

BC Timber Sales
Cariboo-Chilcotin Business Area

200 - 640 Borland Street
Williams Lake, British Columbia
V2G 4T1

Williams Lake

2012 Forest Stewardship Plan

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1 Interpretation

1.1 Definitions

“**AUM**” means animal unit month;

“**beetle management unit or BMU**” means a management area, within which a landscape level beetle management strategy, as defined by the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations, is implemented.

“**blowdown**” means a tree or trees uprooted by the wind.

“**CCLUP**” means the Cariboo-Chilcotin Land-Use Plan;

“**CCLUP 90-Day Report**” means The Cariboo-Chilcotin Land-Use Plan 90-Day Implementation Process Final Report, February 1995;

“**consistent**” means in basic general agreement and compatible with specific forest management direction that may include variation on a site specific basis to address other forest management concerns.

“**endemic**” means a bark beetle population that has the following characteristics:

- (a) it is the usual or normal state of that population that exists before the incipient transition phase, and between epidemic outbreaks;
- (b) the beetles survive mainly in single trees which are weak or decadent;
- (c) there is minimal annual fluctuation in bark beetle populations and damage levels because reproduction and broad mortality are in a relative state of equilibrium;
- (d) infected trees generally comprise less than 0.5% of a stand;

“**equivalent clearcut area**” means the area that has been harvested, cleared, or burned with consideration given to the silvicultural system, regeneration growth, and location within the watershed (from FPC Watershed Assessment Procedure Guidebook, April 1999, p-25); Added from the QU FSP

“**FDU**” means the forest development unit under this FSP;

“**FPPR**” means the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation;

“**FRPA**” means the *Forest and Range Practices Act*;

“**FSP**” means this Forest Stewardship Plan;

“**high value wildlife tree**” means a tree over 37.5 centimetres dbh among the target residual conifer species or over 20 centimetres dbh for deciduous species, and that falls within one of the wildlife tree classes of 2 through 8 as shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Wildlife Tree Classes

Class	Description	Characteristics
2	Live/unhealthy	Internal decay or growth deformities (including insect damage, broken tops) dying tree
3	Dead	Hard heartwood; needles and twigs present; roots stable
4	Dead	Hard heartwood, no needles/twigs; 50% of branches lost; loose bark; top usually broken; roots stable
5	Dead	Spongy heartwood; most branches/bark absent; internal decay; roots stable for larger trees; roots of smaller trees beginning to soften
6	Dead	Soft heartwood; no branches or bark; sapwood/heartwood sloughing from upper bole; lateral roots of larger ones softening; smaller ones unstable
7-8	Dead	Soft heartwood; stubs; extensive internal decay; outer shell may be hard; lateral roots completely decomposed; hollow or nearly hollow shells.

“**interface fire management plans**” means plans developed by communities through public process to address protection of property and public safety by reducing the risk of ignition and spread of wildfire in key areas adjacent to the community. These may also be known as Community Wildfire Protection Plans.

“**intermediate crown classes**” means trees with crowns either below or extending into the canopy formed by co-dominant and dominant trees; receiving little direct light from above and none from the sides; usually with small crowns considerably crowded on the sides.

“**lakeshore management zone**” (**LMZ**) means a management zone of a specified width adjacent to a classified lake.

“**LU-BEC unit**” means the association of a specific landscape unit and BEC subzone or subzone-variant.

“**LUOR**” means the Ministerial Order for the Land Use Objectives for the Cariboo-Chilcotin Land Use Plan (CCLUP) Area, signed June 7, 2010.

“**major wildlife features**” means the following:

- (a) bear den sites;
- (b) bald eagle nests;
- (c) osprey nests;
- (d) great blue heron nests;
- (e) a nest of a category of species at risk that is limited to birds;
- (f) mineral licks or wallows.

“**mature birch**” means Betula papyrifera older than 60 years.

“**MFLNRO**” means the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations.

“**no-harvest area**” means an area of land other than a park, protected area or ecological reserve, where primary forestry activities are not permitted unless otherwise specified in the following objectives.

“**old seral**” means forest stands which meet the required ages by BEC zone and NDT as listed in table 2.

Table 2 Minimum Ages for Old Seral Forest Stands

BEC Zone	NDT	Age (in years)
ICH, ESSF, MS, SBS, SBPS	3	>140
IDF(PINE GROUP), BG(PINE GROUP)	4	>140
ESSF	5	>140
MH, CWH, SBS, ICH, ESSF,	1 + 2	>250
IDF(FIR GROUP) , BG(FIR GROUP)	4	>250

“**on Block Roads**” means roads which are:

- (a) under the authority of the timber sale licence; and
- (b) do not provide access to subsequent or multiple cut-blocks; and
- (c) are fully contained within a cut-block boundary.

“**overtopped crown classes**” means trees with crowns entirely below the general level of the crown cover receiving little or no direct light from above or from the sides.

“**permanent OGMA – rotating**” means an old growth management area (OGMA) that contributes to the long term OGMA target area, but can be harvested under the conditions specified in the LUOR and further defined by the strategies in this FSP.

“**permanent OGMA -static**” means an old growth management area (OGMA) which retains a fixed location in the landscape.

“**primary forest activity**” means one or more of the following:

- (a) timber harvesting;
- (b) silviculture treatments;
- (c) road construction, maintenance and deactivation.

“**primary roads**” means roads which are:

- (a) under the authority of a Road Permit that may provide access to subsequent or multiple cut-blocks and does not contain a deactivation obligation; or
- (b) Forest Service Roads.

“**secondary roads**” means roads which are:

- (a) under the authority of a Road Permit that does contain a deactivation obligation.

“**shallow and moderate snowpack zones**” means the following biogeoclimatic units within the CCLUP area: BG-all subzones, IDFXm, IDFXw, IDFdk3, IDFdk4, SBPSxc, and those areas of SBSmh lying south and west of Quesnel.

“**significant wildlife trees**” means trees with observed cavities.

“**SRMP**” means the Anahim Round Table Sub-Regional Plan, Horsefly Sub-Regional Management Plan, South Chilcotin Sub-Regional Plan and the Williams Lake Sub-Regional Management Plan;

“**suppression**” means a bark beetle control strategy designed to reduce or keep the outbreak to a size and distribution that can be handled within normal resources by treating 80% or more of the infestations found on the most current aerial overview inventory.

“**thinning from below**” means a silviculture treatment in which trees are removed from intermediate and overtopped crown classes leaving the larger trees on site.

“**transition OGMA**” means an old growth management area (OGMA) which only exists until it is replaced by other old forest in that LU-BEC unit or 20 years from June 25, 2010, whichever is less.

“TSM” means the Timber Sales Manager for the Cariboo-Chilcotin Business Area of BC Timber Sales; or co-holder(s) of this Forest Stewardship Plan.

