Ministry of Sustainable Resource Management
Coast Region

Sustainable Resource Management Plan

Biodiversity Chapter for
Sechelt Landscape Unit

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report provides background information used during the preparation of the Sustainable Resource Management Plan and associated proposed legal objectives for the Sechelt Landscape Unit (LU). Specifically, this report will form the biodiversity conservation chapter of the plan. A description of the planning unit, discussion on significant resource values, and an Old Growth Management Area (OGMA) summary and rationale are provided.

Biological diversity or biodiversity is defined as: *'the diversity of plants, animals and other living organisms in all their forms and levels of organisation, and includes the diversity of genes, species and ecosystems as well as the evolutionary and functional processes that link them'*[1]. British Columbia is the most biologically diverse province in Canada. In British Columbia, 115 species or subspecies of known vertebrates and 364 vascular plants are listed for legal designation as threatened or endangered[2]. The continuing loss of biological diversity will have a major impact on the health and functions of ecosystems and the quality of life in the province (Resources Inventory Committee, 1998).

Planning for OGMA and Wildlife Tree Patch (WTP) biodiversity values is recognized as a high priority for the province. LU planning is an important component of the *Forest Practices Code of BC Act (FPC)* which allows legal establishment of objectives to address landscape level biodiversity values. Implementation of this initiative is intended to help sustain certain biodiversity values. Managing for biodiversity through retention of old growth forests is not only important for wildlife, but can also provide important benefits to ecosystem management, protection of water quality and preservation of other natural resources. Although not all elements of biodiversity can be, or need to be, maintained on every hectare, a broad geographic distribution of old growth ecosystems is intended to help sustain the genetic and functional diversity of native species across their historic ranges.

The Sunshine Coast Forest District has prepared draft LU boundaries and assigned draft Biodiversity Emphasis Options (BEO) in accordance with the direction provided by government. There are 26 LUs within the Sunshine Coast Forest District. Through a ranking process the Sechelt LU was rated as a Low BEO which requires that one-third of the total old growth retention requirements be achieved immediately. The remaining two-thirds are established through a recruitment plan and must be in place within three rotations or 240 years. However, if non-contributing land base is used for recruitment then the full old growth retention targets can be achieved immediately.
The delineation of old growth management areas and wildlife tree retention levels was undertaken by Terminal Forest Products Ltd. and Mosaic Forest Management Ltd., with guidance from the Ministry of Sustainable Resource Management (MSRM). Input was

[1] FPC Biodiversity Guidebook, September 1995
[2] BC Species and Ecosystems Explorer. 2003. Victoria, British Columbia. Available at: http://srmapps.gov.bc.ca/apps/eswp/

also solicited from the Province's B.C. Timber Sales Program, Canadian Forest Products Ltd., International Forest Products Ltd., Weyerhaeuser Stillwater Timberland, Ministry of Water Land and Air Protection (MWALP), Ministry of Forest (MOF), Land and Water BC Inc. (LWBC), the public and the Sechelt Indian Band.

Input from First Nations was gathered during consultation (prior to public review) between MSRM and individual First Nations. Comment from the public and other agencies will be sought during the 60 day public review and comment period. Refer to the attached map for the location of OGMAs and old growth representation from protected areas.

Supporting documentation regarding government policy, planning processes and biodiversity concepts are provided in the 1995 *Biodiversity Guidebook*, the 1999 *Landscape Unit Planning Guide* (LUPG), the *Vancouver Forest Region Landscape Unit Planning Strategy (1999),* as well as *Sustainable Resource Management Planning Framework: A Landscape-level Strategy for Resource Development*.

2.0 SECHELT LANDSCAPE UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

2.1 Sechelt LU Biophysical Description

The Sechelt LU covers an area of approximately 56,893 hectares encompassing both the Sechelt Peninsula, Nelson Island, North and South Thormanby Islands and Captain Island. It holds several lakes and community watersheds.

Of the total LU area, 36,923 hectares (65%) of the total LU area is within the Crown forest land base (Productive forest: Contributing, Partially Contributing, and Non-Contributing), and 25,374 hectares are within the Timber Harvesting Land Base (THLB). The remaining area is within non-forested areas (rock, water and private land) and has been excluded from any OGMA contributions and calculations. A portion of the productive forest not included within THLB is located within the Caren Range in Spipious Provincial Park, Sargeant Bay Park, Garden Bay Marine Park, Skookumchuk Park, and Ambrose Lake Park.

The Sechelt LU is designated as a low BEO that lies within the Pacific Ranges Ecoregion and within the Southern Pacific Ranges Ecosection. At lower elevations, productive and gentle terrain sites have been extensively altered by past forest harvesting, fire and other disturbance factors. A low level of old seral representation in the lower elevation biogeoclimatic zones reflects this disturbance history. Moderate amounts of old seral forest representation exist in the mid and higher elevation biogeoclimatic zones, including Spipious Provincial Park.

Its climate within the LU is maritime with warm dry summers and cool wet winters. The majority of the precipitation occurs in the fall and winter as rain in the lower elevations, and snow and rain in the higher elevations.

There are five Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classifications (BEC) Zones within the Sechelt Landscape Unit that fall within two natural disturbance types Natural Disturbance Type (NDTs); The Mountain Hemlock variant – *windward* moist maritime (MH mm1) and Coastal Western Hemlock variants – *montane* very wet maritime (CWH vm2) fall within NDT 1, the Coastal Western Hemlock dry maritime (CWH dm), Coastal Western Hemlock variants very dry (CWH xm1) and Coast Decidious Forest moist maritime (CDF mm) within NDT 2.

As defined in the Biodiversity Guidebook (MOF 1995), forest ecosystems in NDT 1 were influenced historically by rare stand-initiating events and were generally uneven-aged or multi-storied, with regeneration occurring in gaps created by the death of individual trees or small patches of trees. Disturbances are typically small and result in irregular edge configurations and landscape patterns. Approximately 50% of the productive forest area of the Sechelt LU is within NDT1 (MH mm 1 and CWH vm2).

2.2 Summary of Land Status

Land status within the Sechelt Landscape Unit is summarised in Table 1. The Crown forest land base summary is provided in Table 2.

Table 1. Land Status of the Sechelt Landscape Unit.

Code	Ownership class	Sechelt LU (Hectares)	Percent of total area
40	Private and Crown grants	10,119	17.9%
52	Indian Reserve	136	0.2%
60	Ecological Reserve	261	0.4%
61	Crown UREP	1,425	2.5%
62	Crown Contributing	36,923	65.0%
63	Parks	4,056	7.1%
69	Crown Misc. Reserves	3,920	6.9%
99	Crown Misc. Leases	53	0.0%
	Total Area	56,893	100.0%

Table 2. Land Status using Crown Forest Land Base Classifications

		Crown Forest Land Base*			Excluded Land Base
BEC Unit	Area (ha)	C	PC	NC	X
CDF mm	2,975.3	703.8	133.5	437.6	1,700.4
CWH xm1	20,069.8	3,023.6	811.6	8,733.6	7,501.0
CWH dm	19,728.9	5,110.8	882.7	10,952.2	2,783.2
CWH vm2	6,153.8	2,402.4	0.0	3,350.1	401.3
MH mm1	399.5	343.6	0.0	37.7	18.2
Totals	49,327.3	11,584.2	1827.8	23,511.2	12,404.1

C= Contributing THLB
PC = Partially Contributing THLB
NC = Non-Contributing THLB
X = Excluded Land Base (e.g. rock, ice, water, non-Crown)

* The Crown Forested Land Base is comprised of Contributing (C), Partial Contributing (PC), and Non-Contributing (NC) forests. C and PC forest make up the Timber Harvesting Land Base. NC forest land does not contribute to the Allowable Annual Cut.

