could be impacted by development, including cultural heritage values, **aesthetic values** and sensitive areas.

2. There should be emphasis on the Forest Practices Code requirement of the provision of sufficient information in operational plans for the public and agencies to assess the environmental and social impacts of proposed developments including:
- Location of forest ecosystems networks and **visually sensitive** areas.

Note: VQOs for scenic areas that have been legally established under FPC District Manager authority are not listed here.

Non-Legal Provisions

CCLUP 90 day Implementation Process
Criteria for Enhancement (p141)
- Scenic landscapes ranging from the dramatic to the serene which are visible from existing tourism operations, or from resource roads or trails leading to areas of high or very high tourism capability.
- Scenic landscapes which are an important contributing factor to the activity being undertaken, e.g. the viewscape of a fishing lake, etc.
- Scenic landscapes associated with an access corridor used for touring or to access key tourism activities or facility sites.
- Scenic landscapes associated with a travel corridor (trail, resource road, other) leading to protected areas.

SRMP Links

Objective

Manage high elevation viewscapes by designing harvest openings to reflect existing natural openings, vegetation patterns, and natural features when viewed from the following high elevation viewpoints as identified on Map 8:

- **Mount Timothy**
- **Snowshoe Plateau (Yanks Peak)**
- **Teapot**
- **Boss and Deception Mountains**
- **Eureka Peak**
- **Browntop Mountain**
- **Mount Stevenson**
- **Three Ladies**
- **Roaring Peaks – Ogden**

Objective

Manage the areas shown on Map 8 as scenic areas as viewed from the designated viewpoints.

Strategy 1 Manage scenic areas to the recommended VQO listed in Table 19, Appendix H.

Strategy 2	Design disturbances (roads, cutblocks, landings) to mimic naturally occurring line, form, colour, and texture of the viewshed, and design opening size to reflect the existing scale of natural openings, vegetation patterns, and natural features

Definition	**Maintain Visual Quality:** Maintain the vegetative cover of the identified area from specified viewpoints consistent with the recommended Visual Quality Objectives (VQO) listed.

Wildcraft

Legal Provisions

Zonal and Sub Unit Targets (Appendix 3)

Maintain roaded access to ( ) % of the (polygon).

polygon	Wildcraft - maintain roaded access to what percentage of polygon.
A. Boss / Deception	20%
B. Brittany Triangle	50%
C. Charlotte Alplands	20%
D. Flat Lake	100%
E. Interlakes	70%
F. Itcha / Ilgachuz	10%
G. Lang Lake / Schoolhouse	50%
H. Lower Blackwater	40%
I. Marble Range	50%
J. Niut	10%
K. Potato Range	20%
L. Quesnel Highlands	40%
M. Quesnel Lake	30%
N. South Chilcotin	30%
O. Taseko Lake	20%
P. Upper Blackwater	20%
A. Kluskus	50%
B. Anahim Lake	80%
C. Chezacut	70%
D. Kleena Kleene	60%
E. Eagle	70%
F. Grasslands	40%
G. Clinton	80%
01. Baezaeko	90%
02. Nazko	90%
03. Quesnel	80%
04. Cottonwood	90%
05. Beaver Valley	80%

06. Williams Lake	80%
07. Palmer	80%
08. Canim	80%
09. Rail	90%
10. Gustafson	90%
11. Loon	85%
12. Bonaparte	80%
13. Gaspard	80%
14. Batnuni	80%

(p94) To maintain key pine mushroom sites in a condition conducive to pine mushroom growth and harvest.

Sectoral Strategies (Appendix 4)

(p146) To maintain key pine mushroom sites in a condition that promotes mushroom growth.

Non-Legal Provisions

CCLUP Access Strategy

SRMP Links

Mushroom objective for Chilcotin and Quesnel to be developed.

Access

Legal Provisions

Order In Council 178 (1996) - Homathko

(1)The Minister must allow the development of an access and utility corridor through the protected area for resource development on land beyond the protected area.

(2)The Minister must allow that future upgrading of the corridor developed under subsection (1) takes place as required for resource development on land beyond the protected area.

Churn Creek Protected Area Order

Existing Roads – Subject to section 9, a road identified in schedule 2 may continue to be used as a road.

Roads Within the Churn Creek Protected Area (Schedule 2)

Highway Act Gazetted Roads
- #77 Empire Valley Road

Highway Act Section 4 Roads
- #79 Meadow Lake Road
- #363 McEwan Road
- #2021 Black Dome Road

Non-statused Roads
- 920#7 Porcupine Mountain Road
- Churn Placer Access Road
- Black Dome Road continuing west from the end of Highway Act Section 4 road #2021.
- Black Dome Road
- Frenier Perlite Road from its junction with Black Dome Road.