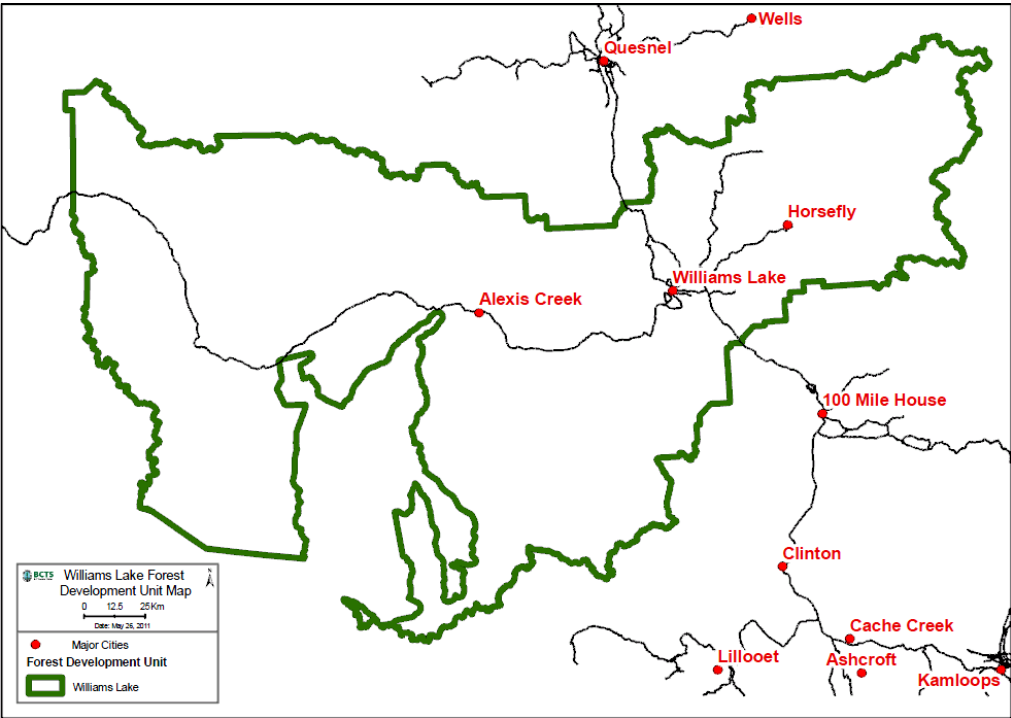
2 Term

The term of this **FSP** extension is five years.

3 Forest Development Units in Effect on the Date of Submission

There was one **FDU** in effect on the date this plan was submitted and one new **FDU** is identified on the map shown below.

Provincial Parks and Protected Areas are excluded from the FDU.



4 Objectives and Results or Strategies

4.1 Soils

Objective	Source
The objective set by government for soils, is without unduly reducing the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests, to conserve the productivity and the hydrologic function of soils.	FPPR Sec. 5
Result or Strategy As required under section 12.1 (5) of the FPPR, the TSM will notify each holder of a Timber Sale Licence entered into, or a road permit granted, during the term of the plan, that Sections 35 and 36 of the FPPR, apply to the holder.	

4.2 Wildlife

4.2.1 Objectives Set by Government for Wildlife

Objective	Source
The objective set by government for wildlife is, without unduly reducing the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests, to conserve sufficient wildlife habitat in terms of amount of area, distribution of areas and attributes of those areas for: a) the survival of species at risk; b) the survival of regionally important wildlife; c) the winter survival of specified ungulate species	FPPR Sec.7
Applicable Area Refer to the individual species listed below for description of applicable area.	
Result or Strategy The Results and Strategies for Objectives Set by Government for Wildlife are addressed in sections 4.2.2 <i>Species at Risk</i> , 4.2.3 <i>Management of Wildlife Identified under the CCLUP</i> and 4.2.4 <i>Winter Survival of Specified Ungulate Species</i> of this FSP.	

4.2.2 Survival of Species at Risk

4.2.2.1 American White Pelican, Grizzly Bear, Mountain Caribou, Northern Caribou and Data Sensitive Wildlife Habitat Areas

Objectives	Source
(a) To maintain caribou habitat as per the Quesnel Highlands caribou strategy. (b) To maintain caribou habitat as per the Itcha/Ilgachuz caribou strategy. (c) To maintain habitat requirements for key regional species, including white pelicans, moose, caribou, mule deer, fur-bearers, and Dolly Varden trout. (d) To manage for grizzly bear, moose, fur-bearers, species at risk and other sensitive habitats within the areas identified as riparian buffers, recreation areas, caribou habitat and lakeshore management zones and throughout the polygon under the biodiversity conservation strategy.	CCLUP 90-day report
Applicable Area Established wildlife habitat areas for American White Pelican, Grizzly Bear, Mountain Caribou, Northern Caribou, and Data Sensitive Species as identified in the reference section below. The location of the spatial data is referenced in Appendix A.	
Result or Strategy Primary forest activities conducted or authorized by the TSM will conform with the General Wildlife Measures established for the Wildlife Habitat Areas referenced below.	
References: <i>Wildlife Habitat Areas in effect in the Central Cariboo and Chilcotin Forest District as of the date of submission of the extension request for this FSP.</i> <u>American White Pelican</u> – The GAR Orders to establish Wildlife Habitat Areas 5-007, 5-008, 5-011, 5-014, 5-015, 5-020, 5-021, 5-022, 5-023, 5-024, 5-029, 5-031 and 5-034 and the GAR Order to establish the General Wildlife Measures for the above Wildlife Habitat Areas. <u>Grizzly Bear</u> - The GAR Order to establish Wildlife Habitat Areas 5-037, 5-038, 5-039, 5-040, 5-041, 5-042 and 5-043 and the GAR Order of to establish the General Wildlife Measures for the above Wildlife Habitat Areas.	

<p><u>Mountain Caribou</u> - The GAR Order to establish Wildlife Habitat Areas 5-093,5-096 ,5-102, 5-103, 5-104, 5-105, 5-106, 5-107, 5-108, 5-109, 5-110, 5-111, 5-112, 5-113, 5-114, 5-115 and 5-117 and the GAR Order to establish the General Wildlife Measures for the above Wildlife Habitat Areas.</p> <p><u>Northern Caribou</u> - The GAR Order to establish Wildlife Habitat Areas 5-086, 5-087 and 5-118 and the GAR Order to establish the General Wildlife Measures for the above Wildlife Habitat Areas.</p> <p><u>Data Sensitive Species</u> – The GAR Order to establish Wildlife Habitat Areas 5-003, 5-004, 5-005, 5-006, 5-072 and 5-752 and the GAR Order to establish the General Wildlife Measures for the above Wildlife Habitat Areas.</p> <p>BCTS will consult with the WHA expert in the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations for the General Wildlife Measures for Data Sensitive WHA's.</p>
<p>Applicable Area Proposed wildlife habitat areas for Flammulated Owl, Grizzly Bear and Data Sensitive Species as identified in the reference section below. The location of the spatial data is referenced in Appendix A.</p>
<p>Result or Strategy If a proposed cutblock or road fall within or is immediately adjacent to a proposed WHA, BCTS will consult with the WHA expert in the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations or Ministry of Environment, prior to advertising a Timber Sale Licence, to determine the current status of the proposed WHA, and the draft general wildlife measures.</p>
<p>References <u>Flammulated Owl</u> - The proposed GAR Order to establish Wildlife Habitat Area 5-643 and the proposed GAR Order of to establish the General Wildlife Measures for the above Wildlife Habitat Area. <u>Grizzly Bear</u> - The proposed GAR Order to establish Wildlife Habitat Area 5-068 and 5-070 and the proposed GAR Order of to establish the General Wildlife Measures for the above Wildlife Habitat Area. <u>Data Sensitive Species</u> - The proposed GAR Order to establish Wildlife Habitat Areas 5-063, 5-064, 5-065, 5-069, 5-747, 5-748, 5-749, 5-750, 5-751, 5-864, 5-865, 5-866, 5-867, 5-868, 5-869, 5-870, 5-871, 5-898 and 5-899 and the proposed GAR Order of to establish the General Wildlife Measures for the above Wildlife Habitat Area.</p>

