



Fuel Management Prescription

West Arm Provincial Park— Harrop/ Strickland Creek

Treatment Unit 6

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Location: Northeast corner of West Arm Provincial Park near Harrop (Strickland Creek area)	

Note: Fuel Management Prescriptions have been prepared for 6 Treatment Units in the Harrop/ Strickland Creek area. This prescription covers Treatment Unit 6.

A. Treatment Rationale and Site Summary

The West Arm Provincial Park Fire Management Plan (2017) identified the northeast corner of the Park as a critical area for the establishment of landscape level fuel breaks. The stand structure in this area—mature coniferous forest with extensive ladder and surface fuels—will support high to extreme potential fire behaviour under 90th percentile summer fire weather conditions. The implementation of this prescription will significantly reduce fuel hazards (surface fuels and canopy bulk density) in this area and contribute to the development of an integrated network of fuel breaks between Harrop and the Park.

TREATMENT UNIT (TU) AREA SUMMARY					
TU	Gross Area (ha)	Permanent Access (ha)	Biodiversity reserves (ha)	Net Treatment Area (ha)	Prescription summary
6 - A	17.7	0	0	17.7	Mechanical treatment: overstory thinning
6 - B	8.8	0	2.9	5.9	Hand treatment: understory thinning
TOTAL	26.5	0	2.9	23.6	

ECOSYSTEM / SITE CHARACTERISTICS							
TU	BEC subzone	Site Series	Overstory species composition (by volume)	Elevation range (m)	Slope range (%)	Aspect	Terrain/ Soils
6-A	ICHdw1	101 / 104	Fd40 Cw25 Pl20 (Lw Hw Ep Bg)	550 – 830	20 - 50	North	Sandy loam over loamy sand/ sand
6-B	ICHdw1	104 / 101 (110)	Fd25 Hw25 Lw20 Cw15 (Pl Ep)	550 – 830	20 - 70	North	Sandy loam/ loam over loamy sand

B. Management Objectives and Strategies

This prescription is designed to be consistent with the objectives in the West Arm Provincial Park Management Plan (2007) and the objectives in the Kootenay-Boundary Land Use Plan.

While this prescription has been developed primarily to address fuel hazards and wildfire risk, it is also designed to maintain or enhance key Park values including biodiversity and wildlife habitat, and to promote ecosystem resilience.

Fuel Management Objectives

This Fuel Management Prescription is consistent with the objectives of the West Arm Provincial Park Fire Management Plan (2017).

Specifically, the objectives of this prescription are to:

- Help protect West Arm Provincial Park's natural values from high intensity wildfire;
- Improve public safety in the Harrop area as well as within West Arm Provincial Park;
- Improve the ability of the BC Wildfire Service to protect Park values and private land in the adjacent community;
- Enhance natural barriers to reduce the continuity of fuel loads;
- Demonstrate the principles and practices of FireSmart and fuel/ vegetation management to local community members and the broader public;

Biodiversity and Other Objectives

- Emulate the pattern of natural disturbances that have historically acted upon Park ecosystems;
- Accelerate succession to mature and older-growth forest structural conditions with generally lower stand densities;
- Increase the availability and diversity of wildlife habitat through the restoration of more natural mixed or semi-open forest conditions;
- Minimize negative impacts to, and where possible enhance, Park values including cultural heritage, recreation and visual quality;
- Minimize negative impacts to, and where possible enhance, the many values of the treated forest, including source water protection and forest health.

Management Strategies

The objectives stated above will be achieved by implementing the following strategies:

- Reduce crown continuity with a typical target of 30 - 40% crown closure to reduce the risk of crown fire;
- Create small gaps and patch openings in the forest canopy to emulate natural disturbances;
- Protect sensitive areas, including riparian ecosystems and areas with sensitive soils;
- Retain some representative patches of unmodified mature forest, especially in mesic to moist areas;
- Retain veteran and wildlife trees throughout the treatment areas;
- Preferentially retain large mature Ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir and larch, while preferentially removing less drought- and fire-adapted tree species such as cedar, hemlock and true firs;
- Significantly reduce understorey conifer density to minimize ladder fuels;
- Reduce fine surface fuels (<12.5 cm) and flammable understorey vegetation to reduce the risk and expected intensity of surface fire;
- Retain and promote regeneration and growth of deciduous tree and shrub species to reduce fire risk and improve wildlife habitat.
- Create shaded fuel break conditions to reduce expected wildfire intensities and provide a safer environment for fire fighters to anchor tactical fire suppression actions.

