

2.1.2 Site Information (Office)					
Forest District _____		Sample Code _____			
Licensee _____		Date of Field Evaluation _____			
Licence No. _____		Block _____			
General Location _____					
2.1.3 VLI Information (Office)					
Date of Update _____		VAC _____	Established VQO _____		
Polygon No. _____		VSC _____	Date of Establishment _____		
EVC _____		Recommended VQC _____	Source Document _____		
2.2.1 Viewpoint (Field)					
Viewpoint No. _____		GPS Westing _____	Viewing Direction _____		
GPS Northing _____		Elevation (m) _____	Viewing Distance _____		
2.2.2 Photography (Field)					
Roll No. _____ ID Nos. _____		Viewpoint Importance: (low) 1 2 3 4 5 (high)		Field of View Width (degrees) _____	
Digital Photo ID Nos. _____		Viewpoint Description _____		Field of View Height (degrees) _____	
2.2.3 Assess Basic VQC (Field)					
Alterations meet which Basic VQC definition? Circle where in the range for that VQC.				Notes:	
Basic VQC		P R PR M MM			
2.2.4 Design Observations (Field)					
Design Elements:		G (-1)	M (0)	P (+1)	
Response to visual force lines		_____	_____	_____	
Borrows from natural character		_____	_____	_____	
Edge treatments incorporated		_____	_____	_____	
Distance from the viewpoint		_____	_____	_____	
Position on the landform		_____	_____	_____	
Total Design		_____			
2.3.4 Partial Cut Alterations					
Partial cutting % removed _____					
Average tree height (m) ____					
Clearcut equivalent ____ % alteration					
2.3.5 Determine EE rating for the Landform by comparing Basic VQC with Adjusted VQC (Office)					
2.3.2 Assess Initial VQC (Office)		1 ☐ Clearly not met (Neither method indicates VQO achievement, both are far from class boundary)			
a) % of landform altered by openings _____ b) % of landform in access roads (outside openings) _____ $X = (a+b) = \text{_____} \% \text{ alteration}$		2 ☐ Not met (Neither method indicates VQO achievement, but both are close to class boundary)			
Initial VQC _____		3 ☐ Borderline (One method indicates VQO achievement, one does not)			
2.3.3 Assess Adjusted VQC (Office)		4 ☐ Met (Both methods indicate VQO achievement, but one or both are close to the high end "maximum % alteration limit.")			
c) Impact of roads, side cast, etc. (within openings) ☐ None ☐ Subordinate ☐ Significant ☐ Dominant Adj. Factor _____		5 ☐ Well met (Both methods indicate VQO achievement and are on the lower % alteration limit or mid-range for the class.)			
d) Tree retention ☐ Good ☐ Moderate ☐ Poor Adj. Factor _____					
e) Design (enter total from 2.2.4 above) Adj. Factor _____					
Total adjustment Y = (c+d+e) Adj. Total _____					
Calculate adjusted % alteration $X*(1 + 0.14*Y) = \text{_____}$					
Adjusted VQC					
Adjusted % alt		0 1.5 4 7 12 18 24 30 ++>			
2.3.6 Allowance for over-ride					
Over-ride EE _____					
Rationale for over-ride: _____					
_____ _____ _____ _____					
Evaluated by _____					
Signature _____					

2.2.2 Viewpoint importance

- (1) glimpse view, less than 10 seconds
- (2) sustained side view
- (3) sustained focal view, travelling toward the alteration for more than one minute
- (4) viewpoint is at a rest stop, campsite, or other static short-term view location
- (5) viewpoint is the location of a community, commercial tourist-related enterprise, or other static long-term view location.

