File: 10355-55

September 13, 2006

Re: Vanderhoof Forest District CMT Policy

Dear Sir and/or Madam,

Enclosed is the Vanderhoof Forest District CMT Policy and Post – 1846 CMT Survey which was revised September 15th, 2004.

Note that the requirement to submit 3 copies of all completed surveys has been revised. The Vanderhoof Forest District now only requires two copies of the completed Post – 1846 CMT Surveys, which are to be sent to:

Shane Greenlees, Aboriginal Liaison Officer
Vanderhoof Forest District
P.O. Box 190 - 1522 Highway 16 East
Vanderhoof, BC
V0J 3A0

One copy of the survey will be retained by the Vanderhoof Forest District and the remaining copy will be forwarded by the Forest Service to the relevant First Nations whose traditional asserted territory the CMTs are located within.

If you have any questions please call Shane Greenlees at (250) 567-6363.

Yours truly,

W J Thibeault

Bill Thibeault, R.P.F.
District Manager
Vanderhoof Forest District

Ministry of Forests & Range Vanderhoof Forest District

Location:
1522 Highway 16 East
Vanderhoof, BC

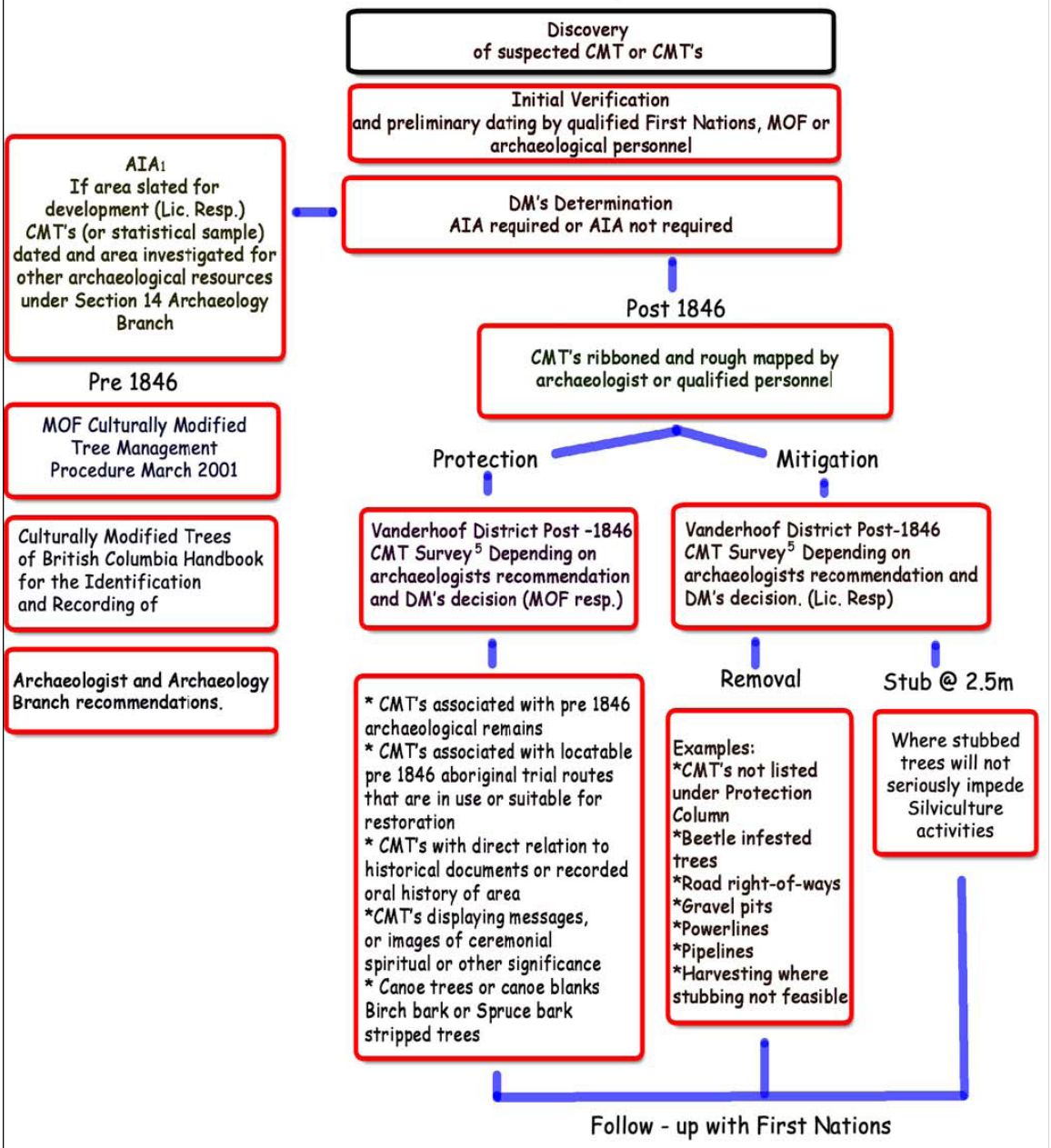
Mailing Address:
Box 190
Vanderhoof, BC V0J 3A0