3.0 KEY RESOURCE TENURE HOLDERS

The general premise applied during the planning process was to identify key resource(s) tenure holdings. This assessment included identification of tenures that are administered by agencies such as the Ministry of Forests (MoF), Ministry of Energy and Mines (MEM) and Crown Corporations such as Land and Water BC Inc. (LWBC) The management intent for tenures, other than those administered by the MoF, is to generally avoid placement of OGMAs within the existing tenured areas. As for tenures administered by the MoF, the management intent is to avoid placement of OGMAs over cutblocks and roads that have received approval status and to minimize the amount of overlap in areas that were identified as future harvest interest by licensees.

3.1 Forest Tenure Holders

The Sechelt LU contains several forms of land ownership and tenure that are located within the Sunshine Coast Forest District, Timber Supply Area 39. Several Forest Licensees have tenure chart areas within the LU including Terminal Forest Products Ltd., International Forest Products Ltd, Canadian Forest Products Ltd, and BC Timber Sales.

The selected OGMAs do not impact any known category "A" cutblocks or roads as approved under a Forest Development Plan (FDP). Furthermore, discussions with key licensees have taken place to ensure that the intent of this Landscape Unit Plan (LUP) is conveyed and impacts on future planned development are minimized.

3.2 Mining Tenure Holders

The selection of OGMAs followed the intent of avoiding placement over existing tenure holders. However within the Sechelt LU there has been some overlap of OGMA's with mining tenures. Letters have been sent out to tenure holder inviting them to make comments.
The establishment of an OGMA will not impact on the status of existing mineral and gas permits or tenures. Exploration and development activities are permitted in OGMAs. The preference is to proceed with exploration and development in a way that is sensitive to the old growth values of the OGMA. However, if exploration and development proceeds to the point of significantly impacting old growth values, then the OGMA will be moved.

4.0 SIGNIFICANT RESOURCE VALUES

4.1 Fish, Wildlife and Biodiversity

The Sechelt LU contains a wide range of natural resource values and features that are extensively used in a multi-use environment. Numerous small wetlands, lakes and streams are present throughout the LU varying in size that supports many aquatic and terrestrial species. Ecosystem complexity in the Sechelt LU is ranked as moderate.

A number of threatened and endangered wildlife, plant species and plant associations, listed by the British Columbia Conservation Data Center, occur in the Sechelt LU area. Within the limitations of the Landscape Unit Planning guidelines some of these known species and sites have been accommodated through this landscape unit plan. As outlined in the Identified Wildlife Management Strategy, "old" seral forest dependent species such as the marbled murrelet are to be managed through the placement of Old Growth Management Areas (OGMA) that exhibit suitable habitat. An extensive inventory of potential marbled murrelet habitat was completed in 2002 to 2003. This enabled the maximum overlap possible between OGMA's and marbled murrelets consistent with landscape unit planning policy.
Goat winter ranges (GWRs) do not overlap with the planning area. Deer winter ranges (DWRs) are considered low priority and have not been mapped.

4.2 Timber Resources

The presence of a highly productive and substantial timber harvesting land base with second growth timber establishes the importance of timber resource values. Continued access to commercially valuable timber is a significant economic driver to local communities. Table 3 outlines the age distribution of Crown forest landbase in the Sechelt LU.

Table 3. Age distribution of forests within the Sechelt Landscape Unit.

Age	% of Forested Landbase within Provincial Forest
0-60	43%
61-140	48%
141-250	5%
251+	4%

Commercially valuable tree species are Douglas-fir, Western Red Cedar, Yellow Cedar, Western Hemlock and Balsam. Additionally there is a minor component of deciduous species such as alder, maple, and cottonwood.

Based on site index values approximately 26% of the forested sites are poor sites and 50% are medium sites. Good sites constitute 10% of the forested area and the remainder is considered low sites.

Forest management activities occur throughout all phases of forest development. Operational work includes pre-harvest planning, harvesting and stand regeneration. Post harvest activities include planting, brushing, juvenile spacing, pruning and thinning.

4.3 Private Land

Most of the private land within the Sechelt LU occurs along the waterfront. The heaviest concentration of private land occurs along the west coast of the Sechelt Peninsula, around Egmont, Earls Cove, and Doriston on the east coast of the peninsula. Several Indian Reserves also exist along the west coast of the peninsula. These are Sallahlus IR 20, Sallahus IR 20A, Bargin Harbour IR 24 and Oalhkyim IR 4.

4.4 Water

The Sechelt LU encompasses several community watersheds which include the Dakota, Haslam, Little Quarry Lake, Milne, Waugh Lake, and West Lake.

4.5 Recreation

Situated within easy access of the communities of Sechelt, Pender Harbour and Egmont, the Sechelt LU supports a variety of outdoor recreation uses including: hiking, canoeing, boating, angling, camping, hunting motorized recreation, biking and backpacking. Spipious Park encompasses 3,000 hectares located in the Caren Range. As well there are a number of smaller parks in the LU and Forest Service Recreation sites.

4.6 Mineral Resource Values

Subsurface resources (minerals, coal, oil, gas and geothermal) and aggregate resources are valuable to the province, but are difficult to characterize due to their hidden nature. Ministry of Energy and Mines has rated the industrial and metallic mineral potential of this area as high in comparison to other tracts in the mid-coast area. These rankings are based on a qualitative analysis which takes into account the value of known resources, past exploration and production along with the number of known mineral occurrences and subjective probability estimates of value, by industry experts.

5.0 EXISTING HIGHER LEVEL PLANS

Higher Level Plan objectives are one provision under the FPC that enables specific forest resource management objectives to be made legally binding. Legal objectives established under the Landscape Unit plan will be higher level plan objectives. It is important to note that operational plans must be consistent with higher level plan objectives. At present there are no declared Higher Level Plans in the Sechelt LU.

6.0 FIRST NATIONS

The Sechelt LU is located within the traditional territory of the Sechelt Indian Band (SIB). During plan development meetings were held between Terminal Forest Products Ltd. (TFP), MSRM and the Sechelt Indian Band. One culturally important area was identified and incorporated into an OGMA.
Between 1997 and 1999, an Archaeological Overview Assessment model was developed by MOF to indicate where archaeological sites are most likely located. This assessment model has been used by industry to minimize potential impacts by forestry operations on culturally important areas.