Zonal Targets

(p13) Fish, Wildlife, Biodiversity and Water -"Maintaining quality lake and stream fisheries through road access restrictions and visual quality management." (cross reference with Quality Fisheries)

(p13) "Maintaining environmental and backcountry values through improved access management." (cross reference with Backcountry)

Zonal Management Issues

(P 25)– re: Undeveloped Areas: Access Management – "Proposals for access development within these areas will be planned and managed in the context of the resource targets, sectoral strategies, and any sub-regional plans that accommodate or are consistent with those targets and strategies" **and** "The forest development or landscape unit plans for such areas will identify access management procedures that satisfy the interests of resource uses and values, consistent with the resource targets …" (cross-ref with Backcountry)

Designation and Management Issues

(P 36) – re: Homathko River –Tatlayoko Protected Area – "There will be guaranteed provision for an access/utility corridor (infrastructure necessary for mine development), including provision for future upgrading as required for resource development in lands beyond the protected area."

(P. 36) – re: Churn Creek Protected Area – "There will be a continuance of access and provision for utility corridor(s) (infrastructure necessary for mine development) along the existing roads, including any future upgrading as may be required for resource development, … for all resource and non-resource users."

(P. 38) – re: Itcha-Ilgachuz SRDZ – "Road and forest development in the "B-1" area of this SRDZ area will be deferred on an interim basis…" (cross-ref with Caribou)

Zonal and Sub Unit Targets (Appendix 3)

"Access Management Planning will restrict permanent road access in __% of this polygon."

S(A) Boss/Deception:	80%
S(C) Charlotte Alplands:	100%
S(D) Flat Lake:	100%
S(F) Itcha/Ilgachuz:	100%
S(N) South Chilcotin	80%
S(O) Taseko Lake	90%
S(P) Upper Blackwater	100%
I(A) Kluskus	60%

Wildcraft – "To maintain roaded access to __% of the polygon. For polygon-specific percentages, see Wildcraft.

Fish and Wildlife – "To apply an access management strategy aimed at restricting the development of permanent road access over approximately __% of the polygon, in addition to the area managed for backcountry experience.":

S(A) Boss/Deception	30%

S(C) Charlotte Alplands	30%
S(D) Flat Lake	80%
S(F) Itcha Ilgachuz	90%
S(G) Lang Lake/Schoolhouse	20%
S(J) Niut	10%
S(K) Potato Range	75%
S(L) Quesnel Highlands	30%
S(M) Quesnel Lake	40%
S(N) South Chilcotin	50%
S(O) Taseko Lake	20%
S(P) Upper Blackwater	60%
I(A) Kluskus	30%
I(B) Anahim Lake	10%
I(C) Chexacut	30%
I(D) Kleena Kleene	10%
I(E) Eagle	20%

Tourism

(p62) **S(B) Brittany Triangle –** re: "To protect existing operations by restricting road development in the Tsuniah Lake valley."

(p 70) **S(F) Itcha/Ilgachuz** – "To restrict road development in the Dean River valley."

(p 88) **S(O) Taseko Lake** – "To restrict road development in the northeastern portion ofthe polygon."

(p 64) **S(C), Charlotte Alplands, Recreation** – "To restrict access development in the area between Charlotte Lake and the alpine."

(p74) **S(H), Lower Blackwater, Recreation** – "To implement the measures included in the Mackenzie/Grease Trail Management Plan."

Sectoral Strategies (Appendix 4)

(p 150**),** Moose management also requires careful access management. Excessive access can produce disturbance and can result in high poaching or hunter harvest levels. All of the areas above *(ERDZ polygons 1,2,5,6,7,13;IRM polygons A,B,C,D,E and SRDZ polygons B and O)* require access planning. This is particularly true in the IRM polygons and in polygons 1 and 2 in the ERDZ. Limitations on permanent access and deactivation

of temporary roads is required. Road crossings of wetlands and riparian areas should be as limited as possible."

(p 162)**,** C.1.pt.4 – re: SRDZ – "manage access through a Backcountry Access Management strategy…in the more developed portions of this zone the standard Regional Access Mgt Strategy should apply."