Tel: (250) 567-6363
Fax: (250) 567-6370

WHY ARE CMT' S IMPORTANT AND WHY WE RECORD THEM.

- CMT's are protected under the Heritage Conservation Act (pre 1846) and may be managed under F.R.P.A. as a cultural heritage resource (post 1846) if included as a cultural heritage objective.
- They have cultural value and are dateable markers of traditional forest sustenance use.
- They are evidence of physical use and occupancy for the purpose of carrying out a practise integral to the distinctive culture of the aboriginal society and may play a role in determining aboriginal rights or title or in treaty or land use negotiations.
- They may have connections to archaeological sites, oral histories, or other traditional use sites.
- When studied scientifically they may be used to determine: trail and travel corridors, travel patterns, settlement patterns, low years of other food supplies, population densities or fluctuations.
- They have interpretative values for cultural tourism, cultural education of First Nations youth and to educate non-native public about First Nations cultures and traditional land use.

VANDERHOOF FOREST DISTRICT RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROCEDURE FOR CULTURALLY MODIFIED TREES, September 15, 2004



1. Archaeological Impact Assessment- conducted by qualified archaeologist with appropriate First Nations participation. Required because CMT's are often an indicator of other archaeological resources.
2. Determinations by the Archaeology Branch concerning Impact Management procedures should reflect the Vanderhoof Forest District Resource Management Policy for post 1846 CMT's.
3. See Appendix 1, Vanderhoof Forest District Post – 1846 CMT Survey Requirements 09/15/04
4. This policy primarily concerns bark-stripped, blazed and message trees in the interior of British Columbia
5. Once a site has been determined to be post 1846 and CMT's have been ribboned by an archaeologist or qualified personnel, recording of CMT's may be carried out by trained First Nations, MOF or forestry consultant personnel.

CMT PHOTO/AGE SHEET

VANDERHOOF FOREST DISTRICT
POST – 1846 CMT SURVEY REQUIREMENTS

Step 1 Tree count (mark with yellow and red flagging or paint), do not paint trees that may be required to remain uncut or be stubbed. GPS all trees unless within GPS'd polygon boundary (e.g. beetle block) under 10 hectares or within GPS'd boundary with cruise strip lines (e.g. standard cutblock).

Step 2 Define area of CMTs on map.

Step 3 Determine sample trees on a judgemental basis trying for a representative sample and coverage including the oldest CMTs. Do one out of every five CMTs to a max. of thirty sample trees on a specific pre approved area (e.g. cutblock), whichever is the lesser.

Step 4 Record sample trees on photo/age sheets

Step 5 Complete CMT Record Sheet (Traces Archaeological Research and Consulting Ltd. Form Feb. 26, 1998) for all sample trees.

