

Appendix 2

Visual Quality Effectiveness Evaluation

Field notes to accompany the EE Form

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 is (a) very small in scale, and (b) 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; (b) the alteration is angular and geometric;

2.2.4 Viewing distance

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|----------|-----------|
| 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 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