

Total Resource Plan

Anahim Timber Supply Block

Submitted by:

**Ulkatcho First Nations
In Collaboration with the
Anahim Round Table
And Stakeholders**

To:

**Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations
200 – 640 Borland Street
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Executive Summary

The BC Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations (FLNRO) entered into an Agreement on March 21, 2016 with the Ulkatcho First Nations (UFN) providing funding for the development of a Total Resource Plan ("TRP" also known as "the Plan") for the Anahim Timber Supply Block (ATSB).

The ATSB is located on the Chilcotin Plateau within the Williams Lake (WL) Timber Supply Area (TSA). The ATSB extends from the Kleena Kleene in the south to the WL TSA boundary to the north and from Tweedsmuir Park on the west to the eastern watershed boundaries of the Dean and Klinaklini Rivers including the upper Blackwater. The total area of the ATSB is 569,008 hectares (ha).

Through delivery of funds in support of UFN's proposal to FLNRO for the development of the TRP, the Province sought to realize the following outcomes:

- 1) Develop a TRP with industry stakeholders ensuring a coordinated approach to operational issues surrounding Northern Caribou recovery and other resource values in the ATSB
- 2) Increase stability and continuity of forest resource development on the land base
- 3) Provide for an accommodation for the potential adverse impacts of ongoing forest resource development on any established or asserted aboriginal rights, including aboriginal title, of UFN
- 4) Increased opportunities for UFN's participation in forest resource development, and
- 5) Enhanced social, economic and cultural well-being of UFN's communities.

UFN are a Dalkeh First Nation including Carrier, Chilcotin and Nuxalk First Nations members located at Anahim Lake, BC, which is situated approximately 316 kilometers west of Williams Lake. The community is comprised of 1,050 members of which approximately 639 UFN members live on-reserve and some 411 members live off-reserve or on other reserves. UFN is governed by a Chief and five Councilors, all who are elected for a two-year term. The Nation is responsible for governance of 22 reserves and land within UFN's Traditional Territory, which encompasses 2,883,903 hectares.

Three main communities are located within the ATSB – Anahim Lake (population 360 people), Nimpo Lake (120 in winter and doubles in summer) and Charlotte Lake (between 100 and 150 people in the summer). Other small rural areas include Kleena Kleene, Precipice and Towdystan.

UFN retained Rick Publicover, Registered Professional Forester (RPF), of RPRM Consulting Ltd. (the "Consultant") to assist UFN in the development of the TRP and established a working group consisting of Anahim Round Table (ART) representatives (two community associations, a natural resource association, resource user associations (cattlemen, guide outfitters, and range tenure holders), forest licensees, tourism operators and associations, an independent small-scale salvage logger, and UFN Natural Resources Department representative), area resident representatives, and UFN Elders, other UFN members and forest technicians to assist in the TRP development.

The Consultant held nine separate meetings with UFN members in advance of the full TRP Planning Table meetings to facilitate increased dialogue on the TRP planning process with UFN members, allow an opportunity for greater participation of UFN members to contribute to the TRP in a proactive and collaborative manner, allow a forum for UFN members to discuss confidential resource, land and traditional values and interests, and, determine how resource and land information and traditional

knowledge that may be sensitive in nature could be conveyed to the broader Planning Table for inclusion into the TRP. A total of eight meetings were held with the full TRP Planning Table commencing in August 2016 and concluding in June 2017.

The ATSB TRP incorporates some of the land use planning principles completed under the auspices of the 2000 ART Plan. The TRP addresses new concerns raised regarding resource and land interests and values identified by UFN, communities and stakeholders since the formation of the ART Plan due to the effects of two Mountain Pine Beetle (MPB) infestations that have killed extensive areas of pine forests. As a result, forest licensees have accelerated harvesting rates to salvage as much of the estimated 13 million cubic meters of remaining MPB killed timber that exists within the ATSB.

A hierarchy of legislation including the Canadian Constitution, federal and provincial laws, regulations and guidelines govern how forest and range practices may occur on the landbase. In addition, the Cariboo-Chilcotin Land Use Plan (CCLUP), a provincially declared higher-level plan, and *Cariboo-Chilcotin Land Use Order* also govern forest and range practices within the ATSB. UFN members exercise their Aboriginal rights within UFN's Traditional Territory which includes the geographical area within the ATSB.

The ATSB TRP is not a legally binding plan under the *Forest and Range Practices Act* or the CCLUP. The TRP provides direction, guidance and management strategies regarding best management practices to address resource and land values and interests at the landscape level for forest licensees and others to use in planning operations at the landscape level and in the formulation of Forest Stewardship Plans (FSPs) and other operational plans such as cutting and road permit applications. The ATSB consists of 25 landscape units including Alplands, Atnarko, Beeftrail, Big Stick, Chilanko, Christensen Creek, Clearwater, Colwell, Corkscrew, Crazy Creek, Eliguk, Entiako, Holtry, Hotnarko, Klinaklini, McLinchy, Middle Lake, Nimpo, Palmer/Jorgenson, Punky Moore, Puntzi, Telegraph, Tusulko, Upper Dean and Upper Klinaklini.

The intent of the TRP is to be a living plan that provides for regular review and update to reflect changes in legislative requirements and policy and to amend guidance, direction and management strategies as warranted.

The ATSB TRP direction, guidance and management strategies compliment a number of other external processes to the TRP including caribou and moose management and recovery, Forest Enhancement Society of BC (FESBC), old growth management and wildland/urban interface fire initiatives.

As part of the TRP planning process, forest licensees identified harvest priorities by landscape unit and estimated projected timber harvest volumes over the next five-year period so that Planning Table members had an understanding of where harvesting would be focused.

TRP Planning Table members identified the need to ensure that harvesting planning and operations respected other resource and land values and interests. Planning Table members commented on improved forest licensee communication and relations with communities, UFN and local stakeholders that had occurred over time. Table members wanted to ensure that protocols pertaining to the current forest licensees' improved level of consultation and engagement with Table members regarding the preparation of FSPs, other operational plans and harvesting and silviculture field practices were documented for future reference in the event of forest licensee ownership or staff changes. Table members also wanted to establish specific licensee commitments, strategies and protocol in light of the accelerated harvest rate resulting from the MPB epidemic. The challenge remained as how to maximize

the harvest of the MPB killed pine stands to recover the remaining economic value of the timber while ensuring other resource and land values and interests were fully considered in a meaningful way and that guidelines related to resource development were clearly set-out in the TRP.

The TRP Planning Table developed a comprehensive digital layered map in a PDF format that is available for use by communities, general public, government, Planning Table members, resource users, UFN and its members. The layered map identifies resource values and interests along with timber values and access so that the map user can determine overlapping interests by turning on and off layers at the click of a mouse. In addition, FLNRO developed access management maps that identify licensee tenured and non-status roads (NSRs) by landscape unit that will assist in the development of a Coordinated Access Management Plan (CAMP) identified as a need under the TRP.

The Plan includes a review of resource and land values and interests including wildlife (furbearers, large mammals and ungulate species); avian (bird) species including forest dwelling, alpine, migratory, raptor and waterfowl species; fish species; special features and interests; First Nation and residential interests; resource users interests (range and range tenure holders, guide outfitters, lodge owners and trappers), recreation and tourism interests (backcountry recreation, cabins, trails and visual quality), vegetation (rare, food and medicinal plants and mushrooms), water (lakes and riparian, rivers, springs, streams and wetlands) and mountains based on input from Planning Table and UFN Elders, other UFN members and forest technicians.

The TRP provides direction, guidance and management strategies for use by ART, FLNRO, forest licensees, and UFN. The direction, guidance and management strategies are categorized by type of strategy (i.e. general or specific). General management strategies may apply to some or all of the landscape units and specific management strategies may only apply to a specific resource or land value or interest within some or all of the landscape units. The guidance, direction and management strategies are intended to improve planning and identify best management practices for planning at the landscape level, and in FSPs and other operational plans such as cutting and road permit applications. The guidance, direction and management strategies are also intended to improve collaboration with other land management processes including trail management, caribou and moose recovery initiatives, wildland/urban interface wildfire reduction strategies and other.

The TRP has been endorsed by ART members, FLNRO, forest licenses and UFN and all organizations agree to follow the guidance, direction and management strategies outlined in the TRP.

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1 INTRODUCTION

The BC Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations (FLNRO) entered into an Agreement on March 21, 2016 with the Ulkatcho First Nations (UFN) providing funding for the development of a Total Resource Plan (TRP also known as “the Plan”) for the Anahim Timber Supply Block (ATSB). The ATSB is located on the Chilcotin Plateau within the Williams Lake Timber Supply Area (TSA).¹ UFN retained Rick Publicover, Registered Professional Forester (RPF), of RPRM Consulting Ltd. (the “Consultant”) to facilitate a collaborative process with Anahim Round Table (ART) members and other interested parties and stakeholders with support from government representatives to develop the ATSB TRP. The purpose of the TRP is to provide guidance to forest licensees on harvesting Mountain Pine Beetle (MPB) affected timber stands within the ATSB while respecting other resource values and interests on the landbase. This Plan is being submitted by Ulkatcho First Nations in collaboration with members of the Anahim Round Table and other signatories to the Plan to provide guidance, direction, and management strategies for government, forest licensees, ART members, UFN and others with respect to landscape level and operational planning within the ATSB. A digital copy of the Plan is located at <ftp://ftp.for.gov.bc.ca/dcc/external/!publish/Total Resource Plan Anahim Timber Supply Block - August 21 2017>.

Through delivery of funds in support of UFN’s proposal to FLNRO for the development of the TRP, the Province sought to realize the following outcomes:

- 6) Develop a TRP with industry stakeholders ensuring a coordinated approach to operational issues surrounding Northern Caribou recovery and other resource values in the ATSB
- 7) Increase stability and continuity of forest resource development on the land base
- 8) Provide for an accommodation for the potential adverse impacts of ongoing forest resource development on any established or asserted aboriginal rights, including aboriginal title, of UFN
- 9) Increased opportunities for UFN’s participation in forest resource development, and
- 10) Enhanced social, economic and cultural well-being of UFN’s communities.

The ATSB TRP incorporates some of the land use planning principles completed under the auspices of the 2000 ART Plan. The TRP addresses new concerns raised regarding resource and land interests and values identified by UFN, communities and stakeholders since the formation of the ART Plan. Many of the strategies and recommendations from the original ART Plan were based largely on the existence of green forests and since the development of the ART Plan a severe MPB epidemic swept across the Central Interior causing extensive pine mortality. In recent years, there has been an increased focus on salvaging the dead pine which has led to accelerated harvest rates within the ATSB and identified the need to revisit management strategies in light of the new beetle killed pine landscape.

¹The Ministry also contracted with Ulkatcho First Nations to develop a Total Resource Plan within the Nations’ Traditional Territory within the Quesnel and Stuart - Nechako Natural Resource Districts administrative areas which is being developed in a separate coordinated planning process that includes additional First Nations, forest licensees and stakeholders within the two-natural resource district administrative areas

Since the deliberations of the TRP were completed by Planning Table members, there have been significant wildfires within the ATSB during the summer of 2017 which may require adjustments to general and specific land management strategies identified in the Plan. It is recommended that this review be conducted as part of the Plan's annual update.

1.1 ULKATCHO FIRST NATIONS, COMMUNITIES AND ANAHIM ROUND TABLE

1.1.1 Ulkatcho First Nations (UFN)

Ulkatcho First Nations are a Dalkeh First Nation consisting of Carrier, Chilcotin and Nuxalk Nations members located at Anahim Lake, BC, which is situated approximately 316 kilometers west of Williams Lake. The Nation is a member of the Carrier Chilcotin Tribal Council (CCTC). The community is comprised of 1,050 members² of which approximately 639 UFN members live on-reserve and some 411 members live off-reserve or on other reserves. UFN is governed by a Chief and five Councilors, all who are elected for a two-year term. The current Chief and Council were elected in May and June 2017³. UFN is responsible for governance of 22 reserves and lands within UFN's Traditional Territory, which encompasses 2, 883, 903 hectares⁴. The geographical boundaries of UFN's Traditional Territory are identified on map located in Appendix I.

The ATSB geographical boundary is located entirely within UFN's Traditional Territory. UFN hold aboriginal title, rights, and other interests to its Traditional Territory, including the right to make decisions on how the lands, waters, and resources are used and the responsibility to steward such lands, waters, and resources on behalf of this and future generations. The lands, waters, and resources in UFN Traditional Territory are subject to UFN inherent sovereignty, jurisdiction, and collective rights. UFN Traditional Territory has never been ceded, sold or surrendered to the Crown or otherwise. UFN intends to manage the lands, waters, and resources in its Traditional Territory in accordance with its laws, policies, customs, and traditions.

UFN acknowledges that other governments and stakeholder groups have interests in managing the lands, waters, and resources that are identified under this TRP. In the spirit of reconciliation, UFN wishes to collaborate with other governments and stakeholders in managing the lands, waters and resources identified under this TRP in a way to benefit all.

²Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada Website Ulkatcho First Nations Census Information – August 2016

³Two councilors had identical number of votes and a run-off election was held in June 2017

⁴Area calculated by T. Nystoruk of Consus Management Ltd. based on Ulkatcho First Nations consultation area shape file provided to R. Publicover by Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations

1.1.2 Anahim Timber Supply Block (ATSB) Rural Communities

Three main communities are located along or in the vicinity of Highway 20 within the ATSB – Anahim Lake (population 360 people)⁵, Nimpo Lake (120 in winter and doubles in summer)⁶ and Charlotte Lake (between 100 and 150 people in the summer)⁷. Other small rural areas include Fishtrap, Kleena Kleene, Precipice and Towdystan and there are number of homesteads, ranches and rural residents located throughout the planning area. All communities are located within Area J of the Cariboo Regional District.

1.1.3 Anahim Round Table(ART) Plan

The ART was first established in July 1992 as a pilot project by the Commission on Resources and the Environment. The ART was mandated to test a shared decision-making approach to resolving resource management conflicts at a local level. The ART included “*representatives from government agencies, native bands, community associations, recreation associations, and those with an economic interest in the landbase*”⁸. The Anahim Round Table Resource Management Plan was jointly signed off in January 1994. The ART developed a Sustainable Resource Management Plan that was completed in 2000 that identified targets and strategies for Goal 2 Projected Areas, access management, mining, grazing and resource management, tourism and recreation (visual resource management, backcountry and trail management), lakes management, timber and wildcraft. This plan provides guidance to forest licensees, government and UFN developing operational plans. Some aspects of the ART document were also incorporated into orders declared through the Government Actions Regulation and the Land Use Objectives Regulation.

1.1.4 Total Resource Plan (TRP) Working Group

UFN established a working group consisting of ART representatives (local community associations, a natural resource association, resource user associations (cattlemen, guide outfitters, and range tenure holders), forest licensees, tourism operators and associations, an independent small-scale salvage logger, and UFN Natural Resources Department representative), area resident representatives, and UFN members to assist in the TRP development. The Consultant held nine separate meetings with UFN members in advance of the full TRP Planning Table meetings to:

- 1) facilitate increased dialogue on the TRP planning process with UFN Elders, other UFN members and forestry technicians
- 2) allow an opportunity for greater participation of UFN Elders, other UFN members and forestry technicians to contribute to the TRP in a proactive and collaborative manner, and
- 3) allow a forum for UFN Elders, other UFN members and forestry technicians to discuss confidential resource, land and traditional values and interests, and,
- 4) Determine how UFN resource and land information and traditional knowledge that may be sensitive in nature could be conveyed to the broader TRP Planning Table for inclusion into the TRP.

⁵ From http://www.hellobc.com/anahim-lake.aspx?gclid=Cj0KEQjwxBDIBRCL99WIs-nLicoBEiQAWroh6g62UhAg6_pcXBJSNcl49uukL-geONO_ExhxRvcZJdoaAq9Z8P8HAQ website

⁶ From <https://www.hellobc.com/nimpo-lake.aspx> website

⁷ Personal communication with A. Kohut, Charlotte Lake Area representative

⁸ Anahim Round Table Sub Regional Plan Report of Objectives and Strategies: Recommended Option

Some UFN members including Chief and Council and staff also attended the broader TRP Planning Table meetings on occasion.

The planning process received ongoing support by the Provincial government, namely through FLNRO staff participation at the TRP Planning Table meetings and other Ministry staff who provided technical and mapping information and analysis used in the development of the TRP. Funding support for the development of the Plan was provided by the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation (MARR). Forest Licensees also provided technical and mapping support in addition to participating collaboratively in the development of the Plan.

A total of eight meetings were held with the full TRP Planning Table commencing in August 2016 and concluding in June 2017.

This TRP has been developed on behalf of UFN in collaboration with representatives from the following ART members and other stakeholders:

Anahim Lake Cattlemen's Association

BC Timber Sales

Charlotte Lake Land / Leaseholders Association

Chilcotin Guide Outfitters Association

Independent Small-scale Salvage Logger

Kleena Kleene Natural Resources Association

Nimpo Lake Community Association

Precipice Land Holder Community Member

Tolko Industries Ltd.

UFN Natural Resources Department

UFN Elders, other UFN members and forest technicians

West Chilcotin Forest Products Ltd.

West Chilcotin Tourism Association

West Fraser Timber Ltd.

2 CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PLANNING PROCESSES

2.1 CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

Canadian Constitution

The Canadian Constitution guarantees the rights of Indigenous peoples to self-govern, practice aboriginal rights such as hunting, fishing, trapping, gathering and utilizing the land for ceremonial and spiritual purposes, and jurisdiction over title lands, including developing economies on those lands. The federal and provincial governments must uphold the honour of the Crown in their dealings with First Nations, which includes legal duties such as fiduciary obligations, to ensure that Indigenous peoples can exercise these Aboriginal rights guaranteed under the Constitution.

Federal and Provincial Legislation and *Government Action Regulations*

There is a hierarchy of legislation including federal (e.g. *Federal Fisheries Act*, *Species at Risk Act (SARA)*, etc.), provincial (e.g. *Forest and Range Practices Act*, *Water Sustainability Act*, *Wildfire Act*, *Wildlife Act*, etc.), regulations and guidelines that govern practices that occur on the forest landbase including provisions such as special management for red and blue listed species, sensitive habitats and rare ecosystems, maintaining biodiversity at the landscape and stand level and other.

Under *FRPA*, [*Government Actions Regulations \(GARs\)*](#)⁹ direct how the B.C. provincial government establishes land designations or stewardship measures for some forest and range values.

Types of decisions supported by *GARs* include:

- Decisions about categories of species, including
 - Species at risk
 - Regionally important wildlife
 - Ungulates
- Decisions that trigger practice requirements for protection of
 - Wildlife
 - Natural resource features
 - Wildlife habitat features
 - Temperature sensitive streams
- Land use decisions for managing, protecting or designating
 - Wildlife habitat areas
 - Ungulate winter ranges
 - Community watersheds
 - Fisheries sensitive watersheds
 - Lakeshore management zones

⁹<http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/policy-legislation/legislation-regulation/forest-range-practices-act/government-actions-regulation>

- Scenic areas

Cariboo-Chilcotin Land Use Plan (CCLUP) and Land Use Order (LUO)

The Cariboo-Chilcotin Land Use Plan (CCLUP)¹⁰, a provincially legislated higher-level plan declared on January 23, 1996¹¹, sets strategies, objectives and targets for resource and land management within the Cariboo-Chilcotin area which includes land use planning within the ATSB boundaries. The CCLUP requirements are detailed in the *Cariboo-Chilcotin Land Use Plan Ninety-day Implementation Process Final Report (February 15, 1995)*¹². Parts of the CCLUP were incorporated into the *CCLUP Land Use Order (CCLUP LUO)*¹³ declared June 25, 2010, which provide more specific detail requirements developed under the CCLUP. The *CCLUP LUO* defines objectives within the landscape unit boundaries, for wildlife tree patch retention, old growth management areas, critical fish habitat (mapped polygons), Community Areas of Special Concern, lakeshore management zones and classes, riparian reserve zones, grassland areas, scenic areas, trails (*LUO* identified trails), high value moose wetlands, grizzly bear areas and others.

Forest licensees developing forest stewardship and other operational plans including cutting permit and road permit applications must comply with requirements of both the CCLUP and the *CCLUP LUO* in addition to constitutional, federal and provincial legislation. A document entitled *CCLUP Land Use Order Implementation Direction (June 21, 2011)*¹⁴ provides assistance with the implementation of the *CCLUP LUO*. The *CCLUP Land Use Order Implementation Direction* document states that the land use order does not govern resource development activities other than forest and range management, however, the *CCLUP LUO* and CCLUP are important considerations in all land developments.

2.2 ANAHIM TIMBER SUPPLY BLOCK (ATSB) TOTAL RESOURCE PLAN (TRP)

The TRP provides guidance and direction to forest licensees by:

- 1) identifying specific resource and land values and interests at the landscape level to be addressed within forest licensee planning processes, and,
- 2) providing both general and specific management strategies for resource and land values and interests (by category and identified interest) to be addressed in forest licensee planning phases at the landscape level, in forest stewardship plans, and at cutting and road permit application stages.

The TRP is not a legally binding plan under *FRPA* or the CCLUP, however, the TRP provides direction, guidance and management strategies regarding best practices for management of non-timber resources.

¹⁰ CCLUP link: <https://www.for.gov.bc.ca/tasb/SLRP/plan104.html>

¹¹ CCLUP declaration of higher level plan link: https://www.for.gov.bc.ca/tasb/slrp/lrmp/williamslake/cariboo_chilcotin/plan/files/ccluphlp.pdf

¹² Cariboo-Chilcotin Land Use Plan Ninety-day Implementation Process Final Report, Province of British Columbia, February 15, 1995 link: https://www.for.gov.bc.ca/tasb/slrp/lrmp/williamslake/cariboo_chilcotin/news/files/reports/90day_implementation.pdf

¹³ CCLUP LUO link: ftp://ftp.geobc.gov.bc.ca/publish/Regional/WilliamsLake/Cariboo-Chilcotin_LUOR_Order

¹⁴ CCLUP LUO Implementation Direction (June 21, 2011) link: https://www.for.gov.bc.ca/tasb/SLRP/legal-direction/Plan104_documents/LUO%20Implementation%20Direction_Companion%20final%20June%2021-11.pdf

Forest licensees stated that implementation of the Plan through incorporation of both the general and specific management strategies within their landscape level and operational planning processes will assist the licensees with their social license to operate within the ATSB. As part of this social license, forest licensees have committed to present their plans at a minimum of at least semi-annually to the ART and UFN to discuss how the TRP general and specific management strategies have been incorporated into the licensees' respective landscape level and operational plans (FSPs and road and cutting permit applications).

The intent of the TRP is to be a living plan that provides for at a minimum an annual review and update to reflect changes in legislative requirements and policy and to amend direction, guidance, and strategies as warranted. TRP management strategies must be consistent with the CCLUP higher level plan and CCLUP LUO requirements as well as any other legislative requirements. The TRP incorporates some of the management strategies developed in the 2000 ART Plan. TRP management strategies are detailed later in this Plan.

2.3 OTHER PROCESSES

2.3.1 Caribou Management and Recovery Initiatives

*The CCLUP Northern Caribou Strategy (2002)*¹⁵ and the *Northern Caribou Strategy Review: Update #1 (2011)*¹⁶ outline the province's current strategies with respect to caribou recovery. *The Northern Caribou Strategy Review: Update # 1* states that "from a conservation perspective, the Itcha-Ilgachuz caribou herd is one of the largest and most dense in the province and therefore of extremely high importance for maintenance and recovery of caribou in the west-central area of BC... Recent surveys have yielded results reflecting a declined status for this herd. Therefore, currently the number one concern of the CSC [Caribou Strategy Committee] lies with the uncertainty of caribou numbers in the Itcha-Ilgachuz, Rainbow and Charlotte Alplands northern caribou herds. Until the conservation status of these herds is ascertained, the necessary intensity of further conservation measures will be in doubt. A high priority is the requirement of population surveys for all three herds and the implementation of population/habitat monitoring program for the Itcha-Ilgachuz herd. Three key issues that pose further threats to northern caribou herds in this region involve:

- Potential impacts of the Mountain Pine Beetle (MPB) epidemic on caribou – lichen abundance, barrier to movement and increased risk of widespread fire
- Increased wolf predation due to elevated populations of alternative prey that are supported by an abundance of early seral forage
- Potential displacement of caribou caused by humans and motorized vehicles"

A GAR¹⁷ order was established related to the management of the Itcha-Ilgachuz Caribou herd. The GAR order provides general wildlife measures (GWM) (Amended) for the Itcha-Ilgachuz Wildlife Habitat Areas (WHAs) 5-086, 5-087, 5-118, 5-872 and 5-873 that outline no harvest zones and special harvest zones. There are also requirements for harvesting and silviculture, forest protection, and road access in areas

¹⁵ <https://www.for.gov.bc.ca/tasb/slrp/pdf/srmp/caribou/finalnortherncaribourep2002.pdf>

¹⁶ http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/cariboo/env_stewardship/wildlife/cari_update_2011/cari_main.html

¹⁷ http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/cgi-bin/apps/faw/wharesult.cgi?search=wlap_region&wlap=Cariboo

where timber harvesting may occur. The federal and provincial governments announced recently that the two levels of governments are reviewing and updating caribou inventory information and management strategies to address declining populations of the “southern mountain caribou”. Southern mountain caribou refers to the caribou population that was listed as threatened in 2003 on Schedule 1 of SARA as “Woodland Caribou, Southern Mountain population (*Rangifer tarandus caribou*)”. Both federal and provincial governments are collecting information on population trends and caribou habitat availability as well as current legislation and other measures in place to protect caribou populations and their habitat.¹⁸ The federal government will be using the information gathered to help inform decisions to be made by the Federal Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) Ministry under SARA, in particular in relation to whether caribou herds and their habitat are protected. BC will consider the information collected in collaboration with the federal government and feedback received during public comment periods to evaluate the effectiveness, legislation and management actions taken to date and to assess the benefits, costs and biological/technical feasibility of additional actions that could improve progress toward meeting Canada’s and BC’s caribou recovery objectives.

ATSB TRP management strategies including access control and deactivation measures described later in the Plan are being implemented to compliment the work of both the federal and provincial governments with caribou recovery initiatives.

UFN looks forward to working with the federal and provincial governments, the ART and local stakeholders in the development of specific recovery plans for Itcha-Ilgachuz, Rainbow and Charlotte Alplands caribou herds.

2.3.2 Moose Recovery Initiatives

The BC government developed a *Provincial Framework for Moose Management in BC* in 2015¹⁹ in response to survey results from 2011 to 2014 that indicated that moose populations had declined substantially in parts of the Central Interior of the province which raised significant concerns by First Nations, wildlife managers and stakeholders. The provincial framework was aimed at understanding the factors that may have led to moose population declines and to develop recommendations for actions that will meet management objectives, as well as maintaining current harvest levels in the rest of the province. The provincial goal for moose is to ensure moose are maintained as an integral component of natural ecosystems throughout their range, and maintain sustainable moose populations that meet the needs of First Nations, licensed hunters and guiding industry in B.C.

