

# SITE PLAN CP 408 BLOCK 6 COOPER CREEK CEDAR LTD.

## A. TENURE IDENTIFICATION

LICENCE NO.: <b>FL A30171</b>	CP: <b>408</b>	BLOCK: <b>6</b>	TIMBER MARK: <b>FE5408</b>	UTM: <b>497362E , 5576611N</b>	LICENSEE NAME: <b>Cooper Creek Cedar (CCC)</b>
AREA UNDER TENURE (ha): <b>34.5</b>	MAPSHEET/OPENING #: <b>82K035</b>	ELEVATION: <b>750 – 830m</b>	LOCATION: <b>Greyhorse</b>		

## B. AREA SUMMARY

AREA OF NO PLANNED REFORESTATION (ha) (NPR)									
PERMANENT ACCESS	ROCK	WATER	SWAMP	OTHER NP	NC>4ha	WILDLIFE TREE RETENTION AREA (HA):	IMMATURE	OTHER (NP Brush)	TOTAL NPR AREA
1.6	-	-	-	-	-	4.9	-	-	6.5
NET AREA TO BE REFORESTED (ha)									
SU	SU AREA DESCRIPTION								NET AREA TO BE REFORESTED:
A	<p><b>ICH mw2 101<sup>8</sup> 110<sup>1</sup> 104<sup>1</sup></b> Aspect is mainly Northeast facing. Slope position is lower to middle, with mainly short discontinuous slopes. Slopes range from 5 – 50%, with few short slopes &gt;50%. Surface soil texture is a Silty Loam (SiL), and subsoil textures are Silty Loam (SiL) to Loamy Sand (LS). Soils are moderately well drained. Coarse fragment content is low to moderate (20 – 50%) in surface and subsoil horizons. Moisture regime is predominantly mesic, and nutrient regime is medium. Humus form is a thin mor (2.5cm thickness on average). Rooting depth is 30 cm.</p> <p>Average stand density (all species) is 571 stems/ha. Most stems fall within the 20 - 60cm DBH classes, with &lt;5% of stems in the 65 - 120cm DBH classes. Approximate species densities are Hw 394 stems/ha, Cw 142 stems/ha, Fd 15 stems/ha, Lw 14 stems/ha, Act 3 stems/ha, and Sx 3 stems/ha. The understory contains low densities of Cw Hw regen, saplings and poles that are mostly suppressed and in poor condition. There are also 42 stems/ha of dead Hw Lw Cw Act, mainly in the 25-45cm DBH classes.</p> <p><b>SU A has Non-Sensitive soils.</b> SU A will be logged via <b>ground based harvest</b> methods and a clearcut silviculture system.</p>								17.3
B	<p><b>ICH mw2 110</b> Aspect is mainly Northeast to East facing. Slope position is lower to middle, with mainly short discontinuous slopes. Slopes range from 3 – 50%. Surface and subsoil soil texture is Silty Loam (SiL). Soils are moderately well drained. Coarse fragment content is low (20 – 25%) in surface and subsoil horizons. Moisture regime is predominantly subhygric, and nutrient regime is medium. Humus form is a thin mor (4.0 cm thickness on average). Rooting depth is 30 cm.</p> <p>Average stand density (all species) is similar to SU A.</p> <p><b>SU B has Non-Sensitive soils.</b> SU B will be logged via <b>ground based harvest</b> methods and a clearcut silviculture system.</p>								8.5
C	<p><b>ICH mw2 114<sup>8</sup> 111<sup>2</sup></b> Aspect is Northeast to North facing. Slope position is lower to middle, with mainly short discontinuous slopes. Slopes range from 2 – 35%. Surface and subsoil soil texture is Silty Clay Loam (SiCL). Soils are poorly drained. No coarse fragment content present in surface and subsoil horizons. Moisture regime is subhygric to hygric, and nutrient regime is rich. Humus form is a thin mull (4.5 cm thickness on average). Rooting depth is 25cm.</p> <p>Average stand density (all species) is similar to SU A.</p> <p><b>SU C has Sensitive soils.</b> SU C will be logged via <b>ground based harvest</b> methods and a clearcut silviculture system.</p>								2.2
TOTAL NET AREA TO BE REFORESTED:									28.0
TOTAL AREA UNDER THE PLAN:									34.5

## SOIL DISTURBANCE

SU	Max. Allowable Soil Disturbance (%)	Max. Amount TAS May Exceed MASD Prior to Rehab (%)	Max. Allowable Soil Disturbance For Roadside Work Areas (%)	Maximum Permanent Access Structures (%)
A	10.0	5.0	25.0	4.6
B	10.0	5.0		
C	5.0	5.0		

SU	CRITICAL SITE CONDITIONS THAT AFFECT THE TIMING OF OPERATIONS AND HOW THEY AFFECT THEM
A, B, C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoid machine travel during periods of soil saturation to reduce soil compaction and soil displacement risk. Use designated harvesting trails during summer months, or a supporting snow pack in the winter.</li> <li>Spot piling along roadsides, landings, and within the NAR may be necessary to remedy high levels of coarse woody debris.</li> </ul>