C. Forest Composition and Structure

Photographs of typical stand conditions

TU 6 – A (mesic type -101)



TU 6 – A (mesic type -101)



TU 6 – A (submesic type -104)

Date & Time: Thu, Oct 04, 2018, 14:20:01 PDT
Position: 11 N 492960 5493557
Altitude: 766m
Datum: WGS-84
Azimuth/Bearing: 001° N01E 0018mits (True)
Elevation Grade: -029%
Horizon Grade: +002%
Zoom: 1X



TU 6 – A (submesic type -104)



TU 6 – B (mesic type -101)



TU 6 – B (submesic type -104)



Overstory summary (based on 14 prism sweeps)

TU	SPECIES COMPOSITION (OVERSTORY by VOLUME)	AVERAGE LIVE BASAL AREA	CROWN CLOSURE	NOTES
6-A	Fd40 Cw25 PI20 (Lw Hw Ep Bg)	23 m ² /ha	~20 – 80%	Stand age approximately 100 years Fd average ~37cm dbh, ~22 – 30 meters tall Cw average ~22cm dbh, ~16 – 24 meters tall
6-B	Fd25 Hw25 Lw20 Cw15 (PI Ep)	17 m ² /ha	~20 – 80%	Stand age approximately 100 years Fd average ~37cm dbh, ~20 – 30 meters tall Hw average ~25cm dbh, ~16 – 26 meters tall

See Appendix C (Detailed volume summary) for detailed volume estimates

Understory stems per hectare summary

TU 6 - A (based on 15 plots)	Cw	Hw	Bg	Fd	Pw	Total
L1 (12.5 cm - 17.5 cm dbh)	160	40	0	40	0	240
L2 (7.5 cm - 12.5 cm dbh)	270	30	0	40	0	340
L3 (<7.5cm dbh and ≥ 1.3 m tall)	240	80	0	10	0	330
L4 (1.0 - 1.3 m tall)	260	220	120	0	10	610
Total	930	370	120	90	10	3650

TU 6 - B (based on 5 plots)	Cw	Hw	Bg	Fd	Pw	Total
L1 (12.5 cm - 17.5 cm dbh)	160	40	0	40	0	240
L2 (7.5 cm - 12.5 cm dbh)	270	30	0	40	0	340
L3 (<7.5cm dbh and ≥ 1.3 m tall)	240	80	0	10	0	330
L4 (1.0 - 1.3 m tall)	260	220	120	0	10	610
Total	930	370	120	90	10	3650

D. Reserve Areas

I.D.	# ha	Ecosystem type / reserve description
1	2.9	Reserve includes riparian areas and significant areas of steep slopes adjacent to S6 creek. Reserve also includes areas with shallow soils and rock outcrops.



E. Assessments

SOIL ASSESSMENTS							
TU	Hazard Ratings			Maximum Allowable Soil Disturbance (%)	Sensitive Soils (Y/N)	Texture	Coarse Fragments
	Soil Compaction	Soil Erosion	Soil Displacement				
6 – A	L – M (H)	M – H	M – H	5%	N	(f) SL/LS	25 – 60%
6 – B	L – H	M – H	M – H	5%	N	SL/LS	25 – 60%
COMMENTS							

TERRAIN STABILITY ASSESSMENTS		
DATE	CONSULTANT	COMMENTS / RECOMMENDATIONS
		N/A
COMMENTS	Moderate terrain in TU 6 – A; no potentially unstable slopes identified. No indicators of slope instabilities.	

RIPARIAN ASSESSMENTS					
TU	Riparian I.D. and Class.	RRZ Width (m)	RMZ Width (m)	BA or SPH Retained in RMZ	Comments (Indicate if in a community watershed)
6 – B	S6 Strickland	0	30	>60% live BA retention in RMZ	-
6 – B	S6	0	30	>60% live BA retention in RMZ	-
COMMENTS		Both streams are located in understory hand-treatment areas. No removal of overstory within minimum 5m of streams. No construction of bladed or excavated trails in RMA except as identified on the attached map.			

VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS	
COMMENTS	<p>No VQO's legally established; however area will be managed to a Retention VQO.</p> <p>Retention VQO is likely to be met in the majority of the treatment area due to the high levels of overstory retention and generally moderate terrain.</p> <p>Some portions of TU6-A have a high percentage of dead pine and the overstory is thus already quite open. Live overstory trees will be retained throughout to limit visual impacts; however small openings and short sections of the access road may be visible until disturbed areas green up.</p>

FOREST HEALTH ASSESSMENTS			
AGENT	SPECIES AFFECTED	% INCIDENCE	MORTALITY
Armillaria root rot	Fd, others	<10	Moderate
Douglas-fir bark beetle	Fd	<1	None observed
COMMENTS	Root disease will not be specifically managed. While it is possible that the thinning treatment may contribute to the spread of Armillaria root rot, moderate levels of Armillaria mortality are acceptable in the Park, and thus the potential impact on root disease mortality is outweighed by the public safety and broad environmental benefits of the prescribed treatment.		

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS		
DATE	CONSULTANT	COMMENTS / RECOMMENDATIONS
December 2017	Ursus Heritage Consulting	Archaeological Overview Assessment and Preliminary Field Review indicate 'Low' potential for presence of archaeological sites. No further archaeological work recommended.
COMMENTS	N/A	

WINDTHROW ASSESSMENTS	
COMMENTS	Windthrow Site Hazard rated Low to Moderate. Biophysical Hazard rated Moderate. Treatment Risk rated Low to Moderate. Windthrow Risk rated Low to Moderate.

F: Prescription: Overstory Thinning (Trees >17.5 cm DBH)

TU 6 – A

Summary:

- Thin canopy from below to create a shaded fuel break with target residual canopy closure of 20% to 40%
- PI is dead; most PI is down and should be removed except as needed for CWD
- Target average 30 – 50% live basal area removal, with removal focused on Cw and Hw <30cm dbh
- Target average residual basal area ~12 m²/ha (expected range ~8 – 26 m²/ha)
- Cut most Cw and Hw; leave Fd, Lw, Ep and other minor species

Prescription summary: Basal area cut/ leave specifications

Unit	sub-unit	BA % species (live)						Prescribed % live basal area to cut					Basal area		
		avg BA	% Fd BA	% Lw BA	% PI BA	% Cw BA	% Hw BA	% Fd cut	% Lw cut	% PI cut	% Cw cut	% Hw cut	target BA leave	BA to remove	% live BA removal
6	A	23	35	10	0	50	5	10	10	50	85	85	12	11	48%

Dead trees (primarily PI) are not included in this table

See Appendix E (Detailed volume summary) for detailed cut/ leave volume estimates (both live and dead volumes)

Retention requirements:

- Retention levels will vary considerably due to wide variation in pre-treatment overstory density: submesic areas are often semi-open with considerable dead pine while mesic areas are generally denser with a higher proportion of Cw and Hw.
- Productive mesic area below Lasca Road near Trevison lane should have higher retention than submesic areas and the majority of the TU that is above Lasca Road. Target 60% retention below road to limit windthrow risk.
- Prefer irregular spacing and retention of clumps based on existing stand composition and structure
- All locations within treated area must be <30 meters from a minimum of 2 retained mature trees
- All trees >35cm to be retained (any species) except as may be required for safety or access.
- All vets are to be retained (any species)
- All deciduous and Py to be retained
- Preferred leave trees are windfirm (not spindly) and have deep crowns (>30% live crown)
- Small additional retention areas / no work zones (0.1 to 1.0 ha) will be delineated immediately prior to treatment based primarily on identification of high quality wildlife trees and/or presence of wildlife habitat features

G. Prescription: Understory removal and ladder / surface fuel reduction

TU 6 – A and TU 6 – B

Note: Sub-unit A will likely require a light follow-up understory treatment following overstory thinning. The understory and surface fuels specifications are the same for both sub-units.

Summary:

- Thin from below to reduce total conifer stocking to ~400 sph
- Reduce fine fuels (<12.5 cm) to maximum of 3 kg/ m²
- Prune ladder fuels to 2.5 m
- Dispose of woody debris