The province commissioned development of a strategy entitled *A Strategy to Help Restore Moose Populations in British Columbia Recommendations*²⁰ which outlines 21 main recommendations as part of the ongoing work under the 2015 *Provincial Framework for Moose Management in British Columbia*.

¹⁸ Canada-British Columbia Southern Mountain Caribou (Central Group) Protection Summary. February 2017

¹⁹ Provincial Framework for Moose Management in British Columbia. Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations Fish and Wildlife Branch Victoria B.C. February 2015
http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/fw/wildlife/management-issues/docs/provincial_framework_for_moose_management_bc.pdf

²⁰ A Strategy to Help Restore Moose Populations in British Columbia – Recommendations Prepared for the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations Fish and Wildlife Branch. R.A. (Al) Gorley, RPF Triangle

UFN looks forward to working with the provincial government, ART and local stakeholders in the development of specific recovery plans for moose within the ATSB.

2.3.3 Coordinating Caribou and Moose Management Initiatives

Historically, caribou and elk were the main species within the ATSB²¹. As the area was developed by ranching and other businesses and a number of wildfires swept through the area during the past 80 years, moose moved into the area and increased their population levels replacing elk as the main ungulate species until the recent moose population declines.²²

Several factors have affected caribou and moose population levels during the past 30 to 40 years. Forest harvesting has changed the older forested landscape to young seral stage forests and new access to previous unroaded areas has resulted in increased hunting pressure and enabled wolves and other predators to be more effective in causing significant caribou and moose mortality. In some ecosystems, the disturbance agent has changed from wildfire to timber harvesting. Strategies to manage for caribou and moose on the same landbase must be carefully considered due to complex predator-prey relationships and potential shift of predator species such as wolves from moose to caribou. Some UFN and other Planning Table members have expressed concern about the amount of access on the landbase that creates challenges for managing caribou and moose and is an important consideration to be addressed as part of the coordinated recovery strategies for both species. ART, UFN and local stakeholders have also identified the urgent need for predator control as part of the moose and caribou recovery initiatives. TRP management strategy implementation such as access deactivation and installation of access control measures are applicable to both caribou and moose recovery plans. These TRP management strategies are described in detail later in the Plan.

2.3.4 Forest Enhancement Society of BC (FESBC)

In February 2016, the BC government announced the formation of a new organization called the Forest Enhancement Society of BC (FESBC)²³. At the time of its formation, the province provided an initial contribution of \$85 million to the Society. The purposes of the FESBC are to advance environmental and resource stewardship of British Columbia's forests by:

- 1) preventing and mitigating the impact of wildfires
- 2) improving damaged or low value forests
- 3) improving habitat for wildlife
- 4) supporting the use of fiber from damaged and low value forests, and
- 5) treating forests to improve the management of greenhouse gases.

Resources Incorporated. July 2016. <http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/fw/wildlife/management-issues/docs/Restoring-and-Enhancing-Moose-Populations-in-BC-July-8-2016.pdf>

²¹ Personal communication with Petrus Rykes

²² Personal communication with Petrus Rykes

²³ Forest Enhancement Society of BC Website link: <http://www.fesbc.ca/index.html>

The ATSB TRP includes a number of strategies related to FESBC objectives to address wildland/urban interface fire risk, improving wildlife habitat and supporting the use of fibre from damaged and low value forests which are detailed further in this Plan.

West Fraser Timber advised Planning Table members that it had received funding from FESBC and is working with ART, UFN and local stakeholders to develop a firebreak on the west side of UFN / Anahim Lake communities in the vicinity of the Beeftrail mainline.

2.3.5 Wildfire Risk Reduction Initiatives

Many communities including Anahim Lake, Charlotte Lake and Nimpo Lake, Fishtrap, Kleena Kleene and Towdystan as well as many rural residents are located within a wildland/urban forest interface and subject to considerable fire risk associated with the adjacent extensive dead Pine forests.

Planning Table members also expressed the concern related to Highway 20 being the only evacuation corridor in the event of a major wildfire or other natural event such as flooding and the need for an alternative evacuation route. Discussions about an access road connector from Anahim Lake to Vanderhoof was identified as a potential for the new alternative which was supported by ART and UFN Planning Table members.

UFN developed a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) in 2005 and implemented fire reduction strategies between 2005 and 2007 totaling \$1.3 million dollars around Anahim Lake, Fishtrap, Towdystan and UFN communities. It is estimated that a total of 9 hectares of Fire Smart initiatives remain to be completed around the UFN community.

A report entitled *Cariboo Chilcotin Natural Resources District Fuel Treatment Opportunities for Anahim Lake, Anahim Lake, Anahim Lake North, Nimpo Lake and Nimpo Lake North* was prepared for FLNRO by BA Blackwell & Associates Ltd. (August 29, 2016)²⁴ to provide strategies to reduce the risk of catastrophic fire events. The report indicates that a key component of fire management planning in British Columbia includes the development of Landscape Fire Management Plans (LFMPs). The concept of LFMPs is to utilize a threat analysis to identify wildfire threats to priority values at risk to wildfire and then identify operational activities to mitigate wildfire behavior potential. The LFMP also integrates community wildfire protection plans (CWPPs) and other forest management activities to create a seamless planning layer from the community to the broad landscape. In addition to specific fire management strategies other forest management activities that may be integrated in LFMP include:

- Reforestation planning
- Targeted harvesting of high hazard fuel types
- Modified stocking standards
- Road and corridor right of way widening
- Linking natural fuel break features with treated stands
- Ecological restoration

²⁴ Caribou Chilcotin Natural Resource District Fuel Treatment Opportunities for Anahim Lake, Anahim Lake North, Nimpo Lake, and Nimpo Lake North. BA Blackwell & Associates Ltd. August 29, 2016

- Prescribed burning
- Post-harvest fuel hazard abatement, and
- Shaded fuel break, etc.

Wildfire risk mitigation utilizing these management activities is achieved primarily through the creation and maintenance of fire resilient forests according to the following five principles:

- Reduce surface fuels
- Increase the height to the base of tree crowns
- Increase spacing between tree crowns
- Keep larger trees of more fire-resilient species, and
- Promote fire resilient forests at the landscape level

The Fuel Treatment Opportunities Report outlines fuel break and fuel treatment definitions, and steps in planning to:

- Minimize fire risk by inventorying high risk fuel types
- Identify treatment options and developing prescriptions for hazardous fuel types with consideration for other resource values
- Treat priority areas
- Identify options for competing treatments, determine if commercial timber harvest operation opportunities are available within interface areas
- Prioritize ecosystem restoration
- Utilize prescribed fire where appropriate, and
- Seek synergies with other development opportunities

The TRP includes strategies to compliment wildland/urban interface fire risk reduction initiatives for communities and rural areas within the ATSB.

2.3.6 Old Growth Management Areas (OGMAs) Reconciliation

FLNRO advised TRP Planning Table members that the Ministry is anticipating a review of Old Growth Management Areas (OGMAs) where shifts in Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification (BEC) lines have affected CCLUP LUO OGMA targets or harvesting has removed rotating and transitional OGMAs within specific landscape units. If a LU discrepancy of more than 200 hectares of OGMAs is identified, then the LU – BEC subunit will be reviewed to determine possible additions or deletions.

Ministry staff advised the TRP Planning Table that the Cariboo-Chilcotin Natural Resource District (DCC) which includes the ATSB is next to be reviewed. FLNRO staff have stated that the Ministry is not looking at moving OGMAs from one area to another within a LU as many of the OGMA locations serve overlapping CCLUP objectives such as non-timber forest products.

Planning Table members have expressed interest in participating in a collaborative review of OGMAs with FLNRO to provide input on where the protection of other overlapping resource and land values and interests may be potentially better served.

2.3.7 Forest Licensee Wildlife Corridor and Reserves Map

Early in the TRP planning process, Tolko Industries Ltd. (Tolko), West Chilcotin Forest Products Ltd. (WCFP) and West Fraser Timber Ltd. (WFT) presented a map to TRP Planning Table members with wildlife corridors the three companies jointly agree to maintain as reserves from harvesting in the absence of any higher-level plan direction (such as the TRP). TRP management strategies may require changes to the current wildlife corridors and reserves identified by the forest licensees. The proposed wildlife corridors and reserves are included as a layer on the TRP interactive PDF map (See Section 3.8 and Appendix III map link). The wildlife corridors and reserves will act to provide some of the large reserves from harvesting and are planned to be in place at a minimum for the term of the Plan.

3 ANAHIM TIMBER SUPPLY BLOCK GEOGRAPHICAL BOUNDARY AND AREA, LANDSCAPE UNITS, TIMBER HARVESTING LANDBASE, FOREST TYPES AND RESOURCE AND LAND VALUES AND INTERESTS

3.1 ANAHIM TIMBER SUPPLY BLOCK(ATSB) GEOGRAPHICAL BOUNDARY AND AREA

The ATSB extends from the Kleena Kleene in the south to the Williams Lake (WL) TSA boundary to the north and from Tweedsmuir Park on the west to the eastern watershed boundaries of the Dean and Klinaklini Rivers including the upper Blackwater. The total area of the ATSB is 569,008 hectares (ha)²⁵.

The ATSB is located on the Chilcotin Plateau, a high elevation plateau which has a relatively dry cool climate and supports forests predominately of lodgepole pine. All major drainages within the ATSB are west of the Fraser River drainage system and flow directly to the Pacific Ocean. The geology of the ATSB is volcanic origin with lava tubes that provide important cold-water springs and streams in several areas within the ATSB.

3.2 LANDSCAPE UNITS (LUs)

The ATSB is divided into 25 Landscape Units (LUs). LU geographical boundaries generally encompass a major watershed or sub-basin within a larger watershed and are 5000 hectares or more in size²⁶. LUs are utilized by land managers and government to manage and regulate land and resources at a sub-regional level.

The LUs included in the Plan (listed alphabetically) are Alplands, Atnarko, Beeftrail, Big Stick, Chilanko, Christensen Creek, Clearwater, Colwell, Corkscrew, Crazy Creek, Eliguk, Entiako, Holtry, Hotnarko, Klinaklini, McLinchy, Middle Lake, Nimpo, Palmer/Jorgenson, Punky Moore, Puntzi, Telegraph, Tusulko, Upper Dean and Upper Klinaklini. Appendix II includes a link to a map located on the Plan FTP site that outlines the LU geographical boundaries within the ATSB.

²⁵ Area and timber volume information provided by FLNRO

²⁶ Landscape Unit definition from FLNRO CCLUP Land Use Order Implementation Direction June 21, 2011

A number of LUs are fringe LUs of which only a very small portion of the total geographical area of these LUs are within the ATSB boundary and the largest areas of these LUs are primarily located within adjacent Timber Supply Blocks or Parks. Resource and land values and interests for the fringe LUs have been combined with adjacent major LUs that the geographical areas are entirely within the ATSB (see Appendix V Table 1). Big Stick LU includes resource and land values and interests for the adjacent smaller fringe Klinaklini LU. Clearwater LU includes resource and land values and interests for a portion of the adjacent fringe Chilanko LU. Colwell LU includes resource and land values and interests for fringe Crazy Creek LU, the adjacent portion of fringe Klinaklini and Middle Lake LUs. Corkscrew LU includes the resource and land values and interests for all of the fringe Punky Moore LU and Holtry LU includes the adjacent part of fringe Palmer / Jorgenson LU. Nimpo LU includes the resource and land values and interests for the adjacent sections of fringe Chilanko and Palmer / Jorgenson LUs and all of the adjacent fringe Puntzi LU. Upper Dean LU includes the fringe portion of Eliguk LU located within the ATSB. Resource and land values and interests for Eliguk LU within the Quesnel Natural Resources District (DQU) will be addressed in a separate planning process and the information contained in this Plan may be amended at a future date once that planning process is complete for the Eliguk LU portion within the DQU.

There are several forest types within the ATSB and important resource and land values and interests described below and detailed in Appendix V Table 1. The ATSB has unique geology and terrain with steep walled mountain sides and a generally flat central corridor with wetland complexes that provide important habitat for wildlife and regulate water flow and timing for the major rivers which are important for fish and fish habitat. Heights of land and mountains form the boundaries of LUs.

The following information is summarized by LU in Appendix V Table 1:

- 1) Timber Harvesting Landbase (THLB)
- 2) Total Landscape Unit area
- 3) Volumes for both leading and non-leading forest types by % percentage class of dead pine (less than 50%, 51 to 70% and 71% plus) and total gross timber volumes
- 4) Timber harvest priority²⁷ and timber harvest comments
- 5) Resource and land values and interest by category:
 - a. Wildlife (furbearers, ungulates and large mammals)
 - b. Avian (forest dwelling and alpine species, migratory birds, raptors and waterfowl)
 - c. Fish and fish habitat
 - d. Special features and interests
 - e. First Nations and Residential interests
 - f. Tenure holders (range, guide outfitters, lodge owners, and trappers) interests
 - g. Recreation and tourism (backcountry recreation, cabins, trails, and visual quality)
 - h. Vegetation (food, medicinal and rare plants and mushrooms)
 - i. Water (lakes and riparian, rivers, springs, streams and wetlands))
 - j. Mountains

The information contained in Appendix V Table 1 has been compiled from input by both TRP Planning Table members and UFN Elders, UFN members, forest technicians and staff. The information has been

²⁷ Timber harvest priority as defined by forest licensees

compiled based on the best information available at the time and knowledge of participants involved in the TRP planning process. UFN members, for example, expressed concern that information on trails within the Plan is lacking and requires updating. It is recommended, therefore, as part of the TRP annual review process that new information be incorporated into the Plan as it becomes available and that the Plan be updated at a minimum annually.

3.3 TIMBER HARVESTING LANDBASE (THLB)

The ATSB Timber Harvesting Landbase (THLB) encompasses 239,731 hectares across the 25 LUs and represents 42% of the total ATSB area of 569,008 hectares. THLB is the area that FLNRO includes in timber supply analyses to determine the amount of timber available that can be harvested annually as part of the Williams Lake Timber Supply Area (TSA) Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) calculation. The remaining area of the ATSB consists of non-productive forests, environmentally sensitive areas, alpine, mountains and other.

3.4 FOREST TYPES, RESOURCE AND LAND VALUES AND INTERESTS, AND MATURE TIMBER VOLUMES

The main coniferous tree species within the ATSB is lodgepole pine. Other coniferous tree species include white spruce, sub-alpine fir, and limited volumes of Douglas-fir, and Whitebark pine. Deciduous tree species include trembling aspen, paper birch and black cottonwood. Predominate pine forest types may be mixed with other species such as spruce and trembling aspen and are dispersed across the forested landscape. Spruce is generally located along wetter areas such as drainages, adjacent to wetlands and lakes and in the mixed pine/spruce forest types. Sub-alpine fir is generally located in the understory of pine and spruce stands and also in sub-alpine fir leading forest types generally located at higher elevations. There are very few locations that Douglas-fir grows within the ATSB due largely to the high elevation of the Chilcotin plateau. Whitebark pine is rare and found at higher elevations within the ATSB.

The main coniferous forest types have been separated into two categories – pine-leading (stands with greater than 50% pine volume by type) and non-pine leading (where coniferous species other than pine comprise greater than 50% of the forest type volume). Table 1 summarizes the timber volumes for both pine-leading (age class 5²⁸ and older) and non-pine leading (age class 6 and older) forest types for all which represent mature and overmature forest type age classes available for harvest within the ATSB. Detailed volume information for individual LUs is included in Appendix V Table 1

²⁸ Age Classes are in 20-year increments – Age Class 5 is 81 to 100 years old

Table 1

Summary of Anahim Timber Supply Block Volumes by Leading Forest Type

Leading Forest Type	% Dead Pine			Total Volumes (m ³)
	Less than 50%	51 to 70 %	71% +	
Pine Leading Stand Volumes Age Class 5+	7,576,871 (78%)	1,548,148 (16%)	613,148 (6%)	9,738,829 (100%)
Non-Pine Leading Stand Volumes Age Class 6+	3,121,947 (86%)	381,864 (11%)	125,485 (3%)	3,629,296 (100%)
Totals (All)	10,698,818 (80%)	1,930,012 (14%)	736,633 (6%)	13,368,125 (100%)

Table 1²⁹ indicates that for pine leading forest types 78 percent of the volume in these forest types are 50% or less dead, 16 percent of the volume is between 51 to 70% dead and the remaining 6 percent of the volume is 71% and greater includes dead pine. For non-pine leading forest types, 86 percent of the volume in these forest types is 50% or less dead, 11 percent of the non-pine leading stands is between 51 and 70% dead and the remaining 3 percent consists of 71% or greater dead pine.

Total combined volume for all mature pine-leading (age class 5+) and non-pine leading (age class 6+) are as follows:

- 10,698,818 m³ (80%) are less than 50% dead
- 1,930,012 m³ (14%) contain between 51 to 70% dead pine
- 736,633 m³ consist of 71% and greater dead pine

The total combined mature pine-leading and non-pine leading volume for the ATSB is estimated at 13,368,125 m³. These volumes do not include deductions for timber volumes harvested by forest licensees during the 2016 – 2017 harvest year.

3.5 FOREST LICENSEE OPERATIONS WITHIN THE ATSB

There are in excess of 25 licensees and one licensor have authority to harvest timber within the WL TSA. BC Timber Sales (BCTS) (licensor) and four forest licensees (listed alphabetically) have been active within the ATSB in the past few years including Tolko Industries Ltd. (Tolko), Tsi Del Enterprises Ltd. (TDDE), West Chilcotin Forest Products Ltd. (060361BC Ltd.) (WCFP) and West Fraser Timber Ltd. (WFT). As indicated above, licensees have recently increased harvesting pine beetle killed timber within the ATSB.

²⁹Table 1 prepared by Consultant based on ATSB timber supply information provided by FLNRO as at January 2017

3.6 LANDSCAPE UNIT TIMBER HARVEST PRIORITY

Tolko, WCFP and WFT identified LUs (listed alphabetically) with the highest priority for beetle salvage which are summarized in Table 2 below.

Table 2

Summary of Timber Harvest Priority by Landscape Unit

Timber Harvest Priority	Landscape Unit
High	Christensen Creek, Corkscrew, Holtry, Hotnarko, Nimpo, Tusulko and Upper Dean
High / Medium	Beeftrail
Medium	Clearwater and Telegraph
Low/ Medium	Big Stick
Low	Alplands, Atnarko, Colwell, Middle Lake, McLinchy and Upper Klinaklini

Planning Table members identified the priority of pine beetle salvage harvest be from LUs with the highest volume of dead pine and also LUs with largest pine tree size and volumes per hectare to minimize loss of timber recovery due to higher blowdown potential of larger timber.

UFN members noted that the proposed priority LUs for MPB salvage coincide with 60% of the high valued mushroom areas located within ATSB LUs on the east side of Tweedsmuir Park.

3.7 PROJECTED TIMBER HARVEST VOLUMES – 2017 TO 2021

The projected forest licensee timber volume harvests from within the ATSB for the period of 2017 to 2021 is summarized in Table 3 below. Projected volumes are an estimate based on a number of factors and may change over time due to economic conditions, salvageability (also referred to as shelf-life) of the MPB killed timber and as other criteria dictate.

Table 3

**Projected Timber Harvest Volumes by All Forest Licenses -
2017 to 2021**

Forest Licensee	Projected Harvest Volume 2017 to 2021
BC Timber Sales	100,000
Tolko Industries Ltd.	650,000
West Chilcotin Forest Products Ltd.	1,000,000
West Fraser Timber Ltd.	400,000
Total All Forest Licensees	2,150,000

ART and UFN members expressed concern with the accelerated rate of harvest and identified the need to maintain the first harvest priority of MPB affected timber within stands that have 71% or greater dead pine timber first to maximize timber recovery.

3.8 LANDSCAPE UNIT RESOURCE AND LAND VALUES AND INTERESTS

The ATSB forest landbase, in addition to timber values, is home to a wide variety of important resource and land values and interests including but not limited to wildlife species including furbearers, ungulates and large mammals; avian species including forest dwelling and alpine species, migratory birds, raptors and waterfowl; fish species that reside in lakes and rivers; resource user groups including range, guide outfitter and trapper tenure holders; recreation and tourism interests including lodge owners, commercial and non-commercial backcountry recreational users, cabins, and trails; vegetation including food, medicinal and rare plants and commercially harvested mushrooms. In addition to the major communities, a number of UFN Reserve Lands with homesteads and rural residents are located within the ATSB. A number of mountains form many LU boundaries. Maintaining visual quality across the landscape is important to local residents including UFN members, ranchers, lodge owners, and back country recreation users.

The ATSB landscape is unique with steep walled mountain sides and generally flat central corridor with wetland complexes and springs that provide important habitat and water sources for wildlife and ranchers. The wetland complexes regulate water flow and timing regimes for major rivers, particularly the Dean River. The unique geology of the area is associated with volcanic intrusions (Rainbows and Itcha Ilgachuz Mountains) and volcanic cones atop a volcanic plateau and against the Coastal Mountains.

Large mammals in the ATSB include bear (black and grizzly), caribou, cougar, deer (mule and whitetail), elk, feral horses, moose, mountain goat, and mountain sheep. Furbearer species include beaver, bobcat, coyote, fisher, fox, groundhog, lynx, marten, mink, muskrat, otter, rabbit, squirrel, weasel, wolf and wolverine.

The ATSB has numerous rivers, lakes and streams that support many fish species including bull trout, Dolly Varden, freshwater ling cod, northern pikeminnow, rainbow trout, suckers and other small species.

3.8.1 Caribou Habitat, Movement Patterns and Distribution—Research Information and TRP Planning Members Observations and Comments

Caribou Habitat, Movement Patterns and Distribution Research Information

Caribou habitat modeling research completed by Clayton D. Apps, Trevor A. Kinley and James A. Young for the Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection in 2001³⁰ indicates that during summer, both the Itcha-Ilgachuz and Rainbow caribou herds were associated with high elevation, dry, alpine landscapes of little vegetation productivity or overstory cover, although the former did prefer old subalpine-fir at the broadest scale. Caribou preferred landscapes were also associated with higher elevations, more rugged terrain and more northeasterly aspects than random expectation. During winter, alpine-dwelling animals from both caribou herds were associated with high elevation, dry landscapes with little forest cover and low productivity, while low elevation, wet landscapes with open or closed forest cover were avoided. Winter habitat selection by forest-dwelling caribou was for broad landscapes of closed canopy lodgepole pine overstory and higher site productivity at lower elevations. Itcha-Ilgachuz animals exhibited associations that were strongly positive for old forests and strongly negative for young forests. Although broad landscapes preferred by Rainbow herd animals had higher proportions of forests less than 20 years of age, this was not reflected at the finest scale. Broad landscapes with open, wet habitats were avoided by Itcha-Ilgachuz caribou, while those with open, dry habitats were avoided by Rainbow caribou. Sites of highest vegetation productivity were avoided by both herds across the different scales although relatively dry, alpine landscapes were avoided at the broadest scale and wet sites were avoided at finer scales. Landscapes preferred by both caribou herds were associated with gentle terrain conditions and northeasterly aspects.

Clayton Apps, Trevor Kinley and James Young derived multivariate habitat models specific to caribou herd, season and wintering strategy in their 2001 study. The models represent the minimum subset of variables whose linear combination best predicts caribou habitat use. Applied within a GIS³¹, models represent decision-support tools for application in strategic planning. The researchers provided recommendations based on habitat selection results and model caribou habitat modeling in the Itcha, Ilgachuz, and Rainbow Mountains output as applied to the study area.

³⁰ Multiscale Habitat Modeling for Woodland Caribou in the Itcha, Ilgachuz and Rainbow Mountains of West – Central British Columbia. Prepared by Clayton D. Apps (RPBio), Trevor A. Kinley (RPBio) and James A. Young (RPBio). Prepared for the Wildlife Branch, Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection. June 2001.

³¹ GIS – Geographic Information System

These include: (1) maintain forested winter habitat values north, east and south of the Itcha Mountains and in the upper Dean River valley from about Kappan Lake northward to roughly the boundary between the very dry and moist subzones of the SBPS zone; (2) if a special management target is available, consider maintenance of winter range in the Caribou Flats area, for use by a potentially restored Charlotte Alplands herd and to allow for range shifts among the Itcha-Ilgachuz and Rainbow caribou herds; (3) ensure that retained habitats are aggregated in large patches rather than being dispersed, which will require careful planning in key areas that are already highly fragmented, such as the east boundary of Tweedsmuir Park, the Chilcotin-Dean divide, and the northern headwaters of the Chilcotin River. The full report and summer and winter habitat mapping is located at the following link: http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/cariboo/env_stewardship/wildlife/inventory/caribou/northcar/hmi/hmi_index.html

A report titled *Caribou Habitat Modeling and Evaluation of Forest Disturbance Influences Across Landscape Scales in West-Central British Columbia*³² (2017) identifies caribou habitat information and factors that have affected caribou habitat use and caribou distribution as a result of the MPB epidemic.

The report states that among explanatory variables considered, caribou habitat selection patterns were generally characteristic of the northern ecotype of woodland caribou. During summer and fall, caribou were associated with non-forested habitats at higher elevations including alpine and subalpine but with relatively high vegetation productivity. During winter, study animals were mostly associated with lower elevations and gentle terrain with preference for large and mature pine forests of relatively high canopy closure. Although winter habitat use was at lower elevations, landscapes used by caribou tended to be removed from major forest disturbances. Female caribou and calves in the summer remain in either the Rainbow Mountains or the Ilgachuz and Itchas Mountains, mainly within the Engelmann Spruce Sub-Alpine Fir (ESSF) and Alpine Tundra (AT) BEC³³ zones. Wintering sites differ between herd, individuals and years, but animals generally express one of two distinct wintering behaviors – “alpine-dwelling” or “forest-dwelling”. Forest-dwelling caribou typically occur at the highest elevations during the summer and at gradually decreasing elevations from fall through to late winter and again at increasing elevations during spring.

The 2017 report indicates that when wintering at low elevations, caribou typically occur within dry pine forests, and until prohibited by excessive snow accumulation, fescue-lichen meadows. In these locations the caribou crater primarily for terrestrial lichens. Arboreal lichen is often consumed typically in forested wetlands and other sites with a spruce component. The report provides predictive mapping for summer and winter habitat that needs to be viewed in context of the 2001 Report and habitat mapping indicated above³⁴. GIS spatial data for both the 2001 and 2017 habitat suitability mapping are available at the following link:

ftp://ftp.geobc.gov.bc.ca/publish/Regional/WilliamsLake/fish_wildlife_and_plant_species/caribou/

Hardcopy habitat suitability maps are available in Apps & Dodd 2017 report (figures 15 & 16) and as appendices for Apps et al. 2001 report located at the following link:

³² Prepared by Clayton Apps (PhD, RPBio) for and in collaboration with Nicola Dodds (MSC, RPBio) Ministry of Environment Williams Lake BC. 2017.