(p 163)**,** C.2 pt. 3 – re: ERDZ – "apply the Regional Access Management strategy to manage access. The Backcountry Access Management strategy will not apply in this zone, however, certain portions of it will receive a higher degree of access control under the regional strategy."

Appendix 5 SRDZ Development Procedures (P. 179) B.6 – re: Forest Development Objectives For SRDZ Areas, Specific Objectives – "Roads that are to be permanently de-activated, as prescribed by a planning process, should be fully rehabilitated wherever possible."

Non-Legal Provisions

Regional Access Management Strategy – August 1996

(p 139) A.4 – re: Tourism Strategies – "…planning for areas important for tourism…Access management planning is a high priority within such areas."

(p141**)** B.5 – re: Forestry Strategies (to integrate with tourism needs) – "Controlled Access – access management planning should precede operations in order to incorporate tourism industry needs."

(P144) – re: Recreation – "Implement comprehensive access management,…planning processes at the sub-regional or local level over areas where the recreation targets suggest that effort."

(p147) 3, 6) – re: Wildcraft – "Include wildcraft harvesters in any access management planning exercises."

(p 154) A.1.pt.3 - re: Biodiversity Conservation (including Riparian Areas) – "overtime develop long term plans (at least 20 years) for all areas …These plans will address all resources on a watershed basis. Cut …., access development and other related resource development issues will be addressed. The plans… over the long term. Where required, roads will be planned to limit impacts on environmental values and road closure and deactivation and rehabilitation requirements for existing and future roads will be specified."

ART and S. Chilcotin: special access provisions apply.

SRMP Links

Objective

Locate new roads away from refugium and wilderness fisheries lakes, sufficient to maintain lake management objectives (Appendix G), unless no other practicable route exists.

Strategy 1 Locate new, permanent roads >2000m from wilderness lakes, or consistent with alternative locations agreed to by the Ministry of Water, land and Air Protection, Environmental Stewardship Division.

Recommendation:	To facilitate enforcement of wildlife regulations, new, permanent roads, passable by 4 wheel drive vehicles, must not create circuits over five kilometres long with separate entry points to an existing road.

Recommendation	Where new, permanent roads are proposed within 1 km of an existing park, consultation with WLAP Parks is required.

Backcountry

Legal Provisions

Zonal Targets

(p10) Recreation, pt. 1 – "maintenance of backcountry recreation opportunities along regionally significant rivers and trails."

(p10), Recreation, pt. 2 – "maintenance of backcountry recreation opportunities in a significant portion of the areas of the region that are presently in a backcountry condition, principally in the SRDZ."

(p13) pt. 7 – "Maintaining environmental and backcountry values through improved access management."

Zonal Management Issues

(P25) 3.8 **Undeveloped Areas: Access Management** – "Such unroaded areas are available for development. Proposals for access development within these areas will be planned and managed in the context of the resource targets, sectoral strategies and any sub-regional plans that accommodate or are consistent with those targets and strategies."

Zonal and Sub Unit Targets (Appendix 3)

Recreation: "To maintain ___% of the polygon in a backcountry condition.

S(A):Boss/Deception: 50% - "all of the area above 5000 feet, the area surrounding key wilderness lakes…and some trail networks connecting these areas."

S(B):Brittany Triangle: 30% - "all of the area above 5000 feet, the area between Nemiah valley and Tsilos Park, the immediate surroundings of Tsuniah Lake and a corridor along the Chilko and Taseko Rivers."

S(C):Charlotte Alplands: 70% - "all of the area above 5000 feet and the area west of Charlotte Lake."

S(D):Flat Lake: 20% - "includes the riparian area surrounding the entire Flat Lake chain of lakes."

S(E):Interlakes: 30% - "includes the immediate surroundings of key wilderness lakes and the areas covered by mule deer winter ranges."

S(F) Itcha Ilgachuz: 50% - "all of the area above 5000 feet adjacent to Tweedsmuir Park, the key caribou habitat, a corridor along the Dean River and the area surrounding key wilderness lakes."

S(G) Lang Lake/Schoolhouse: 30% - "includes the mule deer winter ranges, the area adjacent to the Protected Area and the area adjacent to Lang Lake."

S(H) lower Blackwater: 20% - “includes corridors along the Blackwater River and MacKenzie/Grease trail.”

S(I) Marble Range: 40% - “includes high elevation portions of the Marble Range and the area adjacent to the Fraser River.”

S(J) Niut: 85% - “all of the area above 5000 feet, the area adjacent to the Homathko Protected Area and portions of the West Branch valley.”