7.0 OGMA METHODOLOGY

7.1 Existing Planning Processes

An important part of the OGMA planning exercise was to ensure that separate planning processes complemented each other. For example, OGMAs were placed within or adjacent to MAMU habitat to overlap constraints and to increase patch size. These larger patches then allow greater opportunity to improve connectivity between adjacent patches.

Efforts were made to include suitable forested stands adjacent to high value wildlife and recreational features such as wetland, lakes and streams wherever possible to enhance these values. Areas previously identified, as Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA), were included in OGMAs where they provided mature or old forest representation or they were in under-represented types of ecosystem. In addition some forest stands not classified, as "old growth" have been included in OGMAs to reflect operational constraints related to management. The intent is to maintain a series of old forest habitat patches across probable movement corridors to allow wildlife dispersal and gene flow. The use of this approach on stand level biodiversity measures (e.g. Wildlife Tree Patches) will increase the likelihood of sustaining ecosystems and wildlife populations well distributed across their natural range.

7.2 Assessment and Review

Efforts were made during preparation of this LU plan to ensure OGMAs were generally distributed spatially and not concentrated in a particular area or mapsheet. This is in keeping with the "coarse filter" approach of biodiversity management, whereby representative "old growth" stands are protected in order to maintain ecosystem processes and specific wildlife habitat requirements that may be poorly understood. Although parks were over represented, a conscious decision was made to do this since there are very few old growth patches within this LU.

In all cases, a detailed air photo review was performed to confirm the forest cover attributes and suitability of a given stand for OGMA inclusion. Numerous stands have also been field checked to verify the presence of desirable old seral characteristics.

OGMAs were selected based on a review of stand attributes in an effort to maximize their value from a biodiversity standpoint while minimizing timber supply impact. In general, opportunities to recruit larger patches to provide for forest interior conditions were favoured over smaller patches. This was difficult in this LU because of the highly contributing land base and low BEO. In this search, an effort was extended to minimize the impact on the timber supply by combining areas in the non-contributing (parks, ecological reserves) with areas within the timber harvesting land base. In addition, a significant number of smaller remnant patches containing age class 9 were delineated in conformance with the Landscape Unit Planning Guidebook (LUPG).

In the CDF mm, CWH xm1 and CWH dm of the Sechelt Landscape Unit there is limited old forest (250+ years) available to meet full OGMA targets. Therefore substantial amounts of younger aged forest are included as recruitment OGMAs (i.e. mostly age 101-250 years with some 61-100 years). Old forest options are more available in the CWH vm2 where only a small proportion of recruitment stands was necessary. In the MH mm1 variant the entire old growth target was met.

Recruitment OGMAs were chosen in areas where mature stands exhibited old forest attributes (e.g. snags, veteran trees and multi-layered canopy) or high resource values.

7.3 Boundary Mapping

OGMA boundaries used natural features wherever possible to ensure they could be located on the ground. OGMAs were also delineated to include complete forest stands (forest cover polygons) wherever possible to reduce operational uncertainty and increase ease of OGMA mapping. OGMAs were mapped using a 1:20,000 scale TRIM base map which forms the legal standard for measurement. Procedures for operating within OGMAs are discussed in the OGMA Amendment policy.

7.4 Amendment Policy

An MSRM Coast Region policy has been developed and approved to give direction to proponents (forest tenure holders) when applying for amendments to OGMA legal objectives. Amendment procedures cover such things as minor or major amendments for resource development (e.g. roads, bridges, boundary issues, rock quarries & gravel pits) or relocation of OGMAs. The policy also discusses acceptable management activities and review procedures. The amendment policy forms an integral part of this plan.

7.5 Mitigation of Timber Supply Impacts

During delineation of OGMAs for priority biodiversity provisions, an attempt was made to mitigate short and long-term impacts on timber supply. For example, OGMAs were delineated first in the non-contributing forest land base, however, since representation is at the variant level, the non-contributing land base could not always satisfy old forest requirements. Where this occurred, portions of the timber harvesting land base from

most constrained to least constrained were assessed and included as OGMAs. Generally, more THLB was required in lower elevation variants due to a longer disturbance history and lower amounts of non-contributing forest land.

OGMAs were not established in forest stands that were in approved Category A blocks in Forest Development Plans (FDP) unless agreed to by the licensee. This follows the direction outlined in the *Landscape Unit Planning Guide*.

Although timber supply impacts are substantial (1038 ha for Contributing), current options from the Non-Contributing land base are limited. In the future as forests age, suitable replacement areas may be found from forests that are considered non-contributing.

8.0 OGMA ANALYSIS

The Sechelt LU was ranked as a Low biodiversity emphasis option (BEO) through the biodiversity value ranking process completed in 1999 (see the *Vancouver Forest Region Landscape Unit Planning Strategy*, 1999). This Low designation along with the BEC variant determines the percentage of the Crown forest land base that will be designated as OGMA. Table 4 outlines the total amount of OGMA required and actually established in each variant and from which Crown forest category (i.e. Non Contributing-NC; Timber Harvesting Land Base)[3]. The old growth target figures in Table 4 are derived from Appendix 2 in the *Landscape Unit Planning Guide*. See Appendix 1 for OGMA attributes and rationale.

[3] Non Contributing (NC) forest land does not contribute to the Allowable Annual Cut. The Timber Harvesting Land Base (THLB) is made up of Contributing (C) forests and a portion of the Partially Contributing (PC) forests. Partially Contributing forests are "constrained" due to one of several factors such as unstable soils or wildlife habitat, but are still partially available for harvest. Contributing forest is unconstrained and available for timber harvest.

Table 4. Old Growth Management Area (OGMA) Requirements, Sechelt Landscape Unit.

BEC Variant & Natural Disturbance Type	Full OGMA Target	Estab-lished OGMAs	OGMAs in Non-Contributing (NC)				OGMAs in Partial Contributing (PC)		OGMAs in Contributing (C)	
			Park		Non-Park					
	Ha	***Ha***	**%**	***Ha***	**%**	***Ha***	**%**	***Ha***	**%**	***Ha***
CDF mm	*124.1*	*126*	2	*23*	1	*15*	0	*0*	8	*88*
CWH xm1	*1,173.7*	*1,177*	5	*67*	51	*580*	28	*65*	45	*465*
CWH dm	*1,576.7*	*1,581*	42	*570*	43	*481*	60	*138*	38	*391*
CWH vm2	*778.8*	*794*	46	*619*	5	*55*	12	*27*	9	*93*
MH mm1	*74.0*	*77*	6	*75*	0	*0*	0	*1*	0	*1*
Total	*3,727*	*3,755*	100	*1354*	100	*1131*	100	*231*	100	*1038*

Note: Differences in totals are due to rounding.
CDF mm: Coastal Douglas-Fir biogeoclimatic zone, moist maritime subzone. NDT 2
CWH xm1: Coastal Western Hemlock biogeoclimatic zone, very dry maritime subzone. NDT 2
CWH dm: Coastal Western Hemlock biogeoclimatic zone, dry maritime subzone. NDT 2.
CWH vm1: Coastal Western Hemlock biogeoclimatic zone, montane very wet maritime variant. NDT 1
MHmm1: Mountain Hemlock biogeoclimatic zone, windward moist maritime variant. NDT 1

9.0 WILDLIFE TREE RETENTION

Wildlife tree retention (WTR) is managed at the stand level and maintains structural diversity within managed stands by retaining wildlife trees immediately adjacent to or within cutblocks. The WTR percentage by BEC subzone is described in Table A of the Legal Objectives. Retention percentages will meet the targets outlined in the LUPG (MOF/MELP 1999) for each BEC unit.