Activity	Treatment Specifications
Understory removal	<p>Thin from below (i.e. remove smallest trees first) up to a diameter at breast height of 17.5cm until the target density of 400 sph total stems has been achieved. This equates to approximately 5 meter spacing. Douglas-fir, western larch, Ponderosa pine and western white pine should be prioritized for retention.</p> <p>Western yew and all deciduous tree species should be retained as “ghost trees”, i.e. should not contribute to target densities.</p> <p>Up to 10 clumps per hectare of conifer regeneration, each less than 5 m in diameter, may be left at the supervisor’s discretion, provided these clumps do not represent significant ladder fuels (i.e., >5 m from retained overstory trees). This represents up to 2% of the treatment area.</p> <p>Retain all trees with flagging identifying plot locations. Minimize scarring and marking on retained trees. Stumps must be less than 10cm tall from the ground surface, and cut at an angle less than 10 degrees.</p>
Wildlife/ Danger Trees	<p>Retention of high-value wildlife trees should be maximized provided that no more than 10% of each Treatment Unit is designated as a no-work zone.</p>
Coarse Fuels (>12.5 cm diameter)	<p>Coarse woody debris (CWD) is an important habitat element. Where available, retain a minimum of 50 pieces/ ha (equates to 15 meter spacing) > 25 cm diameter at top and > 3 meter in length distributed randomly throughout the area. CWD in excess of this minimum may be removed at the contract supervisor’s discretion. Prefer retention of larger and decaying pieces. Retained CWD should be left unbucked whenever possible but bucked if necessary so that it lays flat to the ground along the majority of its length. Avoid scorching large CWD (>25 cm) during any pile burning operations.</p>
Fine Fuels (<12.5 cm diameter)	<p>Post-treatment surface fuels should not exceed the following loadings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Woody debris <7.5 cm should not exceed 0.5 kg/m² (5 tonnes/ha)• Woody debris 7.5 – 12.5 cm diameter should not exceed 2.5 kg/m² (25 tonnes/ha) <p>All woody debris in excess of those targets must be removed.</p>
Pruning	<p>Retained conifers of all sizes should be pruned, with the exception of western yew. Prune to a minimum height of 2.5 meters, or 1/3 of total height, whichever is less. Retained trees along all natural edges (small natural openings) should be left unpruned.</p>

	Pruning cuts should aim to be flush with the tree stem without cutting into the branch collar, and branch stubs must be less than 1cm long. Dead branches > 5 cm in diameter may be left unpruned at the contract supervisor's discretion.
Debris Disposal - Burning	<p>Where burning is used to dispose of woody debris within treatment units, the following requirements apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All burning is to be conducted in compliance with the BC Wildfire Act and Wildfire Regulation and any applicable Bylaws. Burning practices must comply with the Environmental Management Act Open Burning Smoke Control Regulations except for practices explicitly managed under a smoke management plan. • Burning must be executed in such a way that minimizes impacts to the site. Burn piles must not be located within 3 meters of any trail, 3 meters of animal burrows, 3 meters of snags, and must not result in significant scorching of any retained trees or CWD. • Burn piles must be constructed to facilitate effective ignition and complete combustion. Piles must be built to burn efficiently with minimal smoke production. No piles will contain bole sections >3 meters in length. • Burn piles must be within treatment area, and adhere to a maximum size of 3m x 3m x 2 m tall. To reduce the number of piles, burning should occur concurrently with treatment operations using the hot-fed technique. Up to 5 piles/ha may be left unburned as "critter piles" at completion of the project, at the discretion of the contract supervisor. Critter piles are measured over each hectare, not as an average over the entire treatment area. • The contractor is responsible for obtaining all necessary burning permits from relevant agencies before burning.
Debris Disposal - Chipping	If chipping is used, chips should be distributed evenly on-site, targeting an average of 3 – 5 cm depth over the dispersal area and a maximum depth of 10 cm in any given spot. Chipped material that will result in depths greater than those outlined above must be hauled off-site.

H. Operational Specifications

Field Marking Conventions:

Treatment unit boundary – orange ribbon with black lettering: 'Treatment Unit Boundary'

Reserve boundary-- orange ribbon with black lettering: 'Reserve Zone'

Sub-treatment unit boundary – orange and black striped ribbon

Falling corners – Triple 'Treatment Unit Boundary' ribbon

Boundary hubs – 'Treatment Unit Boundary' ribbon with a single white ribbon stating block name, station number, and date

Riparian Management Zone: blue and white striped ribbon

Sample plot – yellow and white ribbon stating plot number, unit, surveyor, and date

Safety

Danger trees must be assessed by a certified Wildlife/ Danger Tree Assessor. No-Work Zones around retained unsafe wildlife trees must be clearly marked in the field.

Localized steep slopes (>60%) are present within the hand treatment area. No-Work Zones may be required on some steep slope areas. Steep slopes should not be worked during very wet, icy, or snow-covered conditions. Prior to work on steep slopes, worker safety must be assessed by the crew foreman, considering terrain, soil stability, vegetation, soil moisture, snow depth and weather factors.