S(K) Potato Range: 70% - “all of the area above 5000 feet, the Chilko River corridor, the area adjacent to the Protected Areas and the area between Choelquoit Lake and the Potato Range.”

S(L) Quesnel Highlands: 30% - “areas above 5000 feet, areas adjacent to the Cariboo River and areas adjacent to the Stanley-Cariboo Wagon Road.”

S(M) Quesnel Lake: 25% - “areas above 5000 feet, and areas adjacent to the Stanley-Cariboo Wagon Road.”

S(N) South Chilcotin: 30% - “areas above 5000 feet, and is mainly located in the western portion of the polygon, adjacent to the Big Creek Protected Area.”

S(O) Taseko Lake: 70% - “areas above 5000 feet and areas adjacent to the Protected Areas.”

S(P) Upper Blackwater: 40% - “the western portion of the polygon, areas adjacent to key lakes and corridors along the Mackenzie/Grease trail and the Blackwater River.”

I(A) Kluskus 30% - “overlap with the caribou habitat, riparian zones and key lakes in the western end of the polygon.”

I(B) Anahim Lake 10% - “areas above 5000 feet, areas adjacent to Tweedsmuir Park, areas adjacent to key lakes and areas adjacent to Lt. Palmer’s trail.”

I(C) Chezacut 10% - “areas adjacent to the Nazko Lakes Protected Area, along the Chilcotin River and Chilcotin Lake and in the caribou habitat areas.

I(D) Kleena Kleen 30% - “areas above 5000 feet, and is primarily in the mountainous southern portion.”

I(E) Eagle 10% - “areas adjacent to the Chilko and Taseko Rivers and the area surrounding the Seven Sisters (Scum Lake) lakes chain.”

I(F) Grasslands 10% - “along the Chilcotin and Fraser rivers.”

E(3) Quesnel 5% - “portions of the Quesnel and Fraser Rivers and areas on Dragon Mountain.”

E(4) Cottonwood 5% - “along portions of the Cariboo River and along regionally significant trails.”

E(5) Beaver Valley 5% - “portions of the Quesnel and Horsefly Rivers and around key lakes.”

E(6) Williams Lake 5% - “along the Fraser River.”

E(7) Palmer 5% - “along portions of Lt. Palmer’s trail and around key lakes.”

E(8) Canim 3% - “in the area of Big Timothy Mountain and around key lakes.”

E(9) Rail 3% - “adjacent to Lang and Timothy Lakes.”

E(10) Gustafson 2% - “south of Green Lake.”

E(11) Loon 5% - “adjacent to Loon and Hihium Lakes.”

E(12) Bonaparte 4% - “adjacent to key lakes.”

E(13) Gaspard 2% - “to provide for recreational trail networks.”

E(14) Batnuni 5% - “around key lakes.”

Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds

Sub-Zone Targets: “To manage the (see table below) watershed(s) for salmon stocks (approximately 90% of the polygon), through riparian area protection and controls on the rate of harvest.” (see Salmon for specific polygon targets)

Sectoral Strategies (Appendix 4)

(p140) B.1 – re: Forest Strategies (to integrate with tourism needs): “Tranquil Settings – forest operations in the mid and especially the back country should be conducted outside of the peak tourism season, to reduce the impact of noise.”

(p144) 1 – re Recreation: “Backcountry is defined as a combination of the following Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) experiences: Semi-Primitive Motorized, Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized and Primitive. The actual proportion of each ROS category will be subject to the targets for other resources.

(p144) 4) – “For areas to be managed in a backcountry condition, to determine the appropriate mix of ROS category through subsequent planning exercises.”

(p162) C.1, pt. 4 – re: SRDZ : “ manage access through a Backcountry Access Management strategy …. .This will apply throughout much of the zone, however, additional stratification is required; in the more developed portions of this zone the standard Regional Access Management strategy should apply.”

Non-Legal Provisions

Backcountry Area Targets – June 1996
Government Clarification of Key Components of the CCLUP – September 1997.

Working definition of Backcountry (IAMC/RRC)

“Areas that contribute to meeting the backcountry targets are identified in Appendix 3 of the CCLUP and include wilderness, relatively undisturbed viewscapes, watercourses, wildlife habitat areas, recreational features, and areas to manage for limited access. SRMP objectives related to the identification of visual areas, visual quality, trails and access will be developed in consultation with recreation interests, the tourism industry and other stakeholders.”

SRMP Links

Objective

Maintain or enhance existing backcountry areas identified on Map xx.