The retention percentage does not have to be fully implemented on a cutblock-by-cutblock basis. Instead, the retention target may apply over a larger area (e.g. FDP or equivalent), so long as the retention target is met each 3 year period. The intent is to provide limited flexibility at the cutblock level provided that the legally required percentage is met across the subzone. Since wildlife tree retention is a stand level biodiversity provision, wildlife tree patches are also to be distributed across each subzone and the landscape unit.

10.0 LANDSCAPE UNIT PLAN OBJECTIVES

Landscape unit objectives will be legally established within the framework of the FPC and as such will become Higher Level Plan objectives. Other Operational Plans must be consistent with these objectives.

OGMA and WTR Landscape Unit objectives apply only to Provincial forest lands. While park and Crown forest lands outside of provincial forest may contribute to old seral representation, LU Objectives do not apply to these areas.

APPENDIX 1: OGMA SUMMARY AND RATIONALE - Sechelt LU

OGMA #	BEC VARIANT	CONT CLASS	OGMA AREA	THLB AREA	COMMENTS	FDP	WILDLIFE
1	CWH dm	C	26.71	25.11	Nelson Island -gentle slopes		
1	CWH dm	N	22.89	0.00	Nelson Island -gentle slopes		
1	CWH dm	P	6.73	4.33	Nelson Island -gentle slopes		
Total			**56.33**	**29.44**			
2	CWH dm	C	30.77	28.92	East side of Waugh Lake – important drinking water source		
2	CWH dm	N	6.70	0.00	East side of Waugh Lake – important drinking water source		
2	CWH dm	P	2.25	1.22	East side of Waugh Lake – important drinking water source		
Total			**39.72**	**30.14**			
3	CWH dm	C	13.25	12.46	Provides connectivity between Skookumchuk Park and Brown Lake		
3	CWH dm	N	83.26	0.00	Provides connectivity between Skookumchuk Park and Brown Lake		
Total			**96.51**	**12.46**			
4	CWH dm	C	5.70	5.36	North aspect near top of hill		
4	CWH dm	P	2.70	1.73	North aspect near top of hill		
Total			**8.40**	**7.09**			
5	CWH dm	C	0.03	0.03	Nelson Island -top of hill		
5	CWH dm	N	18.90	0.00	Nelson Island -top of hill		
Total			**18.93**	**0.03**			
6	CWH dm	N	26.38	0.00	Nelson Island - Peninsula in West Lake		
Total			**26.38**	**0.00**			
7	CWH dm	N	3.62	0.00	Provides connectivity between Skookumchuk Park and Brown Lake		
Total			**3.62**	**0.00**			
8	CWH dm	C	7.64	7.18	Old Forest. Large aggregate, Ambrose Lake Ecological Reserve		MAMU
8	CWH dm	N	260.74	0.00	Old Forest. Large aggregate, Ambrose Lake Ecological Reserve		MAMU
8	CWH dm	P	17.86	11.56	Old Forest. Large aggregate, Ambrose Lake Ecological Reserve		MAMU
Total			**286.24**	**18.78**			
9	CWH dm	N	4.80	0.00	Provides connectivity between Skookumchuk Park and Brown Lake		
Total			**4.80**	**0.00**			
10	CWH dm	N	6.57	0.00	Provides connectivity between Skookumchuk Park and Brown Lake		
Total			**6.57**	**0.00**			
11	CWH dm	C	5.36	5.04	Steep northeast aspect south of Waugh Lake		
11	CWH dm	P	13.35	8.55	Steep northeast aspect south of Waugh Lake		
Total			**18.71**	**13.59**			

OGMA #	BEC VARIANT	CONT CLASS	OGMA AREA	THLB AREA	COMMENTS	FDP	WILDLIFE
12	CWH dm	N	71.67	0.00	Nelson Island - southeast aspect. Steep.		
Total			**71.67**	**0.00**			
13	CWH dm	C	9.56	8.99	Adjacent to wetland complex		
Total			**9.56**	**8.99**			
14	CWH dm	N	41.03	0.00	Nelson Island - adjacent to West Lake		MAMU
Total			**41.03**	**0.00**			
15	CWH dm	C	0.44	0.41	Midslope east aspect		MAMU
15	CWH dm	N	13.28	0.00	Midslope east aspect		MAMU
Total			**13.71**	**0.41**			
16	CWH dm	N	14.95	0.00	Large OGMA poviding interior forest conditions	IFP/CMH blks adjacent	
16	CWH dm	P	0.21	0.13	Large OGMA poviding interior forest conditions	IFP/CMH blks adjacent	
16	CWH xm 1	C	0.77	0.73	Nelson Island-on north/south running ridge	IFP/CMH blks adjacent	
16	CWH xm 1	N	110.29	0.00	Nelson Island-on north/south running ridge	IFP/CMH blks adjacent	
16	CWH xm 1	P	1.41	0.90	Nelson Island-on north/south running ridge	IFP/CMH blks adjacent	
Total			**127.63**	**1.76**			
17	CWH dm	C	11.37	10.68	North of Kokomo Lake		
17	CWH dm	N	31.44	0.00	Midslope east aspect		
Total			**42.81**	**10.68**			
18	CWH xm 1	N	5.30	0.00	Nelson Island - Between Mackechnie and West Lakes		MAMU
18	CWH dm	N	14.48	0.00	Nelson Island - Between Mackechnie and West Lakes		MAMU
Total			**19.78**	**0.00**			
19	CWH xm 1	C	22.48	21.13	North of Kokomo Lake		
19	CWH xm 1	N	80.44	0.00	North of Kokomo Lake		
19	CWH xm 1	P	17.16	10.98	North of Kokomo Lake		
19	CWH dm	C	2.28	2.14	North of Kokomo Lake		
19	CWH dm	N	7.04	0.00	North of Kokomo Lake		
19	CWH dm	P	2.99	1.96	North of Kokomo Lake		
Total			**132.39**	**4.10**			
20	CWH xm 1	C	17.52	16.47	Nelson Island - West shore Mackechnie Lake	IFP blk adjacent	MAMU
20	CWH xm 1	N	13.79	0.00	Nelson Island - West shore Mackechnie Lake	IFP blk adjacent	MAMU
20	CWH dm	N	1.49	0.00	Nelson Island - West shore Mackechnie Lake	IFP blk adjacent	MAMU
Total			**32.80**	**16.47**			
21	CWH dm	C	0.18	0.17	Nelson Island - Adjacent to Agamemnon Channel		