³³ BEC – Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification is used to classify geographical areas (large ecosystems) with a relatively uniform macroclimate, characterized by a mosaic of vegetation, soils and, to a lesser extent, animal life reflecting that climate

³⁴ Personal communication with Nicola Dodd, Ministry of Environment.

http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/cariboo/env_stewardship/wildlife/inventory/caribou/northcar/hmi/hmi_index.html).

The range of caribou distribution has changed in recent years and caribou are now using winter range outside of existing WHAs (e.g. south of the Itchas Mountain towards Puntzi Lake and Highway 20)³⁵. Only approximately 50% of caribou habitat was included within WHAs³⁶. The 2017 habitat mapping may be a useful tool in delineating further areas of potential habitat protection and restoration.

The Apps & Dodds 2017 report indicates that inductive modeling of caribou response to disturbance at intermediate and finer scales and for each of the two analysis strata indicates that logging and wildfire disturbances influenced habitat selection. During the summer-fall season, the model best-supported by the data at the intermediate scale included a positive influence from 20-year old logging. At the finer scale, the model best-supported also involved a positive influence of 20-year old logging, but 5-year old logging had a similar influence. During the winter season for forest-dwelling caribou, the best model at the intermediate scale involved a negative influence of 20-year old logging, and this model was considerably improved over other competing models. At the finer scale, 20-year old logging again had the greatest negative influence on caribou habitat selection with no other disturbance variables comparable³⁷.

Caribou response to logging and wildfire disturbance was dependent on underlying landscape quality. Responses by caribou were less likely to be negative as the underlying habitat value increased. This trend was stronger for wildfire than for logging. During the summer and fall season, caribou were positively associated with burned landscapes across scales, but less so with 20-year compared to 5-year old burns. At both time steps, logged landscapes were avoided at the broader scale but increasingly selected toward the finer scale. During the winter season for forest-dwelling animals, burns were avoided, more so toward the finer scale. Whereas the association with landscapes logged within both 5 and 20 years was negative at the broader and intermediate scale, and positive at the finer scale though with high variability.

The 2017 report states that caribou habitat has been afforded protection since 2004 within legally designated Wildlife Habitat Areas (WHAs) (CCLUP Caribou Strategy Committee 2002) with update in 2011 (CCLUP Caribou Strategy Committee 2011). These WHAs were delineated based on caribou movements as sampled using VHF³⁸ and GPS³⁹ telemetry data during the 1980s and 1990s and subsequent habitat modeling.

³⁵ Personal communication with Nicola Dodd, Ministry of Environment

³⁶ Personal communication with Robin Hoffos, Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations

³⁷ It is unknown what effects the major wildfires that have occurred within the ATSB during the summer of 2017 will have on caribou habitat and should be evaluated as part of the next TRP annual update

³⁸ VHF – very high frequency

³⁹ GPS – global positioning systems

Other reports that provide information on caribou population dynamics, habitat use and population monitoring include:

Dodd 2017 Itcha Ilgachuz Caribou Pop Status 2014_final.pdf

Cichowski and McLean. 2015. Itcha-Ilgachuz Caribou Habitat Use and Population Monitoring, Annual Report- 2013/14.

Cichowski and McLean. 2015. Itcha-Ilgachuz Caribou Habitat Use and Population Monitoring, Annual Report- 2012/13

Young, Jim and Freeman, Nicola. 2001 draft. Towards Integrated Management Solutions: The Itcha, Ilgachuz and Rainbow Range Caribou Project. Radio-Telemetry Final Report 1995-2000. Wildlife Branch, Water, Land and Air Protection, Cariboo Region

Planning Table and UFN Member Observations and Comments Regarding Caribou

Planning Table and UFN members provided local knowledge and information related to habitat types, migration patterns and distribution of local caribou herds. Planning Table and UFN members have observed that caribou migration patterns and distribution have changed over time and that caribou movement patterns extend from Itcha Ilgachuz Park south to Dusty Lake, the Dusty Lake Forest Service Road and Long Lake area, Caribou Flats, McLinchy Lake, Big Stick and high alpine areas within the Big Stick LU. It is noted that caribou are generally avoiding Highway 20 corridor and there is some caribou movement from Itcha Ilgachuz Park to Tweedsmuir Park to the west and from the Rainbow caribou herds to the Itcha Ilgachuz area. Lichen availability affects caribou migration routes although it is noted that caribou have been observed eating pine mushrooms and other vegetation in addition to arboreal and terrestrial lichen species. Historically, caribou movements have been observed from the Itcha-Ilgachuz area to the Beeftrail LU, however, Planning Table and UFN members have noted that caribou have not been observed in these areas for a number of years. Wolves are major predators of caribou, however, an increase in the local grizzly bear population may have resulted in a greater caribou predation as well.

Some of the research information regarding preferred caribou uses of larger intact forests conflicts with UFN members' request for forest licensees to include smaller cutblocks in licensees' harvest plans and spread proposed harvest areas across landscapes and in different LUs.

3.8.2 Moose Population Limiting Factors Habitat – Research and Management Information and TRP Members Observations and Comments

A report titled *Identification and Management of Moose Winter Habitat in the Cariboo Region: Literature Review and Mapping Pilot Study*⁴⁰ stated that predation, availability of food, climate, parasites and disease are the most important natural factors potentially limiting moose populations. Availability of food and climate factors are probably most critical during the winter.

⁴⁰ Prepared by Keystone Wildlife Research Ltd. in 2006 for the Ministry of Environment

Several authors have reported that moose winter habitat selection appears to be more influenced by food availability than by snow cover, particularly where snow depths are below critical levels (< 90 cm). Moose can tolerate relatively deep snow, so snow interception cover may not be a critical factor in many areas where snow depths rarely inhibit movement (e.g. SBPS⁴¹). Hiding and thermal cover are important in all areas and must be available in proximity to feeding habitats. Mixed stands that provide both food and shelter are probably the most valuable to moose.

The report indicated that hunting is a major limiting factor of moose populations in areas accessible to humans. Road access and hunting are suspected to have depressed moose populations in some parts of the Cariboo Region. The presence of roads and the juxtaposition of hiding cover are therefore important components of winter ranges, which may determine habitat effectiveness and observed use by moose.

Conservation of wetlands and riparian areas (including forested buffers) will provide winter habitat throughout the region. Increasing wetland buffers beyond the sizes specified in the *Riparian Management Area Regulation* may be required to maintain habitat values for moose. Management of moose winter ranges needs to focus on areas that provide abundant forage in locations where moose can access it. On the landscape scale, this corresponds to areas where snow depths are tolerable (<90 cm). At the stand level, this corresponds to areas where hiding and thermal cover are nearby (within 200 m). Strategies developed to manage seasonal habitat for moose must recognize the distinct differences in habitat quality and winter mobility of moose in dry, moist and wet ecosystems. Keystone Wildlife Research Ltd.'s report identifies best management practices for each snow depth zone based on the expected requirements of moose in each key winter habitats and moose winter range management objectives by BEC zone.

Planning Table and UFN Member Observations and Comments on Moose

UFN Elders stated that moose has been a major food staple for Ulkatcho members since the early 1900's. UFN members expressed concern regarding declining moose populations and ability of UFN members to exercise their Aboriginal rights to hunt this species for sustenance. UFN members identified the need to protect critical moose habitat and implement predator control to help moose populations recover.

Planning Table and UFN members stated that wetland complexes located within the heart of the ATSB planning area are critically important habitat for moose, particularly along the Dean River and associated flats. Other important areas for moose management include Morrison Meadows, Corkscrew Creek area, Beeftrail and McLinchy LUs, Kleena Kleene River and Sugar Loaf Mountain. Planning Table and UFN Elders and other UFN members report that moose generally feed in wetland openings during mornings and use adjacent wetland thickets to keep cool and for hiding cover in afternoons. Increased wolf populations coupled with extensive road access and accelerated harvest of timber within the ATSB have made this species an effective and efficient predator of moose. As with caribou, UFN members and others have stated that increased grizzly bear population is resulting in higher kill rates of moose.

Planning

⁴¹ SBPS – Sub-Boreal Pine-Spruce Zone

Table members expressed support of FLNRO's free-to-grow standards allowing more deciduous to grow in reforested cutblocks which provide browse for moose and additional earlier hiding cover in these younger stands (compared to coniferous regeneration which generally exhibits slower growth rates).

3.8.3 Fish and Fish Habitat

Rainbow and bull trout and Dolly Varden are important First Nations food source and recreational sports fishery in the ATSB. The Dean River is recognized as a world-class rainbow trout fly-fish sport river and as part of the 2000 ART Plan a 200 meter no harvest reserve on each side of the river was established to preserve this important fishery.

The BC Conservation Data Centre (CDC) has classified bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*) as a blue-listed⁴² trout species that is highly temperature sensitive. Although bull trout within the Interior of BC is considered relatively stable at present there are many uncertainties associated with climate change and impacts to this highly temperature-sensitive species. Bull trout have become increasingly isolated in cold headwater refuges often resulting in fragmentation of populations. BC is considered the remaining stronghold for this species⁴³.

Dolly Varden (*Salvelinus malma*) is a yellow-listed⁴⁴ species (CDC) that prefers cooler waters and similar to bull trout could be vulnerable effects of climate-change. Forestry and mining activities can result in increased sediment loads as well as effects from road and culvert construction. Mining can result in habitat losses, stream crossings, fish passage issues, and increased metals, total suspended solids and water withdrawal. Overall threat to Dolly Varden is considered medium-low to reflect the uncertainty associated with these threats and Dolly Varden presence⁴⁵.

Northern pikeminnow and suckers are also important local food fisheries for UFN members. Preservation of habitat through establishing appropriate riparian buffers and minimizing any negative effects from harvesting operations on habitat of these fish species was identified by UFN members as strategies to address their concerns.

⁴² Blue-listed refers to a species or ecosystem that is of special concern (<http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/plants-animals-ecosystems/conservation-data-centre/explore-cdc-data/red-blue-yellow-lists>)

⁴³ BC Conservation Centre Data – Bull Trout information link:
<http://a100.gov.bc.ca/pub/eswp/reports.do?elcode=AFCHA05028>

⁴⁴ Yellow-listed refers to a species or ecosystem that is at the least risk of being lost

⁴⁵ BC Conservation Centre Data – Dolly Varden information link:
<http://a100.gov.bc.ca/pub/eswp/reports.do?elcode=AFCHA05042>

3.8.4 Pine Mushroom Habitat – Research and Planning Information and TRP and UFN Members Observations and Comments

Pine Mushroom Research and Planning Information

Research on pine mushrooms has been carried out by the Ministry of Forests, Yun Ka Whut'en and a number of other research agencies to determine site characteristics associated with pine mushroom growing areas. Research information reported by Becky Bravi and Bill Chapman (February 2009)⁴⁶, has indicated that pine mushrooms are generally located in pine forests with the following characteristics:

- 1) stand age greater than 70 years
- 2) drier well drained soils (sandy and coarse textured) that allow moisture to drain quickly through the top soils layers
- 3) soils that have lichen covering or very thin topsoil (duff) layers
- 4) old forest structure with little understory vegetation

Bill Chapman⁴⁷ identified a number of management constraints on the landbase that can act to maintain older age class stands that are suitable habitat for pine mushrooms including Caribou West Modified Harvest Areas (CWMHAs), Natural Disturbance Seral Distribution (NDSD) LU requirements, Permanent and Transitional Old Growth Management Areas (OGMAs) and some areas within specific Visual Quality Objectives (VQO) designations requiring higher timber retention. In addition to landscape level protection of pine mushroom areas, stand level planning tools such as Wildlife Tree Patches (WTPs), other reserves, specific resource management strategies, harvest and silviculture field practices can be implemented to preserve pine mushroom habitat.

The Cariboo-Chilcotin Land Use Plan Integration Report⁴⁸ Section 6.7 (Wildcraft) states that silviculture needs for maintaining pine mushroom habitat need to be determined. There are many opportunities through the ATSB TRP and other planning processes to meet the requirement under the CCLUP including:

- 1) mapping of important mushroom habitat areas
- 2) landscape Level management including planning to address mushroom ground in caribou management areas, OGMA's, specific VQO designated areas, and as part of seral stage distribution requirements
- 3) UFN securing a First Nations Woodland License (FNWL) and developing mushroom management strategies under the FNWL, and
- 4) Forest licensees through FSP strategies and operational plans including managing for mushrooms in areas reserved from harvesting such as travel corridors, wider riparian reserves and retaining large intact forests; establishing WTPs within proposed cutblocks; and specific stand management strategies implemented at the harvest and silviculture field practices stage (e.g. reserving small patches of non-merchantable pine forests).

⁴⁶ Managing for Pine Mushrooms through the Mountain Pine Beetle Epidemic in the West Chilcotin (Second Edition) by Becky Bravi and Bill Chapman. Southern Interior Forest Region Extension Note 09 February 2009.

⁴⁷ Bill Chapman personal communication with R. Publicover

⁴⁸ IAMC Implementation Committee, April 6, 1998 Report link:

https://www.for.gov.bc.ca/tasb/slrp/lrmp/williamslake/cariboo_chilcotin/news/files/reports/integration_rpt/Cariboo_Chilcotin_Land_Use_Plan_Integration_Report.pdf

TRP and UFN Elders and other Members Observations and Comments Related to Pine Mushrooms

UFN Elders, other members and forest technicians have indicated that in areas where windthrow in older age class pine stands have occurred and opened up light conditions suitable for pine to regenerate, pine mushrooms have been found in young regenerated pine where mushroom mycorrhizae from the older live⁴⁹ pine trees are able to inoculate younger pine trees. UFN members also noted that young pine forests immediately adjacent to older forest types may also be inoculated with the fungus from mycorrhizae growing on adjacent older live pine trees.

UFN has stated that pine mushroom harvest provides a significant income source for UFN members and represents between \$2 and \$3 million-dollar annual injection into the local economy. Pine mushroom prices can fluctuate widely from year to year from lows of \$10 per pound to highs of \$130 per pound. UFN indicated that members have been picking pine mushrooms as an income source for the past 40 to 50 years. It has been estimated that the value of pine mushrooms collected over a pine stand rotation length may exceed harvested commercial timber values^{50,51}.

UFN members, as indicated earlier in the Plan, have voiced concern about the proposed accelerated harvest levels to salvage the MPB affected timber within the ATSB, particularly from important mushroom harvest areas. Many UFN members have expressed concerns that mushroom areas previously reserved from harvesting by West Chilcotin Forest Products Ltd. are now being included within cutting areas proposed by other forest licensees now operating within the ATSB.

4 ATSB TOTAL RESOURCE PLAN – THE CHALLENGE

4.1 MOUNTAIN PINE BEETLE EPIDEMIC

In the late 1980's, the first MPB epidemic occurred in the area which precipitated the development of the forest industry within the ATSB. A second MPB epidemic swept through the Central Interior commencing in 1997/ 1998 and as a result, expansive areas of pine forests within the ATSB were killed by the beetle. As indicated earlier in this Plan, the ART Plan finalized in 2000 outlined strategies and recommendations that were largely based on forest management practices and access development for a green forest resource.

⁴⁹ Pine mushroom mycorrhizae require live Pine trees to survive

⁵⁰ Pine mushroom and timber production in the Cranberry Timber Supply Area. Northwest Institute for Bioregional Research, Smithers, B.C. Olivotto Timber, 1999

⁵¹ Study of pine mushroom ecology and management strategies in the West Chilcotin Area. Yun Ka Whut'en Holdings Ltd., Anahim Lake, B.C. Unpublished. Chapman, B.K. and B. Bravi. 2003.

The wood quality and commercial value of dead pine forests have continually deteriorated and stands are starting to experience higher levels of windthrow compared to non-affected green timber areas.

4.2 Forest Licensee Engagement with Communities, UFN and Stakeholders

Forest licensees commenced accelerating the harvest rate of pine forest types in 2013 to remove as much salvageable timber as possible. The increased harvest raised concerns of ART and UFN members, local residents and others regarding the short and long-term potential impacts and effects on the economic and social well-being of local communities and maintaining a sustainable environment that the communities, wildlife and other resource interests and values depend on in the long term. UFN also raised the concern about the effects of the accelerated dead pine timber harvest on the available timber supply within the ATSB to support the long-term viability of WCFP's mill which ceased operations in 2015. UFN is currently examining opportunities to restart WCFP's mill operations.

Planning Table members, UFN Elders, other UFN members and local stakeholders identified the need to ensure that harvest planning and operations respected other resource and land values and interests identified in Section 3.8 of this Plan. Table members commented on improved forest licensee communication and relations with communities, UFN and local stakeholders that had occurred over time. Table members, UFN and local stakeholders wanted to ensure that protocols pertaining to the current forest licensees' level of consultation and engagement with the members regarding the preparation of FSPs, operational plans and harvesting and silviculture field practices were documented for future reference in the event of forest licensee ownership or staff changes. Planning Table members, UFN and local stakeholders also discussed the need for establishing specific licensee commitments, strategies and protocols in light of the accelerated harvest resulting from the MPB epidemic. The challenge remained of how to maximize the harvest of the MPB killed pine stands to recover the remaining economic value of the timber while ensuring other resource and land values and interests were fully considered in a meaningful way and that guidelines related to resource development were clearly set-out in the TRP.

4.3 LANDSCAPE UNIT PLANNING AND ACCESS MAPS

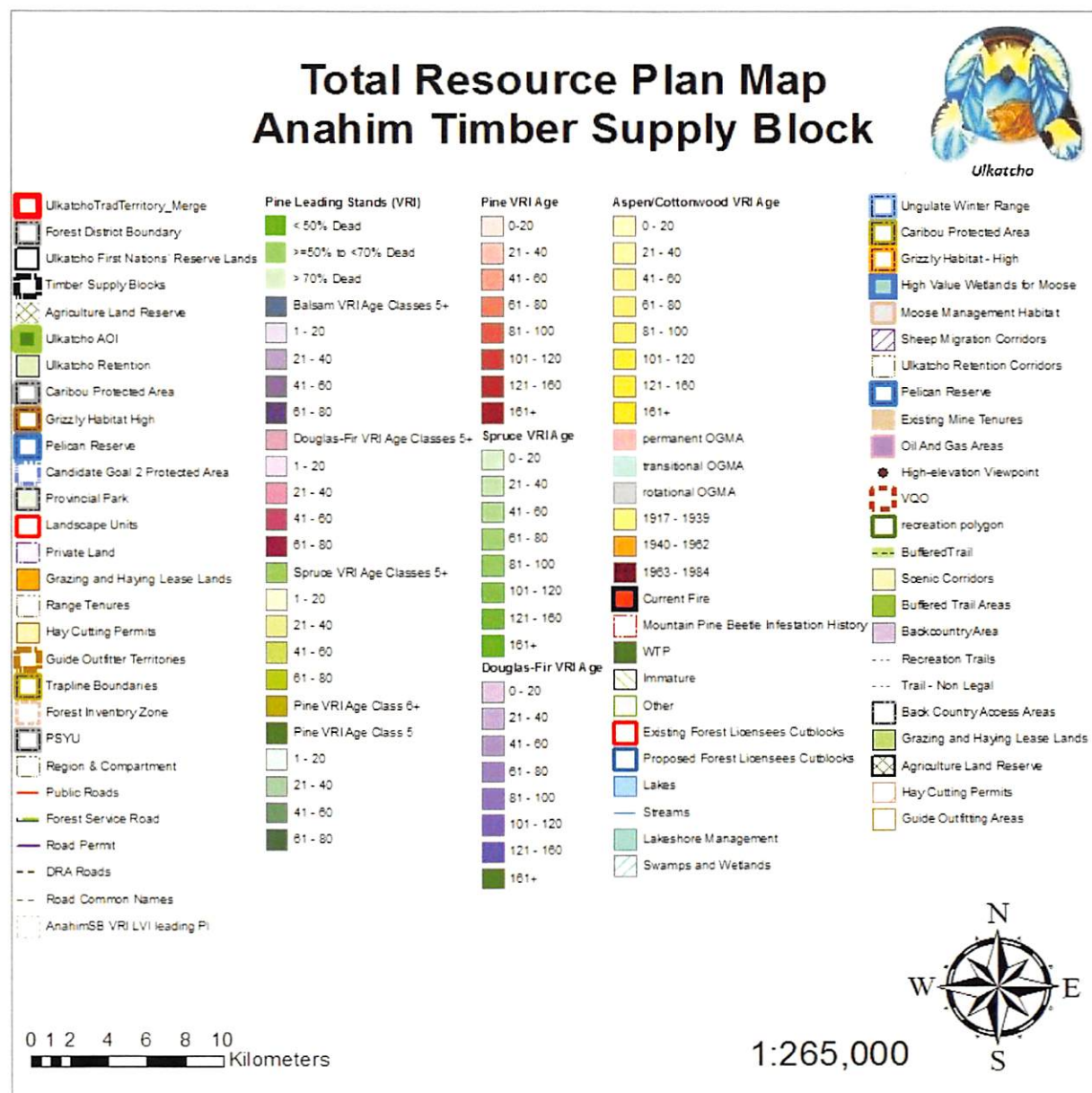
The TRP Planning Table developed a comprehensive digital layered map in a PDF format that is available for use by communities, general public, government, Planning Table members, resource users, and UFN and its members. The map is hosted at the TRP's File Transfer Protocol (FTP) site at the following link: [ftp://ftp.for.gov.bc.ca/dcc/external!/publish/Total Resource Plan Anahim Timber Supply Block - August 21 2017\(See Appendix III\)](ftp://ftp.for.gov.bc.ca/dcc/external!/publish/Total Resource Plan Anahim Timber Supply Block - August 21 2017(See Appendix III).). Due to the large file size of the digital map, the map for the ATSB has been split into two sections and must be downloaded from the TRP FTP site and saved to a computer hard drive prior to being able to access the different map layers which are located on the left side of the PDF map. The map allows the user to determine which layers to view by turning on or off each layer with the click of a computer mouse⁵².

⁵² When the map file is opened on a computer all the layers are turned "on". It is recommended that that map user click "off" all the layers except the image and then click "on" the layers desired to be viewed

Multiple layers can be overlapped at the same time so that the map user may determine overlapping interests. Figure 1 below outlines the layers included on the map. Map source information and description of each map layer is included in Appendix IV Table 1.

FLNRO prepared comprehensive maps of tenured and non-status roads (NSR) by LU. The maps are located on the TRP FTP site and can be uploaded from the following link:
<ftp://ftp.for.gov.bc.ca/dcc/external/!publish/Total Resource Plan Anahim Timber Supply Block - August 21 2017>.

Figure 1
Summary of Total Resource Plan Map Layers



5 GENERAL AND SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE, DIRECTION AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

5.1 GUIDANCE, DIRECTION AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

TRP Planning Table members identified general management strategies that form part of the Plan guidance and direction. The various parties accountable for implementing the strategies agree to use the guidance and direction provided in this Plan to assist in the development and implementation of landscape level and operational plans including FSPs, and road and cutting permit applications.

The strategies have been categorized by type of strategy (i.e. general or specific). General management strategies may apply to some or all of the LUs and specific management strategies may only apply to specific resource or land value or interest within some or all of the LUs. The general management strategies are summarized in Sections 5.2 to 5.7 below. Specific management strategies are included in Section 6 and Appendix VI Table 1.

5.2 GENERAL GOVERNMENT GUIDANCE, DIRECTION AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

The Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations (FLNRO or the Ministry) agrees to implement the following guidance, direction and general management strategies as part of its operations:

Coordinated Access Management Plan (CAMP) Development and Implementation

- 1) Collaborate on the development of a Coordinated Access Management Plan (CAMP) and map for all roads in collaboration with the ART, forest licensees (licensee tenured roads) and communities including UFN, rural residents and local stakeholders for all existing all mainlines, side and branch roads that are no longer required for access prior to receiving public input with the objective of implementing the CAMP within one year of sign-off of the TRP. The objective is to reduce the amount of access as part of the caribou and moose recovery initiatives and address other stakeholder interests (e.g. guide outfitters)

Wildland/Urban Fire Risk Reduction Initiatives

- 2) Collaborate with communities including UFN, rural residents, forest licensees and local stakeholders to develop plans to reduce the wildland/urban interface fire risk around larger communities as well as outlying residences, UFN homesteads, along Highway 20 corridor and accesses to rural residences to provide safe evacuation travel routes in the event of major wildfire through available wildfire mitigation and fuel management programs
- 3) Provide technical advice to communities including UFN and others seeking fire reduction funding opportunities through the Forest Enhancement Society of BC and other funding sources.