Objective

Except at sites where roads cross trails, maintain 50 meter management zones on either side of the trails identified on Map 7 with the treed area inside the zones at a combined basal area retention of at least 85 percent.

Strategy 1 Divide the total trail management zone buffer on both sides of the trail in a way that best protects the visual and recreational values of the trail.

Note: See also visuals.

Wilderness Fisheries Lakes

Legal Provisions

Zonal Targets

(p13) re: Fish, Wildlife, Biodiversity and Water – "Maintaining quality lake and stream fisheries through road access restrictions and visual quality management."

Zonal and Sub Unit Targets (Appendix 3)
Sub-Zone Targets: "To manage (see table below) lakes as quality lakes for wilderness fisheries; priority area for Lake Management Planning.":

S(A) Boss/Deception:	7
S(C) Charlotte Alplands:	15 – "the majority are above alpine."
S(E) Interlakes:	2
S(F) Itcha Ilgachuz:	3
S(G) Lang Lake/School House:	1
S(H)Lower Blackwater:	2
S(K) Potato Range:	4
S(M) Quesnel Lake:	5
S(O) Taseko Lake:	2
S(P) Upper Blackwater:	20
I(A) Kluskus:	1
I(B) Anahim Lake:	2
I(D) Kleena Kleene:	2
I(E) Eagle:	10 – "principally in the Seven Sisters lakes chain."
E(2) Nazko:	2
E(3) Quesnel:	3
E(5) Beaver Valley:	2
E(7) Palmer:	3
E(8) Canim:	10 – "most in the Pendleton Lakes area"

"To maintain visual quality in the viewshed surrounding the key wilderness lakes" – cross reference with Visuals:

S(A), S(E) "as determined by Lakes Classification", S(F), I(A), I(B), I(D), I(E), E(10), E(11), E(12), E(13), E(14).

(p71) para. 9: "To manage the Upper Dean River as a quality stream fishery."

(p 75)para. 6: “To manage the Blackwater River as a quality fisheries resource through riparian buffers and modified management over 12% of the forest area.”

(p 91) para 8: “To manage the Blackwater river as a quality wilderness stream fishery.”

Sectoral Strategies (Appendix 4)

Non-Legal Provisions

SRMP Links

Objective

Locate new roads away from refugium and wilderness fisheries lakes, sufficient to maintain lake management objectives (Appendix G), unless no other practicable route exists.

Strategy 1 Locate new, permanent roads >2000m from wilderness lakes, or consistent with alternative locations agreed to by the Ministry of Water, land and Air Protection, Environmental Stewardship Division.

Objective

Manage each lake listed in Table 18 in Appendix H to meet the stated lake management objectives

Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds

Legal Provisions

Zonal and Sub Unit Targets (Appendix 3)

Lower Blackwater (p74) To manage the (see table below) watershed(s) for salmon stocks (approximately 90% of the polygon), through riparian area protection and controls on the rate of harvest." (for specific polygon targets see Salmon)

Lower Blackwater (p75) To manage the Blackwater River as a quality fisheries resource through riparian buffers and modified management over 12% of the forest area.

Sectoral Strategies (Appendix 4)

(p 168) Objectives, #5: "maintain watershed and stream channel integrity and stability."

(p 168), Table 1, Strategies, point #2: "conduct fish habitat inventories to identify fisheries sensitive/critical areas that require protection and site specific management actions"

(p168), Table 1, Strategies, point #3: "assess present and potential development impacts in Fisheries watersheds (Watershed Assessment Procedure) and implement integrated Watershed management plans (e.g. Total Resource Plans) to minimize the cumulative impacts of land use activities

Appendix 5

Pg. 180, pt. 15: "Consistent with the Forest Practices Code, complete Watershed Assessments commencing with high priority fisheries watersheds in the SRDZ."

Non-Legal Provisions

Fisheries Target Risk Assessment – August 1996

An Inventory of Watershed Conditions Affecting Risks to Fish Habitat in the

Cariboo, Cottonwood and Horsefly Watersheds, Volumes I, II, III – November 1997

SRMP Links

Note: See hydrology and riparian.

White Pelicans

Legal Provisions

Zonal Targets

(p13) Maintain habitat requirements for key regional species, including **White Pelicans**, moose, caribou, mule deer, fur-bearers and Dolly Varden trout.

Zonal and Sub Unit Targets (Appendix 3)

To manage _____ Lake as key White Pelican habitat.