2.2.3 Table 1 – Definitions of Visual Quality Classes

Visual Quality (Class Symbol)	Basic Definition
Preservation (P)	“preservation” means an alteration of a forest landscape resulting from the presence of cutblocks or roads, such that when assessed from a viewpoint that is representative of significant public viewing opportunities, the alteration (a) is very small in scale, and (b) is designed to be indistinguishable from the pre-harvest landscape.
Retention (R)	“retention” means an alteration of a forest landscape resulting from the presence of cutblocks or roads, such that when assessed from a viewpoint that is representative of significant public viewing opportunities, the alteration (a) is difficult to see, (b) is small in scale, and (c) has a design that mimics natural occurrences.
Partial Retention (PR)	“partial retention” means an alteration of a forest landscape resulting from the presence of cutblocks or roads, such that, when assessed from a viewpoint that is representative of significant public viewing opportunities, the alteration (a) is easy to see, (b) is small to moderate in scale, and (c) has a design that appears natural and is not angular or geometric.
Modification (M)	“modification” means an alteration of a forest landscape resulting from the presence of cutblocks or roads, such that, when assessed from a viewpoint that is representative of significant public viewing opportunities, the alteration is very easy to see and is either (a) large in scale with a design that is natural in its appearance, or (b) small to moderate in scale but with a design that has some angular characteristics.
Maximum Modification (MM)	“maximum modification” means an alteration of a forest landscape resulting from the presence of cutblocks or roads, such that, when assessed from a viewpoint that is representative of significant public viewing opportunities, the alteration is extremely easy to see and one or both of the following apply: (a) the alteration is very large in scale; or (b) the alteration is angular and geometric.

2.2.4 Viewing distance

Good	> 5 km
Moderate	2 to 5 km
Poor	< 2 km

2.3.2 Table 2 – Percent alteration ranges for Visual Quality Classes

Visual Quality Class	Alteration percent of landform in perspective view
P – Preservation	0
R – Retention	0 – 1.5
PR – Partial Retention	1.6 – 7.0
M – Modification	7.1 – 18.0
MM – Maximum Modification	18.1 – 30.0

2.3.3 Adjustment Factors

- c) Roads: None = 0, Insignificant = 1, Significant = 2, Dominant = 3
- d) Tree retention: Good = -2, Moderate = -1, Poor = 0
- e) Design: add up scores from ‘Design Observations (Section 2.2.4)’; Good = -1, Moderate = 0, Poor = 1

2.3.4 Table 3 – Visual equivalent to clearcut percent alteration factors for partial cut alterations

		Mean height (m) of residual trees									
		5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
Volume removed (%)	10	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.1
	20	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.1	2.0	2.6
	30	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.6	3.2	4.0
	40	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.5	2.4	2.8	3.2	4.5	5.3
	50	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.3	2.6	3.8	4.4	5.0	5.8	6.5
	60	1.0	1.2	1.6	2.2	3.3	4.4	5.2	6.0	6.9	7.8
	70	1.5	1.6	2.3	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0
	80	3.0	3.3	4.1	4.8	5.7	7.0	7.5	8.5	9.5	10.5
	90	4.5	5.0	5.8	6.5	7.3	8.0	9.0	10.0	11.0	12.0