Caribou and Moose Recovery Initiatives

- 4) Review caribou and moose recovery options including predator control

Selective Harvesting

5) Support selective harvest opportunities as one of the harvest strategies in sensitive areas including caribou modified harvest, riparian management, visually sensitive, wildland/urban fire protection and other suitable areas as part of caribou and moose recovery initiatives, maintaining functionality of important wetlands, meeting visual quality objectives within visually sensitive areas such as along Highway 20 corridor and in implementation of wildland/urban fire risk reduction strategies

Total Resource Plan Administration, Performance Review and Updating

6) Develop and host a webpage for the ATSB TRP to house the TRP document, layered, access management, other maps and any supporting documents, and provide links to other related plans and planning processes and have a designated Ministry representative to contact regarding the TRP information and implementation

7) Host at a minimum an annual meeting with ART, UFN and local stakeholders and at an earlier frequency if reasonably required to review the following:

- a. Any updates, amendments, or required changes to the TRP including any implications of legislated, policy or other external changes affecting the Plan
 - b. A report from organizations responsible for actioning tasks under the Plan on the status of actionable tasks identified in the Plan and progress of meeting the objectives and/or results of the tasks to be provided to ART, government, local stakeholders, and UFN a minimum of two weeks prior to scheduled TRP update review meetings
 - c. Updated status reports by ART, government, local stakeholders and UFN during the TRP update review meetings related to the success of implementation of the Plan and any proposed amendments to the TRP for ratification by the Planning Table members and government representatives
 - d. Any recommended changes to the ATSB TRP guidance, direction, commitments and management strategies to be reviewed and endorsed by Planning Table members and government representatives
 - e. An overview of any updates to the layered map platform, access management maps and any innovations in conveying mapping or other information
 - f. Any other information as determined by the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations, Anahim Round Table Planning Table members, local stakeholders and/or UFN; and
- 8) Update the TRP layered and other maps such as the access management maps as new information becomes available and also on a regular scheduled basis with a minimum frequency of semi-annually prior to April 30th and October 31st of each year and advise ART, government, local stakeholders, and UFN accordingly and post the update onto the TRP webpage

5.3 TRAIL SYSTEM GROUND-TRUTH UPDATING AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE, DIRECTION AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

The following guidance, direction and management strategies with regards to best management practices are made with respect to trail system ground-truth updating and information management:

- 1) All resource users, forest licensees, communities including UFN, government, ART members and others who can properly ground-truth trail locations agree to continue to update on-the-ground trail location, mapping and digitizing geographic information and provide digital information in a format according to government data requirements that can be uploaded to FLNRO's trail system information database
- 2) Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations designated staff to maintain and update the trail system information database on a timely basis and provide the link to location of the database on the TRP webpage and designated staff contact information to be posted on the TRP website
- 3) ART and UFN to seek funding to assist in ground-truthing, mapping and digitizing trail information to be provided to FLNRO to incorporate into the trail system information database
- 4) UFN to seek funding to identify, map and clear important heritage trails as part of an Indigenous tourism strategy

5.4 FOREST LICENSEE HARVEST PLANNING GUIDANCE, DIRECTION AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Forest Licensees agree to implement the following guidance, direction and management strategies in the development of landscape level and operational plans:

Landscape Level Planning

Biodiversity, Wildlife, Wetlands and Riparian, Mushroom and Visual Quality Management

Large Intact Reserves⁵³

- 1) Incorporate large reserve areas from harvesting in accordance with CCLUP biodiversity guidance and best management practices at the landscape level during harvest planning to:
 - a. accommodate wildlife species requiring interior forest conditions in large intact forests
 - b. preserve mushroom habitat areas where possible
 - c. protect high value moose habitat and wetlands, andother measures to maintain biodiversity at the landscape level

⁵³ Note: UFN have requested forest licensees only develop openings with a maximum size of 100 hectares creating challenges for licenses to reserve larger areas that provide interior forest conditions

Wetland and Riparian Management

- 2) Maintain riparian buffers of sufficient width along important wetland systems including the Dean River and tributaries including Corkscrew and Holtry Creeks to regulate water flow regime and timing and maintain important furbearer and moose habitat in accordance with best management practices
- 3) Incorporate wetland areas including non-classified wetlands as part of large reserves at the landscape level wherever possible and appropriate
- 4) Plan harvest operations to remove all or a portion (feathering) of dead pine timber while retaining as much windfirm spruce as possible within riparian management areas to minimize windthrow of standing timber within riparian reserves while protecting suitable advanced regeneration as part of a coordinated strategy under moose recovery initiatives and to maintain important wildlife habitat characteristics for furbearers and other species

Caribou and Moose Habitat Management

- 5) Identify strategies in updated FSPs to manage for caribou and moose habitat as part of caribou and moose recovery initiatives
- 6) Schedule harvest operations outside of critical moose or caribou calving and early spring feeding windows (March to May) or provide a rationale and plan detailing mitigation measures if harvesting cannot be scheduled outside of these critical timing windows

Pine Mushroom Habitat Management

- 7) Concentrate harvest planning in beetle killed pine stands with the least amount of overlap of pine mushroom habitat, work with UFN's Natural Resources Department to minimize the effect of harvesting on pine mushroom habitat, and, where harvesting is planned to coincide with mushroom habitat incorporate as many mushroom habitat areas within WTPs or other areas reserved from harvest as possible

Visual Quality Management

- 8) Maintain visual quality in accordance with established Visual Quality Objectives (VQOs). Consult with lodge owners, communities including UFN, rural residents and local stakeholders to address sensitive views through visual modeling of proposed harvest blocks and access routes in advance of submitting cutting and road permit applications for government approval

Mountain Pine Beetle Timber Harvest Priority and Strategies

Mountain Pine Beetle Harvest Priority

- 9) Prioritize pine beetle killed timber from pine-leading forest types in LUs with the highest volume of dead pine first and from stands with the highest percentage of pine killed timber first (e.g. 71% dead pine and greater) to recover the greatest amount of pine killed merchantable volume
- 10) Harvest pine beetle killed timber dispersed across the landscape and LUs to minimize impact on communities including UFN members, wildlife and other resource and land interests

Cutblock and Road Design

- 11) Plan and design harvest cutblocks and road access to minimize blowdown from remaining stands to minimize effect on moose habitat, general wildlife or cattle mobility, trails and other resource and land interests including recreation
- 12) Plan and design roads to provide a visual buffer for wildlife screening wherever possible and especially for road locations planned on high benches as part of a coordinated moose recovery initiatives and provide a rationale if not practical to implement for specific planned road locations
- 13) Work with local ranchers UFN homestead and other land owners on an individual basis to review potential removal of timbered buffer strips along access corridors that are subject to blowdown affecting cattle and wildlife movements and access to ranchers, homesteads and other land owners unless otherwise prohibited by legislation (e.g. CCLUP LUO trail buffers)

Harvest Operations Scheduling and Timing

- 14) Schedule harvest operations to be completed outside of critical wildlife timing windows (see Specific Management Strategies), from the back-end (farthest point of road access) of drainages to the front (closest point of access) and implement early and progressive temporary side road deactivation as harvest operations are completed wherever possible or provide a rationale at the referral and/or operation plan communications stage if harvesting and road deactivation cannot be completed in that manner

Selective Harvesting

- 15) Consider selection harvesting opportunities as one of the harvest strategies in sensitive areas including caribou modified harvest, riparian management, visually sensitive, wildland/urban interface fire protection and other suitable areas as part of caribou and moose recovery initiatives, maintaining functionality of important wetlands, meeting visual quality objectives within visually sensitive areas such as along Highway 20 corridor and in implementation of wildland/urban fire risk reduction strategies

Access Management and Controls

The objective of implementing access controls on loop, new roads and existing roads (where appropriate) is to aid in the recovery of declining moose and caribou populations. The purpose of the access control devices is to allow for industrial traffic only to use resource roads, or, when industrial activity is not occurring to prevent access to all pick-up vehicles and allowing only access for all terrain vehicles (ATVs)⁵⁴.

- 16) Consult and engage with communities including UFN, rural residents and local stakeholders regarding access planning and timing of access controls at the cutting and road permit referral stage to prevent vehicle access where controls are required

⁵⁴ An All-Terrain Vehicles (ATVs) are defined as motorized off-road vehicles such as 4-wheeled and side by side vehicles, motorcycles, and snowmobiles

17) Implement a strategy in consultation with communities including UFN, rural residents and other stakeholders that:

- a. All side or branch roads to be constructed in the future shall be scheduled for temporary deactivation with appropriate pick-up vehicle access controls as soon as possible upon completion of all timber harvest and post-harvest block clean-up and to allow for ATV access only for silviculture operations unless a silviculture treatment requires re-opening of the road access at which time the road will be re-deactivated immediately following completion of the silviculture treatment
- b. All side or branch roads shall be permanently deactivated with appropriate pick-up vehicle access controls established as soon as all silviculture obligations have been completed, unless
 - 1) another road user requires the road access and that other road user is prepared to assume the liability, responsibility, maintenance and any required access controls for the road and transfers the road permit to the other road user name, or
 - 2) there is agreement with specific stakeholders regarding maintaining access to an area serviced by a road following completion of forest licensee silviculture obligations
- c. Pick-up access controls shall be installed on any new primary or main roads that create loop roads
- d. Access control measures shall be planned, designed, located and installed using methods and control point locations that have the highest likelihood of successful implementation for controlling pick-up access (e.g. at bridges on river crossings, wetlands, beaver dams and other suitable locations)
- e. Access control objectives are to prevent pick-up access beyond the access control point and include methods such as gates, cement blocks linked together, boulders, deep trenching (i.e. tank traps), earth berms, non-merchantable logging debris piled on a road and burnt, removal of culverts, road rehabilitation (i.e. re-contouring) and/or other suitable methods that will still allow all-terrain vehicle access beyond the control point
- f. Road construction within wetlands shall be minimized where possible and if crossing of wetlands is required, then roads shall be deactivated upon completion by pulling berms back onto roads as a pick-up access control measure or other suitable access control measure implemented

Coordinated Access Management Plan

18) Collaborate to develop a Coordinated Access Management Plan (CAMP) and map for licensee tenured roads in collaboration with the ART, other forest licensees, FLNRO (NSRs), communities including UFN, rural residents and local stakeholders for all existing mainlines, side and branch roads that are no longer required by each forest licensee with the objective of completing the CAMP within one year of sign-off of the TRP. The objective is to reduce the amount of access as part of caribou and moose recovery initiatives and address other stakeholder interests (e.g. guide outfitters)

Wildlife Screening and Advanced Regeneration Protection Management Strategies

Objectives for advanced regeneration protection are to retain all coniferous stems where operationally feasible and tree quality is of future crop suitability.

Advanced Regeneration Protection⁵⁵ and Other Reserves within Mistletoe-free Pine Stands

- 19) Implement advanced regeneration protection and other reserves within mistletoe-free stands with the goal of maximizing the protection of non-pine and mistletoe-free pine regeneration throughout all block developments:
- To meet green-up requirements (>2-meter tree height);
 - To meet moose and other wildlife species screening objectives (>3-meter tree height);
 - To reduce duration to achieve basic silviculture; and
 - To allow hydrological function and/or recovery

Advanced Regeneration Protection and Other Reserves within Mistletoe-affected Stands

- 20) In stands where mistletoe is a significant detrimental factor in a stand, implement the following planning/operational considerations:
- Advanced regeneration protection and/or utilizing reserves (i.e. WTPs and/or riparian reserve) primary intent in stands affected by mistletoe is to provide visual screening for wildlife from a road or within a cutblock
 - Protect mistletoe affected pine for screening purposes only when stems are of sufficient quality (site dependent) and are greater than 2 meters in height

Prescribing foresters will need to assess advanced regeneration characteristics pre-harvest and develop the appropriate management prescription accordingly. If suitable advanced regeneration is not present within the understory then WTPs may need to be considered for incorporation into cutblock design.

Deciduous Species Diversity in Harvested Cutblocks

The objective is to permit species diversity within harvested cutblocks that will provide site productivity, wildlife, wildfire and other benefits provided that the deciduous vegetation is not significantly impeding the growth of regenerating conifers.

- 21) To allow up to 2400 deciduous stems per hectare to be accepted within site prescription free-to-grow standards⁵⁶ for harvested blocks to:
- Increase natural diversity of harvested area regrowth
 - Improve microclimate for regenerating conifers by acting as shelter from frost and insects (e.g. spruce weevil);
 - Increase biomass / organic layer development on sites with little organic matter

⁵⁵ Regeneration is defined as non-merchantable coniferous species that meets stocking standards that is < 12.5 cm and < 17.5 cm diameter at breast height (DBH) for pine and all other coniferous species respectively

⁵⁶ In accordance with FLNRO's Modified Free Growing Survey Criteria within the SBPSxc and IDFdk4 Subzones of the Williams Lake TSA. March 11, 2009. File 18760.

- d. Provide moose browse
- e. Reduce length of time to reach visual screening / cover for moose and other wildlife species, and
- f. Help reduce future wildfire risk

Herbicide Use

- 22) Manage new forest regeneration to meet free-to-grow standards without the use of aerial herbicides

Semi-Annual Presentation of Landscape Level and Operational Plans

- 23) Present landscape level and operational plans to ART members and UFN at a minimum of semi-annually to review and demonstrate how the above planning strategies have been incorporated into landscape level and operational plans

5.5 FOREST LICENSEE ROAD CONSTRUCTION / HARVEST OPERATIONS GUIDANCE, DIRECTION AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

The Forest Licensees will use the following guidance, direction and management strategies in planning and conducting road construction and harvest operations:

On-the Ground Trail Management

- 1) Ensure no timber buffer is left along trails to eliminate timber blowdown potential across trails unless otherwise required by legislation (e.g. CCLUP LUO trails with legally protected buffers) or requested by community including UFN, rural residents or local stakeholders
- 2) Mark trail locations by cutting stub trees at a frequency suitable to identify trail locations and that stub trees be spaced no further than 15 to 20 meters apart and to preserve blazed trees as stub trees wherever possible
- 3) Coordinate and supervise harvest operations to maximize understory tree retention in the vicinity of existing trails and ensure that tree felling and skidding operations are conducted in a manner to remove harvested trees away from trails
- 4) Ensure that any harvesting debris along or crossing trails is removed in a timely and sensitive manner in order to maintain the integrity of the affected trail

On-the-Ground Advance Regeneration Protection

- 5) Implement strategies to protect suitable advanced coniferous regeneration as a standard practice in accordance with the objectives identified above in the section on wildlife screening and advanced regeneration protection management strategies

5.6 ANAHIM ROUND TABLE AND ULKATCHO FIRST NATIONS DIRECTION, GUIDANCE AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

ART members and UFN agree to implement the following guidance, direction and management strategy with respect to Coordinated Access Management Plans:

- 1) Collaborate with FLNRO, forest licensees, communities, UFN members, rural residents and local stakeholders to facilitate the development of an ATSB Coordinated Access Management Plan with a target completion date of one year or sooner after the sign-off of the TRP

5.7 ULKATCHO FIRST NATIONS

Ulkatcho First Nations agree to implement the following guidance, direction and management strategies (funding dependent):

- 1) Complete mapping of important pine mushroom habitat and work with forest licensees to provide information to forest licensees and the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations on a controlled and confidential basis to assist forest licensees to minimize effect of proposed cutblocks and roads on pine mushroom habitat
- 2) Complete traditional land use studies to identify traditional land use, culturally and spiritually important areas to assist resource development proponents and government in addressing UFN members' Aboriginal rights related to proposed resource development
- 3) Provide Ulkatcho's Food and Medicine plant book to forest licensees and FLNRO on a controlled and confidential basis to assist forest licensees to minimize effect of proposed cutblocks and roads within three months after sign-off of the TRP
- 4) Work with researchers, ecologists, government and forest licensees to identify strategies to successfully retain succession of pine mushroom mycorrhizae from existing pine hosts to younger pine stands
- 5) Maximize the maintenance of pine mushroom habitat through working with forest licensees at the landscape planning level and cutting and road permit referral stages to include important pine mushroom habitat in reserves from harvesting such as wildlife travel corridors, large areas reserved from harvesting, WTPs and other areas reserved from harvesting
- 6) Continue with plans to pursue a First Nations Woodlands License and botanical forest or other license for the harvesting of pine mushrooms
- 7) Collaborate with the ART, forest licensees, government and other stakeholders on caribou and moose recovery initiatives including development of predator control programs

6 LANDSCAPE SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Specific resource and land management resource values and interests are identified in Appendix V Table 1 by Landscape Unit. Guidance, direction and management strategies for specific LU resource and land management values and interests are summarized in Appendix VI Table 1.

7 PLAN ENDORSEMENT

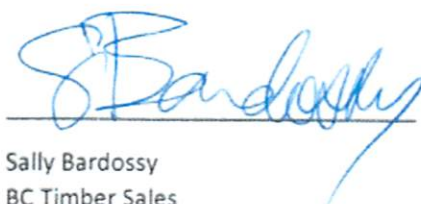
The following organization agree to implement the direction, guidance and management strategies outlined in the Total Resource Plan in accordance within the Plan principles:



Henry Lampert, President
Anahim Lake Cattlemen's Association



Petrus Rykes, Chair
Anahim Round Table



Sally Bardossy
BC Timber Sales



Anne Kohut, President
Charlotte Lake Land / Leaseholders Association



Leslie Witt
Chilcotin Guide Outfitters Association



Harold Stolar
Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource
Operations



David Jorgenson
Independent Small-scale Salvage Logger



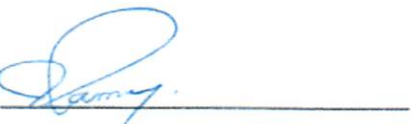
Patrick Morton
Kleena Kleene Natural Resources Association



Richard Simon, Secretary
Nimpo Lake Community Association



Fred Reid
Precipice Land Holder Community Member



Jack Darney, Area Supervisor
Tolko Industries Ltd.



Betty Cahoose, Chief
Ulkatcho First Nations



Laurie Vaughan, Economic Development Director
Ulkatcho First Nations



Brian Hansen, Forestry Manager
West Chilcotin Forest Products Ltd.



Malcolm Sutton, Planning Forester
West Fraser Timber Ltd.



Daryl Sulis, Natural Resources Development
Technician, Ulkatcho First Nations



Bill Van Es, Vice-President
West Chilcotin Tourism Association

8 APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

Ulkatcho First Nations Traditional Territory Map

link: <ftp://ftp.for.gov.bc.ca/dcc/external/!publish/Total Resource Plan Anahim Timber Supply Block - August 21 2017>

APPENDIX II

Map of Geographical Boundaries of Landscape Units within the Anahim Timber Supply Block link: <ftp://ftp.for.gov.bc.ca/dcc/external/!publish/Total Resource Plan Anahim Timber Supply Block - August 21 2017>

APPENDIX III

Total Resource Plan Interactive PDF map

link: <ftp://ftp.for.gov.bc.ca/dcc/external/!publish/Total Resource Plan Anahim Timber Supply Block - August 21 2017>

Anahim Timber Supply Block Recreational Trails Map

link: <ftp://ftp.for.gov.bc.ca/dcc/external/!publish/Total Resource Plan Anahim Timber Supply Block - August 21 2017>

APPENDIX IV

Table 1 – Summary of Total Resource Plan Map Layer Source Information and Definitions

Total Resource Plan (TRP) Anahim Timber Supply Block Appendix IV Table 1 Summary of Map Parent Layers, Mapping Layer Name, Description, Representation, Scale and Source Information															
Parent Layer	Mapping Layer Name	Description	Credits	Representation	Maximum Scale	Minimum Scale	Visible	Source Name	Symbology	DefinitionExpr	Label	Label Class Count	Annotation[0] Exp	Annotation[0] MinScale	Annotation[0] MaxScale
Layers	Ulkatcho Traditional Territory	Ulkatcho First Nations (UFN) area of governance by UFN's Chief and Council (consultative area information provided by Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations (FLNRO))		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	Polygons	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol		FALSE	1	[Name]	0	0
Layers	Forest District Boundary	FLNRO administrative area boundary		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_ADMIN_BOUNDARIES_FADM_TS A	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol		TRUE	1	[TSB_NUMBER]	0	0
Layers	Ulkatcho First Nations' Reserve Lands	UFN Indian Reserves (IRs) granted by the federal government		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_ADMIN_BOUNDARIES_CLAB_IND IAN_RESERVES_polygon	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol		FALSE	1	[ENGLISH_NAME]	0	0
Layers	Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification	System of natural taxonomic classification of ecosystems widely used in British Columbia		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_FOREST_VEGETATION_BEC_BIO GEOCLIMATIC_POLY	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol		TRUE	1	[MAP_LABEL]	0	0
Layers	Timber Supply Blocks	FLRNO administrative areas which form part of a Timber Supply Area used for calculating timber annual allowable cuts		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_ADMIN_BOUNDARIES_FADM_TS A	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol		TRUE	1	[TSB_NUMBER]	0	0
Layers	Agriculture Land Reserve	Agriculture land in BC on which agriculture is recognized as the priority activity		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_LEGAL_ADMIN_BOUNDARIES_OA TS_ALR_POLYS	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol		FALSE	1	[STATUS]	0	0
Layers	Ulkatcho AOI	UFN's Area of Interest (also considered UFN's Traditional Territory)		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	UlkatchoAOI	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol		FALSE	1	[label]	0	0
Layers	Parks and Protected Areas	BC Provincial Parks and Protected Areas			0	0	TRUE								
Parks and Protected Areas	Caribou Protected Area	Caribou Wildlife Habitat Areas (WHAs) for which General Wildlife Measures (GWM) are established through Government Action Regulations (GARs) to identify management objectives and types of activities that can occur within the WHAs		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_WILDLIFE_MANAGEMENT_WCP_WILDLIFE_HABITAT_AREA_POLY	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol	COMMON_SPECIES_NAME = 'Northern Caribou'	FALSE	1	[COMMON_SPECIES_NAME]	0	0
Parks and Protected Areas	Grizzly Habitat High	BC Ministry of Environment designation of high valued grizzly bear habitat		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_LAND_USE_PLANNING_RMP_PLA N_LEGAL_POLY_SVW	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol	LEGAL_FEAT_OBJECTIVE = 'Grizzly Bear Habitat' AND LEGAL_FEAT_ATTRB_2_VALUE = 'High'	FALSE	1	[STRGC_LAND_RSRC_PLAN_NAME]	0	0
Parks and Protected Areas	Pelican Reserve	Reserves established to protect important American White Pelican nesting sites and habitat		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_WILDLIFE_MANAGEMENT_WCP_WILDLIFE_HABITAT_AREA_POLY	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol	COMMON_SPECIES_NAME = 'American White Pelican'	FALSE	1	[COMMON_SPECIES_NAME]	0	0
Parks and Protected Areas	Candidate Goal 2 Protected Area	Protected areas established by the BC government as part of the Protected Area Strategy		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_LAND_USE_PLANNING_RMP_PLA N_NON_LEGAL_POLY_SVW	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol	NON_LEGAL_FEAT_OBJECTIVE IN ('Candidate Goal 2 Protected Areas')	FALSE	1	[STRGC_LAND_RSRC_PLAN_NAME]	0	0
Parks and Protected Areas	Provincial Park	Parks established by the BC government		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_TANTALIS_TA_PARK_ECORES_PA _SVW_polygon	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol		TRUE	2	[PROTECTED_LANDS_NAME]	0	0
Layers	Landscape Units	Landscape Unit geographical boundaries generally encompass a major watershed or sub-basin within a larger watershed and are 5000 hectares or more in size		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_LAND_USE_PLANNING_RMP_LAN DSCAPE_UNIT_SVW_polygon	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol		TRUE	1	[LANDSCAPE_UNIT_NAME]	0	0
Layers	Private Land	Fee simple land		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	AS_IS	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol		TRUE	1	[PRIMARY_]	0	0
Layers	Grazing and Haying Lease Lands	Crown land on which the BC government has issued grazing and haying lease tenures		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_TANTALIS_TA_CROWN_LEASES_SVW_polygon	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol	TENURE_PURPOSE = 'AGRICULTURE'	FALSE	1	[TENURE_STAGE]	0	0
Layers	Range Tenures	Crown land on which the BC government has issued tenures for grazing cattle or horses		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_FOREST_TENURE_FTEN_RANGE_POLY_SVW_polygon	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol	FILE_TYPE_CODE = 'E01' AND LIFE_CYCLE_STATUS_CODE IN ('ACTIVE', 'PENDING')	TRUE	1	[CLIENT_NAME]& vbCrLf & [MAP_LABEL]	0	0
Layers	Hay Cutting Permits	Crown lands on which the BC government has issued permits to harvest hay for cattle and/or livestock		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_FOREST_TENURE_FTEN_RANGE_POLY_SVW_polygon	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol	FILE_TYPE_CODE = 'H01'	FALSE	1	[CLIENT_NAME]	0	0
Layers	Guide Outfitter Territories	Crown lands on which the BC government has issued tenures to conduct guide outfitter activities		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_WILDLIFE_MANAGEMENT_WAA_GUIDE_OUTFITTER_AREA_SVW	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol		TRUE		[FEATURE_CODE] & vbCrLf & [GUIDE_FULL_NAME]	0	0
Layers	Trapline Boundaries	Crown land areas on which the BC government has issued tenures to trap furbearer species		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_WILDLIFE_MANAGEMENT_WAA_TRAPLINE_AREAS_SP	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol		TRUE	1	[TRAPLINE_AREA_IDENTIFIER]	0	0
admin layers	admin layers	Administrative layer title			0	0	TRUE								
admin layers	Forest Inventory Zone	One of twelve zones that cover the province used for collecting forest inventory information		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	FIZ	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol		TRUE	1	"FIZ - " & [FIZ_CD]	0	0
admin layers	PSYU	Public Sustained Yield Units were used as the BC Forest Service's administrative units for regulating timber harvest prior to establishment of timber supply areas		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_ADMIN_BOUNDARIES_FADM_PU BLIC_SUSTAINED_YIELD_UN	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol		TRUE	1	[PSYU_NAME]	0	0
admin layers	Region & Compartment	Forest Inventory Zone sub-divisions		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_ADMIN_BOUNDARIES_FADM_RE GION_COMPARTMENT	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol		TRUE		"Reg:" & [REGION] & " / Comp:" & [COMPARTMENT]	0	0
Layers	Roads	Based on BC data warehouse information		Polyline	0	0	TRUE	road_classification	3 UniqueValueRendererer Symbols		TRUE	1	[ROAD_NAME_] & [ROAD_NAM_3]	0	0
Layers	AnahimSB VRI LVI leading PI	NOTE: 3 fields were added to data provided by Xiaoping Yuan. The layer file that accompanies this file geodatabase uses the [PCT_DEAD_from_grossvol] field as an input into the definition query for various classes.1 - [TOTAL_VOLUME_GROSS] = [PROJ_GROSS_VOL] + [D_GROSS_VOL]2 - [PCT_LIVE_from_grossvol] = [PROJ_GROSS_VOL] / [TOTAL_VOLUME_GROSS]3 - [PCT_DEAD_from_grossvol] = [D_GROSS_VOL] / [TOTAL_VOLUME_GROSS]For more information about the classification used in the layer file, contact Kerri Howse (kerri.howse@gov.bc.ca).	Provided by Xiaoping Yuan - August 15, 2014. Project w1_13_0349_LVI_DC C	Polygon	0	0	TRUE	AnahimSB_VRI_LVI_leadingPI	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol		FALSE		[SPECIES_CD_1][SPECIES_CD_2] & " " & [PROJ_AGE_CLASS_CD_1]	0	0
Layers		NOTE: 3 fields were added to data provided by Xiaoping Yuan. The layer file that accompanies this file geodatabase uses the [PCT_DEAD_from_grossvol] field as an input into the definition query for various classes.1 - [TOTAL_VOLUME_GROSS] = [PROJ_GROSS_VOL] + [D_GROSS_VOL]2 - [PCT_LIVE_from_grossvol] = [PROJ_GROSS_VOL] / [TOTAL_VOLUME_GROSS]3 - [PCT_DEAD_from_grossvol] = [D_GROSS_VOL] / [TOTAL_VOLUME_GROSS]For more information about the classification used in the layer file, contact Kerri Howse (kerri.howse@gov.bc.ca).	Provided by Xiaoping Yuan - August 15, 2014. Project w1_13_0349_LVI_DC C	Polygon	0	0	TRUE	AnahimSB_VRI_LVI_leadingPI	3 ClassBreaksRendererer Symbols		FALSE	1	[SOURCE]	0	0
Layers	Balsam VRI Age Classes 5+	Balsam vegetative resource inventory ages 81 years and older		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_FOREST_VEGETATION_VEG_COM P	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol	"SPECIES_CD_1" = 'BL' AND 'PROJ_AGE_1' > 80	FALSE	1	[MAP_ID]	0	0
Layers	Balsam VRI Age Classes 1 - 4	Balsam vegetative resource inventory ages 0 to 80 years		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_FOREST_VEGETATION_VEG_COM P	4 ClassBreaksRendererer Symbols	"SPECIES_CD_1" = 'BL' AND 'PROJ_AGE_1' < 80	FALSE	1	[MAP_ID]	0	0