## RESULTS AND STRATEGIES

<b>Biodiversity Objectives</b>	
Result or Strategy Description	<b>3.5.3 - Old and Mature Forest</b>
Applies:	YES
How the Result or Strategy Applies to the Site (or Rationale if it does not apply)	'KBHLP Objective 2 – Old & Mature Forests' 'KBHLP Objective 5 – Connectivity' Field data collection found this block to be ICH mw2, and the block lies within Connectivity Corridor. For the ICH mw2, there is a Mature + Old forest requirement in this landscape unit (K17), and the Old forest target is met with OGMA area. Analysis completed by Timberland (Sept 6, 2018) shows that post-harvest there will be a surplus of Mature + Old within the Landscape Unit ICH mw2 as a whole, and also within connectivity corridor.
Result or Strategy Description	<b>3.5.3 - Green-up</b>
Applies:	YES
How the Result or Strategy Applies to the Site (or Rationale if it does not apply)	'KBHLP Objective 4 – Green-up' – The proposed cutblock is consistent with FPPR Section 65(2).
Result or Strategy Description	<b>3.5.1 - Objectives set by Government for Biodiversity – Landscape Level</b>
Applies:	YES
How the Result or Strategy Applies to the Site (or Rationale if it does not apply)	Biodiversity Emphasis. 'KBHLP Objective 4 – Green-up' The proposed cutblock and adjacent cutblocks comply with Sections 64 and 65 of the FPPR.
<b>Cultural Heritage Resources</b>	
Result or Strategy Description	<b>3.7 - Objectives set by Government for Cultural Heritage Resources</b>
Applies:	YES
How the Result or Strategy Applies to the Site (or Rationale if it does not apply)	A referral letter dated July 11, 2018, for CP 408 development was sent to the appropriate individual(s) and/or group(s). Cooper Creek Cedar Ltd did not receive any comments from First Nations identifying any concerns with the proposed development that had the potential of impacting cultural heritage values.
<b>Recreation Resources</b>	
Result or Strategy Description	<b>4.3 - Recreation</b>
Applies:	NO
How the Result or Strategy Applies to the Site (or Rationale if it does not apply)	The proposed cutblock is not located within a designated Recreational Area or Trail with legal objectives; therefore, managing for Recreation Resources is not applicable.
<b>Riparian Management</b>	
Result or Strategy Description	<b>3.4.1 - Objectives set by Government for Riparian Areas</b>
Applies:	YES
How the Result or Strategy Applies to the Site (or Rationale if it does not apply)	1) Deception Creek ( <b>S3 class</b> ) is located within the larger WTRA. 2) See Section E.1 for Riparian Management Strategies. 3) See Section F for management strategies related to Temporary Access Structures and Soil Disturbance that should be used during and post-harvest in order to prevent/reduce soil disturbance and sediment delivery.
<b>Soil Objectives</b>	
Result or Strategy Description	<b>3.1 - Objectives set by Government for Soils [FPPR Section 5 and 12.1(1)]</b>
Applies:	YES
How the Result or Strategy Applies to the Site (or Rationale if it does not apply)	(FPPR Section 35 & 36) 1) <b>SU A</b> and <b>SU B</b> contain Non-Sensitive soils, and soil disturbance will not exceed <b>10%</b> . <b>SU C</b> contains Sensitive soils, and soil disturbance will not exceed <b>5%</b> . Specific measures for mitigating soil disturbance levels are addressed under Section F of this Site Plan. 2) Areas of the block where temporary access structures are required will be rehabilitated. 3) Specific rehabilitation measures are addressed under Section F of this Site Plan. 4) PAS will not exceed the recommended limit of <b>7.0%</b> and is estimated at <b>4.6%</b> . 5) Areas within the block assigned to roadside work areas will not exceed <b>25%</b> .
<b>Visual Objectives</b>	
Result or Strategy Description	<b>3.6 – Visual Quality</b>
Applies:	YES
How the Result or Strategy Applies to the Site (or Rationale if it does not apply)	A Visual Impact Assessment for <b>CP 408</b> was completed by Timberland Consultants Ltd in September, 2018. Portions of two cutblocks ( <b>blocks 5 and 7</b> ) fall within polygons with a VQO of Modification, and the remaining cutblocks fall within area that is Not Visually Sensitive. Analysis showed that <b>blocks 5 and 7</b> were only partially visible to non-visible from Highway 31 viewpoints; therefore the proposed development of <b>CP 408</b> meets the established VQO of Modification.
<b>Water Management Objectives</b>	
Result or Strategy Description	<b>3.4.4 - Consumptive Use Streams</b>
Applies:	NO
How the Result or Strategy Applies to the Site (or Rationale if it does not apply)	'KBHLP Objective 6' - <b>Block 6</b> is not located within a domestic watershed, therefore KBHLP objective 6 does not apply.

<b>Wildlife Objectives</b>	
Result or Strategy Description	<b>3.3.1 - Objectives set by Government for Wildlife - Species at Risk – Section 7 of the FPPR</b>
Applies:	NO
How the Result or Strategy Applies to the Site (or Rationale if it does not apply)	The block is not within a Wildlife Habitat Area. There were no sightings of Species at Risk during field development of this cutblock.
Result or Strategy Description	<b>3.5.2 - Objectives set by Government for Wildlife and Biodiversity – Stand Level</b>
Applies:	YES
How the Result or Strategy Applies to the Site (or Rationale if it does not apply)	(FPPR Section 66 & 67) There are two Wildlife Tree Retention Area planned for this block, totalling <b>4.9 ha</b> . Overall wildlife tree retention percentage is approximately <b>14.2%</b> . The WTRA % meets the minimum % requirements stated in the FSP.
Result or Strategy Description	<b>3.3.2 – Ungulate Winter Range</b>
Applies:	YES
How the Result or Strategy Applies to the Site (or Rationale if it does not apply)	The majority of <b>block 6</b> (with the exception of a small area at the southern end) falls within designated Ungulate Winter Range unit 350 – E – 75 (Elk, ICH mw2). Post-harvest the snow interception and early seral requirements will still be met within the UWR unit (38.2% snow interception and 12.3% early seral).

### ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

<b>Consistency Statement</b>
This block is consistent with the <b>2018 – 2023 Forest Stewardship Plan – Cooper Creek Cedar Ltd. Forest Licence A30171</b> , approved January 26, 2018. This Site Plan is prepared for <b>CP 408 block 6</b> , in accordance with FRPA Section 10(1), (2) & (3).
<b>Community Watersheds</b>
FSP Section <b>3.4.3</b> Not applicable - the proposed block is not located within a Community Watershed.
<b>Enhanced Resource Development Zones</b>
FSP Section <b>3.2.1</b> 'KBHLP Objective 7 – Enhanced Resource Development Zones – Timber' <b>Block 6</b> is not within an Enhanced Resource Development Zone. The requirement to create a Result/Strategy for this objective does not apply.
<b>Fire Maintained Ecosystems</b>
FSP Section <b>3.5.3</b> 'KBHLP Objective 8 – Fire maintained Ecosystems'. There are no NDT 4 ecosystems in the FDUs under this FSP; therefore the fire-maintained ecosystem objective is not applicable.
<b>Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds</b>
FSP Section <b>3.4.2</b> At the time the FSP was developed there were no designated "Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds" in FDUs in the FSP, therefore the requirement to create a Result/Strategy for this objective does not apply.
<b>Invasive Plants</b>
FSP Section <b>4.1 – Invasive Plants</b> The IAPP website was checked on October 2, 2018. The following invasive species were reported in nearby areas to <b>CP 408</b> ; Common tansy, Canada Thistle, Chicory, Hawkweed species, Oxeye Daisy, Orange Hawkweed, Spotted Knapweed, St. John's wort, Yellow Hawkweed, and Burdock species.  Measures to prevent the introduction or spread of invasive plants noted in the FSP include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cleaning equipment before moving from a work site with existing infestations to a new work site.</li> <li>• Minimizing soil disturbance during primary forest activities (PFA).</li> <li>• Reseed exposed mineral soil, resulting from a PFA in the first available fall or spring within 12 months following the soil disturbance. Plan planting of cutblocks as soon after harvesting as possible.</li> <li>• During PFAs minimize soil disturbance by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- harvest on a snowpack, when feasible</li> <li>- random skid to designated skid trails to minimize skidder traffic on the ground</li> <li>- utilize benches for skid trails to minimize side cuts</li> <li>- utilize brush to construct skid trails to reduce contact with the ground</li> <li>- use overhead cable harvesting systems on steep ground</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Where grass seeding is undertaken, CCC will use certified grass seed (Canada common #1 or better grade) from reputable suppliers to ensure premium quality free of invasive plant seed, or a seed mix recommended by a MFLRNO range specialist.</li> <li>• See FSP for additional strategies and practices regarding invasive plants.</li> </ul>
<b>Natural Range Barriers</b>
FSP Section <b>4.2</b> Not applicable. There are no range tenures located in the FDUs covered by this FSP.
<b>Timber</b>
FSP Section <b>3.2 - Timber</b> As per Sec 12(8) of the FPPR, results or strategies are not required for an objective set by government for timber.
<b>Wildlife - Caribou</b>
FSP Section <b>3.3 and 3.5.3</b> 'KBHLP Objective 3 – Caribou' was cancelled and replaced by <i>GAR Order #U-14-012 – Mountain Caribou – Southwest Kootenay Planning Unit</i> . This block does not fall within a Caribou Management Zone.

**Wildlife – Grizzly Bear Habitat - Connectivity**

FSP Section 3.3 and 3.5.3

'KBHLP Objective 5 – Grizzly Bear Habitat & Connectivity Corridors'. Not applicable to the FDU which includes this block.

**Block 6** falls within Connectivity Corridor area. Applicable targets for Old and Mature forest will be met following harvest.

**STOCKING REQUIREMENTS**

SU	NAR	Standards ID #	Other Performance Standards
A	17.3	1057465	See Section H - Stocking Requirements
B	8.5	1057477	See Section H - Stocking Requirements
C	2.2	1057514	See Section H – Stocking Requirements

**C. MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES & STRATEGIES**

**C.1 MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES**

- Objectives for **CP 408 Block 6** include meeting visual quality objectives, protecting streams, and retaining stand structure and forage values for wildlife.
- Harvest this mature stand of **Hw Cw (Lw Fd Sx Act)** for saw logs, chips and value-added products and manage for healthy, free growing stands of planted and natural **Fd Lw Cw Hw (Pw)** in SU A, **Cw Hw (Fd Lw Pw)** in SU B, and **Cw Sx (Bl Hw)** in SU C for similar end products.
- Wildlife Tree Retention Area (WTRA):** Two patches are planned for retention, totaling **4.9 ha** in size.
- Kootenay Boundary Land Use Plan – Implementation Strategy (June 1997):** This block is located within **Resource Management Zone K-S08** (Lardeau, Cooper and Meadow Creeks – Special Resource Management Zone) and within the designated **Landscape Unit K17** (Goat Range) – High BEO Assignment.

**C.2 CONDITIONS THAT MUST EXIST AFTER HARVEST OR TREATMENT TO ACCOMMODATE KNOWN FOREST RESOURCES**

**C.2a WILDLIFE**

**Stand Level attributes/ concerns identified:**

**Ungulate Winter Range:** The majority of **block 6** (with the exception of a small area at the southern end) falls within designated Ungulate Winter Range unit 350 – E – 75 (Elk, ICH mw2). Post-harvest the snow interception and early seral requirements will still be met within the UWR unit (38.2% snow interception and 12.3% early seral).

Slope values are low to moderate, with few areas of short steeper slopes in SU A. ICH mw2 site conditions. Aspect is mainly Northeast facing, with short discontinuous slopes. Lower slope landscape location. Vegetation cover is low over most of the unit, with high cover noted in the NE corner (SU C). Existing coarse woody debris levels are low (15 – 45cm diameter) in most areas, with moderate cover existing along block boundaries from blowdown. An S3 stream channel is present inside WTRA-2. Woodpecker activity and fire scarring noted within block boundary.

Stand type is: **Hw7Cw2(LwFdSxAct)1**. Low densities of Cw Hw (Fd) vets are present, with deciduous snags.

Average stand density (all species) is 571 stems/ha. Most stems fall within the 20 - 60cm DBH classes, with <5% of stems in the 65 - 120cm DBH classes. Approximate species densities are Hw 394 stems/ha, Cw 142 stems/ha, Fd 15 stems/ha, Lw 14 stems/ha, Act 3 stems/ha, and Sx 3 stems/ha. The understory contains low densities of Cw Hw regen, saplings and poles that are mostly suppressed and in poor condition. There are also 42 stems/ha of dead Hw Lw Cw Act, mainly in the 25-45cm DBH classes.

Forest cover adjacent to the block includes a mixture of immature stands in cutblocks harvested between 1977 and 2005, interspersed with mature and older stands.

**Actions prescribed:**

Total Area specified for the retention of wildlife trees: **4.9 ha** (14.2% of gross area)

**Wildlife Tree Retention Areas (WTRA's):**

**WTRA-1 (0.3 ha): Hw6Cw4:** This WTRA is located on the middle Eastern side of the block and is a narrow receiving area with 111 & 112 site series. Density is 200 – 300 sph; Height range is 28 – 35m; DBH range is 20 – 120cm; Age class is 6 – 7 with older vets. Crown closure is 50%. Hw Cw vets and snags are found throughout, with rot, conk and cavity attributes. Vegetation cover includes devil's club, skunk cabbage, and ferns. Wildlife sign includes ungulate and bear scat, bedding sites, a small game trail, and pileated woodpecker activity.

**WTRA-2 (4.6 ha): Cw6Hw54(ActEpLwFdSx):** This WTRA traverses through the Northern side of the block, from the upper to lower boundary. Density is 800 – 1000sph; Height range is 25 – 40m; DBH range is 20 – 75cm; Age class is 6 – 7 with older vets. Crown closure is 80%. Cw Hw vets and snags are found throughout, with rot, conk and cavity attributes, and old fire scars. Vegetation cover includes skunk cabbage, devil's club, and ferns. Wildlife sign includes woodpecker cavities, bark stripped Cw, and old beaver activity (two old dams). An S3 stream runs through the middle of the patch, and there are moderate levels of CWD.