Partial Cutting Photos Showing Removal Levels and Resulting Texture



Tree Ht 20M Vol Rem 44% Stems 45%



Tree Ht 34 M Vol Rem 64% Stems 71%



Tree Ht 25 M Vol Rem 73% Stems 7%



Tree Ht 27M Vol Rem 46% Stems 7%



Tree Ht 24M Vol Rem 64% Stems 86%



Tree Ht 21M Vol Rem 80% Stems 81%



Tree Ht 23M Vol Rem 50% Stems 53%



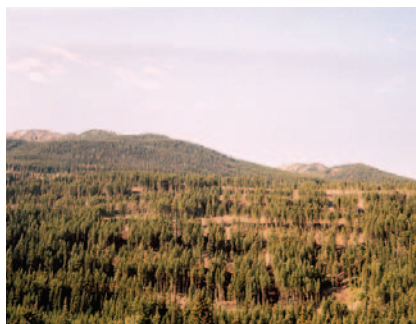
Tree Ht 30 M Vol Rem 65% Stems 91%



Tree Ht 23M Vol Rem 88% Stems 91%



Tree Ht 28M Vol Rem 56% Stems 67%



Tree Ht 31M Vol Rem 72% Stems 77%



Tree Ht 20 M Vol Rem 88% Stems 96%



Tree Ht 28M Vol Rem 60% Stems 80%



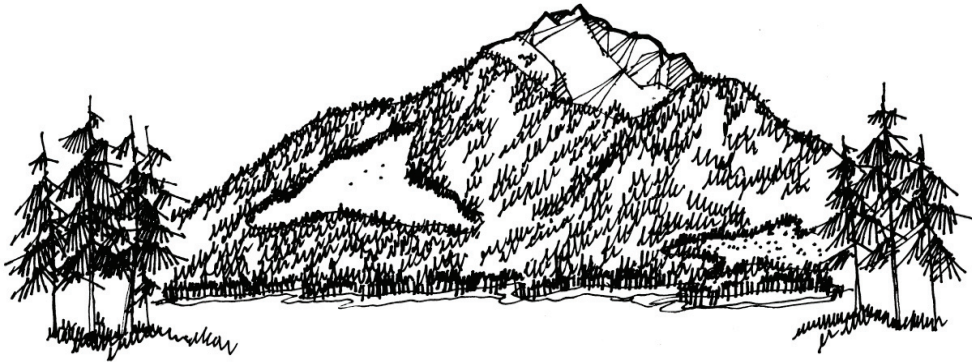
Tree Ht 28M Vol Rem 72% Stems 85%



Tree Ht 29M Vol Rem 88% Stems 96%

Calculating percent alteration in perspective view

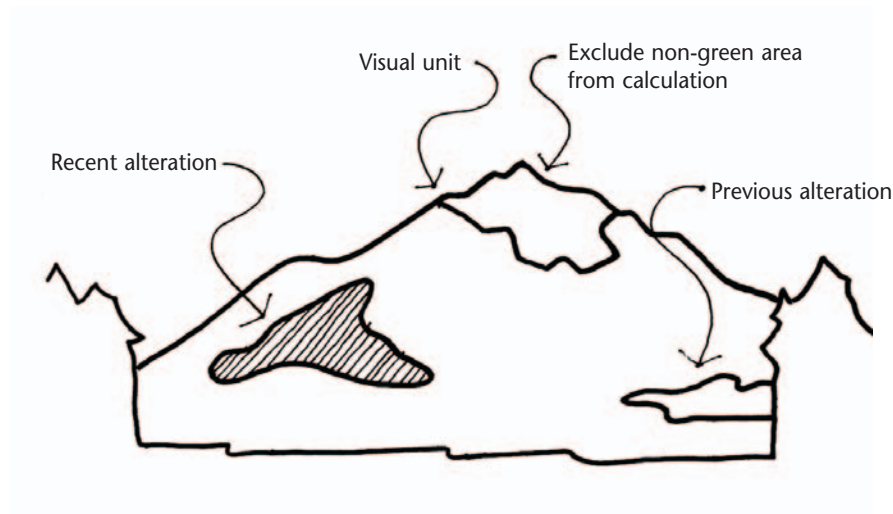
Example of site photograph showing altered landscape



Step 1 On an enlarged version of the site photograph, define and outline the visual unit or landform. Exclude those portions of the landform screened by vegetation and non-green areas, such as mountain tops, rock, snow, and ice.

Step 2 Measure the visible unit or landform using a manual or electronic planimeter or a GIS application (e.g., middle ground visual unit = 37.5 cm²).

Step 3 Measure visible ground area of previous alterations that have not yet achieved visually effective green-up (e.g., current alteration = 1.8 cm²).



Step 4 Measure visible ground area of recent alteration (e.g., = 4.7 cm²).

Step 5 Add previous non-VEG alteration and recent alteration figures together to get total area altered. Divide this figure by the visual unit figure to get percentage of unit altered (e.g., $[(1.8 + 4.7) \div 37.5] \times 100 = 17.3\%$).

Note: Repeat the above calculation for each of the viewpoints selected for evaluation. Enter the percent alteration figure derived from each viewpoint on the Visual Quality Effectiveness Evaluation form (Page 2).