Total Resource Plan (TRP) Anahim Timber Supply Block Appendix IV Table 1 Summary of Map Parent Layers, Mapping Layer Name, Description, Representation, Scale and Source Information															
Parent Layer	Mapping Layer Name	Description	Credits	Representation	Maximum Scale	Minimum Scale	Visible	Source Name	Symbology	DefinitionExpr	Label	Label Class Count	Annotation[0] Exp	Annotation[0] MinScale	Annotation[0] MaxScale
Layers	Douglas-Fir VRI Age Classes 5+	Douglas-Fir vegetative resource inventory ages 81 years and older		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_FOREST_VEGETATION_VEG_COM P	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol	("SPECIES_CD_1" = 'FD' OR "SPECIES_CD_1" = 'FDC' OR "SPECIES_CD_1" = 'FDI') AND "PROJ_AGE_1" > 81	FALSE	1 [FEATURE_ID]		0	0
Layers	Douglas-Fir VRI Age Classes 1 - 4	Douglas-Fir vegetative resource inventory ages 0 to 80 years		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_FOREST_VEGETATION_VEG_COM P	4 ClassBreaksRendererer Symbols	("SPECIES_CD_1" = 'FD' OR "SPECIES_CD_1" = 'FDC' OR "SPECIES_CD_1" = 'FDI') AND "PROJ_AGE_1" < 80	FALSE	1 [FEATURE_ID]		0	0
Layers	Spruce VRI Age Classes 5+	Spruce vegetative resource inventory ages 81 years and older		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_FOREST_VEGETATION_VEG_COM P	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol	("SPECIES_CD_1" = 'S' OR "SPECIES_CD_1" = 'SB' OR "SPECIES_CD_1" = 'SE' OR "SPECIES_CD_1" = 'SS' OR "SPECIES_CD_1" = 'SW' OR "SPECIES_CD_1" = 'SX' OR "SPECIES_CD_1" = 'SXL') AND "PROJ_AGE_1" > 81	FALSE	1 [FEATURE_ID]		0	0
Layers	Spruce VRI Age Classes 1 - 4	Spruce vegetative resource inventory ages 0 to 80 years and older		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_FOREST_VEGETATION_VEG_COM P	4 ClassBreaksRendererer Symbols	("SPECIES_CD_1" = 'S' OR "SPECIES_CD_1" = 'SB' OR "SPECIES_CD_1" = 'SE' OR "SPECIES_CD_1" = 'SS' OR "SPECIES_CD_1" = 'SW' OR "SPECIES_CD_1" = 'SX' OR "SPECIES_CD_1" = 'SXL') AND "PROJ_AGE_1" < 80	FALSE	1 [FEATURE_ID]		0	0
Layers	Pine VRI Age Class 6+	Spruce vegetative resource inventory ages 101 years and older		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_FOREST_VEGETATION_VEG_COM P	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol	("SPECIES_CD_1" = 'PA' OR "SPECIES_CD_1" = 'PL' OR "SPECIES_CD_1" = 'PLI' OR "SPECIES_CD_1" = 'PM' OR "SPECIES_CD_1" = 'PY') AND "PROJ_AGE_1" > 101	FALSE	1 [FEATURE_ID]		0	0
Layers	Pine VRI Age Class 5	Pine vegetative resource inventory 81 to 100 years		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_FOREST_VEGETATION_VEG_COM P	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol	("SPECIES_CD_1" = 'PA' OR "SPECIES_CD_1" = 'PL' OR "SPECIES_CD_1" = 'PLI' OR "SPECIES_CD_1" = 'PM' OR "SPECIES_CD_1" = 'PY') AND "PROJ_AGE_1" BETWEEN 80 AND 100	FALSE	1 [FEATURE_ID]		0	0
Layers	Pine VRI Age Classes 1 - 4	Pine vegetative resource inventory 0 to 80 years		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_FOREST_VEGETATION_VEG_COM P	4 ClassBreaksRendererer Symbols	("SPECIES_CD_1" = 'PA' OR "SPECIES_CD_1" = 'PL' OR "SPECIES_CD_1" = 'PLI' OR "SPECIES_CD_1" = 'PM' OR "SPECIES_CD_1" = 'PY') AND "PROJ_AGE_1" < 81	FALSE	1 [FEATURE_ID]		0	0
Layers	Forest Cover Types	Forest cover information based on forest inventory information by leading forest types			0	0	TRUE								
Forest Cover Types	Pine VRI Age	Pine vegetative resource inventory age class		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_FOREST_VEGETATION_VEG_COM P	8 ClassBreaksRendererer Symbols	("SPECIES_CD_1" = 'PA' OR "SPECIES_CD_1" = 'PL' OR "SPECIES_CD_1" = 'PLI' OR "SPECIES_CD_1" = 'PM' OR "SPECIES_CD_1" = 'PY')	FALSE	1 [FEATURE_ID]		0	0
Forest Cover Types	Spruce VRI Age	Spruce vegetative resource inventory age class		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_FOREST_VEGETATION_VEG_COM P	8 ClassBreaksRendererer Symbols	("SPECIES_CD_1" = 'S' OR "SPECIES_CD_1" = 'SB' OR "SPECIES_CD_1" = 'SE' OR "SPECIES_CD_1" = 'SS' OR "SPECIES_CD_1" = 'SW' OR "SPECIES_CD_1" = 'SX' OR "SPECIES_CD_1" = 'SXL')	FALSE	1 [FEATURE_ID]		0	0
Forest Cover Types	Douglas-Fir VRI Age	Douglas-Fir vegetative resource inventory age class		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_FOREST_VEGETATION_VEG_COM P	8 ClassBreaksRendererer Symbols	("SPECIES_CD_1" = 'FD' OR "SPECIES_CD_1" = 'FDC' OR "SPECIES_CD_1" = 'FDI')	FALSE	1 [FEATURE_ID]		0	0
Forest Cover Types	Aspen/Cottonwood VRI Age	Aspen and Cottonwood vegetative resource inventory age class		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_FOREST_VEGETATION_VEG_COM P	8 ClassBreaksRendererer Symbols	("SPECIES_CD_1" = 'AC' OR "SPECIES_CD_1" = 'ACT' OR "SPECIES_CD_1" = 'AT')	FALSE	1 [FEATURE_ID]		0	0
Layers	OGMA	Old Growth Management Areas		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_LAND_USE_PLANNING_RMP_OG_MA_LEGAL_CURRENT_SVW_po	3 UniqueValueRendererer Symbols		FALSE	1 [TOGMA_TAG]		0	0
Layers	Fire History	Based on BC data warehouse information on fire history			0	0	TRUE								
Fire History	Fire History	Based on BC data warehouse information on fire history		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_LAND_AND_NATURAL_RESOURCE_PROT_HISTORICAL_FIRE_POLYS_SP_polygon	3 ClassBreaksRendererer Symbols		FALSE	1 [SOURCE]		0	0
Fire History	Current Fire	Based on BC data warehouse information on fire history to year 2016		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_LAND_AND_NATURAL_RESOURCE_PROT_CURRENT_FIRE_POLYS_SP	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol		TRUE	1 [FIRE_NUMBER]		0	0
Layers	Mountain Pine Beetle Infestation History	Based on BC data warehouse information of mountain pine beetle infestation		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	FADM_MPBSA_polygon	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol		FALSE	1 [FFCTVDT]		0	0
Layers	Results Reserves	Wildlife Tree Patches reserved from harvesting		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_FOREST_VEGETATION_RSLT_FOREST_COVER_RESERVE_SVW_polygon	3 UniqueValueRendererer Symbols		FALSE	1 [FOREST_FILE_ID]		0	0
Layers	Existing Forest Licensees Cutblocks	Forest Licensee harvested areas or cutting permits approved by FLNRO not yet harvested		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_FOREST_TENURE_FTEN_CUT_BLOCK_POLY_SVW	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol	LIFE_CYCLE_STATUS_CODE = 'ACTIVE'	FALSE	1 [MAP_LABEL]		0	0
Layers	Proposed Forest Licensees Cutblocks	Forest Licensee proposed harvest plans		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_FOREST_TENURE_FTEN_CUT_BLOCK_POLY_SVW	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol	LIFE_CYCLE_STATUS_CODE = 'PENDING'	FALSE	1 [MAP_LABEL]		0	0
Layers	Lakes	Based on BC data warehouse information		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	FWA_LAKES_POLY	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol		TRUE	1 [GNIS_NAME_1]		0	0
Layers	Streams	Based on BC data warehouse information		Polyline	0	0	TRUE	Streams	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol		TRUE	3 [STREAM_CLASS]		25000	0
Layers	Lakeshore Management	CCLUP lakeshore management designated areas		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_LAND_USE_PLANNING_RMP_PLA_N_LEGAL_POLY_SVW	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol	LEGAL_FEAT_OBJECTIVE = 'Lakeshore Management Classes'	FALSE	1 [STRGC_LAND_RSRCE_PLAN_NAME]		0	0

Total Resource Plan (TRP) Anahim Timber Supply Block Appendix IV Table 1 Summary of Map Parent Layers, Mapping Layer Name, Description, Representation, Scale and Source Information															
Parent Layer	Mapping Layer Name	Description	Credits	Representation	Maximum Scale	Minimum Scale	Visible	Source Name	Symbology	DefinitionExpr	Label	Label Class Count	Annotation[0] Exp	Annotation[0] MinScale	Annotation[0] MaxScale
Layers	Swamps and Wetlands	Based on BC data warehouse information		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	Wetland	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol		TRUE	3	[WET_CLASS]	0	0
Layers	Ungulate Winter Range	Important winter range for ungulates		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_WILDLIFE_MANAGEMENT_WCP_UNGULATE_WINTER_RANGE_S	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol		FALSE	1	[FEATURE_NOTES]	0	0
Layers	Caribou Protected Area	Caribou Wildlife Habitat Areas (WHAs) for which General Wildlife Measures (GWM) are established through Government Action Regulations (GARs) to identify management objectives and types of activities that can occur within the WHAs		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_WILDLIFE_MANAGEMENT_WCP_WILDLIFE_HABITAT_AREA_POLY	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol	COMMON_SPECIES_NAME = 'Northern Caribou'	FALSE	1	[COMMON_SPECIES_NAME]	0	0
Layers	Grizzly Habitat - High	Areas designated by the province with high grizzly bear habitat values		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_LAND_USE_PLANNING_RMP_PLA_N_LEGAL_POLY_SVW	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol	LEGAL_FEAT_OBJECTIVE = 'Grizzly Bear Habitat' AND LEGAL_FEAT_ATRB_2_VALUE = 'High'	FALSE	1	[STRGC_LAND_RSRCE_PLAN_NAME]	0	0
Layers	High Value Wetlands for Moose	Important moose habitat		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_LAND_USE_PLANNING_RMP_PLA_N_LEGAL_POLY_SVW	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol	LEGAL_FEAT_OBJECTIVE = 'High Value Wetlands for Moose'	FALSE	1	[STRGC_LAND_RSRCE_PLAN_NAME]	0	0
Layers	Moose Management Habitat	Important habitat for moose management		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	REG_LAND_AND_NATURAL_RESOURCE_MOOSE_MANAGEMENT_CAR_POLY_polygon	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol		FALSE	1	[MOOSE]	0	0
Layers	Sheep Migration Corridors	Sheep migration travel corridors based on BC data warehouse		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	REG_LAND_AND_NATURAL_RESOURCE_WLD_SHEEP_CORRIDORS_CA	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol		FALSE	1	[CORRIDOR_NAME]	0	0
Layers	Ulkatcho Retention Corridors	Forest licensees wildlife corridors and reserves mapping information		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	Ulkatcho_RetentionWF_Dec2015_Changes	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol		FALSE	1	[label]	0	0
Layers	Pelican Reserve	Reserves established to protect important American White Pelican nesting sites and habitat		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_WILDLIFE_MANAGEMENT_WCP_WILDLIFE_HABITAT_AREA_POLY	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol	COMMON_SPECIES_NAME = 'American White Pelican'	FALSE	1	[COMMON_SPECIES_NAME]	0	0
Layers	Existing Mine Tenures	Crown land tenures issued by the provincial government		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_MINERAL_TENURE_MTA_ACQUIRED_TENURE_SVW_polygon	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol		TRUE	1	[TENURE_TYPE_DESCRIPTION] & " - " & [TENURE_NUMBER_ID]	0	0
Layers	Oil And Gas Areas	Areas where potential oil and gas reserves exist		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_MINERAL_TENURE_OG_ENGINEERING_PROJECTS_PUB_SP_polygon	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol		TRUE	1	[FORMATION_NAME]	0	0
Layers	High-elevation Viewpoint	Viewpoints identified as part of Visual Quality Objectives management		Point	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_LAND_USE_PLANNING_RMP_PLA_N_LEGAL_POINT_SVW_point	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol	"LEGAL_FEAT_OBJECTIVE" = 'High Elevation Viewpoints'	FALSE	1	[SLRP_NAME]	0	0
Layers	VQO	Visual Quality Objectives		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_FOREST_VEGETATION_REC_VISUAL_LANDSCAPE_INVENTOR	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol	"REC_EVQO_CODE" IS NOT NULL	TRUE	5	"Maximum" & vbnewline & "Modification" & vbnewline & "VQO"	0	0
Layers	recreation polygon	Recreation area used to denote different Recreation Opportunity Spectrum objectives		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_FOREST_TENURE_FTEN_RECREATION_POLY_SVW	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol		TRUE	1	[MAP_LABEL]	0	0
Layers	Buffered Trail	Cariboo Chilcotin Land Use Plan Land Use Order trails with legislated buffers		Polyline	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_LAND_USE_PLANNING_RMP_PLA_N_LEGAL_LINE_SVW	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol	"LEGAL_FEAT_OBJECTIVE" = 'Buffered Trails'	TRUE	1	[LEGAL_FEAT_ATRB_4_VALUE]	0	0
Layers	Scenic Corridors	Tourism scenic flight paths		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_LAND_USE_PLANNING_RMP_PLA_N_LEGAL_POLY_SVW	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol	"LEGAL_FEAT_OBJECTIVE" = 'Scenic Corridors'	FALSE	1	[SLRP_NAME]	0	0
Layers	Buffered Trail Areas	Trails with buffers legislated under the Cariboo Chilcotin Land Use Plan Land Use Order		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_LAND_USE_PLANNING_RMP_PLA_N_LEGAL_POLY_SVW	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol	"LEGAL_FEAT_OBJECTIVE" = 'Buffered Trail Areas'	FALSE	1	[SLRP_NAME]	0	0
Layers	Backcountry Area	CCLUP backcountry area definition includes a combination of Recreational Opportunity Spectrum experience classes "primitive, semi-primitive non-motorized and semi-primitive motorized" as well as a range of values including relatively undisturbed viewsapes, watercourses, wildlife populations, recreational facilities and some level of limited access		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_LAND_USE_PLANNING_RMP_PLA_N_NON_LEGAL_POLY_SVW	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol	"NON_LEGAL_FEAT_OBJECTIVE" = 'Backcountry Areas'	FALSE	1	[SLRP_NAME]	0	0
Layers	Recreation Trails	FLRNO designated recreation trails		Polyline	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_FOREST_TENURE_FTEN_RECREATION_LINES_SVW	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol		TRUE	1	[PROJECT_NAME]	0	0
Layers	Trail - Non Legal	Trails including cattle movement, guiding, heritage, trapline and other non-legal trails		Polyline	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_LAND_USE_PLANNING_RMP_PLA_N_NON_LEGAL_LINE_SVW	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol	NON_LEGAL_FEAT_OBJECTIVE IN ('All Trails')	FALSE	1	[STRGC_LAND_RSRCE_PLAN_NAME]	0	0
Layers	Buffered Trail	Cariboo Chilcotin Land Use Plan Land Use Order trails with legislated buffers		Polyline	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_LAND_USE_PLANNING_RMP_PLA_N_LEGAL_LINE_SVW	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol	"LEGAL_FEAT_OBJECTIVE" = 'Buffered Trails'	TRUE	1	[LEGAL_FEAT_ATRB_4_VALUE]	0	0
Layers	Buffered Trail Areas	Cariboo Chilcotin Land Use Plan Land Use Order legislated buffered trail geographic boundaries		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_LAND_USE_PLANNING_RMP_PLA_N_LEGAL_POLY_SVW	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol	"LEGAL_FEAT_OBJECTIVE" = 'Buffered Trail Areas'	FALSE	1	[SLRP_NAME]	0	0
Layers	Back Country Access Areas	Backcountry geographical area with delineation of access		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_LAND_USE_PLANNING_RMP_PLA_N_NON_LEGAL_POLY_SVW	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol	NON_LEGAL_FEAT_OBJECTIVE = 'Backcountry Areas'	FALSE	1	[STRGC_LAND_RSRCE_PLAN_NAME]	0	0
Layers	Grazing and Haying Lease Lands	Crown land on which the BC government has issued grazing and haying lease tenures		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_TANTALIS_TA_CROWN_LEASES_SVW_polygon	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol	TENURE_PURPOSE = 'AGRICULTURE'	FALSE	1	[TENURE_STAGE]	0	0
Layers	Range Tenures	Crown land on which the BC government has issued range tenures		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_FOREST_TENURE_FTEN_RANGE_POLY_SVW_polygon	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol	FILE_TYPE_CODE = 'E01' AND LIFE_CYCLE_STATUS_CODE IN ('ACTIVE', 'PENDING')	TRUE	1	[CLIENT_NAME]& vbCrLf & [MAP_LABEL]	0	0
Layers	Agriculture Land Reserve	Collection of agricultural land in BC on which agriculture is recognized as priority land management objective		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_LEGAL_ADMIN_BOUNDARIES_OATS_ALR_POLYS	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol		FALSE	1	[STATUS]	0	0
Layers	Hay Cutting Permits	Crown land on which the BC government has issued hay cutting permits for livestock		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_FOREST_TENURE_FTEN_RANGE_POLY_SVW_polygon	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol	FILE_TYPE_CODE = 'H01'	TRUE	1	[FOREST_FILE_ID]	0	0
Layers	Guide Outfitting Areas	Crown land on which the BC government has issued guide outfitting tenures		Polygon	0	0	TRUE	WHSE_WILDLIFE_MANAGEMENT_WAA_GUIDE_OUTFITTER_AREA_SVW	1 SimpleRendererer Symbol		TRUE	1	[GUIDE_FULL_NAME]	0	0

APPENDIX V

Table 1 - Summary of Resource and Land Values and Interests

Table 2 – Summary of Tourism Tenures by Tourism Operator and Type of Activity

Total Resource Plan (TRP)
Anahim Timber Supply Block (ATSB)
Appendix V Table 1
Resource and Land Values and Interests Information by Landscape Unit (LU)

LU No	Landscape Unit (LU)	Notes	Area (ha) of Timber Harvesting LandBase (THLB) within Landscape Unit (Anahim Timber Supply Block)	% Area THLB within Landscape Unit	Area (ha) of Landscape Unit within Anahim Timber Supply Block (TSB)	Timber Information											Wildlife		Avian (Birds) Species and Habitat Comments				
						Pine-Leading Stands Volume (m³) Age Class 5+			Total Net Volume (m3) Pine Leading Age Class 5+	Non-Pine Leading Stands Dead Pine Volume (m3) Age Class 6+			Total Net Volume (m3) Non-Pine Leading Age Class 6+	Total Net Pine-Leading (Age Class 5+) and Non-Pine Leading Volume (Age Class 6+) Total (m³)	Total Gross Volume within Landscape Unit (All Age Classes)	Timber Harvest Priority	Timber Harvest Comments	Furbearer Species (listed alphabetically) and Habitat Comments	Large Mammal and Ungulate Species (listed alphabetically) and Habitat Comments	Forest Dwelling and Alpine Species	Migratory	Raptors	Waterfowl
						< 50% Dead	51 - 70% Dead	71% + Dead		< 50% Dead	51 - 70% Dead	71% + Dead											
1	Alplands		11,111	22%	50,894	846,928	851	1,849	849,628	131,645	0	0	131,645	981,273	992,167	Low		Beaver, bobcat, coyote, fisher, fox, groundhog (marmot or whistler) (high elevation), lynx, marten, mink, muskrat, otter, rabbit, squirrel, weasel, wolf (high wolf population), and wolverine (high elevation); high value furbearer habitat	Bear (black and grizzly bear (Special Management Zone)), caribou, deer (mule and whitetail), elk, feral horses, moose, mountain goat and mountain sheep; important deer, moose, caribou, mountain sheep and mountain goat habitat	American bittern, blue jay, grouse (rough and spruce), ptarmigan, robin, sparrow, stellers jay, swallow, whiskeyjack, woodpecker and others	Great blue heron and sandhill crane flight corridor)	Bald eagle, northern goshawk, hawks, osprey and owls	Duck, geese, grebe and loon
2	Atnarko		7,749	26%	29,366	377,637	423	5,827	383,887	29,281	54	0	29,334	413,221	435,641	Low		Beaver, bobcat, coyote, fisher, fox, groundhog (high elevation), lynx, marten, mink, muskrat, otter, rabbit, squirrel, weasel, wolf, and wolverine (high elevation); traditional First Nations trapping area	Bear (black and grizzly), caribou, cougar, deer (mule and whitetail), elk, feral horses, moose, mountain goat, mountain sheep; high grizzly bear population and important grizzly bear habitat	American bittern, blue jay, grouse (rough and spruce), ptarmigan, robin, sparrow, stellers jay, swallow, whiskeyjack, woodpecker and others	Great blue heron, sandhill crane and trumpeter swan	Bald eagle, northern goshawk, hawks, osprey and owls	Duck, geese, grebe and loon
3	Beeftrail		8,534	78%	10,906	140,698	70,616	55,988	267,302	107,071	29,728	9,623	146,422	413,723	415,966	High / Medium	High amount of dead pine volume and blowdown	Beaver, bobcat, coyote, fisher, fox, lynx, marten, mink, muskrat, otter, rabbit, squirrel, weasel, wolf and wolverine; high value furbearer habitat	Bear (black and grizzly), deer (mule and whitetail), caribou, moose and mountain goat; high wildlife habitat value ("moose heaven") and movement corridor; major caribou migration corridor (Itcha Ilgachuz migration corridor); high hunting value	American bittern, blue jay, grouse (rough and spruce), robin, sparrow, stellers jay, swallow, whiskeyjack, woodpecker and others	American white pelican, great blue heron and sandhill crane	Bald eagle, northern goshawk, hawks, osprey and owls (great grey and pigmy owls)	Duck, geese, grebe and loon
4	Big Stick		10,856	19%	55,710	798,252	5,121	604	803,977	543,632	446	0	544,078	1,348,055	1,444,490	Low / medium		Beaver, bobcat, coyote, fisher, fox, groundhog (high elevation and elevations down to Big Stick Lake), lynx, marten, mink, muskrat, otter, rabbit, squirrel, weasel, wolf, and wolverine (high elevation - Big Stick to Clearwater)	Bear (black and grizzly), caribou, cougar, deer (mule and white tail), elk, feral horse, moose and mountain goat; important moose habitat; Wildlife Movement Corridors - a) Coast to Interior - grizzly bear, b) caribou migration route (high Alpine Lake to Big Stick Lake to Caribou Flats and McLinchy Lake to Long and Dusty Lakes); important BC resident hunting area	American bittern, blue jay, grouse (rough and spruce), ptarmigan (high elevation), robin, sparrow, stellers jay, swallow, whiskeyjack, woodpecker and others	Great blue heron, sandhill crane and trumpeter swan	Bald eagle, northern goshawk, hawks, osprey and owls	Duck, geese, grebe and loon

Total Resource Plan (TRP)
Anahim Timber Supply Block (ATSB)
Appendix V Table 1
Resource and Land Values and Interests Information by Landscape Unit (LU)

LU No	Landscape Unit (LU)	Notes	Area (ha) of Timber Harvesting LandBase (THLB) within Landscape Unit (Anahim Timber Supply Block)	% Area THLB within Landscape Unit	Area (ha) of Landscape Unit within Anahim Timber Supply Block (TSB)	Timber Information										Wildlife		Avian (Birds) Species and Habitat Comments					
						Pine-Leading Stands Volume (m³) Age Class 5+			Total Net Volume (m3) Pine Leading Age Class 5+	Non-Pine Leading Stands Dead Pine Volume (m3) Age Class 6+			Total Net Volume (m3) Non-Pine Leading Age Class 6+	Total Net Pine-Leading (Age Class 5+) and Non-Pine Leading Volume (Age Class 6+) Total (m³)	Total Gross Volume within Landscape Unit (All Age Classes)	Timber Harvest Priority	Timber Harvest Comments	Furbearer Species (listed alphabetically) and Habitat Comments	Large Mammal and Ungulate Species (listed alphabetically) and Habitat Comments	Forest Dwelling and Alpine Species	Migratory	Raptors	Waterfowl
						< 50% Dead	51 - 70% Dead	71% + Dead		< 50% Dead	51 - 70% Dead	71% + Dead											
4	Klinaklini (part - portions also adjacent to Colwell) (resource values and interests included above as part of Big Stick LU with the exception of range, guide outfitter and trapper tenure information)	Includes all LU volume	132	50%	266	3,261	607	87	3,955	1,040	0	0	1,040	4,995	5,018	Low / medium							
5	Christensen Creek		19718	58%	34019	389,236	80,769	72,891	542,896	217,241	52,605	22,642	292,488	835,384	848,179	High	Maintaining non-pine leading stands	Beaver, bobcat, coyote, fisher, fox, groundhog (high elevation), lynx, marten, mink, muskrat, otter, rabbit, squirrel weasel, wolf, and wolverine (high elevation); high value furbearer habitat;	Bear (black and grizzly), caribou, cougar, deer (mule and whitetail), moose, mountain goat, and mountain sheep; important moose and caribou conservation areas	American bittern, blue jay, grouse (rough and spruce), robin, sparrow, stellers jay, swallow, whiskeyjack, woodpecker and others	American white pelican, great blue heron and sandhill crane	Bald eagle, northern goshawk, hawks, osprey and owls	Duck, geese, grebe and loon
6	Clearwater		12,146	38%	31,985	413,534	3,765	11,453	428,751	141,332	1,144	0	142,477	571,228	582,305	Medium		Beaver, bobcat, coyote, fisher, fox, groundhog (high elevation), lynx, marten, mink, muskrat, otter, rabbit, squirrel, weasel, wolf and wolverine (high elevation); high value furbearer habitat	Bear (black and grizzly), deer (mule and whitetail), feral horses and moose: high moose habitat values and important wintering grounds for caribou	American bittern, blue jay, grouse (rough and spruce), robin, sparrow, stellers jay, swallow, whiskeyjack, woodpecker and others	American white pelican, great blue heron, sandhill crane trumpeter swan	Bald eagle, northern goshawk, hawks, osprey and owls	Duck, geese, grebe and loon
6	Chilanko LU (Part) (Resource and Land Values and Interests included above as part of Clearwater LU with exception of Range, Guide Outfitter and Trapper Tenure information)	Includes all LU Volume	448	69%	646	9,988	1,939	748	12,675	210	0	0	210	12,885	12,940	Medium							
6	Kleenaklini LU (Part) (Resource and Land Values and Interests included above as part of Big Stick LU)	Volume included above in Klinaklini LU Part in Big Stick LU																					