Work Procedures within Identified Riparian Management Areas

The following specifications apply within Riparian Management Areas:

- Use of vegetable-based bar and chain oils;
- No refuelling of any equipment;
- Retention of all deciduous vegetation and >60% of coniferous vegetation >17.5cm in diameter at breast height;
- No burn piles or chipping debris within 10m of the stream;
- No construction of bladed or excavated trails except as identified on the attached map;
- No machines may be used within 10m of all streams except for designated crossings.

Measures to Prevent the Spread of Invasive Plants

Minimize the spread of invasive plants by taking these measures:

- All machinery must be thoroughly pressure washed prior to transport to the treatment unit;
- Apply native grass seed or rake nearby native and uncontaminated forest floor materials over exposed mineral soil, including any pile burning areas.

Fire Prevention and Suppression

All operations must follow to the BC Wildfire Act and Wildfire Regulation and any direction provided by the contract supervisor.

Seasonal Constraints

Mechanized treatment operations may occur only when soil is dry or frozen, or when adequate snow pack exists (>30cm consolidated snow depth) to ensure minimal soil disturbance.

Site Rehabilitation

All machine access, except as may be identified on the prescription map as permanent access, is considered temporary access and must be rehabilitated following treatment.

I. FRPA Values, Higher Level Plans, Consultation and Referrals**VALUES – FOREST AND RANGE PRACTICES ACT and HIGHER LEVEL PLANS****LAND USE OBJECTIVES** (Higher Level Plans and objectives set by Government under the Land Act)

Do the proposed activities conflict with land use objectives (higher level plans or objectives under the *Land Act*)?

No

Fuel management prescription is consistent with the KBLUP Higher Level Plan Order.

COMMUNITY WATERSHED - GAR section 8, FPPR section 8.2, 61, 62 and 84

Does the proposed treatment area include areas that are within a community watershed?

No**DOMESTIC WATER LICENCES** (inside or outside of community watershed) - FPPR section 59

Does the proposed treatment area contain water sources that are diverted for human consumption by a licensed waterworks?

Yes

Strickland Creek is the water source for the Trevison property. Creek is located in hand-treatment area with RMA as described above. No machine crossings in RMA.

S6 at east edge of treatment area is linked to domestic water source for Morrison property. Creek is located in hand-treatment area with RMA as described above. The only potential impact to Morrison water source would be planned access road crossing from TU6 into TU2.

LICENCED WATER WORKS (inside or outside of a community watershed) - FPPR section 60

Does the proposed treatment include areas that are within 100 m of a licensed waterworks?

Yes

Trevison intake on Strickland Creek is west of TU6-A. TU 6-A boundary is located a minimum of 50 meters back from creek.

Morrison intake is located just east of lower TU6-B hand treatment area. No treatment immediately adjacent to intake.

OLD GROWTH MANAGEMENT AREAS (OGMA's)

Does the proposed treatment area include areas in a mapped OGMA?

No**OBJECTIVES SET BY GOVERNMENT FOR WILDLIFE** - FPPR section 7

Does the proposed treatment area include areas to which objectives for wildlife under FPPR section 7 apply?		No	
FISHERIES SENSITIVE WATERSHED - GAR section 14, FPPR section 8.1			
Are any activities proposed within a fisheries sensitive watershed?		No	
UNGULATE WINTER RANGE - GAR section 12, FRPA sections 180 and 181, FPPR section 69			
Does the proposed treatment area include areas within a designated Ungulate Winter Range?		No	
WILDLIFE HABITAT AREA - GAR section 10, FRPA sections 180 and 181, FPPR section 69			
Does the proposed treatment area include any identified wildlife habitat areas (WHA)?		No	
WILDLIFE HABITAT FEATURES - FPPR section 70(2)			
Does the proposed treatment area include any identified wildlife habitat features?			Treatment area must be assessed by a qualified professional for wildlife habitat features prior to prescription implementation.
RECREATION FEATURES - FRPA section 56 and 149, FPPR section 70			
Does the proposed treatment area contain interpretive sites, recreation trails, recreation sites, recreation facilities that are considered to be of significant recreation value and are designated a resource feature?	Yes		Lasca Creek trail follows the Lasca Creek road through the treatment area. No significant impacts on trail access.
VISUAL QUALITY OBJECTIVES - GAR section 7, FRPA sections 180 and 181, FPPR section 9.2			
Is the proposed treatment within a scenic area?	Yes		No VQO's legally established; however area will be managed to a Retention VQO. Retention VQO is expected to be met in the majority of the treatment area due to the high levels of overstory retention and generally moderate terrain.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES/CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES - FPPR section 10			
Are there any known archaeological sites or cultural heritage resources that are important to First		No	ILRR query does not indicate the presence of any archaeological sites or cultural heritage resources. Archaeological Overview Assessment and Preliminary Field