**WTRA's** will provide stand structure values for wildlife, perching and cover values, riparian values, and visual values. Coarse woody debris values will also be created over time from dead and fallen stems.

**Snags**

Retain safe snags <5m tall in **SU A, B** and **C** where operationally feasible. Snags with evidence of wildlife use are preferred.

**C.2c FISHERIES**

There is one **S3 class** stream (Deception Creek) that flows within WTRA-2. This stream flows in a north to northeast direction and drains to wetland area outside the block. ≥ 70% of the basal area will be retained within the **20m RMZ** in areas outside the harvest area.

See Section E.1 for Riparian Management Strategies.

**C.2d WATERSHEDS**

See RESULTS AND STRATEGIES (3.4.4 - Consumptive Use Streams).

**C.2e RECREATION**

See RESULTS AND STRATEGIES (4.3 – Recreation).

**C.2f BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY**

**Landscape Unit - K17 (Goat Range):** High BEO Assignment.

**C.2g VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

See RESULTS AND STRATEGIES (3.6 – Visual Quality).

<b>C.2h CULTURAL HERITAGE</b>
See RESULTS AND STRATEGIES (3.7 - Objectives set by Government for Cultural Heritage Resources).
See section E.5 for Archaeological information.
<b>C.2i RANGE</b>
Not applicable. There are no range tenures located in the FDU's covered by this FSP.
<b>C.2j OTHER RESOURCES</b>
<b>Trapping / Guiding:</b> Trappers or guiding license holders in the area will be identified and notified through the Forest Stewardship Planning process.
<b>Windthrow:</b> Windthrow hazard is <b>Very Low</b> for adjacent immature stands where previous harvesting has occurred. Windthrow hazard is <b>Moderate</b> for adjacent mature stands. Mature stands adjacent to the harvest area are similar to more open, with partial components of Lw and Fd (good rooting properties). Adjacent mature stands close to previous harvesting and road openings have already been partially exposed to winds. The block is medium in size with an irregular, long and narrow shape, and a lower slope location. Soils in SU A and B are moderately well drained. Rooting depth is 30cm. Soils in SU C are poorly drained. Rooting depth is approximately 25cm.
<b>CONDITIONS NOT APPLICABLE TO THIS SITE PLAN</b>
THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS WERE CONSIDERED, AND FOUND NOT TO BE APPLICABLE TO THIS SITE PLAN: None identified.

**D. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION AND SITE CHARACTERISTICS**

D.1 STANDARDS UNITS AND CRITICAL SITE CONDITIONS						
BIOGEOCLIMATIC						
SU	TREATMENT UNIT	ZONE	SUBZONE	VARIANT & PHASE	SITE SERIES	SITE TYPE
A	1	ICH	mw	2	101 <sup>8</sup> 110 <sup>1</sup> 104 <sup>1</sup>	-
B	1	ICH	mw	2	110	-
C	1	ICH	mw	2	114 <sup>8</sup> 111 <sup>2</sup>	-

**E. MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES**

E.1 RIPARIAN MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES				
RIPARIAN RESERVE ZONE (RRZ)				
RIPARIAN/ LAKE ID	RIPARIAN/ LAKE CLASS	HARVESTING Y/N	SU XREF	DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE AND EXTENT OF REMOVAL OR MODIFICATION OF TREES AND ANY RELATED FOREST PRACTICES IN RIPARIAN RESERVE ZONE(S)
Deception Creek	S3-6-1	N		<b>20m RRZ:</b> No harvesting will take place in the 20m RRZ of Deception Creek. Harvest boundary was located $\geq 20m$ from Deception Creek
RIPARIAN MANAGEMENT ZONE (RMZ)				
RIPARIAN/ LAKE ID	HARVESTING Y/N	SU XREF	MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES FOR RIPARIAN OR LAKESHORE MANAGEMENT AREAS INCLUDING PROTECTING STREAM BANKS (if there is no RRZ), MAINTAINING SHADE, AND DEBRIS MANAGEMENT. IF FELLING AND/OR YARDING ACROSS STREAMS, INCLUDE EITHER THE RESIDUAL BASAL AREA OR DENSITY FOR RMZ (S) AND LMZ (S).	
Deception Creek S3-6-1	Y	A, B, C WTRA-2	<b>20m RMZ:</b> $\geq 70\%$ of the basal area will be retained within the 20m RMZ within WTRA-2 and outside the harvest boundary. Portions of the 20m RMZ that fall within the block will be harvested as per SU A, B and C. (See additional management strategies below)	
NON-CLASSIFIED (NC) RIPARIAN AREAS				
RIPARIAN/ LAKE ID	SU XREF	MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES		
-	-	-		
<b>Section E.1 continued</b>				
Riparian Assessment was completed by Timberland in <b>September 2018</b> .				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Deception Creek (S3):</b> this well-defined stream channel is located inside WTRA-2. Stream had moderate flow, average channel width of 4.9m (3.5m to 6.5m range), and average gradient of 6%. Cascading falls present throughout with 3 – 8m wide pools, and fish present in sections. Two old beaver dams were noted. Stream drains into wetland area downslope from the block.</li> <li><b>Fall and skid timber away from riparian features</b> (streams, NCD's, wetland) where practicable. Any debris entering a riparian feature as a result of harvesting will be removed upon completion of harvesting activities unless it does not obstruct water flow or its removal would cause further damage to the riparian feature. <b>Minimize crossings on watercourse channels</b> to the extent possible.</li> <li>All <b>machine trails</b> and <b>crossings</b> should be fully rehabilitated upon the completion of harvesting. Excess material that could cause redirection of natural drainage patterns should not be left at crossing locations.</li> <li>All <b>surface drainage patterns</b> should be maintained and any that are disrupted as a result of harvesting operations should be restored immediately.</li> <li>A <b>post-harvest inspection</b> should be completed to assess the amount of logging debris/excess soil within the wetted perimeter of all subtle drainage features. All natural drainage patterns should be maintained and left free of excess debris (slash or soil) that could result in a redirection of seasonal surface runoff/drainage diversion.</li> <li><b>Basal area retention</b> levels for the in-block RMZ (within the NAR) are based on windthrow, windfirmness, wildlife habitat, water quality, and operational constraints.</li> </ol>				