Step 6 Complete final maps 1:50 000 plus

1:20 000 or larger.

Step 7 Complete Basic Traditional Use Site form.

CMT Site_____ CMT # _____

Type: Post 1846 Cambium stripped Species: Lodgepole Pine

Age Data

Height of core _____cm
Annual rings pith to outer bark _____ + _____ (corr.) = _____
Annual rings pith to scar _____ + _____ (corr.) = _____
Year of tree germination _____
Year of tree scar _____
GPS location Lat. _____ Long. _____ (if applicable)

B A S I C
BRITISH COLUMBIA
TRADITIONAL USE
SITE INVENTORY
F O R M

1. Site Number _____

Site Dimensions _____x _____or _____ ha.

Number of CMT's on site _____(estimated)

2. Local Identification Number _____

3. Site Map (attach a topographic map showing the exact location of the site)

4a. Site Latitude_____ 4b. Site Longitude _____

4c. UTM Grid _____ 4d. Site Easting _____

4e. Site Northing_____ 4f. Digitized Location Y ☐ N ☐

4g. Datum Value _____ 4h. Location Accuracy _____

5. NTS Map Reference_____ 6. Municipality _____

7. Regional District _____

8. Land Type ☐ *Privately owned Land – P* ☐ *Crown Land – C*

☐ *Reserve Land – R* ☐ *Unknown – U*

☐ *Other – May include sites covering more than one of the above – O*

9. Tribal Council(s) _____

_____

10. Band(s) _____

_____

11. Oral References _____

_____

12. Written References _____

_____

13. Contact Type _____

_____

14. Contact Name _____

_____

15. Contact Address _____

_____

Guidelines—CMT Record
Ver. Feb 26, 1998

Use two lines/rows on form per tree.

- First line indicates location of the *tree (e.g. Location 25m @ 36 deg. From POT A.L8 or 25 m @ 26 deg. From previous CMT #1)*
- If locations have been mapped and are reported elsewhere, indicate where they are reported on the first line of form.
- Enter something in every field so that it is clear attribute was considered during recording.

CMT # Enter unique number or letter designation for tree. Number or letter should also be written on flag or tag and placed on tree itself.

Tree Spcs. Enter tree species: pine (Pl); spruce (SP; birch (E_); aspen (At); balsam (B)

Dead/Alive Enter "D" or "A". If fallen and dead, enter "Df"

CMT Type Enter type of modification—one or more of following: Stripping (St); Chopping (CP); Blaze (Bl); Cut Branch (CB); or Other (O), if "Other", then describe in comments on back side of form.

No. of Scars Enter number of definite scars visible. If there are additional possible scars or healed scars, enter the number of such scars after a "+" sign followed by a "?". (e.g. 2+2? Means there are two definite scars and two additional possible scars). Each definite scar is subsequently described on a separate line of the form.

Scar # Enter consecutive unique number for each scar on tree. Generally earliest scar is Scar # 1.

Scar Morph Overall Scar Morphology. Put only one of "W", "OT", or "H" W (Window) means scar has healed to such an extent that the original scar top is not visible. All subsequent measurements of length, and descriptions of shape should be based on scar window. OT (Original top) means original top of scar is visible. All subsequent measurements of length, and descriptions of shape should be based on top of original scar. H (Healed) means scar is healed and closed.

Side of Tree Enter bearing (in degrees) for direction scar is facing. If more than one definite scar, separate bearings with a slash. Indicate declination used for site in bottom right-hand corner of sheet.

Angle of slope Enter angle of slope measured with clinometer. Indicate whether degrees or percent.

Dir. of slope Enter direction (N,NE, E, SE, S, SW, W, or NW) for downward direction of slope along fall-line.

DBH Diameter of tree at breast height (cm). Use diameter tape. Measure circumference and indicate on form if a diameter tape is unavailable.