Nations within the proposed area?			Reconnaissance (Ursus 2017) indicate 'Low' archaeological potential. First Nation consultation to be completed prior to project implementation.
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CONSULTATION and REFERRALS			
FIRST NATIONS			
FIRST NATION	CONCERNS IDENTIFIED AND MEASURES TO ADDRESS		
First Nations consultation complete?	No	First Nations must be consulted prior to implementation. See Outstanding Works section below.	
EXISTING CROWN TENURE HOLDERS AND PARKS AUTHORIZATION HOLDERS			
Tenure Holder	Concerns		Measures proposed to address licensee's concerns
Subsurface tenures			N/A
Guide Outfitter			N/A
Trapline			N/A
Range			N/A
PRIVATE PROPERTY			
Does private property border the proposed treatment area?	Yes		TU6 is adjacent to Trevison and Morrison properties. Property owners are supportive of planned treatment. Property owners must be contacted before operations commence.
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION			
Does treatment area overlap a Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure Right of Way?		No	
UTILITIES			
Are utilities located in or adjacent to the proposed treatment area? i.e. power lines, gas lines, etc.		No	
ACCESS CONTROL			
Are there any foreseen issues with access and access control during and post treatment?	Yes		There is a locked gate at the Park entrance. Trevison and Morrison lakefront properties are accessed from Lasca Creek Road. Property owners/ residents must be consulted prior to project implementation to ensure that treatment operations are compatible with private land access requirements.

TRAFFIC CONTROL

Is traffic control required at any point during operations?

Yes

Road safety and access issues must be discussed with Trevison and Morrison prior to prescription implementation.

J. Post-treatment and Silviculture**EXPECTED VEGETATION RESPONSE**

Patchy growth of deciduous shrubs and herbs is likely in response to somewhat more open growing space and more diffuse light near ground level. Continued growth of the overstory canopy will likely increase ground level shade over time. Moderate ingrowth of conifer regeneration is also likely to occur over time.

ADDITIONAL TREATMENTS, ASSESSMENTS, OR MAINTENANCE

Treatment area should be assessed approximately 10 years post-treatment. Follow-up understory treatments may be required in approximately 15 to 20 years.

SILVICULTURE OBLIGATIONSDo silvicultural obligations apply to the treatment area? **No****PLANTING**Is planting a treatment identified in this prescription or required as a legislative obligation? **No****K. Outstanding works****Public and First Nations Consultation**

Treatment funding has not been secured at the time of prescription preparation. Due to the potential delay between prescription preparation and implementation, First Nations and affected residents must be consulted prior to implementation. This consultation process should be undertaken by BC Parks or the designated contract supervisor, and may consist of contacting individual households, holding a general public meeting or following existing consultation and information sharing procedures.

Prescription specifications may be modified to accommodate First Nations and resident interests but must be formalized as a prescription amendment signed by a qualified RPF.

Boundary and Riparian Management Zone Flagging

Treatment funding has not been secured at the time of prescription preparation. Due to the potential delay between prescription preparation and implementation, Treatment Unit Boundary, Reserve, and Riparian Management Zone flagging must be field reviewed by a qualified professional prior to treatment.

Additional reserves to be identified

The prescription area must be field reviewed by a qualified professional prior to implementation with the objective of delineating additional small retention areas / no work zones (~0.1 to 0.5 ha) based primarily on identification of high quality wildlife trees and/or presence of wildlife habitat features. Target for additional retention areas / no work zones is 5 – 10% of the prescription area.

Breeding bird survey

If this prescription is implemented during breeding bird season, a breeding bird survey must be conducted prior to treatment by a qualified professional.

L. Administration and approval

RPF PRINTED NAME		Registered Professional Forester Signature and Seal
Erik Leslie	RPF 4724	
DATE SIGNED		
November 27, 2018		
I certify that I have reviewed this document and I have determined that this work has been done to standards acceptable of a Registered Professional Forester.		

Prescription Approval	
BC Parks Project Lead	
Name	Date
Ministry of Environment Regional Director	
Name	Date

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Overview/ Location map

Appendix B: Treatment Unit Prescription map

Appendix C: Detailed volume summary (Excel spreadsheet)