**E.2 FOREST HEALTH MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES**

SU	Code	Nelson Region DRA Risk Factors	Points	Relative Risk	Comments
A, B, C	DRA	Site factors Host factors Inoculum potential Disease factors	8 3 0 0-5	H L-M L L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Armillaria is absent or present at low levels in this stand.</li> <li>• The Nomographic Zones in Section 3.0 of the "Armillaria Root Disease Management Guidelines for the Nelson Forest Region" (June 1998) indicate that Alternative or Intensive deferred treatments for root disease management are appropriate for this site, should Armillaria become a problem.</li> <li>• Alternative treatments will include planting (and/or managing for) a species mixture that includes species tolerant and /or moderately susceptible to Armillaria (e.g.: Lw, Cw, Hw, Pw in SU A &amp; B; and Cw Hw in SU C). Fd and Sx (highly susceptible) may be included in the planting mixture but should be limited to a combined maximum of 50% of the mix. Microsite selection should reflect buffer zones around infected stumps, if they can be identified.</li> <li>• Hand-pulling (preferred) or pop-up spacing (alternative) should be considered in the future should Armillaria become a limiting factor in meeting regeneration or free growing requirements (see section H).</li> <li>• Stumping or pushover harvesting treatments are not suitable due to low sign of Armillaria and high to very high soil hazards.</li> </ul>
			11-16	L	

**Other Forest Health Factors**

SU	Code	%	Comments	Current risk to inventory
A, B, C	IWS	0	If Sx is planted in the post-harvest stand, monitor for white pine (spruce) weevil during silviculture surveys.	nil
A, B, C	DML	<4	Lw forms 3% of the current stand density and 4% of the current stand volume. Mistletoe infected Lw snags were noted throughout the block.	nil
A, B, C	IBD	<3	Absent to Very Low incidence of Douglas-fir beetle. Fd forms 3% of the current stand density and 2% of the current stand volume. Most Fd is in the 25cm DBH class, with few stems 55 – 70cm DBH.	nil
A, B, C	DSB	0	Pw is absent or present in very minor amounts in the current stand. A small amount of Pw may be planted in SU A and B. Plant only rust resistant stock. Expect high incidence of white pine blister rust on any naturally regenerated Pw.	nil

**Expected future risks and actions**

A FOREST HEALTH/PEST INCIDENCE ASSESSMENT IS NOT REQUIRED. Forest health information was collected during SP field data collection in **September 2018**.

Future risks include cold temperatures (cool aspect) and wet early spring (low elevation).

**SU A, B and C:** Average species composition of the pre-harvest stand (stand density) is approximately **Hw 69% Cw 25% Fd 3% Lw 3% (Act Sx)**. Low densities of Hw Cw Fd vets are present in the block, and deciduous snags.

The age of mature trees in the stand, based on ages taken during cruising, is **86 – 175 years** (average 108 years).

**E.3 VEGETATION MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES**

LIVESTOCK TO BE USED FOR VEGETATION MANAGEMENT: YES:  NO:

**Current Brush Hazard:**

**SU A:** Low levels of brush inside harvest boundaries, with few areas of **Moderate** cover.

**SU B:** Low levels of brush inside harvest boundaries.

**SU C:** High levels of brush inside harvest boundaries.

**Future Brush Hazard:**

**SU A:** Future hazard is **Moderate to High** due to mesic moisture conditions and cool aspect. Deciduous (Ep and Ac) in adjacent block expected to reach 10 – 20% cover. Potential competitor species include alder, maple, birch, cottonwood, aspen, thimbleberry, and bracken fern.

**SU B:** Future hazard is **High** due to subhygric moisture conditions and cool aspect. Deciduous stems noted in adjacent free growing stands. Potential competitor species include alder, maple, birch, cottonwood, aspen, thimbleberry, and bracken fern.

**SU C:** Future hazard is **High to Very High** due to subhygric and wetter moisture conditions, and cool aspect. Herbaceous community already established with high water table. Potential competitor species include lady fern, thimbleberry, alder, maple, birch, aspen, and cottonwood.

**Species Complex:**

**SU A:** Current vegetation includes western yew, black huckleberry, baldhip rose, one-leaved foam flower, queen's cup, bunchberry, and prince's pine.

**SU B:** Current vegetation includes western yew, devil's club, Utah honeysuckle, oak fern, one-leaved foam flower, bunchberry, and prince's pine.

**SU C:** Current vegetation includes devil's club, beaked hazelnut, western yew, thimbleberry, lady fern, horsetails, oak fern, and skunk cabbage.

**Brushing Methods:** Should brushing become necessary, manual treatments are the preferred methods.

**Anticipated Timing/Constraints:** Treatment needs will be assessed through periodic walkthroughs and silviculture surveys. Treatment timing will be prescribed at the time of brush assessment.

**Note:** Where possible, avoid brushing **Vaccinium spp** in order to maintain huckleberry picking values, and to maintain forage on site for grizzly and black bears.

**E.4 COARSE WOODY DEBRIS (CWD) MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES**

CWD levels are mainly **Low** in most areas (5-10% ground cover), with higher levels (blowdown) noted near edges of block boundary (15 – 30% cover). CWD is predominantly composed of 15 - 45cm diameter stems of Hw Cw Sx Lw Ep. Most stems are partially decayed and losing bark.

CWD levels are expected to be Low to Moderate post-harvest. Post-harvest CWD will consist of unmerchantable existing levels and snags, along with residue and breakage. A reduction of CWD levels is anticipated through clean harvesting practices and/or site preparation for planting, if required.

(FPPR Section 68): **Retain a minimum of 4 logs per hectare**, each being at least **2 metres** in length and at least **7.5cm** in diameter at one end.

See the SITE PREP section (K.1) for CWD management strategies.

**E.5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Archaeological Overview Mapping of the CP 408 area shows that block 6 does not fall within a polygon that has a potential rating. An Archaeological Impact Assessment is not required.