Total Resource Plan (TRP)
Anahim Timber Supply Block (ATSB)
Appendix V Table 1
Resource and Land Values and Interests Information by Landscape Unit (LU)

LU No	Landscape Unit (LU)	Notes	Area (ha) of Timber Harvesting LandBase (THLB) within Landscape Unit (Anahim Timber Supply Block)	% Area THLB within Landscape Unit	Area (ha) of Landscape Unit within Anahim Timber Supply Block (TSB)	Timber Information										Wildlife		Avian (Birds) Species and Habitat Comments					
						Pine-Leading Stands Volume (m³) Age Class 5+			Total Net Volume (m3) Pine Leading Age Class 5+	Non-Pine Leading Stands Dead Pine Volume (m3) Age Class 6+			Total Net Volume (m3) Non-Pine Leading Age Class 6+	Total Net Pine-Leading (Age Class 5+) and Non-Pine Leading Volume (Age Class 6+) Total (m³)	Total Gross Volume within Landscape Unit (All Age Classes)	Timber Harvest Priority	Timber Harvest Comments	Furbearer Species (listed alphabetically) and Habitat Comments	Large Mammal and Ungulate Species (listed alphabetically) and Habitat Comments	Forest Dwelling and Alpine Species	Migratory	Raptors	Waterfowl
						< 50% Dead	51 - 70% Dead	71% + Dead		< 50% Dead	51 - 70% Dead	71% + Dead											
7	Colwell		1,288	5%	26,328	319,019	0	0	319,019	157,162	0	0	157,162	476,181	483,570	Low		Beaver, bobcat, coyote, fisher, fox, groundhog (high elevation), lynx, marten, mink, muskrat, otter, rabbit, squirrel, weasel, wolf and wolverine (high elevation)	Bear (black and grizzly), cougar, deer (mule and white tail), elk (unconfirmed), moose and mountain goat; high moose and grizzly bear populations	American bittern, blue jay, grouse (rough and spruce), robin, sparrow, stellers jay, swallow, whiskeyjack, woodpecker and others	None identified	Bald eagle, northern goshawk, hawks, osprey and owls	Duck, geese, grebe and loon
7	Crazy Creek LU (Resource and Land Values and Interests included above as part of Colwell LU with the exception of Range, Guide Outfitter and Trapper Tenure information)	No volume indicated	0	0%	2	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	Low							
7	Upper KlinaKlini LU (Resource Values and Interests included above as part of Colwell LU with the exception of Range, Guide Outfitter, and Trapper Tenure information)	Volume included above in KlinaKlini LU Part included in Big Stick LU							0				0	0	0	Low							
7	Middle Lake LU (Resource Values and Interests included above as part of Colwell LU with the exception of Range, Guide Outfitter and Trapper Tenure information)	No volume indicated		0%	27				0				0	0	0	Low							
8	Corkscrew		28,375	51%	55,959	598,217	418,648	90,062	1,106,927	483,220	39,527	23,398	546,145	1,653,072	1,672,994	High		Beaver, bobcat, coyote, fisher, fox, groundhog (high elevation), lynx, marten, mink, muskrat, otter, rabbit, squirrel, weasel, wolf and wolverine (high elevation); high value furbearer habitat	Bear (black and grizzly), caribou, deer (mule and whitetail), feral horses, moose and mountain sheep; high wildlife values and Caribou Protected Zone adjacent to LU and caribou migration route within LU; Spruce stands important wildlife habitat	American bittern, blue jay, grouse (rough and spruce), robin, sparrow, stellers jay, swallow, whiskeyjack, woodpecker, and others	American white pelican, great blue heron and sandhill crane	Bald eagle, northern goshawk, hawks, osprey and owls	Duck, geese, grebe and loon

Total Resource Plan (TRP) Anahim Timber Supply Block (ATSB) Appendix V Table 1 Resource and Land Values and Interests Information by Landscape Unit (LU)																							
LU No	Landscape Unit (LU)	Notes	Area (ha) of Timber Harvesting LandBase (THLB) within Landscape Unit (Anahim Timber Supply Block)	% Area THLB within Landscape Unit	Area (ha) of Landscape Unit within Anahim Timber Supply Block (TSB)	Timber Information										Wildlife		Avian (Birds) Species and Habitat Comments					
						Pine-Leading Stands Volume (m³) Age Class 5+			Total Net Volume (m3) Pine Leading Age Class 5+	Non-Pine Leading Stands Dead Pine Volume (m3) Age Class 6+			Total Net Volume (m3) Non-Pine Leading Age Class 6+	Total Net Pine-Leading (Age Class 5+) and Non-Pine Leading Volume (Age Class 6+) Total (m³)	Total Gross Volume within Landscape Unit (All Age Classes)	Timber Harvest Priority	Timber Harvest Comments	Furbearer Species (listed alphabetically) and Habitat Comments	Large Mammal and Ungulate Species (listed alphabetically) and Habitat Comments	Forest Dwelling and Alpine Species	Migratory	Raptors	Waterfowl
						< 50% Dead	51 - 70% Dead	71% + Dead		< 50% Dead	51 - 70% Dead	71% + Dead											
8	Punky Moore LU (Resource and Land Values and Interests included above as part of Corkscrew LU with the exception of Range, Guide Outfitter and Trapper Tenure information)		286	75%	380	13,212	3,290	428	16,930	0	0	112	112	17,042	17,254	High							
9	Holtry		28,445	50%	56,859	675,641	291,917	42,528	1,010,086	151,152	12,965	7,205	171,322	1,181,408	1,240,506	High	Beaver, bobcat, coyote, fisher, fox, groundhog (high elevation), lynx, marten, mink, muskrat, otter, rabbit, squirrel, weasel, wolf and wolverine (high elevation)	Bear (black and grizzly), caribou, deer (mule and whitetail), feral horses and moose; high valued moose habitat (known as "moosey area")	American bittern, blue jay, grouse (rough and spruce), ptarmigan (high elevation), robin, sparrow, stellers jay, swallow, whiskeyjack, woodpecker and others	Great blue heron and sandhill crane	Bald eagle, northern goshawk, hawks, osprey and owls	Duck, geese, grebe and loon	
9	Palmer/Jorgensen LU (Resource and Land Values included above as part of Holtry with the exception of Range, Guide Outfitter and Trapline Tenure information)		264	71%	370	14,883	2,187	41	17,111	0	6	0	6	17,117	17,173	High							
10	Hotnarko		7,983	52%	15,315	228,134	58,513	19,399	306,046	109,487	26,845	1,434	137,766	443,812	511,653	High	Tolko and West Fraser Timber currently operating in this LU	Beaver, bobcat, coyote, fisher, fox, groundhog (high elevation), lynx, marten, mink, muskrat, otter, rabbit, squirrel, weasel, wolf and wolverine (high elevation)	Bear (black and grizzly), caribou, cougar, deer (mule and whitetail), moose, mountain goat and mountain sheep; high grizzly bear population and important grizzly bear travel corridor from the Interior Plateau to the Coast; Important mountain sheep travel corridor	American bittern, blue jay, grouse (rough and spruce), ptarmigan (high elevation), robin, sparrow, stellers jay, swallow, whiskeyjack, woodpecker and others	American white pelican, great blue heron, sandhill crane and trumpeter swan	Bald eagle, northern goshawk, hawks, osprey and owls	Duck, geese, grebe and loon

Total Resource Plan (TRP)
Anahim Timber Supply Block (ATSB)
Appendix V Table 1
Resource and Land Values and Interests Information by Landscape Unit (LU)

LU No	Landscape Unit (LU)	Notes	Area (ha) of Timber Harvesting LandBase (THLB) within Landscape Unit (Anahim Timber Supply Block)	% Area THLB within Landscape Unit	Area (ha) of Landscape Unit within Anahim Timber Supply Block (TSB)	Timber Information												Wildlife		Avian (Birds) Species and Habitat Comments			
						Pine-Leading Stands Volume (m ³) Age Class 5+			Total Net Volume (m3) Pine Leading Age Class 5+	Non-Pine Leading Stands Dead Pine Volume (m3) Age Class 6+			Total Net Volume (m3) Non-Pine Leading Age Class 6+	Total Net Pine-Leading (Age Class 5+) and Non-Pine Leading Volume (Age Class 6+) Total (m ³)	Total Gross Volume within Landscape Unit (All Age Classes)	Timber Harvest Priority	Timber Harvest Comments	Furbearer Species (listed alphabetically) and Habitat Comments	Large Mammal and Ungulate Species (listed alphabetically) and Habitat Comments	Forest Dwelling and Alpine Species	Migratory	Raptors	Waterfowl
						< 50% Dead	51 - 70% Dead	71% + Dead		< 50% Dead	51 - 70% Dead	71% + Dead											
11	McLinchy		8,902	24%	37,106	243,788	1,321	32,667	277,775	44,305	325	879	45,509	323,284	325,610	Low	West Fraser Timber currently has harvest proposals within this LU	Beaver, bobcat, coyote, fisher, fox, groundhog (high elevation), lynx, marten, mink, muskrat, otter, rabbit, squirrel, weasel, wolf (high population levels) and wolverine (high elevation)	Bear (black and grizzly), cougar, deer (mule and whitetail), feral horses, moose, mountain goat and mountain sheep; high wildlife travel values and corridors	American bittern, blue jay, grouse (rough and spruce), ptarmigan (high elevation), robin, sparrow, stellers jay, swallow, whiskeyjack, woodpecker and others	American white pelican, great blue heron, sandhill crane and trumpeter swan	Bald eagle, northern goshawk, hawks, osprey and owls	Duck, geese, grebe and loon
12	Nimpo		34,124	52%	65,466	718,436	170,130	70,062	958,628	71,829	6,363	9,704	87,896	1,046,524	1,107,737	High	Tolko and West Fraser Timber currently operating in this LU; fuel management - coordination with company harvest plans	Beaver, bobcat, coyote, fisher, fox, lynx, marten, mink, muskrat, otter, rabbit, squirrel, weasel, wolf, and wolverine (high elevation)	Bear (black and grizzly), caribou, deer (mule and whitetail), feral horses, and moose; high caribou habitat (caribou are moving back into LU)	American bittern, blue jay, grouse (rough and spruce), robin, sparrow, stellers jay, swallow, whiskeyjack, woodpecker and others	American white pelican, great blue heron, sandhill crane and trumpeter swan	Bald eagle, northern goshawk, hawks, osprey and owls	Duck, geese, grebe and loon
12	Chilanko LU (Resource and Land Values and Interests information included above in Nimpo LU with the exception of Range, Guide Outfitter and Trapper Tenure information)	Volume included above				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	High							
12	Palmer / Jorgenson LU (Resource and Land Values and Interests information included above with Nimpo LU with the exception of Range, Guide Outfitter and Trapper Tenure information)	Volume included above				0.0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	6	0	High							

Total Resource Plan (TRP)
Anahim Timber Supply Block (ATSB)
Appendix V Table 1
Resource and Land Values and Interests Information by Landscape Unit (LU)

LU No	Landscape Unit (LU)	Notes	Area (ha) of Timber Harvesting LandBase (THLB) within Landscape Unit (Anahim Timber Supply Block)	% Area THLB within Landscape Unit	Area (ha) of Landscape Unit within Anahim Timber Supply Block (TSB)	Timber Information											Wildlife		Avian (Birds) Species and Habitat Comments				
						Pine-Leading Stands Volume (m³) Age Class 5+			Total Net Volume (m3) Pine Leading Age Class 5+	Non-Pine Leading Stands Dead Pine Volume (m3) Age Class 6+			Total Net Volume (m3) Non-Pine Leading Age Class 6+	Total Net Pine-Leading (Age Class 5+) and Non-Pine Leading Volume (Age Class 6+) Total (m³)	Total Gross Volume within Landscape Unit (All Age Classes)	Timber Harvest Priority	Timber Harvest Comments	Furbearer Species (listed alphabetically) and Habitat Comments	Large Mammal and Ungulate Species (listed alphabetically) and Habitat Comments	Forest Dwelling and Alpine Species	Migratory	Raptors	Waterfowl
						< 50% Dead	51 - 70% Dead	71% + Dead		< 50% Dead	51 - 70% Dead	71% + Dead											
12	Puntzi LU (Resource and Land Values and interests information included above with Nimpo LU with the exception of volume, Range, Guide Outfitter and Trapper Tenure information)		19	68%	28	1,200	108	0	1,308	0	0	0	0	1,308	1,317	High							
13	Telegraph		16,582	49%	34,077	739,315	29,149	9,562	778,025	234,397	1,795	739	236,930	1,014,956	1,418,018	Medium	Beaver, bobcat, coyote, fisher, fox, groundhog (high elevation), lynx, marten, mink, muskrat, otter, rabbit, squirrel, weasel, wolf and wolverine (high elevation)	Bear (black and grizzly), deer (mule and whitetail), feral horses, moose and mountain goat; high grizzly bear population	American bittern, blue jay, grouse (rough and spruce), ptarmigan (high elevation), robin, sparrow, stellers jay, swallow, whiskeyjack, woodpecker and others	American white pelican, great blue heron, sandhill crane and trumpeter swan	Bald eagle, northern goshawk, hawks, osprey and owls	Duck, geese, grebe and loon	
14	Tusulko		18,806	64%	29,296	345,726	227,717	80,532	653,975	349,471	105,028	24,875	479,373	1,133,348	1,141,044	High	Beaver, bobcat, coyote, fisher, fox, groundhog (high elevation), lynx, marten, mink, muskrat, otter, rabbit, squirrel, weasel, wolf and wolverine (high elevation)	Bear (black and grizzly), caribou, cougar, deer (mule and whitetail), feral horses, moose, and mountain goats; good moose habitat; caribou wildlife habitat area)	American bittern, blue jay, grouse (rough and spruce), ptarmigan (high elevation), robin, sparrow, stellers jay, swallow, whiskeyjack, woodpecker and others	American white pelican (Abuntlet Lake) and sandhill crane	Bald eagle, northern goshawk, hawks, osprey and owls	Duck, geese, grebe and loon	
15	Upper Dean		23,964	70%	34,003	699,573	181,078	119,080	999,731	372,453	58,466	39,397	470,316	1,470,047	1,546,243	High	Modified harvest regime for caribou habitat area	Beaver, bobcat, coyote, fisher, fox, lynx, marten, mink, muskrat, otter, rabbit, squirrel, weasel, wolf and wolverine	Bear (black and grizzly), caribou, cougar, deer (mule and whitetail), elk (travel corridor), feral horses, and moose; Caribou travel corridor	American bittern, blue jay, grouse (rough and spruce), robin, sparrow, stellers jay, swallow, whiskeyjack, woodpecker and others	Great blue heron and sandhill crane	Bald eagle, northern goshawk, hawks, osprey and owls	Duck, geese, grebe and loon
	Eliguk LU (Resource and Land Values and Interests included above in Upper Dean LU with the exception of Range, Guide Outfitter and Trapper information)		0.1	75%	0.1	9	0	0	10	1	0	0	1	11	11	High							

Total Resource Plan (TRP)
Anahim Timber Supply Block (ATSB)
Appendix V Table 1
Resource and Land Values and Interests Information by Landscape Unit (LU)

LU No	Landscape Unit (LU)	Notes	Area (ha) of Timber Harvesting LandBase (THLB) within Landscape Unit (Anahim Timber Supply Block)	% Area THLB within Landscape Unit	Area (ha) of Landscape Unit within Anahim Timber Supply Block (TSB)	Timber Information											Wildlife		Avian (Birds) Species and Habitat Comments				
						Pine-Leading Stands Volume (m³) Age Class 5+			Total Net Volume (m3) Pine Leading Age Class 5+	Non-Pine Leading Stands Dead Pine Volume (m3) Age Class 6+			Total Net Volume (m3) Non-Pine Leading Age Class 6+	Total Net Pine-Leading (Age Class 5+) and Non-Pine Leading Volume (Age Class 6+) Total (m³)	Total Gross Volume within Landscape Unit (All Age Classes)	Timber Harvest Priority	Timber Harvest Comments	Furbearer Species (listed alphabetically) and Habitat Comments	Large Mammal and Ungulate Species (listed alphabetically) and Habitat Comments	Forest Dwelling and Alpine Species	Migratory	Raptors	Waterfowl
						< 50% Dead	51 - 70% Dead	71% + Dead		< 50% Dead	51 - 70% Dead	71% + Dead											
16	Entiako LU (Resource and Land Values and Interests included above in Upper Dean LU		0	0%	0.1	2.9	1	0	3.9	0.3	0		0	4	11	High							
Totals			239,731	42%	569,008	7,576,689	1,548,148	613,810	9,738,647	3,144,929	335,302	140,007	3,620,238	13,358,885	14,219,847								

Total Resource Plan (TRP) Anahim Timber Supply Block (ATSB) Appendix V Table 1 Resource and Land Values and Interests Information by Landscape Unit (LU)																		
LU No	Landscape Unit (LU)	Fish Species and Fish Habitat	Special Features / Interests	First Nation / Residential Interests	Resource Users Interests				Recreation and Tourism Interests				Vegetation		Water		Mountains	General Comments
					Range and Range Tenure Holders (RTHs)	Guide Outfitters	Lodge Owners	Trappers	Backcountry Recreation	Cabins	Trails	Visual Quality	Rare Plants and Food and Medicinal Plants	Mushrooms	Lakes	Riparian, Rivers, Springs, Streams and Wetlands		
1	Alplands	Bull trout, Dolly Varden and rainbow trout		First Nation traditional and heritage values	RAN076394 and 077830 (Annalee McCoy-McDonald); RAN077607 (Altherr & Schellenberg Cattle Co Ltd.)	500930 (Paul Lowrie); 500971 (Annalee McCoy)	Fly-in resorts	TR0506T003 (Peter Bookmyer and Byron Webb); TR0506T005 (Jeff Austin); TR0506T006 (Randy Brink); TR0506T007 (Robert Cohen)	Motorized recreation including all terrain vehicles (ATVs), snowmobiling and utility task vehicles (UTVs); Non-motorized recreation including cross-country skiing, fishing, hiking, horseback riding, mountain biking, and trail riding	Crazy Bear Lodge and a number of cabins	Atnarko Trail, Charlotte Lake to Cariboo Flats Trail, Gus Cahoose's, Bob Cohen's, Sam and Willie Sulin's trails, and many other trails	High visual quality (refer to Landscape Unit (LU) Planning Map for Visual Quality Objectives (VQOs))	Balsam tree, blueberries, huckleberries and rare alpine flowers (refer to UFN's medicines and plant book)	High mushroom values	Avalanche, Banana, Charlotte, Cohen, Cowboy, Crazy Bear (Ginny), Davidson, Stewart, and Whitten and other small lakes (highest alpine lakes within Anahim Timber Supply Block (ATSB))	Headwaters of the Bella Coola River, Baylayan, Maydoe and Whitten Creeks; important moose habitat associated with wetlands; springwater important water source for ranchers and wildlife	Atnarko Peak, Cloverleaf Peak, Mount Ada	Tweedsmuir Provincial Park boundary located on western boundary of LU
2	Atnarko	Northern pikeminnow, rainbow trout and suckers	Waterfalls	See lodge owners in recreation and tourism interests section	RAN077607 (Alther & Schellenberg Cattle Co Ltd.)	500930 (Paul Lowrie); 500971 (Annalee McCoy)	Nuk Tessli; Don Irwin; Duncan Stewart; Crazy Bear Lodge; Nimpo Lake Resort (Wilderness Mountain)	TR0506T007 (Robert Cohen); TR0506T009 (David Dorsey); TR0506T010 (Larry Sulin); TR0506T011 - unknown tenure holder); TR512T016 (James Shuff) Traditional Trapping Areas	Motorized recreation including ATVs, snowmobiling and UTVs; Non-motorized recreation including cross-country skiing, fishing, and hiking; Annalee McCoy and Nuk Tessli backcountry recreation permit	Charlotte and Little Charlotte Lake and other cabins	Charlotte Alplands and other heritage trails	High visual quality corridor	Balsam tree, blueberries, huckleberries and rare alpine flowers (refer to UFN's medicines and plant book)	High mushroom values	Baby Charlotte, Charlotte, Little Charlotte, Goat, Hooch, and Trumpeter lakes	Atnarko River; springs; wetlands associated with moose habitat	Mount Ada and Trumpeter Mountain	Large fires in this LU; potential for run of river power generation; Tweedsmuir Provincial Park located on western boundary of LU
3	Beeftrail	Northern pikeminnow, rainbow trout, and suckers; Dean River (important fishery and fish habitat); fish fence and rock fish fence; beaver dams on Dean River affecting fish and fish habitat - Anahim Lake to Nimpo Lake		Spiritual areas; Heritage sites (pit houses), grave and camp sites; Ulkatcho First Nations (UFN) Indian Reserves (IRs) / homesteads	RAN076106 (Lenny Leon)	500930 (Paul Lowrie); 500963 (Jim Russell)	Axle	TR10T001 (David Henninger); T0512T021 (Bella Leon); TR0512T023 (John Alexis) Historical Traplines	Motorized recreation including ATVs, snowmobiling and UTVs; Non-motorized recreation including cross-country skiing, fishing, hiking, horseback riding and trail riding	Number of cabins located within the LU	Trails including hiking and culturally important trails (Peak, Beeftrail, Capoose, Sugarcamp, Telegraph, Precipice and Tweedsmuir); wagon road		Balsam tree, blueberries, huckleberries, rare and traditional plants, Whitebark pine (cones) (refer to UFN's medicines and plant book)	Medium / high mushroom values (some areas affected by high pine mortality)	Dean River and Beeftrail, Louie, Obsidian and other tributaries to Dean River; springs - important water sources for ranchers and wildlife; wetlands associated with moose habitat		Tweedsmuir Provincial Park located on western boundary of LU; Anahim Peak located in Tweedsmuir Provincial Park	
4	Big Stick	Northern pikeminnow, rainbow trout (Big Stick and Clearwater Lakes) and suckers	Archaeological and heritage sites including lithic scatter (archaeological sites) and Quigley holes (Kleena Kleene valley)	4 Rural Residences Don McDonough (Porcupine Meadow) / J Lovering (near Highway 20); Mack and Elaine Dester (2 km east of turnoff to Big Stick Mountain); Jan Petrie and others; Historic Site	RAN077607 (Altherr & Schellenberg Cattle Co. Ltd.)	500904 (John Erickson); 500971 (Annalee McCoy); 500910 (Anton Self)	Clearwater Lake Lodge and Terra Nostra Guest Ranch	TR0506T001 (Dave Lulua); TR0506T002 (Joseph Webster); TR05006T003 (Peter Bookmyer and Byron Webb); TR506T005 (Jeff Austin); TR0506T006 (Randy Brink)	Motorized recreation including ATVs, snowmobiling and UTVs; Non-motorized recreation including fishing, horseback riding, river rafting and trail riding	Number of cabins located within the LU	Billy Dagg, Cariboo Flats to Charlotte Lake to Big Stick Mountain, cattle movement, Otto Gregg, guiding, heritage, hunting and sleigh trails		Blueberries, huckleberries and important soapberry areas (Refer to UFN's medicines and plant book)	Very high mushroom values	Bigstick and a number of other small lakes	Big Stick, Baptiste, Dester, Bussel, and Kleena Kleene, a number of other small creeks and springs	Bussel NE4, Bussel NW1, Bussel, Bussel S3 and Bussel S3 Peaks, Mani and Mani SW4 Peaks and Mount Nogwon	

Total Resource Plan (TRP) Anahim Timber Supply Block (ATSB) Appendix V Table 1 Resource and Land Values and Interests Information by Landscape Unit (LU)																		
LU No	Landscape Unit (LU)	Fish Species and Fish Habitat	Special Features / Interests	First Nation / Residential Interests	Resource Users Interests				Recreation and Tourism Interests				Vegetation		Water		Mountains	General Comments
					Range and Range Tenure Holders (RTHs)	Guide Outfitters	Lodge Owners	Trappers	Backcountry Recreation	Cabins	Trails	Visual Quality	Rare Plants and Food and Medicinal Plants	Mushrooms	Lakes	Riparian, Rivers, Springs, Streams and Wetlands		
4	Klinaklini (part - portions also adjacent to Colwell) (resource values and interests included above as part of Big Stick LU with the exception of range, guide outfitter and trapper tenure information)				RAN077607 (Altherr & Schellenberg Cattle Co. Ltd.)	500904 (John Erickson); 500910 (Anton Seif)		TR0506T001 (Dave Lulua); TR0506T002 (Joseph Webster); TR05006T003 (Peter Bookmyer and Byron Webb); and TR506T005 (Jeff Austin)										
5	Christensen Creek	Northern pikeminnow, rainbow trout and suckers (beaver dams affecting fish habitat)	2 archaeological sites - Little Anahim and Fish Weirs; traditional homes; pit house at Goose Point; Hudson Bay Post at Gruenwald (Natasd Del Ya Point Archaeological Site); Snake hibernaculum (cultural relevance)	First Nation historical residences	RAN075149 (Dennis Cahoose); RAN0760066 (Clint Ellis); RAN076106 (Lenny Leon); RAN076757 (Amanda Roach)	500974 (Elliot Hatch); 500930 (Paul Lowrie); 500963 (Jim Russell)		TR0512T019 (Fred and Eddie Elkins); TR0512T020 (Tamara Lowrie); TR0512T021 (Bella Leon); TR0512T023 (John Alexis); TR0512T024 (Fre Cahoose)	Motorized recreation including ATVs, snowmobiling and UTVs; Non-motorized recreation including fishing, horseback and trail riding; Recreation tenures including Bill Van Es, Wanda Williams and "Punky and Elie"	Historical cabins	Trails including bird watching trail, Eagle's Nest Resort marsh trail, Grease Trail (part of Grease Trail network); traditional trails including Behind Meadows to Lessard Lake (old wagon or sleigh road); Blackwater - over the mountain to Clesspocket (Lhezbak'et) and Grease Trail (part of Grease Trail Network) and many other trails		Blueberries, huckleberries, soap berries and other plants (refer to UFN's medicines and plant book)	Low pine mushroom values; morel mushrooms	Anahim, Poison and Medicine lakes	Dean River and Betty, Christensen, Festmen (Ildash, Far or Beaver) and Hump Creeks; Dean River Wetland System and Springs		Itcha Ilgatchuz Provincial Park located on northeast boundary of LU; Itcha and Ilgachuz Mountains in Itcha Ilgatchuz Provincial Park
6	Clearwater	Bull trout, Dolly Varden, northern pikeminnow, rainbow trout (Clearwater Lake and River) and suckers		Heritage sites at One Eye Lake, pit houses and Culturally Modified Trees (CMTs)	RAN076756 (Romacordelia Cox); RAN077607 (Altherr & Schellenberg Cattle Co. Ltd.); RAN077609 (Lars Satre); Cattle Movement Trails	500904 (John Erickson); 500971 (Annalee McCoy); 500910 (Anton Seif)	2 Lodge Owners (Terra Nostra) Clearwater Lake Lodge	TR0506T002 (Joseph Webster); TR0506T005 (Jeff Austin); TR0506T006 (Randy Brink); TR0512T002 (Roy Graham); T0512T004 (Eric Whitehead)	Motorized recreation including ATVs, snowmobiling and UTVs; Non-motorized recreation including fishing and horseback and trail riding	Number of cabins located within the LU	Cattle, cultural and heritage trails (trail to Kleena Kleene Falls) and Kleena Kleene wagon road, and tourism trails	Resorts	Blueberries, huckleberries, soapberries and other food and medicinal plants (refer to UFN's medicines and plants book)	High mushroom values	Clearwater, One Eye and many other small lakes	Kleena Kleene Falls and River, McLinchy River and Springs	Martin Mountain and Mount Nogwon	
6	Chilanko LU (Part) (Resource and Land Values and Interests included above as part of Clearwater LU with exception of Range, Guide Outfitter and Trapper Tenure information)				RAN076756 (Romacordelia Cox); RAN077609 (Lanrs Satre);	500910 (Anton Seif)		TR0506T006 (Randy Brink); TR0512T004 (Eric Whitehead); TR0512T006 (Seraphine William); TR0512T015 (Mark Gilman); TR0512T016 (James Shurr)								s		
6	Kleenaklini LU (Part) (Resource and Land Values and Interests included above as part of Big Stick LU)																	