4.2.2.2 Grizzly Bear

Objectives	Source
<p>a) Apart from existing Wildlife Habitat Areas, retain security cover adjacent to critical grizzly bear foraging habitats which include salmon and trout spawning reaches or shoals, and herb-dominated avalanche track and run-out zones on southerly and westerly aspects, in very high, high and moderate capability grizzly bear units shown as defined by the spatial dataset, Cariboo-Chilcotin Grizzly Bear Capability.</p> <p>b) In very high, high and moderate capability grizzly bear units as defined by the spatial dataset, Cariboo-Chilcotin Grizzly Bear Capability, conduct silvicultural treatments on cutblocks to retain as much existing natural berry production as practicable.</p>	<p>LUOR 33, 34</p>
<p>Applicable Area Very high, high, and moderate capability grizzly bear units shown on map 12 and as defined in the spatial dataset Cariboo-Chilcotin Grizzly Bear Capability. Critical fish habitat areas shown on map 4 and defined in the spatial dataset Cariboo-Chilcotin Critical Habitat for Fish.</p> <p>For the purposes of strategies (3) (a) i) and (5), where the harvest area of a block incorporates a fragment (less than 1 hectare) of a grizzly bear capability unit, the grizzly bear capability unit that makes up the largest proportion of the harvest area and is adjacent to the fragment will be applied to the fragment.</p>	
<p>Result or Strategy</p> <p>(1) If the TSM conducts or authorizes primary forest activities in the applicable area, a minimum of 80% of the mature forest cover within the 100 metres adjacent to herb-dominated avalanche tracks and run-out zones on southerly and westerly aspects will be retained.</p> <p>(2) If the TSM conducts or authorizes primary forest activities in the areas designated in the LUOR as critical fish habitat, the primary forest activities will conform with the results and strategies as indicated in Section 4.5.4 of this FSP.</p> <p>(3) For the purpose of aiding in crop establishment and conifer release:</p> <p>(a) When using herbicide;</p> <p>i) In moderate capability grizzly bear units, the TSM will restrict the use of herbicide to manual application, targeting vegetation within 2.0m</p>	

	of existing conifers or potential planting spots. In high and very high capability grizzly bear units, herbicide will not be used.
(b)	When using manual brushing;
i)	In moderate, high and very high capability grizzly bear units, the TSM will restrict the use of manual brushing to manual cutting, targeting vegetation within 2.0m of existing conifers or potential planting spots.
(4)	For the purpose of aiding in establishment of a free growing stand:
(a)	When using herbicide:
i)	In moderate, high and very high capability grizzly bear units, the TSM will restrict the use of herbicides to manual cut stump application targeting aspen, birch, cottonwood, alder, and willow within a 2.5m radius of a conifer crop tree.
(b)	When using manual brushing;
i)	In moderate, high and very high capability grizzly bear units, the TSM will restrict the use of manual brushing to manual cutting, targeting aspen, birch, cottonwood, alder and willow within 2.5m radius of a conifer crop tree.
(5)	The TSM will employ cluster planting of planted trees in high and very high capability grizzly bear units, outside WHA's for Mountain Caribou, where prior to harvest an open forest structure existed.

4.2.2.3 Species at Risk Outside of Wildlife Habitat Areas.

Objective	Source
(a)To manage for grizzly bear, moose, fur-bearers, species at risk and other sensitive habitats within the areas identified as riparian buffers, recreation areas, caribou habitat and lakeshore management zones and throughout the polygon under the biodiversity conservation strategy.	CCLUP 90-day report
Applicable Area The species at risk for the Central Cariboo and Chilcotin Forest Districts from the <i>Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife</i> are listed in Appendix B. The spatial datasets for the known locations of species at risk are referenced in Appendix A.	
Result or Strategy BCTS will utilize digital species at risk location information as identified in Appendix A. Known species at risk locations will be provided to field contractors along with BCTS Cariboo-Chilcotin Species of Management Concern Guides. Contractors are provided with a Field Observation Form to record species at risk occurrences. If the TSM conducts or authorizes primary forest activities in the vicinity of the species at risk known locations referenced in Appendix A for the species at risk listed in Appendix B, the TSM will be guided by the management strategies in the Cariboo-Chilcotin Business Area Species of Management Concern Program, as referenced in Appendix A, or the recommendations of a qualified professional.	
References: Order - Category of Species at Risk – May 6, 2004 Order – Category of Species at Risk – June 6, 2006 On May 3, 2004 the Minister of Water Land and Air Protection established a category of species at risk by order made under section 11(1) of the <i>Government Actions Regulation</i> (BC Reg. 17/04) of the <i>Forest and Range Practices Act</i> . This category of species at risk represents those species that may be affected by forest or range management on Crown land and are listed by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC). In June 2006 the Minister of Environment appended 45 additional species and plant communities.	

4.2.3 Management of Wildlife Identified under the CCLUP

4.2.3.1 California Bighorn Sheep

Objectives	Source
<p>a) To manage for bighorn sheep, grizzly bear, moose, furbearer, species at risk and other sensitive habitats within the areas identified as riparian buffers, recreation areas, mule deer winter range and lakeshore management zones and throughout the polygon under the biodiversity conservation strategy. The CCLUP 90-day report objective to manage for California Bighorn Sheep pertains to the Taseko Lake Resource Management Zones Sub-Unit in the Williams Lake TSA.</p> <p>b) Manage for key bighorn sheep migration routes in the Gaspard and South Chilcotin RMZ Sub-Units.</p>	CCLUP 90-day report
Applicable Area Bighorn Sheep Winter Range within the FDU as referenced in Appendix A.	
Result or Strategy <p>(1) The TSM will not conduct or authorize timber harvesting or road construction within areas identified as Bighorn Sheep Winter Range.</p> <p>(2) Unless authorized in writing by the Ministry of Environment, the TSM will not conduct or authorize primary forest activities on areas located beyond the gate at the start of the Gaspard-Red Mountain Forest Service Road near the junction with the 2800 Road during the periods from May 1 to July 1, and September 1 to November 15 of any year.</p> <p>(3) Unless authorized in writing by the Ministry of Environment the TSM will not conduct or authorize primary forest activities beyond the gate at the start of the Gaspard-West Churn Forest Service Road during the period from September 15 to December 1 of any year.</p>	

4.2.3.2 Fur-Bearers

Objective	Source
To manage for grizzly bear, moose, furbearer, species at risk and other sensitive habitats within the areas identified as riparian buffers, recreation areas, caribou habitat and lakeshore management zones and throughout the polygon under the biodiversity conservation strategy.	CCLUP 90 Day Report
Applicable Area The entire FDU.	
Result or Strategy Primary forest activities conducted or authorized by the TSM will conform to the requirements in: <p>(a) biodiversity management at the landscape level specified in section 4.3 of this FSP,</p> <p>(b) wildlife tree retention requirements specified in Appendix D; and</p> <p>(c) riparian areas specified in section 4.5.1 of this FSP.</p>	

4.2.3.3 Moose

Objectives	Source
Retain sufficient vegetation to provide security and thermal cover for wintering moose adjacent to high value wetlands defined by the spatial dataset, Cariboo-Chilcotin High Value Wetlands for Moose , and adjacent to W1, W3 or W5 wetlands (including shrub-carrs).	LUOR 32
Applicable Area High Value Wetlands and adjacent areas as shown on map 11 and as defined by the spatial dataset, Cariboo-Chilcotin High Value Wetlands for Moose .	
Result or Strategy <p>(1) When the TSM conducts or authorizes timber harvesting adjacent to areas identified as high value wetlands defined by the spatial dataset, Cariboo-Chilcotin High Value Wetlands for Moose:</p> <p>a) 100% of the pre-harvest basal area within the riparian management area of the high value wetland area will be reserved from harvesting except for trees which may be cut, modified, or removed under the conditions noted in Section 51 of the</p>	