**F. SOIL CONSERVATION**

**F.1 SITE DISTURBANCE**

SU	HAZARD RATINGS			SOIL CHARACTERISTICS		TYPE OF UNFAVOURABLE SUBSOIL
	SOIL COMPACTION	SOIL DISPLACEMENT	SURFACE SOIL EROSION	DEPTH TO UNFAVOURABLE SUBSOIL (cm)		
				MIN(cm)	MAX(cm)	
A	High	Moderate	High	60+	60+	None to 60cm
B	High	Moderate	High	65+	65+	None to 65cm
C	Very High	High	High	25	25	Seepage, mottles

**F.2 SOIL DISTURBANCE LIMITS**

**SU A:** ARE THERE SENSITIVE SOILS?  YES  NO  
**SU B:** ARE THERE SENSITIVE SOILS?  YES  NO  
**SU C:** ARE THERE SENSITIVE SOILS?  YES  NO

MAX. PROPORTION OF TOTAL AREA UNDER THE PRESCRIPTION ALLOWED FOR PERMANENT ACCESS STRUCTURES (PAS): **4.6%**  
**Roadside harvesting and/or temporary landings will be used.**

**DEACTIVATION OF PERMANENT ACCESS STRUCTURES:** Any permanent access structures (e.g.: roads, landings) will be deactivated – debris will be piled & burned; water control will be installed around all landings.

SU	MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE SOIL DISTURBANCE WITHIN THE NET AREA TO REFOREST (%)	MAXIMUM EXTENT SOIL DISTURBANCE LIMITS MAY BE TEMPORARILY EXCEEDED TO CONSTRUCT TEMPORARY ACCESS STRUCTURES OR EXCAVATED OR BLADED TRAILS (%)
A	10%	5%
B	10%	5%
C	5%	5%

**MASD for Roadside Work Areas: 25%**

Any temporary access structures (e.g.: road, landing, excavated or bladed trails) will be rehabilitated to the extent necessary to bring the SU net area back into compliance with the specified soil disturbance limits.

See Section F.4 below for description of temporary access structures and/or excavated or bladed trails, if any.

**Avoid harvesting during spring freshet/breakup conditions** when soils are saturated, in order to reduce soil displacement and compaction.

Few areas of **steep slopes >35%** are present in portions of SU A and B, and are noted on the **Harvest Plan map**.

**F.3 REHABILITATION TIME FOR TEMPORARY ACCESS STRUCTURES**

MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE TIME TO COMPLETE REHAB (MEASURED FROM COMPLETION OF HARVEST): **1 YEAR**

#### F.4 MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES FOR TEMPORARY ACCESS STRUCTURES

SU	GENERAL LOCATION:	MAX ALLOWABLE HEIGHT OF CUTBANKS (m)	AVERAGE HEIGHT OF CUTBANKS (m)	EQUIPMENT TO BE USED (IF OTHER THAN EXCAVATOR)
A, B, C	Blading or excavating is expected to occur in parts of the unit with moderate to steep slopes.	0.8	0.3	Skidder, cat.

##### Temporary Landings:

SU A: 5 landings @ 0.2 ha = 1.0 ha  
 SU B: 2 landings @ 0.2 ha = 0.4 ha

- **Roadside harvest with landings. Favourable skidding, with areas of adverse skidding at North end of block.**
- **Potential hand falling on steeper slopes along NW boundary (see HP map).**
- **If broadcast burn treatment is anticipated, disperse non-merchantable woody debris and slash on site during harvest to enhance fuel levels.**
- **See Section E.1 for stream management strategies.**

##### The following will apply for any excavated/bladed trails that are required:

- Maximum trail width is 4m.
- Actual dimensions of bladed trails may vary depending on topography.
- The amount of bladed trail constructed will be kept to a minimum.

Short sections that become bladed trails where a non-bladed trail crosses a hump or ridge will be exempt from rehabilitation requirements provided that the soil disturbance limits in this SP are not exceeded.

##### Rehabilitation for bladed or excavated trails:

Any bladed or excavated trails will be rehabilitated as follows:

- De-compact the trail, including removing or redistributing woody debris that is concentrating subsurface moisture
- Return displaced surface soils, retrievable side-cast and berm materials on the excavated portion of the area
- Re-contour the slope
- Re-establish natural surface drainage
- IF soil erosion may cause sediment to enter a stream or wetland, place some woody debris over exposed mineral soils, and revegetate exposed mineral soils.

#### G. SILVICULTURAL SYSTEMS

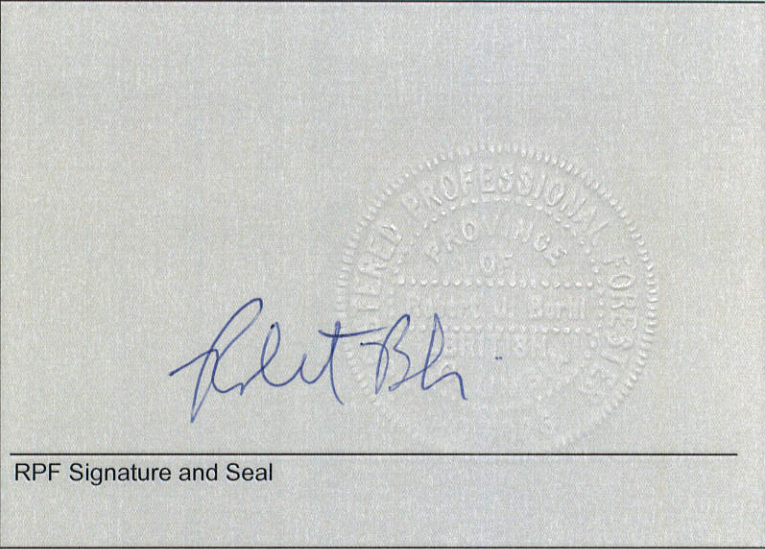
SILVICULTURAL SYSTEMS	
SU	SYSTEM / VARIANT / PHASE
A, B, C	Clear-cut silviculture system.
SU	STAND STRUCTURE AND SITE CONDITION - COMMENTS
A, B, C	<p>Post-harvest stand structure will be even-aged with one age class.                      Planted trees and natural regeneration will include <b>Fd Lw Cw Hw (Pw Sx BI)</b> in SU A, <b>Cw Hw (Fd Lw Pw Sx)</b> in SU B, and <b>Cw Sx (BI Hw)</b> in SU C.</p> <p><b>Wildlife Tree Reserve Areas (WTRAs):</b> 4.9 ha</p> <p><b>Leave trees</b>                      No mature leave trees are planned in SU A, B or C.</p> <p><b>Snags</b>                      Retain safe snags &lt;5m tall in SU A, B and C where operationally feasible. Snags with evidence of wildlife use are preferred.</p>