Total Resource Plan (TRP) Anahim Timber Supply Block (ATSB) Appendix V Table 1 Resource and Land Values and Interests Information by Landscape Unit (LU)																		
LU No	Landscape Unit (LU)	Fish Species and Fish Habitat	Special Features / Interests	First Nation / Residential Interests	Resource Users Interests				Recreation and Tourism Interests				Vegetation		Water		Mountains	General Comments
					Range and Range Tenure Holders (RTHs)	Guide Outfitters	Lodge Owners	Trappers	Backcountry Recreation	Cabins	Trails	Visual Quality	Rare Plants and Food and Medicinal Plants	Mushrooms	Lakes	Riparian, Rivers, Springs, Streams and Wetlands		
7	Colwell	Northern pikeminnow, rainbow trout (in Miner Lake and rivers) and suckers		Pit houses by Miner Lake and more than 100 grave sites on mountain	RAN077607 (Altherr & Schellenberg Cattle Co. Ltd.)	500904 (John Erickson); 500910 (Anton Seif)		TR0506T001 (Dave Lulua); TR0506T003 (Peter Brookmyer and Bryon Webb); TR0506T005 (Jeff Austin)	Motorized recreation including ATVs, snowmobiling and UTVs; Non-motorized recreation including fishing, hiking, and horseback riding		Many trails including trails to the Coast		Blueberries, huckleberries, soapberries and medicinal plants (Refer to UFN's medicine and plant book)	Extremely high mushroom values	Colwell Lake	Kleena Kleene Falls, Creek and Springs	Hellraving, Hellraving NW2, Hellraving SW2 and Hellraving SW3 Peaks, Hermes, Hermes NW2, and Hermes NW3 Peaks, Mount Astarte, Mount Vishnu, Osiris, Osiris N2, Osiris N3, Osiris N4 and Osiris NE3 Peaks, Perkins Peak, Secret Peak, Siva Mountain, and Thoth, Thoth N2, Thoth N3, and Thoth N4 Peaks	
7	Crazy Creek LU (Resource and Land Values and Interests included above as part of Colwell LU with the exception of Range, Guide Outfitter and Trapper Tenure information)				Not Applicable	500904 (John Erickson)		TR0506T003 (Peter Bookmyer and Byron Webb)										
7	Upper KlinaKlini LU (Resource Values and Interests included above as part of Colwell LU with the exception of Range, Guide Outfitter, and Trapper Tenure information)				RAN077607 (Altherr & Schellenberg Cattle Co. Ltd.)	500904 (John Erickson); 500910 (Anton Seif)		TR0506T001 (Dave Lulua); TR0506T003 (Peter Brookmyer and Bryon Webb); TR0506T005 (Jeff Austin)										
7	Middle Lake LU (Resource Values and Interests included above as part of Colwell LU with the exception of Range, Guide Outfitter and Trapper Tenure information)				Not applicable	500910 (Anton Seif)		TR0506T003 (Peter Bookmyer and Byron Webb)										
8	Corkscrew	Bull trout, Dolly Varden, northern pikeminnow rainbow trout and suckers; beaver dams affecting fish habitat on Corkscrew Creek	Snake hibernaculum near Behind Meadows	Many residences and 3 ranches	RAN073383 (Terra Hatch); RAN073947 (Dave Brace); RAN074666 (Wnada Dorsey); RAN074769 (Laurie Vaughan); RAN076066 (Clint Ellis); RAN076078 (David Dorsey); RAN076105 (Wendy Leon); RAN077620 (Roger Williams); RAN077801 (David Dorsey); RAN077833 (Frederich Suk); Range Barrier;	500900 (David Dorsey); 500974 (Elliot Hatch); 500930 (Paul Lowrie); 500941 (Seaphine William)		TR0512T008 (Alexis Creek Band); TR0512T015 (Mark Gilman); TR0512T017 (Wendy Leon); TR0512T018 (Wanda Dorsey); TR0512T019 (Fred & Eedie Elkins); TR0512T020 (Tamara Lowrie)	Motorized recreation including ATVs, snowmobiling and UTVs; Non-motorized recreation including fishing, and horseback and trail riding; Bill Van Es's recreation permit	Number of cabins including the historical Baptist Cabin and Paul Lawry cabins	Number of historical and culturally important trails including the Blackwater Wagon Road and Blackwater River Crossing Trail as well as guiding, horseback, range and other trails		Blueberries, huckleberries, labrador ("Indian") tea in wetlands and moss, soapberries and whitebark pine (cones and pitch) (Refer to UFN's medicines and plant book)	High morel and low to medium pine mushrooms	Anahim (part) and Little Anahim (part) lakes	Corkscrew Creek and tributaries to Corkscrew Creek (important coldwater feed to Anahim Lake); Bryant, Hensen, Holte, Lehman, Shane and Waite Creeks; Corkscrew Creek wetland system (important coldwater feed to Anahim Lake and important moose habitat); and springs important water sources for ranchers and wildlife	Itcha Ilgachuz Provincial Park located on northern boundary of LU; Baldy, Itcha Ilgachuz and Sugar Loaf Mountains located in Itcha Ilgachuz Provincial Park	

Total Resource Plan (TRP) Anahim Timber Supply Block (ATSB) Appendix V Table 1 Resource and Land Values and Interests Information by Landscape Unit (LU)																		
LU No	Landscape Unit (LU)	Fish Species and Fish Habitat	Special Features / Interests	First Nation / Residential Interests	Resource Users Interests				Recreation and Tourism Interests				Vegetation		Water		Mountains	General Comments
					Range and Range Tenure Holders (RTHs)	Guide Outfitters	Lodge Owners	Trappers	Backcountry Recreation	Cabins	Trails	Visual Quality	Rare Plants and Food and Medicinal Plants	Mushrooms	Lakes	Riparian, Rivers, Springs, Streams and Wetlands		
8	Punky Moore LU (Resource and Land Values and Interests included above as part of Corkscrew LU with the exception of Range, Guide Outfitter and Trapper Tenure information)																	
9	Holtry	Northern pikeminnow, rainbow trout, suckers and white fish; (Holtry Creek has many beaver dams affecting fish habitat)		Dave Brace, Henry Lampert, Nottingham, traditional holdings - Guichon Draw and others	RAN073947, RAN 044492, and RAN077603 (David Brace); RAN 074666 (Wanda Dorsey); RAN074742 and RAN 77624 (Dale King); RAN075078 (Cory Nottingham); RAN076071 (Uwe Schieferstein); RAN076105 (Wendy Leon); RAN076756 (Romacodelia Cox); RAN076761 (Wayne Murray); RAN077429 (Henry Lampert); RAN077607 (Altherr & Schellenberg Cattle Co. Ltd.; RAN077620 (Roger Williams); Heritage Holdings; Cattle drifting concerns; Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations (FLNRO) Range Test; Natural grassland value	50090 (David Dorsey); 500930 (Paul Lowrie); 500411 (Larry Sulin); 500941 (Seraphine William)		TR0506T009 (David Dorsey); TR0506T010 (Larry Sulin); TR0506T011 (James Chadwell); TR0512T008 (Alexis Creek Band); TR0512T015 (Mark Gilman); TR0512T017 (Wendy Leon); TR0512T018 (Wanda Dorsey); TR0512T019 (Fred and Eedie Elkins); TR0512T020 (Tamara Lowrie); TR0512T028 (Susan Cahoose)	Motorized recreation including ATVs, snowmobiling and UTVs; Non-motorized recreation including bird watching, fishing, hiking and trail riding	Number of cabins located within the LU	Cattle, horseback riding and heritage trails including wagon roads	Sugar Loaf Mountain	Blueberries, huckleberries, labrador ("Indian") tea in wetlands and moss, soapberries and whitebark pine (cones and pitch) (Refer to UFN's medicines and plant book)	Morel mushrooms and medium to high pine mushrooms	Anahim (part), Little Anahim (part), Little Goose, Long, Munn, Pelican and Sugarloaf (part) Lakes	Dagg, Shane, Guichon (Morrison), Holtry, Lodge, and Pelican Creeks and Dean River; Morrison Meadow wetland system (important water source for ranchers and important moose habitat); important springs		
9	Palmer/Jorgensen LU (Resource and Land Values included above as part of Holtry with the exception of Range, Guide Outfitter and Trapline Tenure information)				RAN073947 (David Brace); RAN076071 (Uwe Schieferstein); RAN076756 (Romacordelia Cox); RAN077607 (Altherr & Schellenberg Cattle Co. Ltd.	500900 (David Dorsey); 500411 (Larry Sulin); 500941 (Seaphine William)		TR0512T008 (Alexis Creek Band); TR0512T015 (Mark Gilman);										
10	Hotnarko	Northern pikeminnow, rainbow trout, and suckers	Precipice area landscape including presence of bunchgrasses and 3 waterfalls; Fossils	First Nations deeded property	RAN073945 and RAN076760 (Paul Lowrie); RAN074742 (Dale King); RAN075077 (Leo Mecham); RAN076061 (Ralph Taylor); RAN076761 (Wayne Murray); Range Barrier issues	500930 (Paul Lowrie)	Landscape unit is utilized by guests of lodges located in the vicinity of Anahim Lake	TR0506T001 (Dave Lulua); TR0606T003 (Peter Bookmyer & Byron Webb)	Motorized recreation including ATVs, snowmobiling and UTVs; Non-motorized recreation including fishing, horseback riding and sight seeing	Historical cabins	Hiking and historical trails including Grease, Hudson's Bay, Sugar, Telegraph, and many other trails	Mountains and Precipice area	Blueberries, bunchgrass, huckleberries, medicinal plants and trees, soapberries (refer to UFN's medicines and plant book); Important soapberry habitat	Medium to high pine mushroom values	Airplane, Hotnarko, and Precipice lakes	Waterfalls on Hotnarko Creek, Hotnarko River and Precipice River and Creek; Hotnarko wetland system and springs	Hotnarko Mountain	Tweedsmuir Provincial Park located on western boundary of LU

Total Resource Plan (TRP) Anahim Timber Supply Block (ATSB) Appendix V Table 1 Resource and Land Values and Interests Information by Landscape Unit (LU)																		
LU No	Landscape Unit (LU)	Fish Species and Fish Habitat	Special Features / Interests	First Nation / Residential Interests	Resource Users Interests				Recreation and Tourism Interests				Vegetation		Water		Mountains	General Comments
					Range and Range Tenure Holders (RTHs)	Guide Outfitters	Lodge Owners	Trappers	Backcountry Recreation	Cabins	Trails	Visual Quality	Rare Plants and Food and Medicinal Plants	Mushrooms	Lakes	Riparian, Rivers, Springs, Streams and Wetlands		
11	McClinchy	Bull trout, Dolly Varden, northern pikeminnow, rainbow trout and suckers		Residences and traditional and heritage homes	RAN076394 and RAN076756 (Romacordelia Cox); RAN077607 (Altherr & Schellenberg Cattle Co. Ltd.); RAN077632 (Mary Klepacz); RAN077633 (Edward Gano); RAN077830 (Annalee McCoy-McDonald)	500904 (John Erickson); 500971 (Annalee McCoy); 500910 (Anton Self);		TR0506T003 (Peter Brookmyer and Byron Webb); TR0506T005 (Jeff Austin); TR0506T006 (Randy Brink); TR0506T007 (Robert Cohen); TR0506T009 (David Dorsey); TR0512T004 (Eric Whitehead); TR0512T016 (James Shurr)	Motorized recreation includes ATVs, float plane based recreation, snowmobiling and UTVs; Non-motorized recreation including canoeing, cross-country skiing and fishing	Historical cabins including Mountain Meadow Cabin	Many historical trails	McClinchy Mountain	Blueberries, huckleberries, soapberries and other food and medicinal plants (refer to UFN's medicines and plant book)	High mushroom values	McClinchy and other lakes	McClinchy River, high wetland value in Cariboo Flats and springs	Cloverleaf Mountain, Bussel NE 4 and NW1 Peaks, and Mount McClinchy	
12	Nimpo	Bull trout, northern pikeminnow, rainbow trout, and suckers in Nimpo and Towdystan Lakes and Dean River	Cultural site (rock petroglyphs) and heritage sites including Fish Trap	Residential and homesteads (historical homes)	RAN074666 (Wanda Dorsey); RAN074742 (Dale King); RAN070568, RAN075158, and RAN077429 (Henry Lampert); RAN075078 (Cory Nottingham); RAN07061 (Uwe Schieferstein); RAN076754 (Danny Cahoose); RAN076756 (Romacordelia Cox); RAN077607 (Altherr & Schellenberg Cattle Col Ltd.); RAN077609 (Lars Satre); Heritage Fence Lines	500900 (David Dorsey); 500930 (Paul Lawrie); 500971 (Annalee McCoy); 500910 (Anton Self); 500411 (Larry Sulin)	8 Tourism operators	TR0506T007 (Robert Cohen); TR0506T009 (David Dorsey); TR0506T010 (Larry Sulin); TR0506T012 (Robert Phillips); TR06512T006 (Seraphine William); TR0512T008 (Alexis Creek Band); TR0512T015 (Mark Gilman) TR512T016 (James Shurr); TR0512T017 (Wendy Leon); TR0512T028 (Susan Cahoose); Traditional Trapping Areas	Motorized recreation including all terrain vehicles , float plane base recreation (float plane capital), snowmobiling and and UTVs; Non-Motorized recreation including canoeing, cross country skiing, fishing, hiking and horseback riding	Number of cabins located within the LU	Crosscountry ski and hiking trails, heritage including Grease and Lunnas trails, tourism trails and wagon road	High visual quality	Blueberries, huckleberries, soapberries and other food and medicinal plants (refer to UFN's medicine and plants book)	Morel mushrooms and medium to high pine mushroom values	Akeaklin, Dusty, Gus, Lilie, Mud, Nimpo, Towdystan, and Wawa Lakes	Dean River and Nimpo Creek; Large wetland systems south, southeast and east of Nimpo Lake; Springs		High wildfire protection interest
12	Chilanko LU (Resource and Land Values and Interests information included above in Nimpo LU with the exception of Range, Guide Outfitter and Trapper Tenure information)				As above	As above		As above										
12	Palmer / Jorgenson LU (Resource and Land Values and Interests information included above with Nimpo LU with the exception of Range, Guide Outfitter and Trapper Tenure information)				As above	As above		As above										

Total Resource Plan (TRP) Anahim Timber Supply Block (ATSB) Appendix V Table 1 Resource and Land Values and Interests Information by Landscape Unit (LU)																		
LU No	Landscape Unit (LU)	Fish Species and Fish Habitat	Special Features / Interests	First Nation / Residential Interests	Resource Users Interests				Recreation and Tourism Interests				Vegetation		Water		Mountains	General Comments
					Range and Range Tenure Holders (RTHs)	Guide Outfitters	Lodge Owners	Trappers	Backcountry Recreation	Cabins	Trails	Visual Quality	Rare Plants and Food and Medicinal Plants	Mushrooms	Lakes	Riparian, Rivers, Springs, Streams and Wetlands		
12	Puntzi LU (Resource and Land Values and interests information included above with Nimpo LU with the exception of volume, Range, Guide Outfitter and Trapper Tenure information)				RAN 076071 (Uwe Schieferstein); RAN 076756 (Romacordelia Cox); RAN077609 (Lars Satre)	500910 (Anton Self); 500411 (Larry Sulin)		TR0512T006 (Seraphine William); TR0512T015 (Mark Gilman)										
13	Telegraph	Northern pikeminnow, rainbow trout (Kappan Lake) and suckers	Historical sites	Three residences and Floyd Mecham range cabin	RAN074742 (Dale King); RAN075077 (Leo Mecham); RAN076061 (Ralph Taylor); RAN076760 (Paul Lowrie); RAN076761 (Wayne Murray)	500930 (Paul Lowrie)	LU is utilized by guests of lodge owners in the vicinity of Anahim Lake	TR0506T007 (Robert Cohen); TR0506T009 (David Dorsey); TR0506T010 (Larry Sulin); TR0506T011 (Unknown); TR0506T012 (Peter Cahoose)	Motorized recreation including ATVs, snowmobiling and UTVs; Non-motorized recreation including fishing, hiking (including Kappan Mountain Look-out Trail), horseback riding and mountain biking;	Number of cabins located within the LU	Heritage trail including Telegraph, Precipice and many other trails and Kappan Mountain Lookout Trail	Yes	Blueberries, huckleberries, soapberries and other food and medicinal plants (refer to UFN's medicines and plant book)	Very high mushroom values - around Kappan Lake and southwest to LU boundary	Kappan, Little Goose and Pelican and Upper Pelican lakes	Kappan, Pelican and Telegraph creeks, wetland system in northern part of landscape unit and springs	Kappan and Trumpeter Mountains	Tweedsmuir Provincial Park located on western boundary of LU
14	Tusulko	Northern pikeminnow, rainbow trout and suckers		Grave sites, Thomas and Louis Squinas historical sites, UFN IRs and archaeological sites	RAN074742 (Dale King); RAN074769 (Laurie Vaughan); RAN076066 (Clint Ellis); RAN076106 (Lenny Leon); RAN 076761 (Wayne Murray); RAN077624 (Dale King)	500930 (Paul Lowrie); 500963 (Jim Russell)		TR0506T011 - unknown tenure holder; TR0506T012 (Peter Cahoose); TR0512T020 (Tamara Lowrie)	Motorized recreation including all terrain vehicles, snowmobiling and UTVs; Non-motorized recreation including fishing, hiking and horseback riding	Number of cabins located within the LU	Heritage trails including Anahim Peak, Beef Trail, Andrew Cahoose (Goldbloom), Dean River, Precipice, Squinas and Blackwater Wagon Road and other trails	High visual quality values along Highway 20 and in the vicinity of Tweedsmuir Provincial Park	Blueberries, huckleberries, soapberries and other food and medicinal plants (refer to UFN's medicine and plant book)	High mushroom values	Abuntlat Lake	Louie Creek, Tusulko (Green) River and other tributaries to the Dean River; Dean River wetland system; springs		Tweedsmuir Provincial Park on western boundary of LU
15	Upper Dean	Freshwater ling cod (burbot) (Round (Tesla) Lake), northern pikeminnow, rainbow trout (Dean River) and suckers	Number of archaeological sites and CMTs; and Anahim Peak (Obsidian)	Many UFN IRs, two traditional homesteads and old village site	RAN076062 (Raymond Kuper); RAN076064 and RAN 077829 (Gary Holte)	500975 (Albert Hans); 500963 (Jim Russell)	Lodge owners use the Dean River	TR0510T002 (Andrew Cahoose); TR0512T013 (Tillie Cassam); TR0512T023 (John Alexis); TR0512T024 (Fred Cahoose); TR0512T025 (Lashaway Cahoose); TR0512T026 (Lorna Leon)	Motorized recreation including all terrain vehicles, snowmobiling and UTVs; Non-motorized recreation including fishing, horseback and trail riding	Heritage cabins including Squirrel Cabin	Heritage trails including Anahim Peak, Cahoose, Grease / Alexander McKenzie trails and trails within the vicinity of Squirrel Cabin	Anahim Peak and Ilgatchuz Mountains	Blueberries, huckleberries, soapberries and other food and unique flora (Refer to UFN's medicines and plant book)	Low to medium mushroom values - Quesnel Road to Salmon Road	Agodak, Irene, Rainbow, Round, Tezla and Twin Lakes	Dean River and important tributaries to the Dean River; important wetland system; springs		Medicinal plants in Anahim Peak and Tweedsmuir Provincial Parks on western boundary of LU; Gates controlling access not functioning; large number of wildfires have occurred within the LU
	Eliguk LU (Resource and Land Values and Interests included above in Upper Dean LU with the exception of Range, Guide Outfitter and Trapper information)										Anahim Peak, Grease and Alexander Mackenzie Trail (management plan)							Major area of Eliguk LU is located in Quesnel Forest District - Eliguk LU to be included in the Quesnel Total Resource Plan LU process

Total Resource Plan (TRP) Anahim Timber Supply Block (ATSB) Appendix V Table 1 Resource and Land Values and Interests Information by Landscape Unit (LU)																		
LU No	Landscape Unit (LU)	Fish Species and Fish Habitat	Special Features / Interests	First Nation / Residential Interests	Resource Users Interests				Recreation and Tourism Interests				Vegetation		Water		Mountains	General Comments
					Range and Range Tenure Holders (RTHs)	Guide Outfitters	Lodge Owners	Trappers	Backcountry Recreation	Cabins	Trails	Visual Quality	Rare Plants and Food and Medicinal Plants	Mushrooms	Lakes	Riparian, Rivers, Springs, Streams and Wetlands		
16	Entiako LU (Resource and Land Values and Interests included above in Upper Dean LU																	Major area of Eliguk LU is located in the Quesnel Forest District - Eliguk LU to be included in the Quesnel Total Resource Plan LU planning process
	Totals																	

Total Resource Plan

Anahim Timber Supply Block

Appendix V Table 2

Summary of Tourism Tenures by Tourism Operator and Type of Activity

Crown Lands Commercial Tourism Tenure Number	Tourism Operator Name	Activities
5405914	Sela Erel Bucovetsky	Guided Hiking
5406074	Darlene & William Van Es	Guided Trail Riding, hiking and wildlife viewing
5406201	Waddington Enterprises Ltd.	Guided Mountaineering
5406210	Lonnie Kaechele	Guided Hiking
5406290	John Erickson	Guided Hiking. Area same as Guide Outfitter Territory
5406307	Annalee McCoy-MacDonald & Jessib Padgett	Guided Wildlife Viewing/Horse pack Trips. Area same as Guide Outfitter Territory
5406325	Tera Nostra Guest Ranch	Fly-in wilderness cabin for overnight accommodation

APPENDIX VI

Table 1 – Summary of Total Resource Plan Resource and Land Values and Interests
Specific Management Strategies

Total Resource Plan (TRP) Anahim Timber Supply Block (ATSB)							
Resource and Land Value / Interest	Specific Resource or Land Value or Interest	Strategy Number	Applicable Landscape Units	Guidance, Direction or Management Strategy	Organization (s) Responsibility	Timeline (If Applicable)	Comments / Limitations
Landscape Unit Specific Resource / Land Value							
Access							
Hotnarko LU	Access	A-1	Hotnarko LU	Forest licensee (FL) West Fraser Timber (WFT) developing new road access in the Dusty Dodge area to install access control (a gate) on the Dusty Lake Forest Service Road (FSR) / Dodge FSR to prevent development of loop roads that increase hunting pressure on moose as part of coordinated moose recovery initiatives	WFT	Road permit stage	
McLinchy LU	Access	A-2	McLinchy LU	Maintain road access to hay cutting area located in the Caribou Flats area	Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations (FLNRO)	Existing access	Maintain non-status road
Upper Dean LU	Access	A-3	Upper Dean LU	Maintain Rodeo Road (Road Permit R11552) to provide access to UFN member ranch/homestead and access to Rainbow Lake land owner	FL Road Permit Holder	Existing access	Road permit holder to review road status with UFN ranch/homestead and Rainbow Lake land owner
Furbearers							
	Groundhog (Marmot or Whistler)	F-1	All Landscape Units (LUs) except Beeftrail, Nimpo and Upper Dean	Use Best Management Practices for maintaining groundhog (also known as marmot or whistler) habitat; Minimize access construction and avoid development of any gravel pits or rock quarries within groundhog habitat (including rock outcrops, dry tundra rocky slopes, etc.)	Forest Licensees (FLs)	Cutting Permit (CP) / Road Permit (RP) application and operational phases	
	Wolf	F-2	All LUs	Review options of wolf control program as part of caribou and moose recovery initiatives and work with Anahim Round Table (ART), Ulkatcho First Nations (UFN) and other organizations to implement wolf control program	Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations (FLNRO) in collaboration with ART, UFN and other organizations	To be determined as part of caribou and moose recovery initiatives at planning and implementation stages	FLNRO policy and funding dependent
	Wolf	F-3	All LUs	Develop a Coordinated Access Management Plan (CAMP) as part of the Moose and Caribou Recovery Programs that includes 1) reducing the amount of pick-up accessible roads within the Anahim Timber Supply Block (ATSB); 2) establishing wildlife movement barriers for predators (e.g. wolf and bear) such as rolling back slash onto roads where feasible and appropriate; 3) using methods such as angling roads at road junctions and incorporating dog-legs, positioning slash piles, planting trees or installing wildlife blinds as visual barriers to reduce sight distance along access corridors, 4) other appropriate methods to reduce predator and hunting pressure on moose	FLs and FLNRO in collaboration with ART, UFN and other organizations	One year from sign-off date of Total Resource Plan	Identify Priority LUs to commence strategy implementation of CAMP
	Marten and Fisher	F-4	All LUs	Leave a portion of non-merchantable waste piles strategically	FLs	CP operational phase	In accordance with <i>Forest and Range Practices Act</i>