OGMA #	BEC VARIANT	CONT CLASS	OGMA AREA	THLB AREA	COMMENTS	FDP	WILDLIFE
21	CWH dm	N	13.84	0.00	Nelson Island - Adjacent to Agamemnon Channel		
Total			**14.02**	**0.17**			
22	CWH dm	C	5.77	5.42	Small patch adjacent to private land west of Ruby Lake		
Total			**5.77**	**5.42**			
23	CWH xm 1	C	0.03	0.03	Nelson Island - Small patch east of #20		MAMU
23	CWH xm 1	N	2.99	0.00	Nelson Island - Small patch east of #20		MAMU
Total			**3.02**	**0.03**			
24	CWH dm	C	4.29	4.03	Small OGMA west side of Ruby Lake		
Total			**4.29**	**4.03**			
25	CWH xm 1	N	2.62	0.00	Protects important fish habitat and provides connectivity		
25	CWH dm	N	42.83	0.00	Protects important fish habitat and provides connectivity		
Total			**45.45**	**0.00**			
26	CWH vm 2	C	1.48	1.39	Upper slopes of Mt. Hollowell		
26	CWH vm 2	P	3.04	1.92	Upper slopes of Mt. Hollowell		
Total			**4.52**	**3.31**			
27	CWH xm 1	C	8.90	16.64	Nelson Island - Large OGMA. Upper Slopes	IFP blk adjacent	
27	CWH xm 1	N	0.67	0.00	Nelson Island - Large OGMA. Upper Slopes	IFP blk adjacent	
27	CWH xm 1	P	9.14	5.77	Nelson Island - Large OGMA. Upper Slopes	IFP blk adjacent	
27	CWH dm	C	21.66	20.36	Nelson Island - Large OGMA. Upper Slopes	IFP blk adjacent	
27	CWH dm	N	68.48	0.00	Nelson Island - Large OGMA. Upper Slopes	IFP blk adjacent	
27	CWH dm	P	28.21	18.14	Nelson Island - Large OGMA. Upper Slopes	IFP blk adjacent	
Total			**137.06**	**52.66**			
28	CWH vm 2	C	10.32	9.70	Near top of Mt. Hallowell. Small portion in park		MAMU
28	CWH vm 2	P	2.35	1.48	Near top of Mt. Hallowell. Small portion in park		MAMU
28	MH mm 1	C	1.35	1.29	Near top of Mt. Hallowell. Small portion in park		MAMU
28	MH mm 1	N	1.17	0.00	Near top of Mt. Hallowell. Small portion in park		MAMU
28	MH mm 1	P	1.18	0.77	Near top of Mt. Hallowell. Small portion in park		MAMU
Total			**16.37**	**13.24**			
29	CWH xm 1	N	4.86	0.00	Nelson Island - West aspect east of Bruce Lake	IFP blk adjacent	
29	CWH dm	C	0.11	0.10	Nelson Island - West aspect east of Bruce Lake	IFP blk adjacent	
29	CWH dm	N	3.98	0.00	Nelson Island - West aspect east of Bruce Lake	IFP blk adjacent	
29	CWH dm	P	0.21	0.14	Nelson Island - West aspect east of Bruce Lake	IFP blk adjacent	
Total			**9.16**	**0.24**			

OGMA #	BEC VARIANT	CONT CLASS	OGMA AREA	THLB AREA	COMMENTS	FDP	WILDLIFE
30	CWH xm 1	C	0.31	0.30	Nelson Island - adjacent to Bruce Lake		
30	CWH xm 1	N	8.14	0.00	Nelson Island - adjacent to Bruce Lake		
30	CWH xm 1	P	0.06	0.04	Nelson Island - adjacent to Bruce Lake		
Total			**8.51**	**0.34**			
31	CWH dm	C	3.59	3.38	Small OGMA. South aspect north of # 32		MAMU
Total			**3.59**	**3.38**			
32	CWH xm 1	C	31.44	29.56	Adjacent to Skainaw Lake		MAMU
32	CWH xm 1	N	11.08	0.00	North of Skainaw Lake. Gentle Slopes		MAMU
32	CWH xm 1	P	1.47	0.93	North of Skainaw Lake. Gentle Slopes		MAMU
32	CWH dm	C	0.11	0.10	Adjacent to Skainaw Lake		MAMU
32	CWH dm	N	0.23	0.00	North of Skainaw Lake. Gentle Slopes		MAMU
Total			**44.32**	**30.58**			
33	CWH dm	C	11.75	11.04	Interior forest conditions		MAMU
33	CWH dm	N	62.07	0.00	Interior forest conditions		MAMU
33	CWH dm	P	2.14	1.37	Interior forest conditions		MAMU
33	CWH vm 2	C	0.04	0.04	Interior forest conditions		MAMU
33	CWH vm 2	N	25.07	0.00	Interior forest conditions		MAMU
Total			**101.16**	**12.45**			
34	CWH xm 1	C	29.98	28.18	North of Sakinaw Lake adjacent to small unnamed lake		
34	CWH xm 1	P	3.31	2.12	North of Sakinaw Lake adjacent to small unnamed lake		
Total			**33.29**	**30.30**			
35	CWH xm 1	N	10.82	0.00	Nelson Island - adjacent to Bruce Lake		
Total			**10.82**	**0.00**			
36	CWH xm 1	N	3.81	0.00	Nelson Island - Island in Bruce Lake		
Total			**3.81**	**0.00**			
37	CWH xm 1	P	5.38	2.53	West side of Kokomo Lake		
Total			**5.38**	**2.53**			
38	CWH xm 1	P	4.65	2.18	East side of Kokomo Lake		
Total			**4.65**	**2.18**			
39	CWH xm 1	C	4.40	4.13	Small patch north of Sakinaw Lake		
39	CWH xm 1	P	2.19	1.41	Small patch north of Sakinaw Lake		
Total			**6.59**	**5.54**			