## H. STOCKING REQUIREMENTS (as per DSE South Columbia Default Stocking Standards Version 1.0, April 1, 2018)

H.1 ADMINISTRATION INFO and ASSESSMENT DATES								
SU Regime #	SU A – 1057465 SU B – 1057477 SU C - 1057514		FREE GROWING ASSESSMENT PERIOD (years)					
Name:	SU A – ICH mw2 101 SU B - ICH mw2 110 SU C – ICH mw2 114							
SU	REGENERATION DATE (YEARS)		EARLY		LATE			
A	4		9		20			
B	4		9		20			
C	4		9		20			
H.2 STOCKING REQUIREMENTS FOR SILVICULTURAL SYSTEMS OTHER THAN SINGLE TREE SELECTION								
SU	PREFERRED SPECIES		ACCEPTABLE SPECIES		POST SPACING DENSITY (stems/ha)		MAX CONIFEROUS (stems/ha)	
	SPECIES	MINIMUM HEIGHT (m)	SPECIES	MINIMUM HEIGHT (m)	MAX	MIN		
A	Fd <sup>58</sup> Lw Cw Hw <sup>201</sup> Pw <sup>31</sup>	Lw Pw – 2.0 Fd – 1.4 Cw Hw – 1.0	BI <sup>10,13,500</sup> Sx <sup>10,13</sup>	BI Sx – 1.0	1800	700	10,000	
B	Cw Hw <sup>201</sup> Fd <sup>1,14,32,58</sup> Lw <sup>1,14,32</sup> Pw <sup>31</sup> Sx <sup>10,13,201</sup>	Lw Pw – 2.0 Fd – 1.4 Cw Hw Sx – 1.0	-	-	1800	700	10,000	
C	Cw <sup>1,32</sup> Sx <sup>1</sup>	Cw Sx – 0.8	BI <sup>1,500</sup> Hw <sup>1,32</sup>	BI Hw – 0.8	1600	500	10,000	
SU	WELL SPACED TREES/ha				MINIMUM PRUNING HEIGHT <i>(delete if not applicable)</i>	RESIDUAL STAND STRUCTURE (other than single tree selection)		HEIGHT RELATIVE TO COMPETITION (% Tree over brush)
	TARGET pa	MIN pa	MIN p	MIN inter-tree DISTANCE		BA (m <sup>2</sup> /ha)	DENSITY (SPH)	
A	1200	700	600	2.0 *	-	-	-	150%
B	1200	700	600	2.0 *	-	-	-	150%
C	1000	500	400	2.0 *	-	-	-	150%
Footnotes								
1	Suitable on elevated microsites.							
10	Suitable on cool aspects.							
13	Suitable at upper elevations.							
14	Suitable at lower elevations.							
31	Must use of blister rust resistant stock. See BC Journal of Ecosystems and Management 10(1):97-100 for supplementary information.							
32	Limited by growing-season frosts.							
58	<b>South Area</b> – Fd limited to a max 50% of preferred and acceptable well-spaced stems due to root rot. See Root Rot Handbook (2017, in press).							
201	Maximum 50% of preferred and acceptable well-spaced trees.							
500	DSE: Advance BI regen: <1.5 m tall at time of harvest, >75% live crown, >10cm leader, no scars, forks, crooks, or sweeps, and Apical dominance >1 as measured by comparing ratio of leader height to length of most recent branch.							
*	MITD: For site series that <b>do not already have reduced MSS</b> , a reduced mitd of 1.7m may be used to facilitate planting superior microsites, when sites have: mechanical site preparation (mounding & disk trenching), been previously fill planted, or conditions where obstacle planting for snow creep is necessary. Reduced MITD applies to PLANTED TREES ONLY.							
This block is located at lower elevations of the ICH mw2 biogeoclimatic unit. Aspect is Northeast / North / East facing.								
See Section K for planting stock recommendations.								

**I. ADMINISTRATION**

<b>SITE PLAN PREPARED BY (RPF SIGNATURE AND SEAL):</b>	
<p>Robert Borhi                  _____                  RPF Name (Printed)</p> <p>Date: <u>10/12/2018</u>                  RPF #: <u>3026</u></p>	 <p>_____</p> <p>RPF Signature and Seal</p>
<b>SITE PLAN ATTACHMENTS:</b>	<b>MAJOR LICENSEE SIGNING AUTHORITY:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SP MAP(S)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> TERRAIN STABILITY FIELD ASSESSMENT</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> RIPARIAN ASSESSMENT</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> FOREST HEALTH / PEST INCIDENCE ASSESSMENT</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOIL CONSERVATION TABLE</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER: <u>REFORESTATION PRESCRIPTION</u></li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER: <u>ARMILLARIA RISK ASSESSMENT MATRIX</u></li> </ul>	<p>_____</p> <p>Licence Holder Signing Authority Signature</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Licence Holder Signing Authority Name (Printed)</p> <p>Date: _____</p>

	Standards Units					TOTAL HA	%
	A	B	C				
<b>HAZARD RATINGS:</b>							
Compaction	High	High	Very High				
Soil Displacement	Moderate (14)	Moderate (14)	High (17)				
Surface Erosion	High (30)	High (27)	High (23)				
Forest Floor Displacement	High (17)	High (17)	High (19)				
Mass Wasting	Moderate (33)	High (41)	High (43)				
Harvest System	Ground based	Ground based	Ground based				
<b>TOTAL AREA</b>	18.8	13.5	2.2		34.5		
<b>Wildlife Tree Patches / NP Nat</b>							% WTP/IMM
WTRA	0.3	4.6	-		4.9	14.2	
NP brush	-	-	-		-	-	
<b>Permanent Access Structures</b>							% Disturbance
Proposed roads	1.0	0.4	0		1.4	4.0	
Existing roads	0.2	0	0		0.2	0.6	
Landings	0	0	0		0	0	
<b>Total disturbance permanent access structures</b>	1.2	0.4	0		1.6	4.6	
<b>NET AREA TO BE REFORESTED</b>	17.3	8.5	2.2		28.0		
Sensitive Soils (Y/N)	No	No	Yes				
<b>Temporary Access Structures:</b> Road, landing, excavated or bladed trails that will be rehabilitated (% of NAR).	5% (excavated/bladed trails, landings)	5% (excavated/bladed trails)	5% (excavated/bladed trails)				
<b>Max. Allowable dispersed Soil Disturbance</b> (% of NAR by Standards Unit) as a result of harvesting, mechanical site preparation, or hazard abatement activities.	10%	10%	5%				
<b>Comments:</b>							
<b>Existing roads</b> (permanent access): SU A: Section 9: 229m x 10m = <b>0.23 ha</b>							
<b>Proposed roads</b> (permanent access): SU A: Spur 1-A: 279m x 10m = <b>0.28 ha</b> SU A: Spur 1: 390m x 10m = <b>0.39 ha</b> SU A: Spur 3: 309m x 10m = <b>0.31 ha</b> SU B: Spur 1: 373m x 10m = <b>0.37 ha</b>							
<b>Proposed Landings</b> (temporary): SU A: 5 landings @ 0.2 ha = 1.0 ha SU B: 2 landings @ 0.2 ha = 0.4 ha							
See <b>Section F</b> for Soil Conservation and Management of Temporary Access Structures.							