CCLUP Polygon	Lakes	page
Upper Blackwater	Kluskus	91
Anahim Lake	Abuntlet and Anahim	95
Chezacut	Puntzi and Chilcotin	97
Grasslands	Alkali	103
Nazko	Owen and Pantage	109
Williams Lake	Natsy	117
Palmer	Rosita – Tautri	119

Sectoral Strategies (Appendix 4)

(p156) Consistent with targets, provide buffers of at least 200 m and limit human disturbance around important pelican feeding lakes. These lakes are Pantage, Puntzi, Rosita-Tautri, Taniku., Abuntlet, Anahim, Chilcotin, Kluskus (3), Natsy and Owen.

- Page 162
  Fish and Wildlife Biodiversity Conservation Strategies
  C. Zonal Management Strategies
  2. Enhanced Development Zone
  "Limit disturbance to White Pelicans on feeding lakes"

- Page 163
  Fish and Wildlife Biodiversity Conservation Strategies
  C. Zonal Management Strategies
  3. Integrated Resource Management Zone
  "Limit disturbance to White Pelicans on feeding lakes"

White Pelican Wildlife Habitat Areas Declared in the Cariboo-Chilcotin

WHA #	Species	Forest District Name	SDM Decision Date	Date of Notice	Total Hectares
5-007	American White Pelican	Chilcotin	01/15/2003	02/13/2003	610.0

WHA #	Species	Forest District Name	SDM Decision Date	Date of Notice	Total Hectares
5-008	American White Pelican	Chilcotin	01/15/2003	02/13/2003	812.0
5-011	American White Pelican	Chilcotin	01/15/2003	02/13/2003	1180.0
5-014	American White Pelican	Chilcotin	01/15/2003	02/13/2003	1415.0
5-015	American White Pelican	Central Cariboo	01/15/2003	02/13/2003	525.0
5-017	American White Pelican	Quesnel	01/15/2003	02/13/2003	812.0
5-018	American White Pelican	Quesnel	01/15/2003	02/13/2003	862.0
5-019	American White Pelican	Quesnel	01/15/2003	02/13/2003	1569.0
5-020	American White Pelican	Central Cariboo	01/15/2003	02/13/2003	888.0
5-021	American White Pelican	Chilcotin	01/15/2003	02/13/2003	895.0
335-022	American White Pelican	Central Cariboo	01/15/2003	02/13/2003	1229.0
5-023	American White Pelican	Central Cariboo	01/15/2003	02/13/2003	936.0
5-024	American White Pelican	Central Cariboo	01/15/2003	02/13/2003	1172.0
5-026	American White Pelican	Quesnel	01/15/2003	02/13/2003	802.0
5-027	American White Pelican	Quesnel	01/15/2003	02/13/2003	1118.0
5-029	American White Pelican	Chilcotin	01/15/2003	02/13/2003	2001.0
5-031	American White Pelican	Central Cariboo	01/15/2003	02/13/2003	1667.0
5-034	American White Pelican	Central Cariboo	01/15/2003	02/13/2003	1372.0
5-035	American White Pelican	Quesnel	01/15/2003	02/13/2003	994.0

Note: Additional legal provisions apply to White Pelicans. Wildlife Habitat Areas, including *general wildife measures* were approved under the Forest Practices Code. These are listed in Appendix 1.

Non-Legal Provisions

SRMP Links

Note: See species at risk.

Alexander Mackenzie Heritage Trail

Legal Provisions

Zonal Targets

Recreation (p10)

- Maintenance of backcountry recreation opportunities along regionally significant rivers and trails
- Maintenance of backcountry recreation opportunities in a significant portion of the areas of the region that are presently in backcountry condition, principally in the Special Resource Development Zone
- Management for the retention of visual qualities over key recreation resources, including key lakes

(p13) Strategy to Achieve Tourism Target:
Maintenance of significant native and non-native cultural heritage resources

Zonal and Sub Unit Targets (Appendix 3)

(p74) Lower Blackwater: To maintain 20% of the polygon in a backcountry condition. In order to be compatible with timber targets, this includes corridors along the Blackwater River and MacKenzie/Grease trail.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding the Blackwater River, the MacKenzie/Grease trail and the protected area.

To implement the measures included in the MacKenzie/Grease Trail Management Plan.

(p90) Upper Blackwater: To maintain 40% of the polygon in a backcountry condition. In order to be compatible with the timber targets, this includes the western portion of the polygon, area adjacent to key lakes and corridors along the MacKenzie/Gease trail and the Blackwater River.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding the MacKenzie/Grease trail, the Blackwater River and the key lakes.