OGMA #	BEC VARIANT	CONT CLASS	OGMA AREA	THLB AREA	COMMENTS	FDP	WILDLIFE
41	CWH vm 2	N	94.87	0.00	Large patch on height of land. Cross-slope connectivity. Interior forest		MAMU
41	MH mm 1	N	35.27	0.00	Large patch on height of land. Cross-slope connectivity. Interior forest		MAMU
Total			**130.14**	**0.00**			
42	CWH dm	C	11.02	10.36	Long narrow band on steep northeast aspect		
42	CWH dm	P	10.15	6.50	Long narrow band on steep northeast aspect		
42	CWH vm 2	C	1.29	1.22	Long narrow band on steep northeast aspect		
42	CWH vm 2	N	0.49	0.00	Long narrow band on steep northeast aspect		
42	CWH vm 2	P	4.94	3.11	Long narrow band on steep northeast aspect		
Total			**27.89**	**21.19**			
43	CWH xm 1	C	0.17	0.16	Agamemnon Channel, west aspect		
43	CWH xm 1	N	33.24	0.00	Agamemnon Channel, west aspect		
43	CWH xm 1	P	0.09	0.06	Agamemnon Channel, west aspect		
Total			**33.50**	**0.22**			
44	CWH xm 1	C	8.25	7.76	South of Kokomo Lake		
44	CWH xm 1	P	0.59	0.38	South of Kokomo Lake		
Total			**8.84**	**8.14**			
45	CWH xm 1	C	26.46	24.88	Nelson Island - Encompasses Zoe Lake		
45	CWH xm 1	N	0.26	0.00	Nelson Island - Encompasses Zoe Lake		
Total			**26.72**	**24.88**			
47	CWH xm 1	C	1.77	1.67	Nelson Island - Steep south aspect	IFP blk adjacent	
47	CWH xm 1	N	5.83	0.00	Nelson Island - Steep south aspect	IFP blk adjacent	
47	CWH xm 1	P	0.32	0.20	Nelson Island - Steep south aspect	IFP blk adjacent	
47	CWH dm	C	0.55	0.51	Nelson Island - Steep south aspect	IFP blk adjacent	
47	CWH dm	N	1.49	0.00	Nelson Island - Steep south aspect	IFP blk adjacent	
47	CWH dm	P	0.85	0.56	Nelson Island - Steep south aspect	IFP blk adjacent	
Total			**10.81**	**2.94**			
48	CWH vm 2	N	381.29	0.00	Cross slope connectivity. Interior forest.		MAMU
48	CWH dm	C	7.71	7.25	Cross slope connectivity. Interior forest.		MAMU
48	CWH dm	N	248.10	0.00	Cross slope connectivity. Interior forest.		MAMU
48	MH mm 1	N	38.51	0.00	Cross slope connectivity. Interior forest.		MAMU

OGMA #	BEC VARIANT	CONT CLASS	OGMA AREA	THLB AREA	COMMENTS	FDP	WILDLIFE
Total			**675.61**	**7.25**			
49	CWH xm 1	C	15.70	14.76	Nelson Island - Adjacent to NE protion of Quarry Lake		MAMU
Total			**15.70**	**14.76**			
50	CWH xm 1	C	2.39	2.25	North Sakinaw. Portion contains red-listed site series		
50	CWH xm 1	N	22.94	0.00	North Sakinaw. Portion contains red-listed site series		
50	CWH xm 1	P	1.13	0.71	North Sakinaw. Portion contains red-listed site series		
Total			**26.46**	**2.96**			
51	CWH xm 1	C	23.69	22.27	Nelson Island - Adjacent to Quarry Lake		
Total			**23.69**	**22.27**			
52	CWH vm 2	N	2.20	0.00	Large patch on height of land in Caren Range Park. Cross-slope connectivity. Interior forest		MAMU
Total			**2.20**	**0.00**			
53	CWH dm	C	24.50	23.03	Sechelt Inlet south of Doriston		
53	CWH dm	P	3.81	2.44	Sechelt Inlet south of Doriston		
Total			**28.31**	**25.47**			
54	CWH xm 1	C	5.63	5.29	Small OGMA on Agamemnon Channel		
	CWH xm 1	P	2.18	1.39			
Total			**7.81**	**6.68**			
55	CWH xm 1	C	5.63	5.29	Nelson Island - South Nelson Island - mid slope		
55	CWH xm 1	P	2.18	1.39	Nelson Island - South Nelson Island - mid slope		
Total			**7.81**	**6.68**			
56	CWH xm 1	C	3.38	3.18	North shore Sakinaw Lake		
56	CWH xm 1	N	5.93	0.00	North shore Sakinaw Lake		
56	CWH xm 1	P	0.11	0.07	North shore Sakinaw Lake		
Total			**9.42**	**3.25**			
57	CWH xm 1	C	6.58	6.18	Provides connectivity between Agamemnon Channel and Sakinaw Lake		
57	CWH xm 1	N	130.32	0.00	Provides connectivity between Agamemnon Channel and Sakinaw Lake		
57	CWH xm 1	P	6.96	4.38	Provides connectivity between Agamemnon Channel and Sakinaw Lake		
Total			**143.86**	**10.56**			
59	CWH xm 1	N	2.08	0.00			

Total			**2.08**	**0.00**			
OGMA #	BEC VARIANT	CONT CLASS	OGMA AREA	THLB AREA	COMMENTS	FDP	WILDLIFE
60	CWH vm 2	C	7.35	6.91	Upper slopes. East aspect. Interior forest		MAMU
60	CWH vm 2	N	114.41	0.00	Upper slopes. Interior forest		MAMU
60	CWH vm 2	P	2.50	1.58	Upper slopes. Interior forest		MAMU
Total			**124.26**	**8.49**			
61	CWH xm 1	C	32.61	30.65	Nelson Island - Adjacent to Little Quarry Lake		
61	CWH xm 1	N	0.08	0.00	Nelson Island - Adjacent to Little Quarry Lake		
Total			**32.69**	**30.65**			
62	CWH xm 1	C	0.80	0.75	Nelson Island - Adjacent to Little Quarry Lake		
62	CWH xm 1	N	3.53	0.00	Nelson Island - Adjacent to Little Quarry Lake		
62	CWH xm 1	P	0.75	0.49	Nelson Island - Adjacent to Little Quarry Lake		
Total			**5.08**	**1.24**			
63	CWH xm 1	C	0.06	0.05	Nelson Island - Adjacent to Malaspina Strait	IFP blk adjacent	
63	CWH xm 1	N	7.33	0.00	Nelson Island - Adjacent to Malaspina Strait	IFP blk adjacent	
63	CWH xm 1	P	0.05	0.04	Nelson Island - Adjacent to Malaspina Strait	IFP blk adjacent	
Total			**7.44**	**0.09**			
64	CWH xm 1	C	0.25	0.24	Nelson Island - Adjacent to Malaspina Strait	IFP blk adjacent	
64	CWH xm 1	N	7.60	0.00	Nelson Island - Adjacent to Malaspina Strait	IFP blk adjacent	
Total			**7.85**	**0.24**			
65	CWH xm 1	C	11.28	10.60	South of Sakinaw Lake. Gentle south aspect.		
Total			**11.28**	**10.60**			
66	CWH xm 1	C	6.58	6.18	Nelson Island - Agamemnon Channel/adjacent to private land	IFP blk adjacent	
66	CWH xm 1	P	2.04	1.29	Nelson Island - Agamemnon Channel/adjacent to private land	IFP blk adjacent	
Total			**8.62**	**7.47**			
67	CWH xm 1	C	11.25	10.58	Nelson Island - Fearney Point	IFP blk adjacent	
67	CWH xm 1	N	16.65	0.00	Nelson Island - Fearney Point	IFP blk adjacent	
Total			**27.90**	**10.58**			
68	CWH dm	C	1.54	1.45	Within gully system. East aspect	TFP blk adjacent	
68	CWH dm	P	4.13	2.64	Within gully system. East aspect	TFP blk adjacent	
68	CWH vm 2	P	1.80	1.11	Within gully system. East aspect	TFP blk adjacent	
Total			**7.47**	**5.20**			
69	CWH vm 2	C	0.17	0.16	Within gully system. Adjacent to # 69		
69	CWH vm 2	P	1.90	1.19	Within gully system. Adjacent to # 69		