K.1 SITE PREP					
SU	PREFERRED			ALTERNATE	
A, B, C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pile, or pile and burn, slash accumulations on roadsides and landings, or within the NAR.</li> <li>- Piling treatment during dry weather conditions or when soils not saturated.</li> <li>- Burn piles in the spring or fall. Up to 20% of piles may be left unburned to contribute to wildlife habitat and coarse woody debris values.</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No site prep, plant as is.</li> <li>- * Mechanical site preparation (e.g.: mounding, scarification) where necessary and feasible, combined with brush/slash piling, utilizing an excavator.</li> <li>- ** Broadcast burn or Spot burn if needed within the NAR to reduce excessive slash cover. Low to Moderate intensity burn, impact rank 2 to 3.</li> </ul>	
<p>* <b>SU B and C:</b> Mechanical site preparation (such as mounding) could be considered on sites with 110, 111 and 114 site series (subhygric and wetter soil conditions with very low soil coarse fragments).</p> <p>** Broadcast burn or Spot burn is a good option to reduce slash levels prior to planting, and improve soil warming on this Northeast aspect.</p>					
<p><b>Site Limiting Factors include:</b></p> <p>SU A and SU B: Moderately well drained soils. Mesic to Subhygric soil moisture.</p> <p>SU C: Poorly drained soils. Subhygric to hygric soil moisture.</p> <p>Low to Moderate existing CWD levels. Few areas of <math>\geq 35\%</math> slopes. Lower elevation ICH mw2 location.</p> <p>Low to moderate slash hazard expected from snags, breakage, non-merch and fine slash. If burn treatment is anticipated, retain woody debris and slash on site during harvest.</p> <p>No streams within harvest boundary.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A decision on whether or not Site Preparation is needed will be made during a Post-Harvest assessment. If needed, the type of Site Preparation and portion(s) of the block needing treatment will be determined at that time.</p>					
K.2 PLANTING / SEEDLING REQUIREMENTS					
STOCK					SEASON
SU	SPECIES	AGE	TYPE	CNTR	
A	Fd Lw Cw (Pw)	1+0	PSB	410 / 412A	May / June
B	Cw Fd Lw (Pw)	1+0	PSB	410 / 412A	May / June
C	Cw Sx	1+0	PSB	* 412A / 415	May / June
A, B, C	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Manage for a mixed species stand of preferred and acceptable species to the extent possible.</li> <li>2) Refer to stocking standards (Section H.2) for footnote comments on elevation, aspect, and other limitations.</li> <li>3) Target Cw to moister areas and depressions in SU A and B.</li> <li>4) Recommend <b>Fd</b> to account for <math>\leq 50\%</math> of planting stock in SU A and B due to root disease potential (as per stocking standards).</li> <li>5) Recommend <b>Sx</b> to account for <math>\leq 50\%</math> of planting stock in SU C due to root disease potential.</li> <li>6) On steeper slopes, plant trees on the uphill or downhill side of stumps to help minimize snow creep and snow press.</li> <li>7) Expect low to moderate levels of <b>Hw Cw</b> natural regeneration.</li> <li>8) Plant as soon as possible after harvest or site preparation. <b>NOTE:</b> A Post Harvest assessment will be completed to determine if site preparation is needed prior to planting. If site preparation is needed, the assessment will help to determine what method will be most effective.</li> <li>9) In wet areas, target trees to elevated microsites (especially in SU C).</li> <li>10) Monitor for signs of <b>ungulate browsing</b> during silviculture surveys.</li> </ol> <p>* Larger stock type is suitable for SU C due to thick Ah horizon, very low soil coarse fragments, and high herbaceous brush cover/hazard.</p>				
K.3 BRUSHING					
SU	PREFERRED			ALTERNATE	
A, B, C	- Manual brushing with hand tools or power saws.			- None	
<p><b>Current Brush Hazard:</b></p> <p><b>SU A: Low</b> levels of brush inside harvest boundaries, with few areas of <b>Moderate</b> cover. Current vegetation includes western yew, black huckleberry, baldhip rose, one-leaved foam flower, queen's cup, bunchberry, and prince's pine.</p> <p><b>SU B: Low</b> levels of brush inside harvest boundaries. Current vegetation includes western yew, devil's club, Utah honeysuckle, oak fern, one-leaved foam flower, bunchberry, and prince's pine.</p> <p><b>SU C: High</b> levels of brush inside harvest boundaries. Current vegetation includes devil's club, beaked hazelnut, western yew, thimbleberry, lady fern, horsetails, oak fern, and skunk cabbage.</p> <p><b>Future Brush Hazard:</b></p> <p><b>SU A:</b> Future hazard is <b>Moderate to High</b> due to mesic moisture conditions and cool aspect. Deciduous (Ep and Ac) in adjacent block expected to reach 10 – 20% cover. Potential competitor species include alder, maple, birch, cottonwood, aspen, thimbleberry, and bracken fern.</p> <p><b>SU B:</b> Future hazard is <b>High</b> due to subhygric moisture conditions and cool aspect. Deciduous stems noted in adjacent free growing stands. Potential competitor species include alder, maple, birch, cottonwood, aspen, thimbleberry, and bracken fern.</p> <p><b>SU C:</b> Future hazard is <b>High to Very High</b> due to subhygric and wetter moisture conditions, and cool aspect. Herbaceous community already established with high water table. Potential competitor species include lady fern, thimbleberry, alder, maple, birch, aspen, and cottonwood.</p> <p><b>Anticipated Timing/Constraints:</b> Treatment needs will be assessed through periodic walkthroughs and silviculture surveys. Treatment timing will be prescribed at the time of brush assessment.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Where possible, avoid brushing <b>Vaccinium spp</b> in order to maintain huckleberry picking values, and to maintain forage on site for grizzly and black bears.</p>					