Hght. Top of scar Enter height from ground to top of scar window or original top of scar if visible (cm)

Hght. Btm of scar Enter height from ground to bottom of scar window (cm)

Lgth scar or scar window Enter total length (L) of scar or window (cm)

Wdth scar or scar window Enter maximum width (W) in centimetres of the scar window. If columnar or girdled measure around scar (e.g. circumference arc)

Depth of scar Enter depth of scar or thickness of healing lobe depending on scar morphology.

Scar shape Enter general shape of scar using terminology on attached sheet.

Top shape Enter general shape of top of scar or scar window using terminology on attached sheet.

Cut-Mark (top, bottom, other) Enter the number of cut marks visible at the top (t), bottom (b), and/or other (o), e.g. t=1, b=1, and o=2 means there is one cut-mark at the top, one at the bottom and one in the middle of the scar. Do not confuse cut-marks (which are made with a knife) with choppings (which are made with an axe).

Basal "V" Enter "Y" or "N" in column cell if a basal, inverted "V" of original bark is present at bottom of scar.

Bark button Enter "Y" or "N" in column cell if small "buttons" of original bark are present on the bases of branches in the scar.

Cut branch Enter "Y" or "N" in column cell if cut branches are present in the scar, indicate number of cut branches.

Chops (heavy, medium, light) Indicate relative amount of chopping in scar if present.

Cored Enter “Y” if the tree was cored and “N” if not. In comments indicate any relevant comments about the cores concerning quality etc. Store core in a taped-up straw and make sure straw is labelled with Site #, CMT #, and Date.

Hght of core Enter the height at which the core(s) was taken in centimetres and measured on the scar side of the tree.

Photos Enter “Y” if photos were taken and “N” if not. In comments indicate Person, Camera #, and Roll #.

Comments Use back of sheet to write any additional comments about the tree. Comments should include if necessary: notations to clarify any of the information entered in the above fields; comments on any cores removed; notations about unique features present on the scar or tree; or any other relevant comments. If appropriate, draw sketches of scar on back or on separate sheet. If on separate sheet, indicate in comments that sketch was drawn and attach sketch to form. Sketches are very useful.

Traces Archaeological Research and Consulting Ltd. Ver. Feb. 26th 1998

CMT RECORD

Cmt#_____PROJECT_____DEVELOPMENT AREA_____ DATE_____RECORDER_____

CMT #	Tree Spcs	Dead/ Alive	CMT Type	No. of scars	Scar #	Scar morph. WOTH	Side of tree (deg)	Angle of slope (deg.)	Dir. of slope N, NW, E	DBH (cm)	Height top of scar (cm)	Height bottom of scar (cm)	Length of scar or scar window (cm)	Width scar of scar window (cm)	Depth Of scar (cm)	Scar shape	Top shape	Cut mark top, bottomother and #	Basal 'V' Y/N	Bark Button Y/N:#	Lateral cut edge Y/N	Cut branch Y/N:#	Chops heavy Med light	Core Y/N	Ht of Core cm	Photo Y/N

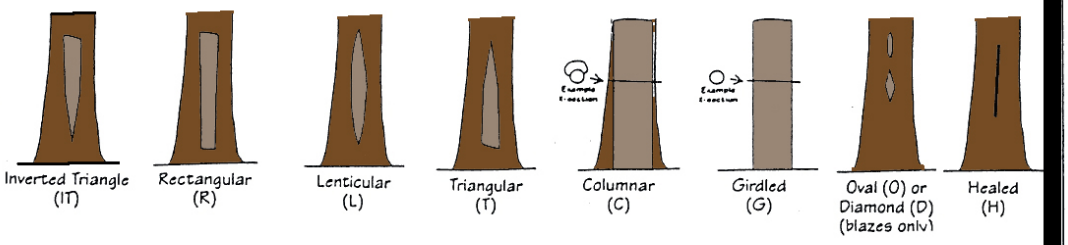
PUT INDICATED MEASUREMENT OR NOTATION (In brackets) IN BOX IF FEATURE IS PRESENT ON SCAR DECLINATION: _____ deg. E. _____
USE ONE LINE PER SCAR
REFER TO GUIDE FOR EXPLANATIONS AND ILLUSTRATIONS WRITE ADDITIONAL COMMENTS ON BACK FOR ANY OTHER NOTABLE ATTRIBUTES OF SCARS