Total			**2.07**	**1.35**			
OGMA #	BEC VARIANT	CONT CLASS	OGMA AREA	THLB AREA	COMMENTS	FDP	WILDLIFE
70	CWH xm 1	C	1.16	1.09	Adjacent to Garden Bay Marine Park		
70	CWH xm 1	N	50.98	0.00	Within Garden Bay Marine Park		
70	CWH xm 1	P	3.64	2.29	Within Garden Bay Marine Park		
Total			**55.78**	**3.38**			
71	CWH dm	C	3.57	3.36	Southeast aspect, moderate slopes		
71	CWH dm	P	11.33	7.25	Southeast aspect, moderate slopes		
71	CWH vm 2	C	0.03	0.03	Southeast aspect, moderate slopes		
71	CWH vm 2	P	0.09	0.06	Southeast aspect, moderate slopes		
Total			**15.02**	**10.70**			
72	CWH dm	C	0.48	0.46	Within gully system of Anderson Creek		
72	CWH dm	P	1.16	0.74	Within gully system of Anderson Creek		
72	CWH vm 2	C	10.09	9.48	Within gully system of Anderson Creek		
72	CWH vm 2	P	3.60	2.27	Within gully system of Anderson Creek		
Total			**15.33**	**12.95**			
73	CWH vm 2	C	41.51	39.02	Adjacent to complex of small lakes		MAMU
Total			**41.51**	**39.02**			
74	CWH xm 1	C	7.18	6.75	South of Pender Harbour		
74	CWH xm 1	P	2.51	1.58	South of Pender Harbour		
Total			**9.69**	**8.33**			
75	CWH dm	C	11.42	10.74	Mid elevation west of Harris Lake		
Total			**11.42**	**10.74**			
76	CWH vm 2	C	8.00	7.52	Adjacent to Harris Lake		MAMU
Total			**8.00**	**7.52**			
77	CWH dm	C	4.53	4.26	On Sechelt Inlet		
77	CWH dm	P	0.36	0.23	On Sechelt Inlet		
Total			**4.89**	**4.49**			
78	CWH dm	C	4.45	4.18	Small patch south of # 75		
Total			**4.45**	**4.18**			
79	CWH vm 2	N	9.76	0.00	Adjacent to small lake complex		MAMU
Total			**9.76**	**0.00**			
80	CWH dm	C	4.25	4.00	South of Harris Lake		MAMU
80	CWH vm 2	C	5.45	5.12	South of Harris Lake		MAMU

Total			**9.70**	**9.12**			
OGMA #	BEC VARIANT	CONT CLASS	OGMA AREA	THLB AREA	COMMENTS	FDP	WILDLIFE
81	CWH dm	C	11.23	10.56	Along tributary of Haslam Creek		MAMU
81	CWH vm 2	C	0.54	0.51	Along tributary of Haslam Creek		MAMU
Total			**11.77**	**11.07**			
82	CWH vm 2	N	26.75	0.00	Upper slopes, gentle terrain		
Total			**26.75**	**0.00**			
83	CWH dm	C	4.82	4.53	Steep slopes, east aspect.		MAMU
83	CWH dm	P	5.86	3.75	Steep slopes, east aspect.		MAMU
83	CWH vm 2	C	3.52	3.31	Steep slopes, east aspect.		MAMU
83	CWH vm 2	P	6.00	3.78	Steep slopes, east aspect.		MAMU
Total			**20.20**	**15.37**			
84	CWH vm 2	C	0.73	0.69	Mid slope. Gentle slopes		
84	CWH vm 2	N	12.10	0.00	Mid slope. Gentle slopes		
Total			**12.83**	**0.69**			
85	CWH dm	C	6.75	6.34	Lower-mid slope, west aspect		
Total			**6.75**	**6.34**			
86	CWH xm 1	C	9.73	9.14	Adjacent to McNeil Lake and Haslam Creek		
Total			**9.73**	**9.14**			
87	CWH dm	C	68.40	64.34	Example of a dry maritime coastal forest - South of Skaiakos Point	TFP blk adjacent	MAMU
87	CWH dm	N	0.50	0.00	Example of a dry maritime coastal forest - South of Skaiakos Point		MAMU
87	CWH dm	P	14.72	9.42	Example of a dry maritime coastal forest - South of Skaiakos Point		MAMU
Total			**83.62**	**73.76**			
88	CWH vm 2	C	1.57	1.48	Surrounds small unnamed lake		MAMU
88	CWH vm 2	N	7.19	0.00	Surrounds small unnamed lake		MAMU
Total			**8.77**	**1.48**			
89	CWH xm 1	N	6.20	0.00	Lower elevation south of Silversands Creek		
Total			**6.20**	**0.00**			
90	CWH dm	C	7.62	7.16	Mid slope, gentle southwest aspect.		
Total			**7.62**	**7.16**			
91	CWH dm	C	9.28	8.73	Lower elevation , east aspect.		
Total			**9.28**	**8.73**			
92	CWH dm	C	16.86	15.85	Mid slope, west aspect		
92	CWH dm	P	0.28	0.18	Mid slope, west aspect		

Total			**17.14**	**16.03**			
OGMA #	BEC VARIANT	CONT CLASS	OGMA AREA	THLB AREA	COMMENTS	FDP	WILDLIFE
93	CWH dm	C	8.59	8.07	Mid slope, gentle southwest aspect.		
Total			**8.59**	**8.07**			
94	CWH dm	C	0.44	0.41	Small patch on knoll		
94	CWH dm	N	5.31	0.00	Small patch on knoll		
Total			**5.75**	**0.41**			
95	CWH dm	C	1.75	1.65	Small patch south of Carlson Lake		
95	CWH dm	P	0.27	0.17	Small patch south of Carlson Lake		
95	CWH vm 2	C	0.53	0.50	Small patch south of Carlson Lake		
95	CWH vm 2	P	0.65	0.41	Small patch south of Carlson Lake		
Total			**3.20**	**2.73**			
96	CWH xm 1	C	6.35	5.97	On Sechelt Inlet north of Piper Point		
Total			**6.35**	**5.97**			
97	CWH xm 1	C	0.13	0.12	Lower elevation, gentle north aspect		
97	CWH xm 1	N	3.92	0.00	Lower elevation, gentle north aspect		
97	CWH dm	C	0.29	0.27	Lower elevation, gentle north aspect		
97	CWH dm	N	5.48	0.00	Lower elevation, gentle north aspect		
Total			**9.82**	**0.39**			
98	CWH dm	N	1.83	0.00	Small patch south of # 97		
Total			**1.83**	**0.00**			
99	CWH xm 1	C	3.86	3.63	On Sechelt Inlet north of Piper Point		
Total			**3.86**	**3.63**			
100	CWH xm 1	C	28.68	26.96	Straddles Homes Creek		MAMU
100	CWH dm	C	10.14	9.54	Straddles Homes Creek		MAMU
Total			**38.82**	**36.50**			
101	CWH xm 1	C	12.65	11.89	Adjacent to Piper Point Recreation Area		
101	CWH xm 1	N	4.06	0.00	Piper Point Recreation Area		
101	CWH xm 1	P	0.03	0.02	Adjacent to Piper Point Recreation Area		
Total			**16.74**	**11.91**			
102	CWH xm 1	C	4.36	4.10	Within gully system of Carlson Creek	TFP blk adjacent	MAMU
Total			**4.36**	**4.10**			
103	CWH xm 1	C	0.86	0.81	Small patch on Homes Creek		
103	CWH xm 1	N	5.09	0.00	Small patch on Homes Creek		