Resource and Land Value / Interest	Specific Resource or Land Value or Interest	Strategy Number	Applicable Landscape Units	Guidance, Direction or Management Strategy	Organization (s) Responsibility	Timeline (If Applicable)	Comments / Limitations
	Habitat			placed within a harvested cutblock to assist in providing suitable habitat for voles and other small mammals and/or potential black bear den sites consistent with A Guide to Fuel Hazard and Abatement in British Columbia and in accordance with the <i>Wildfire Act</i> and <i>Wildfire Regulations</i>			(FRPA), wildfire prevention and other requirements.
	Fisher	F-5	All LUs	Manage in accordance with Ministry of Environment Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife for fisher (considered a blue listed species by the BC Conservation Data Centre)	FLs	CP and RP application planning and operational phases	See http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/wld/frpa/iwms/accounts.htm#seventh_ ; Extension Note, BC Journal of Ecosystems and Management 10 (3): 35 - 41, British Columbia Interior – Fisher Wildlife Habitat Decision Aid. Richard D Weir and Pedro Lara Almuedo; BC Conservation Data Centre information; and BC Fisher Habitat and Forestry Web Module (http://www.bcfisherhabitat.ca)
	Furbearer species including Coyote, Fox, Lynx, Rabbit, Squirrel and Weasel	F-6	All LUs	Maintain mature forest habitat within riparian areas (riparian reserves) and other important furbearer habitat; Incorporate furbearer habitat into large reserves where possible	FLs	CP and RP application planning and operational phases	
	Beaver	F-7	All LUs	Maintain buffers on important wetland habitat and incorporate non-classified wetlands in reserve areas where feasible; Minimize road crossings of wetland areas where possible	FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	
	Beaver	F-8	Beeftrail, Christensen Creek, Corkscrew, Holtry, Nimpo, Telegraph, Tusulko and Upper Dean LUs	On important rainbow trout rivers and streams develop a strategy to remove beaver dams impeding fish passage and affecting fish spawning habitat (assess beaver dams prior to removal to ensure that beaver dams are not providing any significant fish habitat benefits)	UFN in Collaboration with ART, FLNRO and other organizations	One year from sign-off date of the TRP	Strategy implementation based on available funding sources
	Mink, Muskrat and Otter	F-7	All LUs	Maintain buffers on important wetland habitat and incorporate non-classified wetlands in reserve areas where feasible; Minimize road crossings of wetland areas where possible	FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	As per FRPA requirements
	Wolverine	F-9	All LUs	Manage in accordance with Ministry of Environment Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife for wolverine; Protect any known and active wolverine dens	FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	See http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/wld/frpa/iwms/accounts.htm#seventh_
	Bobcat	F-10	All LUs	Use Best Management Practices to protect bobcat denning habitat including protecting any known and active bobcat dens	FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	
	General	F-11	All LUs	Retain Wildlife Trees including Wildlife Tree Patches (WTPs) within harvest cutblocks as habitat for furbearers	FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	WTPs may or may not be located within the center of proposed harvest cutblocks depending on dash distance criteria and other factors
Large Mammals and Ungulates							
	Cougar	LMU-1	Atnarko, Big Stick, Clearwater, Colwell, Hotnarko, McLinchy, Tusulko and Upper Dean LUs	Use Best Management Practices to protect cougar denning habitat including protecting any known and/or active cougar dens	FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	
	Moose	F-7	All LUs	Maintain buffers on important wetland habitat and incorporate non-classified wetlands in reserve areas where feasible; Minimize road crossings of wetland areas where possible	FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	
	Moose	LMU-2	All LUs	Review option of incorporating wetlands into large reserves to	FLs	Landscape planning level	In accordance with the Cariboo-Chilcotin Land Use Plan

Resource and Land Value / Interest	Specific Resource or Land Value or Interest	Strategy Number	Applicable Landscape Units	Guidance, Direction or Management Strategy	Organization (s) Responsibility	Timeline (If Applicable)	Comments / Limitations
				maintain biodiversity at a LU level			(CCLUP) seral stage distribution targets and biodiversity guidelines
	Moose	F-2	All LUs	Review options of wolf control program as part of caribou and moose recovery initiatives and work with ART, UFN and others to implement wolf control program	FLNRO in collaboration with ART, UFN and others	To be determined as part of caribou and moose recovery initiatives at planning and implementation stages	Policy and funding dependent
	Moose	F-3	All LUs	Develop a Coordinated Access Management Plan (CAMP) as part of the moose and caribou recovery initiatives that includes 1) reducing the amount of pick-up accessible roads within the Anahim Timber Supply Block (ATSB); 2) establishing wildlife movement barriers for predators (e.g. wolf and bear) such as rolling back slash onto roads where feasible and appropriate; 3) using methods such as angling roads at road junctions and incorporating dog-legs, positioning slash piles, planting trees or installing wildlife blinds as visual barriers to reduce sight distance along access corridors, 4) other appropriate methods to reduce predator and hunting pressure on moose	FLs and FLNRO in collaboration with ART, UFN and others	One year from sign-off of Total Resource Plan	Identify priority landscape units (LUs) to commence strategy implementation of the CAMP
	Caribou	LMU-3	Alplands, Atnarko, Beeftrail, Big Stick, Christensen Creek, Corkscrew, Holtry, Hotnarko, Nimpo, Tusulko, and Upper Dean LUs	Continue research on effectiveness of small patch size modified harvest pattern on caribou use of habitat and report findings to UFN, ART and others as part of caribou recovery initiatives	FLNRO in collaboration with ART, FLs, UFN, and others	Report findings annually to ART and UFN	Seek research funding through federal and provincial caribou recovery initiatives
	Caribou	F-2	Alplands, Atnarko, Beeftrail, Big Stick, Christensen Creek, Corkscrew, Holtry, Hotnarko, Nimpo, Tusulko, and Upper Dean LUs	Review options of wolf control program as part of caribou and moose recovery initiatives and work with ART, UFN and others to implement wolf control program	FLNRO in collaboration with ART, FLs, UFN and others	To be determined as part of caribou and moose recovery initiatives at the planning and implementation stages	Policy and funding dependent
	Caribou	F-3	Alplands, Atnarko, Beeftrail, Big Stick, Christensen Creek, Corkscrew, Holtry, Hotnarko, Nimpo, Tusulko, and Upper Dean LUs	Develop a Coordinated Access Management Plan (CAMP) as part of the caribou and moose recovery initiatives that includes 1) reducing the amount of pick-up accessible roads within the Anahim Timber Supply Block (ATSB); 2) establishing wildlife movement barriers for predators (e.g. wolf and bear) such as rolling back slash onto roads where feasible and appropriate; 3) using methods such as angling roads at road junctions and incorporating dog-legs, positioning slash piles, planting trees or installing wildlife blinds as visual barriers to reduce sight distance along access corridors, 4) other appropriate methods to reduce predator and hunting pressure on moose	FLs and FLNRO in collaboration with ART, UFN and others	One Year from sign-off of Total Resource Plan	Identify Priority LUs to commence CAMP implementation
	Caribou	LMU-4	Alplands, Atnarko, Beeftrail, Big Stick,	Use Best Management Practices to maintain important caribou habitat; Schedule harvest operations to minimize effects on	FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	

Resource and Land Value / Interest	Specific Resource or Land Value or Interest	Strategy Number	Applicable Landscape Units	Guidance, Direction or Management Strategy	Organization (s) Responsibility	Timeline (If Applicable)	Comments / Limitations
			Christensen Creek, Corkscrew, Holtry, Hotnarko, Nimpo, Tusulko, and Upper Dean LUs	caribou calving timing windows including incorporating information from scientific and operational research			
	Caribou	LMU-5	Christensen Creek, Corkscrew and Upper Dean LUs	Review opportunities to utilize different selective and other harvest techniques with the objective of minimizing impact on high valued caribou habitat and reducing predator travelways	FLs in collaboration with ART, FLNRO, UFN and others	CP and RP application and operational phases	
	Grizzly Bear	LMU-6	All LUs	Maintain important grizzly bear habitat in accordance with the CCLUP Land Use Order and protect any known and/or active grizzly bear dens	FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	Ministry of Agriculture and Lands Integrated Land Management Bureau Ministerial Order – Land Use Objectives for the Cariboo-Chilcotin Land Use Plan (CCLUP) Area
	Black Bear	F-4	All LUs	Leave a portion of non-merchantable waste piles strategically placed within a harvested cutblock to assist in providing suitable habitat for voles and other small mammals and/or potential black bear den sites consistent with <u>A Guide to Fuel Hazard and Abatement in British Columbia</u> and in accordance with the <i>Wildfire Act</i> and <i>Wildfire Regulations</i>	FLs	CP operational phase	
	Black Bear	LMU-7	All LUs	Use Black Bear Best Management Practices to maintain important black bear denning sites and protect any known and/or active black bear dens	FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	
	Whitetail Deer	LMU-8	All LUs	Use Best Management Practices to manage for whitetail deer habitat	FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	
	Mule Deer	LMU-9	All LUs	Manage mule deer habitat in accordance with <i>Government Action Regulations</i> (GAR)	FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	
	Mountain Goat	LMU-10	All LUs except Clearwater, Holtry, Nimpo and Upper Dean	Use Best Management Practices to manage for mountain goat habitat and observe generally recommended 1.5 to 2-kilometer horizontal and 500-meter vertical aircraft no fly zones within vicinity of mountain goats	FLs, Recreation Tenure Holders and Helicopter and Fixed Wing Aircraft Companies	FLs at the CP and RP application and operational phases; Recreational tenure holders and helicopter and fixed wing aircraft companies during operational phases	
	Mountain Sheep	LMU-11	All except Beeftrail, Big Stick, Clearwater, Colwell, Holtry, Nimpo, Telegraph, Tusulko and Upper Dean LUs	Use Best Management Practices to manage mountain sheep habitat	FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	
	Elk Habitat	LMU-12	Alplands, Atnarko, Big Stick, Colwell and Upper Dean LUs	Use Best Management Practices to manage elk habitat	FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	
	Feral Horses	LMU-12	All LUs except Beeftrail, Christensen Creek, Colwell and Hotnarko	UFN to work with others to develop a strategy to address feral horse populations	UFN and others	Within one year of sign-off of the TRP	
Avian (Birds)							
	Forest Dwelling Avian	A-1	All LUs	Incorporate large reserves (greater than 200 hectares in size) at	FLs and FLNRO	Landscape Level and CP	

Resource and Land Value / Interest	Specific Resource or Land Value or Interest	Strategy Number	Applicable Landscape Units	Guidance, Direction or Management Strategy	Organization (s) Responsibility	Timeline (If Applicable)	Comments / Limitations
	Species			landscape level and operational planning phases to maintain habitat for forest dwelling avian species that require interior forest habitat conditions including such as preserving Old Growth Management Areas (OGMAs), wildlife travel corridors, riparian and wetland buffers		operational planning phases	
	American White Pelican	A-2	All LUs except Alplands, Atnarko, Big Stick and Colwell	Manage in accordance with Ministry of Environment Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife for American White Pelican and the CCLUP Lakeshore Management Zone requirements	FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	See http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/wld/frpa/iwms/accounts.htm#seventh and Ministry of Agriculture and Lands Integrated Land Management Bureau Ministerial Order – Land Use Objectives for the CCLUP Area
	Trumpeter Swan	A-3	Alplands, Atnarko, Big Stick, Clearwater, Hotnarko, McLinchy, Nimpo, Telegraph, Tusulko and Upper Dean LUs	Manage in accordance with CCLUP Lakeshore Management Zone requirements	FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	Ministry of Agriculture and Lands Integrated Land Management Bureau Ministerial Order – Land Use Objectives for the CCLUP Area
	Sandhill Crane	A-4	All LUs except Colwell	Manage in accordance with Ministry of Environment Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife for Sandhill Crane and the CCLUP Lakeshore Management Zone requirements		CP and RP application and operational phases	See http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/wld/frpa/iwms/accounts.htm#seventh and Ministry of Agriculture and Lands Integrated Land Management Bureau Ministerial Order – Land Use Objectives for the CCLUP Area
	Owls	A-5	All LUs	Incorporate wildlife trees within proposed operational plans to maintain owl habitat / nesting sites including incorporating WTPs into operational plans; Manage in accordance with Ministry of Environment Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife for owl species including the northern pygmy owl; Use Best Management Practice for other owl species including protecting nesting sites	FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	See http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/wld/frpa/iwms/accounts.htm#seventh_
	Osprey and Bald Eagle	A-6	All LUs	Manage in accordance with CCLUP Lakeshore Management Zone requirements to protect osprey and bald eagle nesting sites	FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	Ministry of Agriculture and Lands Integrated Land Management Bureau Ministerial Order – Land Use Objectives for the CCLUP Area
	Northern Goshawk	A-7	All LUs	Manage northern goshawk habitat in accordance with <i>Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA)</i> requirements	FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	
	Duck, Geese, Grebe and Loon	A-8	All LUs	Manage in accordance with <i>Migratory Bird Convention Act</i> and CCLUP Lakeshore Management Zone requirements to protect duck, geese, grebe and loon nesting sites	FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	<i>Migratory Bird Convention Act</i> and Ministry of Agriculture and Lands Integrated Land Management Bureau Ministerial Order – Land Use Objectives for the CCLUP Area
	Great Blue Heron	A-9	All LUs except Colwell	Manage in accordance with Ministry of Environment Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife for great blue heron and CCLUP Lakeshore Management Zone requirements	FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	See http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/wld/frpa/iwms/accounts.htm#seventh and Ministry of Agriculture and Lands Integrated Land Management Bureau Ministerial Order – Land Use Objectives for the CCLUP Area
Fish and Fish Habitat							
	Bull Trout	FFH-1	Alplands, Clearwater,	Manage in accordance with Ministry of Environment Accounts	FLs	CP and RP application	See

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			Corkscrew, McLinchy and Nimpo LUs	and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife for bull trout and establish suitable riparian buffers to maintain stream cold water temperatures required by this fish species		and operational phases	http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/wld/frpa/iwms/accounts.html#seventh
	Dolly Varden	FFH-2	Alplands, Clearwater, Corkscrew and McLinchy LUs	Use Best Management Practices to manage for Dolly Varden; Establish suitable riparian buffers to maintain stream cold water temperatures required by this fish species and minimize risk of any sedimentation and alteration of important habitat	FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	See BC Conservation Data Centre information
	Northern Pikeminnow and Suckers	FFH-3	All LUs	Use Best Management Practices to manage for northern pikeminnow and suckers; Maintain sufficient riparian buffers on important northern pikeminnow and sucker habitat	FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	Northern pikeminnow occurs in small to large rivers and lakes. This species prefers still or slow-moving waters. In lakes, adults are usually found offshore and young occur in inshore waters during summer but move to deeper offshore waters during fall. Northern pikeminnow spawn in gravelly shallows in lakes and may spawn along lake shores or in gravelly sections of streams. This species does not build a nest for its eggs and instead broadcasts eggs over rocks (BC Conservation Data Centre)
	Rainbow Trout	FFH-4	All LUs	Manage for Rainbow Trout habitat in accordance with <i>FRPA</i> requirements	FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	
	Rainbow Trout	FFH-5	Corkscrew LU	Increase Riparian Reserve and Riparian Management Area width on Corkscrew Creek to 500 meters each side with Riparian Reserve of 200 meters each side and Riparian Management Area of 300 meters with implementation of special harvest techniques to protect feeder creeks to Corkscrew Creek and maintain sufficient timber along Corkscrew Creek to maintain coldwater feed to Anahim Lake	FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	Forest Licensees to work with ART, FLNRO and UFN to determine appropriate long term suitable Riparian Reserve and Riparian Management Area to maintain cold temperatures in Corkscrew through scientific and operational research
	Rainbow Trout	FFH-6	Beeftrail, Christensen Creek, Corkscrew, Holtry, and Upper Dean LUs	Seek funding to remove beaver dams on Dean River section from Anahim Lake to Nimpo Lake and Corkscrew and Holtry Creeks to improve fish passage and improve fish habitat	UFN in collaboration with ART, FLNRO, FLs and others		Potential source of funding includes the Habitat Conservation Trust Fund (HCTF)
	Freshwater Ling Cod (Burbot)	FFH-7	Upper Dean LU	Manage in accordance with CCLUP Lakeshore Management Zone requirements to protect important freshwater ling cod (burbot) spawning and rearing habitat within Round (Tesla) Lake	FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	
Special Features / Interests							
	Waterfalls	SFI-1	Atnarko	Complete visual modelling of any proposed harvest cutblocks and roads that may affect views of the waterfalls and review with UFN, ART members, and local residences to minimize any potential impacts in accordance with Visual Quality Objectives (VQOs) for the area	FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	
	Snake Hibernacula	SFI-2	Christensen Creek and Corkscrew Creek LUs	Establish a 100-meter harvest buffer from snake hibernacula west of Poison Lake and in the vicinity of Behind Meadow near Corkscrew Creek	FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	
	Three Waterfalls	SFI-3	Hotnarko	Complete visual modelling of any proposed harvest cutblocks or roads that may affect views of the waterfalls and review with UFN, ART members, and local residences to minimize any	FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	

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				potential impacts in accordance with VQOs for the area			
	Bunchgrass	SFI-4	Hotnarko	Manage in accordance with Ministry of Agriculture and Lands Integrated Land Management Bureau Ministerial Order – Land Use Objectives for the Cariboo-Chilcotin Land Use Plan (CCLUP) Area	FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	See Best Management Practice Guidelines for Harvesting Treatments on CCLUP Grassland Benchmark Sites
	Fossils	SFI-5	Hotnarko	Review and proposed harvest cutblocks and road permits potential impact on Fossils and implement strategies to minimize any potential impacts	FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	
	Anahim Peak Obsidian	SFI-6	Tweedsmuir Park	Outside LUs included in this plan	BC Parks	Not Applicable	Included within Tweedsmuir Provincial Park (Outside LUs within this plan) - area managed by BC Parks
First Nation Interests							
	Traditional First Nation Heritage Values	FNI-1	Alplands	Engage with UFN to address cultural and heritage values	FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	As part of normal referral process
	Spiritual areas and heritage sites (Pit houses, grave and camp sites)	FNI-2	Beeftrail	Review any proposed harvest blocks and road locations with UFN to avoid any grave and camp sites and review any potential impacts on heritage and spiritual values	FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	
	UFN Land Reserves / Homesteads	FNI-3	Beeftrail, Corkscrew, Holtry, Hotnarko, McLinchy, Nimpo Lake, Telegraph, Tusulko and Upper Dean	Refer any proposed harvest blocks and road locations with UFN to review any potential impacts on UFN reserve lands and member homesteads	FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	
	Archaeological and heritage sites including Lithic Scatter and Quigley holes (Kleena Kleene valley)	FNI-4	Big Stick	Refer any proposed harvest blocks and road locations with UFN to review any potential impacts on heritage values	FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	
	Archaeological and heritage sites (fish weirs, pit house at Goose Point, Hudson Bay Post at Grunewald's, and Natasd Del Ya Point heritage site)	FNI-4	Christensen Creek	Refer any proposed harvest blocks and road locations with UFN to review any potential impacts on heritage values	FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	
	Heritage Sites – One Eye Lake, Pit Houses and Culturally Modified Trees (CMTs)	FNI-4	Clearwater	Refer any proposed harvest blocks and road locations with UFN to review any potential impacts on heritage values	FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	
	Pit houses by Miner Lake plus over 100 grave sites on mountain	FNI-4	Colwell	Refer any proposed harvest blocks and road locations with UFN to avoid any grave sites and review any potential impacts on heritage values	FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	
	Historical and Heritage sites	FNI-4	McLinchy and Telegraph	Refer any proposed harvest blocks and road locations with UFN to review any potential impacts on heritage values	FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	
	Thomas and Louis Squinas historical sites and Archaeological Sites	FNI-4	Tusulko	Refer any proposed harvest blocks and road locations with UFN to review any potential impacts on heritage values	FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	
	Heritage Sites	FNI-4	McLinchy, Telegraph	Refer any proposed harvest blocks and road locations with UFN to review any potential impacts on heritage values	FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	
	Cultural Site (Rock	FNI-2	Nimpo Lake	Review any proposed harvest blocks and road locations with UFN	FLs	CP and RP application	

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	Petroglyphs) Heritage Sites including Fish Trap			to review any potential impacts on heritage and spiritual values		and operational phases	
Range and Range Tenure Holders							
	Access Road Buffer Strips	RRTH-1	All	Review inclusion of a no-harvest buffer on new access roads with individual ranchers or range tenure holders	FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	
	Cattle and Horse Range Tenures	RRTH-2	All	Review any proposed harvest blocks and road locations with applicable range tenure holders to review any potential impacts on range tenures	FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	Standard forest licensee referral process
Guide Outfitters							
	Guide Outfitter Tenures	GO-1	All	Review any proposed harvest blocks and road locations with applicable guide outfitter tenure holders to review any potential impacts on guide outfitter tenures	FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	Standard forest licensee referral process
Lodge Owners							
	Lodge, Fishing and/or Hunting Operations	LO-1	Alplands, Atnarko, Beeftrail, Big Stick, Clearwater, Nimpo Lake and Lodge owner use of Hotnarko, Telegraph and Dean River LUs	Review any proposed harvest blocks and road locations with applicable lodge owners to review any potential impacts on lodge owners	FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	Standard forest licensee referral process
Trappers							
	Trapline Tenure Holders	T-1	All LUs	Review any proposed harvest blocks and road locations with applicable registered trapline holders to review potential impacts on trapline tenures	FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	Standard forest licensee referral process
Backcountry Recreation							
	Non-Motorized Activities including Hiking, Mountain Biking, Mountain Climbing, Bird Watching, Fishing, Horseback / Trail Riding, Canoeing, Kayaking, River Rafting, Cross-Country Skiing, and Snowshoeing	BR-1	Various – refer to Resources and Lands Interests Table for applicable Landscape Units for Specific Resource Values and Interests (See Appendix V Table 1)	Refer proposed harvest cutblock and road access to communities including UFN, rural residents, community groups and other potentially affected stakeholders for input and comments with the objectives of minimizing any potential impact on community including UFN or stakeholder interests	FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	Refer to the ART Plan (2000) regarding strategies pertaining to recreation
	Motorized Activities including use of All-Terrain and Side by Side Vehicles, Snowmobiles, and Float Planes	BR-1	Various – refer to Resources and Lands Interests Table for applicable Landscape Units for Specific Resource Values and Interests (See Appendix V Table 1)	Refer proposed harvest cutblock and road access to communities including UFN, rural residents, community groups and other potentially affected stakeholders for input and comments with the objectives of minimizing any potential impact on community including UFN or stakeholder interests	FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	Alplands, Charlotte Lake and Dean River Flight Corridor (high elevation flight corridors) as per ART Plan (2000))
	Backcountry Tenure Holders	BR-2	Atnarko, Christensen Creek, Corkscrew,	Refer proposed harvest cutblock and road access to backcountry tenure holders for input and comments with the objectives of minimizing any potential impact on backcountry tenure holders'	FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	Standard Referral Process

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				operations			
Cabins							
	Communities including UFN and Members, Trapper, Guide Outfitter, Backcountry Recreation and Other Cabins	C-2	All	Refer proposed harvest cutblock and road access to cabin tenure holders for input and comments with the objectives of minimizing any potential impact on established cabins	FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	Standard Referral Process
Visual Quality							
	Visual Landscape Values	VQ-1	All	Prepare and present visual modelling of proposed harvest cutblocks and road access within highly visible viewsheds such as in the vicinity of waterfalls to potentially affected groups for input and comments, including, but not limited to, communities including UFN, rural residents, lodge owners, guide outfitters, ranchers, trappers and other potentially affected stakeholders with the objective of minimizing any potential impacts on groups identified above	FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	
Rare Plants, Food and Medicinal Plants							
	Important Food, Berries and Medicinal Plants to UFN Members	RPFMP-1	All	UFN to provide a digital copy of Ulkatcho Food and Medicine Plants Book to FLs and FLNRO on a confidential basis in order that Food and Medicinal Plants important to UFN can be included in the operational planning phases	UFN	Within 3 months of sign-off of the TRP	Pending authorization by UFN Chief and Council
	Federally and Provincially Listed Rare Plants including Whitebark Pine	RPFMP-2	All	FLs to manage for federally and provincially listed rare plants in accordance with federal (<i>Species at Risk Act (SARA)</i>) and provincial legislation and regulations	FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	
	Other Rare Plants not federally or Provincially Listed including Alpine Flowers	RPFMP-3	Various – refer to Resources and Lands Interests Table for applicable Landscape Units for Specific Resource Values and Interests (See Appendix V Table 1)	ART, UFN and other Stakeholders to provide local information on rare plants to FLs so that FLs can incorporate strategies within individual FL operational plans	UFN and other stakeholders, FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	
Mushrooms							
	Pine Mushroom	M-1	Alplands, Atnarko, Beeftrail, Christensen Creek, Clearwater, Colwell, Corkscrew, Holtry, Hotnarko, McLinchy, Nimpo Lake, Telegraph, Tusulko and Upper Dean	FLs to work with UFN to incorporate as many pine mushroom habitat areas into large intact forest reserves, riparian management areas, wildlife tree patches and other areas reserved from harvesting	FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	
	Pine Mushroom Habitat	M-2	Alplands, Atnarko, Beeftrail, Christensen Creek, Clearwater, Colwell, Corkscrew, Holtry, Hotnarko,	UFN to provide pine mushroom habitat area information for areas previously reserved from harvesting to FLs and FLNRO on a confidential basis	UFN	Within 3 months after sign-off of the TRP	

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			McLinchy, Nimpo Lake, Telegraph, Tusulko and Upper Dean				
Lakes							
	Water Management	L-1	All	Manage in accordance with the CCLUP Lakeshore Management Zone requirements and implement Lake Management Guidelines developed under the 2002 ART Supplement on Lakes Management to manage for water values including maintaining water quality, water levels and seasonal water temperature regimes	FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	See Anahim Round Table Draft Resource Management Objectives and Strategies and Recommendations Supplement on Lakes Management (Report by the ART Landscape Unit Planning Subcommittee March 31, 2002)
Rivers, Riparian, Springs and Wetlands							
	Water Management	F-6	All LUs	Maintain buffers on important wetland habitat and avoid road crossings of wetland areas	FLs	Landscape level planning and CP and RP application and operational phases	
	Water Management	RRSW-1	All LUs	Incorporate wetlands as part of large intact areas reserved from harvesting to manage water flow regimes and timing and to maintain biodiversity	FLs	Landscape level planning	
	All Rivers, Major Creeks and Tributaries	RRSW-2	All LUs	Plan and conduct road construction and harvest operations to minimize sedimentation in rivers, major creeks and tributaries	FLs	Landscape CP and RP application and operational phases	In accordance with <i>FRPA</i> requirements
	All Rivers, Major Creeks and Tributaries	RRSW-3	All LUs	Plan and conduct road construction and harvest operations to minimize changes in traditional annual hydrological flow regime and timing	FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	
	Dean River and Tributaries Wetland Systems	RRSW-4	Beeftrail, Christensen Creek, Holtry, Nimpo Lake, Tusulko and Upper Dean	Minimize access crossings of the Dean River and tributary creeks and wetland systems; Incorporate riparian buffers important to maintain water quality, seasonal hydrological flow regimes and timing and for furbearer and ungulate habitat and fish species	FLs	Landscape Level Planning and CP and RP application and operational phases	
	Corkscrew Creek	RRSW-5	Corkscrew LU	Maintain enhanced riparian reserve and management zones (200 and 300 m width respectively for a total of 500 meters) from the edge of the Corkscrew Creek to minimize timber harvest effect on water temperature, hydrological flow regimes and timing	FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	Corkscrew Creek provides the main cold-water feed to Anahim Lake and effects rainbow and other fish populations such as steelhead downstream on the Dean River
Mountains							
	Mountain viewscapes	M-1	All LUs	Plan and conduct road construction and harvest operations using visual modeling where appropriate to minimize visual effects of proposed roads and harvest cutblocks in high visually sensitive areas as per VQOs	FLs	CP and RP application and operational phases	