<p>FPPR; and</p> <p>b) Areas directly adjacent to the riparian management areas of the high value wetlands will be established as wildlife tree patches to the target amount specified in Appendix D if no other areas with suitable ecological anchors are identified.</p> <p>(2) If the TSM conducts or authorizes road construction of a Primary Road within 500 metres of a high value wetland;</p> <p>(a) Where feasible, the road location will utilize existing roads to limit the number of access roads into an area. These roads may require re-activation, upgrading, and/or extension of the existing roads to access planned development.</p> <p>(b) the road location and design shall limit visual sight lines to the high value wetland areas from the road location (i.e. utilizing natural topography, live vegetation retention) to the extent practicable.</p> <p>(c) the road(s) will only be deactivated when the road is no longer required for access for primary forest activities.</p> <p>(3) If the TSM conducts or authorizes construction of a Secondary Road within 500 metres of a high value wetland;</p> <p>(a) Where feasible, the road location will utilize existing roads to limit the number of access roads into an area. These roads may require re-activation, upgrading and or extension of the existing roads to access proposed cut blocks.</p> <p>(b) the road location and design shall limit visual sight lines to the high value wetland areas from the road location (i.e. utilizing natural topography, live vegetation retention).</p> <p>(c) the road(s) will be deactivated as per the definition of Secondary Roads.</p> <p>(4) If the TSM conducts or authorizes construction of a On Block Road within 500 metres of a high value wetland;</p> <p>(a) Where feasible, the road location shall utilize existing roads to limit the number of access roads into an area. These roads may require re-activation, upgrading and or extension of the existing roads to access planned development.</p> <p>(b) the road location and design shall limit visual sight lines to the high value wetland areas from the road location (i.e. utilizing natural topography, live vegetation retention).</p> <p>(c) the road(s) will be deactivated as per the definition of On-Block Roads.</p>	
<p>Applicable Area Areas adjacent to W1, W3 or W5 wetlands (including shrub-carrs).</p>	
<p>Result or Strategy When the TSM conducts or authorizes timber harvesting adjacent to the applicable areas, vegetation and a minimum area will be maintained as described in Table 1 of Objective 4.5.1 except for trees which may be cut, modified or removed from the riparian management zone, under the conditions noted in Section 51 of the FPPR, to provide security and thermal cover for wintering moose.</p>	

4.2.3.4 Mountain Goat

Objective	Source
To manage for grizzly bear, mountain goat , bighorn sheep, furbearer, species at risk and other sensitive habitats within the areas identified as riparian buffers, recreation areas and lakeshore management zones, and throughout the polygon under the biodiversity conservation strategy.	CCLUP 90-day report
<p>Applicable Area Areas within FDUs that are shown as Mountain Goat Winter Range as referenced in Appendix A.</p>	
<p>Result or Strategy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The TSM will not construct or authorize primary or secondary roads, except on-block roads, within the winter range polygons or within the 500 metres adjacent to the winter range polygons. 2. If the TSM conducts or authorizes timber harvesting or on-block road construction within winter range polygons, or within 500 metres adjacent to winter range polygons, the roads must be deactivated within 60 days of completion of timber harvesting. 3. The TSM will not conduct or authorize timber harvesting or silviculture activities to occur between November 1 and June 15 within the winter range polygons or within a 500 m buffer of the winter range polygons. 4. The TSM will not conduct or authorize heli-logging or blasting within a 1500 m. line of sight of winter range polygons from November 1 to June 15. 5. The TSM will not authorize cutblocks greater than 5 ha, or 200 metres in one dimension. 	

4.2.4 Winter Survival of Specified Ungulate Species

4.2.4.1 Mule Deer

Objective	Source
To maintain mule deer winter range values through modified harvest regimes over designated Mule Deer Winter Range.	CCLUP 90-day report
Applicable Area Ungulate Winter Range #U-5-002 as referenced in Appendix A.	
Result or Strategy Primary forest activities conducted or authorized by the TSM will conform with the General Wildlife Measures established for the Wildlife Habitat Areas referenced below.	
Reference: The GAR Order to establish Ungulate Winter Ranges 5-002 and the GAR Orders to establish the General Wildlife Measures for the above Ungulate Winter Ranges.	

4.3 Biodiversity – Landscape Level

4.3.1 Objectives Set by Government for Wildlife and Biodiversity – Landscape Level

Objective	Source
The objective set by government for wildlife and biodiversity at the landscape level is, without unduly reducing the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests and to the extent practicable, to design areas on which timber harvesting is to be carried out that resemble, both spatially and temporally, the patterns of natural disturbance that occur within the landscape.	FPPR Sec. 9
Result or Strategy The TSM will design timber harvesting that resembles both spatially and temporally, the patterns of natural disturbance that occur within a landscape by following the results or strategies from section 4.3.2 Seral Stage Targets, 4.3.3 Permanent-static and Permanent –rotating OGMA's, 4.3.4 Transition OGMA's 4.3.6 Connectivity and 4.3.7 Cariboo-Chilcotin Grassland Benchmark Areas.	

4.3.2 Seral Stage Targets

Objective	Source
Maintain biodiversity in accordance with the landscape units and biodiversity emphasis as defined by the spatial dataset, Cariboo-Chilcotin Landscape Units .	CCLUP 90 day report LUOR 5
Applicable Area Landscape Units shown on map 2 and as defined by the spatial dataset Cariboo-Chilcotin Landscape Units	
Result or Strategy (1) In respect of seral stage targets, excluding harvesting for the purposes of road construction the TSM will undertake the actions below : (a) Maintain biodiversity in accordance with the landscape units and biodiversity emphasis as defined by the spatial dataset, Cariboo-Chilcotin Landscape Units ; (b) follow the Seral Stage Targets for each Landscape Unit as shown in Mature+Old Representation Targets (% Biodiversity Forest Landbase), as specified in Appendix C; (c) follow seral stage analysis from the most current Natural Resource Operations tables when determining harvest availability in respect of new forest development. The seral stage availability will be determined when new forest development is initially proposed (prior to block layout). If the most current MFLNRO seral analysis update is more than three (3) years old and harvesting is being proposed in the stands which do not meet the current criteria for seral stage drawdown, then BCTS will undertake their own seral stage analysis to ensure that seral targets can be met before declaring the areas containing those stands;	

(d)	assume in low biodiversity emphasis landscape units, where the Old and Mature + Old targets are the same, that the seral targets are met in the spatially defined OGMA's (refer to spatial dataset)
(e)	only propose new development if there is Seral Stage availability within the BEC / Landscape Unit, unless the following drawdown conditions are met: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the stand is located in natural disturbance types, 2, 3, or 4, has ≥70% pine by gross volume and has a total bark beetle attack level >30%; (ii) the stand is located in natural disturbance types, 2, 3, or 4, and is ≥60% spruce by gross volume, and has a total bark beetle attack level >30%; (iii) the area is designated as suppression for a forest health factor and the attack in the stand exceeds the definitions of an endemic incident; and (iv) felling of trees for cone collection as required to meet silviculture objectives.