Total			**5.95**	**0.81**			
OGMA #	BEC VARIANT	CONT CLASS	OGMA AREA	THLB AREA	COMMENTS	FDP	WILDLIFE
104	CWH xm 1	C	20.62	19.38	Helps protect Homesite Creek		
104	CWH xm 1	N	20.06	0.00	Helps protect Homesite Creek		
Total			**40.68**	**19.38**			
105	CDF mm	C	27.16	25.53	Protects important older forest in the CDF		
105	CDF mm	N	0.31	0.00	Protects important older forest in the CDF		
Total			**27.47**	**25.53**			
106	CDF mm	C	25.79	24.25	Protects important older forest in the CDF		
106	CDF mm	N	14.02	0.00	Protects important older forest in the CDF		
Total			**39.81**	**24.25**			
107	CWH xm 1	C	0.03	0.03	Important for regional water supply		
107	CWH xm 1	N	28.44	0.00	Important for regional water supply		
Total			**28.47**	**0.03**			
108	CWH xm 1	C	0.68	0.64	Small patch, steep southwest aspect		
108	CWH dm	C	2.15	2.02	Small patch, steep southwest aspect		
108	CWH dm	P	0.27	0.17	Small patch, steep southwest aspect		
Total			**3.10**	**2.84**			
109	CWH xm 1	C	62.07	58.35	Protects veteran fir – Big Tree- site		
109	CWH xm 1	P	0.23	0.14	Protects veteran fir – Big Tree- site		
Total			**62.30**	**58.49**			
110	CWH xm 1	C	0.03	0.03	Provides connectivity with the existing provincial park		
110	CWH xm 1	N	3.81	0.00	Protects the watershed of the Sargeant Bay wetland complex		
Total			**3.84**	**0.03**			
111	CDF mm	C	24.69	23.21	Provides connectivity with the existing provincial park		
111	CDF mm	N	3.91	0.00	Protects the watershed of the Sargeant Bay wetland complex		
111	CWH xm 1	C	33.39	31.39	Provides connectivity with the existing provincial park		
111	CWH xm 1	N	28.38	0.00	Protects the watershed of the Sargeant Bay wetland complex		
Total			**90.37**	**54.60**			
112	CDF mm	C	10.79	10.15	Lower elevation, southwest aspect		
Total			**10.79**	**10.15**			
113	CDF mm	N	19.25	0.00	South Thormanby Island		
Total			**19.25**	**0.00**			
114	CWH xm 1	C	0.42	0.40	East of Katherine Lake		

114	CWH xm 1	N	5.12	0.00	East of Katherine Lake		
115					Dry maritime coastal forest on Nelson Island		
OGMA #	BEC VARIANT	CONT CLASS	OGMA AREA	THLB AREA	COMMENTS	FDP	WILDLIFE
Total			**5.54**	**0.40**			
Grand Total			**3758**				

Abbreviations: Adj = adjacent IFP = International Forest Products TFP = Terminal Forest Products BLK = Block MAMU = Marbled Murrellet

Appendix 2: Acronyms

AAC	Allowable Annual Cut
BCTS	BC Timber Sales, administered by MOF
BEC	Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification
BEO	Biodiversity Emphasis Option
C	Contributing
CMT	Culturally Modified Tree
CWS	Community Watershed
DDM	Delegated Decision Maker
FPC	Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act
GBPU	Grizzly Bear Population Unit
IWMS	Identified Wildlife Management Strategy
LU	Landscape Unit
LUPG	Landscape Unit Planning Guide
MELP	Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks, now called MWLAP
MEM	Ministry of Energy and Mines
MOF	Ministry of Forests
MSRM	Ministry of Sustainable Resource Management
MWLAP	Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection
NC	Non-contributing
NDT	Natural Disturbance Type, see Biodiversity Guidebook
OGMA	Old Growth Management Area
PC	Partially Contributing
RRZ	Riparian Reserve Zone
THLB	Timber Harvesting Land Base
UWR	Ungulate Winter Range
WHA	Wildlife Habitat Area
WTP	Wildlife Tree Patch
WTR	Wildlife Tree Retention

Appendix 3: Public Consultation Summary

The Sechelt LU was advertised for public review and comment for 60 days from February 19 2004 to April 22 2004. Additional time was granted so that the Sunshine Coast Regional District and the Sechelt Indian Band could provide input.
Prior to the public consultation period, MSRM met with the local forest licensees and First Nations. Meetings were also held with Ministry of Forests and Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection. Mineral tenure holders were also advised of OGMA placement. Comments received were addressed wherever possible.

A summary of comments received pertaining to Landscape Unit Planning and a response or how they were addressed is as follows:

Recommend the addition of District Lots 5399 and 5400 and an area on Nelson Island as OGMA's .
These 3 areas were added and the changes made to the legal map and the landscape unit planning report.

Recommend putting more of the OGMA's in Old rather than the younger age classes. All veteran trees and age class 9 stands should be retained in the deficit subzones.
The Sechelt LU is a Low BEO and hence 1/3 has to come from old and the remaining 2/3 can come from younger age classes or recruitment areas. In addition the OGMA's must be placed in the non contributing land base first, followed by the partial contributing and then if need be the contributing land base.

Concerned that the Sechelt Landscape Unit is a Low BEO
This BEO assignment was based on an analysis of all the landscape units in the Sunshine Coast Forest District by MoF and WLAP. BEO rankings were then applied following government direction of 10% in high; 45% in intermediate and 45% in

Put more OGMA's in the CDF and CWHxm1 both of which are under represented
The CDF and the CSWxm1 are on target with OGMA's in the crown forested land base.

Alleviate the pressure to recruit old growth forests from Provincial Parks
Protected areas are to be used for OGMA's on a proportional basis. In some instances where old growth is unavailable or in the contributing land base OGMA's may be overrepresented in parks.

Objective 1 is compromised by a list of activities that may be allowed by the DDM
Inorder to meet the economic, social and environmental mandate of MSRM and to acquire OGMA's that would provide suitable biodiversity, exemptions were included in objective 1 The permissible activities are required to streamline administrative procedures and address operational safety concerns. Any replacement areas identified under objective 1 must be of equivalent or better quality and quantity.