Sectoral Strategies (Appendix 4)

Non-Legal Provisions

Alexander Mackenzie Heritage Trail Management Plan

SRMP Links

Note: See trails and visuals.

Cochin Creek Flow

Legal Provisions

Zonal and Sub Unit Targets (Appendix 3)

Sectoral Strategies (Appendix 4)

Manage the Cochin Creek watershed to address fisheries flows issues and agricultural needs (p 81).

Non-Legal Provisions

SRMP Link

Note: See hydrology

Spruce Leading and Deciduous Stands

Legal Provisions

Zonal and Sub Unit Targets (Appendix 3)

Chezacut (p97), Eagle (p101), Palmer (p119): To manage for grizzly bear, moose, furbearer, species at risk and other sensitive habitats within the areas identified as riparian buffers, recreation areas, caribou habitat, mule deer winter range and lakeshore management zones and throughout the polygon under the biodiversity conservation strategy, **including key leading spruce stands.**

Quesnel (p111): To maintain habitat and biodiversity values through modified management in deciduous stands over 5% of the forest in the polygon.

Sectoral Strategies (Appendix 4)

Non-Legal Provisions

(p153) Consistent with the targets, maintenance of deciduous (aspen) and spruce components are important considerations on the Chilcotin Plateau

SRMP Links

Note: Biodiversity provisions for old growth and wildlife trees have utilized spruce leading and deciduous stands where available and suitable.

Becher Prairie Potholes

Legal Provisions

Zonal and Sub Unit Targets (Appendix 3)

Sectoral Strategies (Appendix 4)

Grasslands - (p 103) Maintain the regionally significant Beecher Prairie pothole habitat values

Non-Legal Provisions

Cariboo-Chilcotin Grasslands Strategy: Forest Encroachment onto Grasslands and Establishment of a Grassland Benchmark. January 2001.

SRMP Links

Note: See grasslands and riparian.

Clinton Creek

Legal Provisions

Zonal and Sub Unit Targets (Appendix 3)

Marble Range (p77) To maintain community watershed values over the Clinton Creek Community Watershed.

Sectoral Strategies (Appendix 4)

Non-Legal Provisions

Clinton Creek Watershed Plan (contact MOF – 100 MH)

Management Test

SRMP Links

Note: Objective aligning with CCLUP statement to be prepared for 100 Mile House SRMP.

Appendix 1 - White Pelican Wildlife Habitat Areas

Access:
Do not develop any new permanent ***forest service*** *roads* ***or new operational main haul roads*** *unless a variance is approved by the district manager and regional environmental stewardship manager.*

Render current and future road sections leading from an operational main haul road to one or more cutblocks impassable to cars and trucks from April 1 to August 31.

Render current and future on-block roads completely contained within cutblocks impassable to cars and trucks from April 1 to August 31.

Recreation:
Do not develop recreational sites.

Silviculture:
Do not harvest, including salvage, ***from April 1 to August 31*** *unless the district manager and regional environmental stewardship manager are satisfied there is not other practicable option and the variance is approved by the district manager and regional environmental stewardship manager.*

Do not use motorized manual or heavy equipment for site preparation or other silviculture work from April 1 to August 31.

Minimize vehicle use during silviculture and other work from April 1 to August 31.

Punti Lake (5-029):

Access:
Do not develop any new permanent ***forest service*** *roads* ***or new operational main haul roads*** *unless a variance is approved by the district manager and regional environmental stewardship manager.*

Render current and future road sections leading from an operational main haul road to one or more cutblocks and located north of the Punti Lake FSR impassable to cars and trucks from April 1 to August 31.

Render current and future on-block roads completely contained within cutblocks and located north of the Punti Lake FSR impassable to cars and trucks from April 1 to August 31

Recreation:
Do not develop recreational sites.

Silviculture:
*Do not harvest, including salvage, **from April 1 to August 31** unless the district manager and regional environmental stewardship manager are satisfied there is not other practicable option and the variance is approved by the district manager and regional environmental stewardship manager.*

Do not use motorized manual or heavy equipment for site preparation or other silviculture work from April 1 to August 31.

Minimize vehicle use during silviculture and other work from April 1 to August 31.

Owen Lake (5-024):

Access:
*Do not develop any new permanent **forest service** roads **or new operational main haul roads** unless a variance is approved by the district manager and regional environmental stewardship manager.*

Render current and future road sections leading from an operational main haul road to one or more cutblocks and located north/east of the Rosita-Fir FSR and south of the Rosita-Owen N FSR impassable to cars and trucks from April 1 to August 31.