4.3.3 Permanent-static and Permanent-rotating OGMA's

Objective	Source
Retain old forest and natural successional processes by maintaining as no-harvest area the permanent OGMA-static, permanent OGMA-rotating, and transition OGMA's as defined by the spatial dataset, Cariboo-Chilcotin Old Growth Management Areas	LUOR 8,9
Applicable Area The following results and strategies apply to map 3 and to the spatial dataset Cariboo-Chilcotin Old Growth Management Areas .	
Result or Strategy 1) The TSM will retain old forest and natural successional processes by maintaining as no-harvest area the permanent OGMA-static, and permanent OGMA-rotating, as defined by the spatial dataset, Cariboo-Chilcotin Old Growth Management Areas . 2) Despite 1) above, harvesting and road-building are permitted in permanent OGMA-static or permanent OGMA-rotating for any of the following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Harvesting incursions of 10 hectares or less that better align OGMA boundaries with intended geographic features, b) Where harvesting is essential for insect control to curtail severe damage to forest values at the landscape level in a beetle management unit (BMU) classified as suppression for that insect pest, subject to the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The severity of the damage will be determined by a ground assessment completed by a qualified forest professional. ii. The OGMA is within an area with a Douglas-fir bark beetle population where <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the infestation size is less than 15 current attack trees in a contiguous infestation, non harvest control methods may be used. b) the infestation size is15 to 75 current attack trees in a contiguous infestation, trap trees may be used. c) there is an infestation of > 75 current attack trees in a contiguous infestation; and there are susceptible stands within 500 metres of the OGMA; then harvesting may be used if the treatments will remove at least 80% of the current bark beetle attack outbreaks external to the OGMA that are within 2 kilometres of the treated sites within the OGMA. iii. The OGMA is within an area with a Spruce bark beetle population where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the harvesting is limited to the falling and removal of trap trees; or b) there are susceptible stands within 500 metres of the OGMA: and c) the treatments remove at least 80% of the current bark beetle attack outbreaks external to the OGMA that are within 2 kilometres of the treated sites within the OGMA. c) Road and fence construction where no other practicable location is available, d) Thinning-from-below to enhance old forest attributes in OGMA's located within Mule Deer Winter Range in the shallow and moderate snowpack zones, e) Reduction of fine surface debris, ladder fuels and small diameter trees in intermediate and overtopped crown classes within interface fire management 	

<p>plan areas, where that does not diminish old growth characteristics.</p> <p>f) Where permanent-rotating OGMA's in the spatial dataset Cariboo-Chilcotin Old Growth Management Areas have:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> mature conifer mortality exceeding 50% by basal area >17.5 cm DBH or, stand age exceeding 200 years for stands with 70% or greater Lodgepole Pine by basal area >17.5 cm DBH.

4.3.4 Transition OGMA's

Objective	Source
Retain old forest and natural successional processes by maintaining as no-harvest area the permanent OGMA-static, permanent OGMA-rotating, and transition OGMA's as defined by the spatial dataset, Cariboo-Chilcotin Old Growth Management Areas .	LUOR 8, 10
Applicable Area The following results and strategies apply to map 3 and to the spatial dataset Cariboo-Chilcotin Old Growth Management Areas .	
Result or Strategy <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The TSM will retain old forest and natural successional processes by maintaining as no-harvest area the transition OGMA's as defined by the spatial dataset, Cariboo-Chilcotin Old Growth Management Areas Despite 1) above, harvesting and road-building are permitted in transition OGMA for any of the following reasons: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Harvesting incursions of 10 hectares or less that better align OGMA boundaries with intended geographic features, Where harvesting is essential for insect control to curtail severe damage to forest values at the landscape level in a beetle management unit (BMU) classified as suppression for that insect pest, subject to the following conditions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The severity of the damage will be determined by a ground assessment completed by a qualified forest professional. The OGMA is within an area with a Douglas-fir bark beetle population where <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the infestation size is less than 15 current attack trees in a contiguous infestation, non harvest control methods may be used. the infestation size is15 to 75 current attack trees in a contiguous infestation, trap trees may be used. there is an infestation of > 75 current attack trees in a contiguous infestation; and there are susceptible stands within 500 metres of the OGMA; then harvesting may be used if the treatments will remove at least 80% of the current bark beetle attack outbreaks external to the OGMA that are within 2 kilometres of the treated sites within the OGMA. The OGMA is within an area with a Spruce bark beetle population where <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the harvesting is limited to the falling and removal of trap trees; or there are susceptible stands within 500 metres of the OGMA: and the treatments remove at least 80% of the current bark beetle attack outbreaks external to the OGMA that are within 2 kilometres of the treated sites within the OGMA. Road and fence construction where no other practicable location is available, Thinning-from-below to enhance old forest attributes in OGMA's located within Mule Deer Winter Range in the shallow and moderate snowpack zones, Reduction of fine surface debris, ladder fuels and small diameter trees in intermediate and overtopped crown classes within interface fire management plan areas, where that does not diminish old growth characteristics, Equivalent old forest exists in locations contributing to the permanent OGMA target in the same LU-BEC unit, Conifer mortality exceeds 50% of stand basal area in the transition OGMA. 	

4.3.5 Reporting OGMA changes

Objective	Source
Changes to OGMA's resulting from harvesting or road building under objective 4.3.3 or 4.3.4 must be reported by licensees to Natural Resource Operations of the MFLNRO upon completion	LUOR 11
Applicable Area The following results and strategies apply to map 3 and to the spatial dataset Cariboo-Chilcotin Old Growth Management Areas .	
Result or Strategy Prior to harvest, the TSM will report changes to OGMA's resulting from proposed harvesting or road building under objective 4.3.3 or 4.3.4, to the Central Cariboo Forest District Office of the MFLNRO. If replacement areas are proposed, they will be located in the same BEC subzone within the same landscape unit as the OGMA being replaced. The report will include digital linework, and a rationale for deletions and replacement (if proposed).	

4.3.6 Connectivity

Objective # 6	Source
To minimize physical and ecological barriers to wildlife movement patterns by maintaining a variety of habitat types across the landscape, giving emphasis to the availability, integrity and connectivity of both forest interior and riparian habitat.	CCLUP 90-day report
Applicable Area The following results and strategies apply to the entire FDU.	
Result or Strategy The TSM will assess connectivity between patches with reference to habitat types, forest interior and riparian areas and the principles of increased retention outlined in the Chief Forester's memo of December 12, 2005, regarding "Guidance on Landscape and Stand Level Structural Retention on Large-Scale Operations Associated with Mountain Pine Beetle Killed Timber" when conducting or authorizing timber harvesting.	

4.3.7 Cariboo-Chilcotin Grassland Benchmark Area

Objectives # 7	Source
a) To manage in conjunction with the Protected Areas to maintain or enhance key grassland habitats, as per the Grasslands biodiversity strategy and Grazing resource strategies in the Grasslands IRDZ. b) Implement silvicultural practices that facilitate restoration of open grassland condition when harvesting forest in the grassland benchmark area as defined by the spatial dataset, Cariboo-Chilcotin Grassland Benchmark Area .	CCLUP 90-day report LUOR 25
Applicable Area The grassland benchmark areas as shown on map 8 and as defined by the spatial dataset Cariboo-Chilcotin Grassland Benchmark Area .	
Result or Strategy (1) When conducting or authorizing timber harvesting or road construction within the grassland benchmark area, the TSM will: a) subject to paragraph (b), apply the recommendations of the <i>Cariboo-Chilcotin Grasslands Strategy Best Management Practice Guidelines for Harvesting Treatments on CCLUP Grassland Benchmark Sites</i> (as referenced below) with respect to commercial harvesting treatments, and b) if given the circumstances or conditions applicable to a particular area, it is not practicable to apply the recommendations referred to in paragraph (a), vary from the recommendations to the minimum amount necessary to address the specific circumstances or conditions. c) Following harvest, the TSM will not actively promote the establishment of coniferous regeneration.	
Reference <i>Cariboo-Chilcotin Grasslands Strategy: Best Management Practice Guidelines for Harvesting Treatments on CCLUP Grassland Benchmark Sites; prepared by Cariboo-Chilcotin Grasslands Strategy Working Group; August 2007</i>	

4.3.8 Quesnel ERDZ

Objective# 8	Source
To maintain habitat and biodiversity values through modified management in deciduous stands over 5% of the forest in the Quesnel ERDZ.	CCLUP 90 Day Report
Applicable Area The portion of the FDU within the Quesnel ERDZ as shown on the overview map.	
Result or Strategy The TSM will not conduct or authorize timber harvesting in leading deciduous stands unless for safety or for road right of way clearing where no other practicable alternative exists.	