CMT RECORD

Comments and Sketches

CMT#	Scar #	

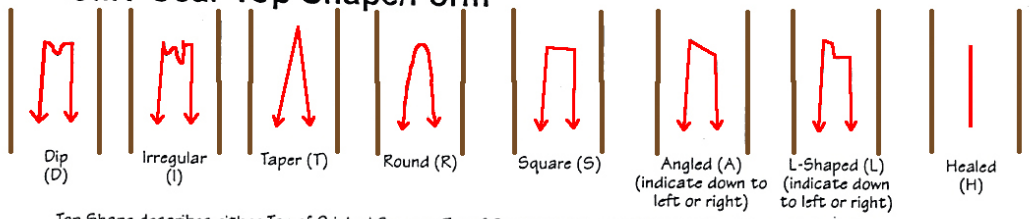
CMT Scar Shapes



Any Scar which does not conform more or less to any of these shapes should be called "irregular (I) and should be described in comments and/or sketched.

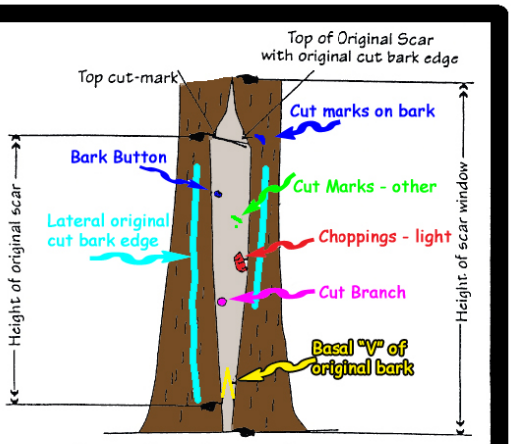
Shape describes overall shape of the scar window. The shape/form of scar top can vary highly. Describe top seperately (see illustrations below).

CMT Scar Top Shape/Form

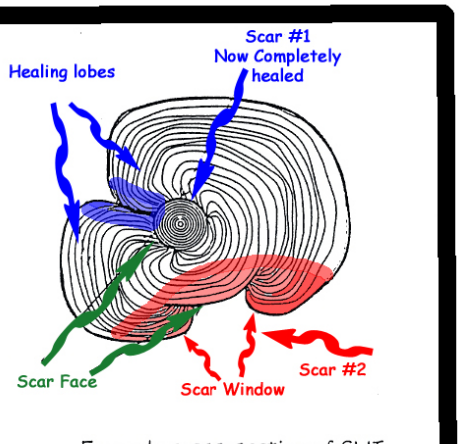


Top Shape describes either Top of Original Scar or Top of Scar Window, depending on overall morphology of scar.

Only use Irregular description if no other shape describes scar top.



Examples of some features



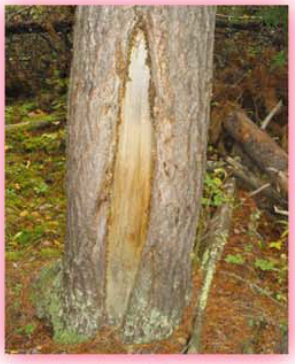
Example cross-section of CMT stripped twice

Refer to next page

Samples of CMT Scars

Rectangular (R)

Inverted Triangle (IT)



Lenticular (L)

Cambium stripped tree resembling a fire scar or "catface".

Cambium stripping scar overlaid by chopping overlaid by ground fire charring.

Tree carving.

Knot of unknown fibre on branch of tree.