Render current and future on-block roads completely contained within cutblocks and located north/east of the Rosita-Fir FSR and south of the Rosita-Owen N FSR impassable to cars and trucks from April 1 to August 31.

Recreation:
Do not develop recreational sites.

Silviculture:
*Do not harvest, including salvage, **from April 1 to August 31** unless the district manager and regional environmental stewardship manager are satisfied there is not other practicable option and the variance is approved by the district manager and regional environmental stewardship manager.*

Do not use motorized manual or heavy equipment for site preparation or other silviculture work from April 1 to August 31.

Minimize vehicle use during silviculture and other work from April 1 to August 31.

Alex Graham (5-008) Lake:

Access:
*Do not develop any new permanent **forest service** roads **or new operational main haul roads** unless a variance is approved by the district manager and regional environmental stewardship manager.*

Render current and future road sections leading from an operational main haul road to one or more cutblocks and located east of the Palmer Lake FSR (1300 Road) impassable to cars and trucks from April 1 to June 30.

Render current and future on-block roads completely contained within cutblocks and located east of the Palmer Lake FSR (1300 Road) impassable to cars and trucks from April 1 to June 30.

Recreation:
Do not develop recreational sites.

Silviculture:
*Do not harvest, including salvage**, from April 1 to June 30** unless the district manager and regional environmental stewardship manager are satisfied there is not other practicable option and the variance is approved by the district manager and regional environmental stewardship manager.*

Do not use motorized manual or heavy equipment for site preparation or other silviculture work from April 1 to June 30.

Minimize vehicle use during silviculture and other work from April 1 to June 30.

Natsy Lake (5-023):

Access:
*Do not develop any new permanent **forest service** roads **or new operational main haul roads** unless a variance is approved by the district manager and regional environmental stewardship manager.*

Render current and future road sections leading from an operational main haul road to one or more cutblocks and located south of the Rosita-Meldrum FSR (100 Road) impassable to cars and trucks from April 1 to June 30.

Render current and future on-block roads completely contained within cutblocks and located south of the Rosita-Meldrum FSR (100 Road) impassable to cars and trucks from April 1 to June 30.

Recreation:
Do not develop recreational sites.

Silviculture:
*Do not harvest, including salvage, **from April 1 to June 30** unless the district manager and regional environmental stewardship manager are satisfied there is not other practicable option and the variance is approved by the district manager and regional environmental stewardship manager.*

Do not use motorized manual or heavy equipment for site preparation or other silviculture work from April 1 to June 30.

Minimize vehicle use during silviculture and other work from April 1 to June 30.

Dester (5-015) and Knox (5-020) Lakes:

Access:
Do not develop any new permanent ***forest service*** *roads* ***or new operational main haul roads*** *unless a variance is approved by the district manager and regional environmental stewardship manager.*

Render current and future road sections leading from an operational main haul road to one or more cutblocks impassable to cars and trucks from April 1 to June 30.

Render current and future on-block roads completely contained within cutblocks impassable to cars and trucks from April 1 to June 30.

Recreation:
Do not develop recreational sites.

Silviculture:
Do not harvest, including salvage, ***from April 1 to June 30*** *unless the district manager and regional environmental stewardship manager are satisfied there is not other practicable option and the variance is approved by the district manager and regional environmental stewardship manager.*

Do not use motorized manual or heavy equipment for site preparation or other silviculture work from April 1 to June 30.

Minimize vehicle use during silviculture and other work from April 1 to June 30.

Pelican N Lake (5-027):

Access:
Do not develop any new permanent ***forest service*** *road* ***or new operational main haul roads*** *unless a variance is approved by the district manager and regional environmental stewardship manager.*

Render current and future road sections leading from an operational main haul road to one or more cutblocks and located west of Pelican Road (PR341) impassable to cars and trucks from April 1 to August 31.

Render current and future on-block roads completely contained within cutblocks and located west of Pelican Road (PR341) impassable to cars and trucks from April 1 to August 31.

Recreation:
Do not develop recreational sites.

Silviculture:
*Do not harvest, including salvage, from **April 1 to August 31** unless the district manager and regional environmental stewardship manager are satisfied there is not other practicable option and the variance is approved by the district manager and regional environmental stewardship manager.*

Do not use motorized manual or heavy equipment for site preparation or other silviculture work from April 1 to August 31.

Minimize vehicle use during silviculture and other work from April 1 to August 31.