4.3.9 Community Areas of Special Concern

Objective	Source
<p>(a) Maintain community areas of special concern (CASC) as defined by the spatial dataset, Cariboo-Chilcotin CASC as no-harvest areas.</p> <p>(b) Despite objective (a), primary forest activities are permitted in community areas of special concern for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Where harvesting is essential for insect control to curtail severe damage to forest values at the landscape level in a beetle management unit (BMU) classified as suppression for that insect pest, ii) Road and fence construction where there is no other practicable location available, iii) Reduction of fine surface debris, ladder fuels and small diameter trees in intermediate and overtopped crown classes within interface fire management plan areas, where that does not diminish old growth characteristics. 	LUOR 14,15
Applicable Area LUOR spatial dataset Cariboo-Chilcotin CASC Community Areas of Special Concern shown on map 5 and as defined by the spatial dataset Cariboo-Chilcotin CASC as no harvest areas.	
Result or Strategy <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Maintain community areas of special concern (CASC) as defined by the spatial dataset, Cariboo-Chilcotin CASC as no-harvest areas. 2) Despite objective (a), primary forest activities are permitted in community areas of special concern for the following reasons: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Where harvesting is essential for insect control to curtail severe damage to forest values at the landscape level in a beetle management unit (BMU) classified as suppression for that insect pest: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The severity of the damage will be determined by a ground assessment completed by a qualified forest professional. ii. The communities areas of special concern is within an area with a Douglas-fir bark beetle population where: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the infestation size is less than 15 current attack trees in a contiguous infestation, non harvest control methods may be used. b. the infestation size is 15 to 75 current attack trees in a contiguous infestation, trap trees may be used. c. there is an infestation of > 75 current attack trees in a contiguous infestation; and there are susceptible stands within 500metres of the community areas of special concern; then harvesting may be used if the treatments will remove at least 80% of the current bark beetle attack outbreaks external to the community areas of special concern that are within 2 kilometres of the treated sites within the community areas of special concern. iii. The community areas of special concern is within an area with a Spruce bark beetle population where: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the harvesting is limited to the falling and removal of trap trees; or b. there are susceptible stands within 500 metres of the community areas of special concern: and c. the treatments remove at least 80% of the current bark beetle attack outbreaks external to the community areas of special concern that are within 2 kilometres of the treated sites within the community areas of special concern. <p>(b) Road and fence construction where there is no other practicable location</p> 	

<p>available’</p> <p>(c) Reduction of fine surface debris, ladder fuels and small diameter trees in intermediate and overtopped crown classes within interface fire management plan areas, where that does not diminish old growth characteristics.</p>

4.3.10 Mature Birch Retention

Objective# 1	Source
Maintain at least 40 percent of the existing, mature birch to allow for First Nations cultural use within cutblocks in the areas of Beaver Valley, Polley, Lower Cariboo, and Cariboo Lake Landscape Units as defined by the spatial dataset, Cariboo-Chilcotin Birch Areas for First Nations .	LUOR 24
Applicable Area The Mature Birch Retention areas shown on map 7 as defined by the spatial dataset Cariboo-Chilcotin Birch Areas for First Nations .	
Result or Strategy The TSM will not authorize or conduct primary forest activities that will draw down the basal area of existing mature birch in birch retention areas below 40 percent of the existing mature birch in birch retention areas in B.C. Timber Sales operating areas.	

4.4 Biodiversity – Stand Level

4.4.1 Objectives Set by Government for Wildlife and Biodiversity – Stand Level

Objective 1	Source
<p>Where harvesting removes greater than 50 percent of the pre-harvest stand basal area or where the harvest is part of a shelterwood silvicultural system, meet or exceed the minimum areas for wildlife tree retention for each harvest area (cutblock or cutting permit) as set out in Appendix D.</p> <p>Where practicable, in partially cut stands, where harvesting removes less than 50 percent of the pre-harvest basal area, retain high-value, wildlife trees up to the limits in Appendix D.</p>	LUOR 6,7
Applicable Area The entire FDU.	
Result or Strategy In respect of WTP retention targets, the TSM will: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Where harvesting removes greater than 50 percent of the pre-harvest stand basal area or where the harvest is part of a shelterwood silvicultural system, meet or exceed the minimum areas for wildlife tree retention for each harvest area (cutblock or Timber Sale Licence) as set out in Appendix D. (2) Where practicable, in partially cut stands, where harvesting removes less than 50 percent of the pre-harvest basal area, reserve from harvest, high-value wildlife trees up to the limits in Appendix D. (3) measure the WTP retention targets referred to in subsection (1) as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) subject to paragraph (b), at the Timber Sale Licence level; and (b) where timber sale licences straddle landscape units and/or BEC zones, the target for the greatest area (ha) within the licence will be used. 	

4.5 Fish Habitat and Watersheds

4.5.1 Objectives Set by Government for Fish, Wildlife and Biodiversity within Riparian Areas

Objective 1 Riparian Reserve Zone	Source
<p>(a) The objective set by government for water, fish, wildlife and biodiversity within riparian areas is, without unduly reducing the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests, to conserve, at the landscape level, the water quality, fish habitat, wildlife habitat and biodiversity associated with those riparian areas.</p> <p>(b)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Maintain riparian reserve zones as no harvest areas.ii. Despite (i), primary forest activities may be carried out in riparian reserve zones for the following purposes:<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. where harvesting is essential for insect control to curtail severe damage to forest values at the landscape level in a beetle management unit (BMU) classified as suppression for that insect pest,b. felling or modifying a tree that is a safety hazard, if there is no other practicable option for addressing the safety hazardc. constructing a stream crossingd. creating a corridor for full suspension yardinge. creating guyline tiebacksf. felling or modifying a tree under an occupant licence to cut, master licence to cut or free use permit issued in respect of an area that is subject to a licence permit, or other form of tenure issued under the Land Act, Geothermal Resources Act, Mines Act, Mineral Tenure Act, Mining Right of Way Act, Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing Act or Petroleum and Natural Gas Act, if the felling or modification is for a purpose expressly authorized under that licence, permit or tenure,g. felling or modifying a tree for the purpose of establishing or maintaining an interpretive forest site, recreation site, recreation facility or recreation trail. <p>(c) For L3 lakes and selected L1 lakes as defined by the spatial dataset, Cariboo-Chilcotin L3/L1 Lakes, maintain a 10 meter riparian reserve zone.</p>	FPPR Sec. 8 LUOR 20, 23
<p>Applicable Area Riparian Reserve Zones in the FDU. For Objective (c), for L3 Lakes and selected L1 Lakes shown on map 6c , as defined by the spatial dataset, Cariboo-Chilcotin L3/L1 Lakes.</p>	
<p>Result or Strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1) For L3 lakes and selected L1 lakes as defined by the spatial dataset, Cariboo-Chilcotin L3/L1 Lakes, the TSM will maintain a 10 meter riparian reserve zone as a no harvest area.2) Despite (1) above, primary forest activities may be carried out in riparian reserve zones for the following purposes:<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Where harvesting is essential for insect control to curtail severe damage to forest values at the landscape level in a beetle management unit (BMU) classified as suppression for that insect pest, subject to the following conditions:<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. The severity of the damage will be determined by a ground assessment completed by a qualified forest professional.ii. The riparian reserve zone is within an area with a Douglas-fir bark beetle population where:<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. the infestation size is less than 15 current attack trees in a contiguous infestation, non harvest control methods may be used.b. the infestation size is 15 to 75 current attack trees in a contiguous infestation, trap trees may be used.c. there is an infestation of > 75 current attack trees in a contiguous infestation; and there are susceptible stands within 500 metres of the riparian reserve zone; then harvesting may be used if the treatments will remove at least 80% of the current bark beetle attack outbreaks external to the riparian reserve zone that are within 2 kilometres of the treated sites	

<p>within the riparian reserve zone.</p> <p>iii. The riparian reserve zone is within an area with a Spruce bark beetle population where</p> <p>a. the harvesting is limited to the falling and removal of trap trees; or</p> <p>b. there are susceptible stands within 500 metres of the riparian reserve zone; and</p> <p>c. the treatments remove at least 80% of the current bark beetle attack outbreaks external to the riparian reserve zone that are within 2 kilometres of the treated sites within the riparian reserve zone.</p> <p>b) felling or modifying a tree that is a safety hazard, if there is no other practicable option for addressing the safety hazard</p> <p>c) constructing a stream crossing</p> <p>d) creating a corridor for full suspension yarding</p> <p>e) creating guyline tiebacks</p> <p>f) felling or modifying a tree for the purpose of establishing or maintaining an interpretive forest site, recreation site, recreation facility or recreation trail.</p> <p>Reference: Table 1: Riparian Retention.</p>
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Objective 2 Riparian Management Zone				Source
(a) The objective set by government for water, fish, wildlife and biodiversity within riparian areas is, without unduly reducing the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests, to conserve, at the landscape level, the water quality, fish habitat, wildlife habitat and biodiversity associated with those riparian areas. (b) Except at road crossings, retain windfirm trees and other vegetation in riparian management zones on all S4 streams, sufficient to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. maintain streambank stability and channel processes, and ii. minimize adverse changes to stream shade and organic input to the stream. (c) In riparian management zones on W3 and W4 wetlands and L3 and L4 lakes retain deciduous patches, significant wildlife trees and major wildlife features.				FPPR Sec. 8 LUOR 21,22
Applicable Area The entire FDU.				
Result or Strategy Result or Strategy for all areas retained in Riparian Management Zones 1) Table 1 Riparian Management Zone Retention				
Riparian Class	Riparian Mgmt Area (metres)	Riparian Reserve Zone (metres)	Riparian Mgmt Zone (metres)	Retention Strategy
All Classes				Percent of the area of the Riparian Management Zone bordered by the cutblock to be preferably retained in group reserves consisting of treed cover to the extent practicable. If single trees are retained the area occupied by the single trees contributes to the overall retention.
S1A	100	0	100	Minimum 20%.
S1B	70	50	20	Minimum 20%
S2	50	30	20	Minimum 20%.
S3	40	20	20	Minimum 20%.
S4	30	0	30	Minimum 35%. Retain the minimum area within a group or single tree reserve (target windfirm trees) for large woody debris recruitment, shade and stream bed/bank stability. Stub trees will be concentrated within the RMZ for these purposes as well.
S5	30	0	30	Minimum 10%.
S6 tributary	20	0	20	Minimum 10%.

S6 non tributary				0% retained.
W1 & W5	50	10	40	Minimum 50%.
W2	30	10	20	Minimum 10%.
W3 & W4	30	0	30	Minimum 20%. In riparian management zones on W3 and W4 wetlands retain deciduous patches, significant wildlife trees and major wildlife features.
L1A	0	0*	0	Refer to Section 4.5.1.1 of the FSP
L1B	10	10*	0	Refer to Section 4.5.1.1 of the FSP
L2	30	10	20	Minimum 10%.
L3 & L4	30	0*	30	Minimum 10%. In riparian management zones on L3 and L4 lakes retain deciduous, significant wildlife trees and major wildlife features.

* for L1's and L3 as defined by the spatial dataset [Cariboo-Chilcotin L3/L1 Lakes](#) – establish a 10 m reserve zone.

Additional Result or Strategy for S4, S5, S6, W3, W4, L3, L4 Riparian Management Zones

- 2) If the TSM conducts or authorizes primary forest activities within the **Riparian Management Zone of S4, S5 or S6 streams, W3 or W4 wetlands, L3 or L4 lakes**, the TSM will establish a machine free zone retaining naturally occurring ground vegetation, shrubs, non-merchantable stems and deciduous stems to the extent practicable within 5m of the streambank, shoreline or riparian feature edge.

Result or Strategy for Objective b) - S4 Streams

- 3) If the TSM conducts or authorizes primary forest activities within the **Riparian Management Zone of an S4 stream**, the primary forest activity will:
 - (a) Include provisions for falling and yarding away from the stream channel to the extent practicable.
 - (b) Include provisions for removing windthrow prone trees in the RMZ, unless retained in a group reserve.

Exceptions:

- 4) If the TSM conducts or authorizes primary forest activities, the primary forest activities will retain vegetation and a minimum area (as described in Strategies 1, 2 and 3) within the riparian management zone (RMZ), where that riparian management zone is within a cut block developed under this plan, except under the following conditions:
 - (a) removal of trees within the RMZ that are a safety hazard;
 - (b) topping or pruning or removal of a tree within the RMZ that is not wind firm;
 - (c) road construction and maintenance activities at stream crossings;
 - (d) in harvest units employing cable or aerial yarding systems;
 - (e) where harvesting is essential for insect control to curtail severe damage to forest values
 - (f) a tree that has been windthrown or has been damaged by fire, insects, disease or other causes;
 - (g) a tree that is infested or diseased by a forest health agent that would spread if the tree were not removed.

4.5.2 Classified Lakes

Objectives	Source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) For the lakeshore management zones as defined by the spatial dataset, Cariboo-Chilcotin Lakeshore Classes, maintain the lakeshore management zones in accordance with Table 1 in Appendix E. b) For the lakes as defined by the spatial dataset, Cariboo-Chilcotin Lake Management Classes, manage the lakes in accordance with Schedule Table 2 in Appendix E. c) Despite objectives a) and b), variance from the VQOs and the maximum disturbance limits in Table 1 and the lake management intent in Table 2 is permitted in lakeshore management zones for any of the following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Where harvesting is essential for insect control to curtail severe damage to forest values at the landscape level in a beetle management unit (BMU) classified as suppression for that insect pest, (ii) Road and fence construction in Class A lakeshore management classes where there is no other practicable location available, (iii) Reduction of fine surface debris, ladder fuels and small diameter trees in intermediate and overtopped crown classes within interface fire management plan areas, where that does not diminish old growth characteristics. d) For refugia and wilderness fisheries lakes, locate new roads away from the lakeshore, sufficient to protect the existing character of the lake, unless no other practicable route exists. 	<p>LUOR 16, 17, 18,19</p>
<p>Applicable Area The lakeshore management zones shown on map 6a and as defined by the spatial dataset, Cariboo-Chilcotin Lakeshore Classes</p>	
<p>Result or Strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) For the lakeshore management zones as defined by the spatial dataset, Cariboo-Chilcotin Lakeshore Classes, maintain the lakeshore management zones in accordance with Table 1 in Appendix E. 2) For the lakes as defined by the spatial dataset, Cariboo-Chilcotin Lake Management Classes, manage the lakes in accordance with Schedule Table 2 in Appendix E. 3) Despite objectives a) and b), variance from the VQOs and the maximum disturbance limits in Table 1 and the lake management intent in Table 2 is permitted in lakeshore management zones for any of the following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Where harvesting is essential for insect control to curtail severe damage to forest values at the landscape level in a beetle management unit (BMU) classified as suppression for that insect pest, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The severity of the damage will be determined by a ground assessment completed by a qualified forest professional. ii. The lakeshore management zone is within an area with a Douglas-fir bark beetle population where <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the infestation size is less than 15 current attack trees in a contiguous infestation, non harvest control methods may be used. b. the infestation size is 15 to 75 current attack trees in a contiguous infestation, trap trees may be used. c. there is an infestation of > 75 current attack trees in a contiguous infestation; and there are susceptible stands within 500 metres of the lakeshore management zone; then harvesting may be used if the treatments will remove at least 80% of the current bark beetle attack outbreaks external to the lakeshore management zone that is within 2 kilometres of the treated sites within the lakeshore management zone. iii. The lakeshore management zone is within an area with a Spruce bark beetle population where <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the harvesting is limited to the falling and removal of trap trees; or b. there are susceptible stands within 500 metres of the lakeshore management zone: and c. the treatments remove at least 80% of the current bark beetle attack outbreaks external to the lakeshore management zone that is within 2 kilometres of the treated sites within the lakeshore 	

management zone.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) Road and fence construction in Class A lakeshore management classes where there is no other practicable location available, c) Reduction of fine surface debris, ladder fuels and small diameter trees in intermediate and overtopped crown classes within interface fire management plan areas, where that does not diminish old growth characteristics.
4) For refugia and wilderness fisheries lakes, locate new roads away from the lakeshore, sufficient to protect the existing character of the lake, unless no other practicable route exists.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the TSM will not carry out or authorize construction of primary roads within 2000 metres of the lakes, unless no other practicable route exists. b) The TSM will locate new secondary roads outside of the lakeshore management zone, unless no other practicable route exists.

4.5.3 Watershed Hydrology

Objective #1	Source
To manage the Cariboo and Horsefly river watersheds for hydrological stability through watershed assessment, restoration work and monitoring programs.	CCLUP 90-day report
Applicable Area The Cariboo and Horsefly River watersheds, as referenced in Appendix A.	
Result or Strategy The TSM will not conduct or authorize timber harvesting or road construction that will result in an equivalent clearcut area in excess of 30% by watershed sub-basin, unless the timber harvesting or road construction is consistent with a watershed report prepared by a qualified professional.	

Objective #2	Source
To manage the Cochin Creek and Lemon Creek watersheds to address fisheries flow issues and agricultural needs.	CCLUP 90-day report
Applicable Area That portion of the Cochin Creek watershed within the Potato Range SRDZ and the Lemon Creek watershed.	
Result or Strategy The TSM will conduct or authorize primary forest activities in these watersheds in conformance with Sections 4.3, 4.4 and 4.5.1.	

4.5.4 Critical Fish Habitat

Objective #1	Source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Maintain critical habitat for fish as defined by the spatial dataset, Cariboo-Chilcotin Critical Habitat for Fish as no-harvest areas. b) Despite objective (a), primary forest activities are permitted in areas classified as critical habitat for fish for the following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Where harvesting is essential for insect control to curtail severe damage to forest values at the landscape level in a beetle management unit (BMU) classified as suppression for that insect pest, ii) Road and fence construction where there is no other practicable location available. 	LUOR 12,13
Applicable Area Critical Fish Habitat as shown on map 4 defined by the spatial dataset, Cariboo-Chilcotin Critical Habitat for Fish	
Result or Strategy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Maintain critical habitat for fish shown as defined by the spatial dataset, Cariboo-Chilcotin Critical Habitat for Fish as no-harvest areas. 2) Despite objective (a), primary forest activities are permitted in areas classified as critical habitat for fish for the following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Where harvesting is essential for insect control to curtail severe damage to forest values at the landscape level in a beetle management unit (BMU) classified as suppression for that insect pest, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The severity of the damage will be determined by a ground assessment completed by a qualified forest professional. ii. The critical fish habitat is within an area with a Douglas-fir bark beetle population where <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the infestation size is less than 15 current attack trees in a contiguous infestation, non harvest control methods may be used. 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. the infestation size is 15 to 75 current attack trees in a contiguous infestation, trap trees may be used. c. there is an infestation of > 75 current attack trees in a contiguous infestation; and there are susceptible stands within 500 metres of the critical fish habitat; then harvesting may be used if the treatments will remove at least 80% of the current bark beetle attack outbreaks external to the critical fish habitat that are within 2 kilometres of the treated sites within the critical fish habitat. 	
iii.	<p>The critical fish habitat is within an area with a Spruce bark beetle population where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the harvesting is limited to the falling and removal of trap trees; or b. there are susceptible stands within 500 metres of the critical fish habitat: and c. the treatments remove at least 80% of the current bark beetle attack outbreaks external to the critical fish habitat that are within 2 kilometres of the treated sites within the critical fish habitat.
(b) Road and fence construction where there is no other practicable location available.	

4.5.5 Salmon Watersheds

Objective #1	Source
To manage the Horsefly, Chilko, Taseko, Atnarko, Dean, Cariboo, Quesnel, Chilcotin, Nazko, Beaver, Hazeltine and Edney watersheds for salmon stocks through riparian area protection and controls on the rate of harvest.	CCLUP 90-day report
Applicable Area The Horsefly, Chilko, Taseko, Atnarko, Dean, Cariboo, Quesnel, Chilcotin, Nazko, Beaver, Hazeltine and Edney watersheds.	
Result or Strategy (1) The TSM will conduct or authorize primary forest activities in the Chilko, Taseko, Atnarko, Dean, Quesnel, Chilcotin, Nazko, Beaver, Hazeltine and Edney watersheds in conformance with Sections 4.3, 4.4 and 4.5.1. (2) The TSM will conduct or authorize primary forest activities in the Horsefly and Cariboo watersheds in conformance with Section 4.5.1.2.	

Objective #2	Source
To manage the habitats along the Fraser River mainstream and banks for salmon stocks.	CCLUP 90-day report
Applicable Area The portion of the FDU within the Williams Lake ERDZ and the Grasslands IRMZ.	
Result or Strategy The TSM will not conduct or authorize primary forest activities within the riparian management zone of the Fraser River unless they conform to the requirements for entry into Permanent OGMAs under Section 4.3.	

4.5.6 Objectives Set by Government for Water in Community Watersheds

Objective	Source
<p>The objective set by government for water being diverted for human consumption through a licensed waterworks in a community watershed is to, without unduly restricting the supply of timber from British Columbia forests, prevent the cumulative hydrological effects of primary forest activities within the community watershed from resulting in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) a material adverse impact on the quantity of water or the timing of flow of the water from the waterworks, or b) the water from the waterworks having a material adverse impact on human health that cannot be addressed by water treatment required under (i) an enactment, or (ii) the licence pertaining to the waterworks. 	FPPR Sec. 8.2
Applicable Area The designated community watersheds, as referenced in Appendix A.	
Result or Strategy The TSM will not conduct or authorize harvesting or road construction within designated community watersheds.	

4.6 Recreational Resources

4.6.1 Recreation Sites and Trails

Objective	Source
See Appendix F for the Grandparented Objectives for specific Recreation Sites and Trails.	FRPA s. 180 FRPA s. 181
Applicable Area The Recreation Sites and Trails with established objectives under the Forest Practices Code as listed in Appendix F.	
Result or Strategy (1) The TSM will not conduct or authorize timber harvesting or road construction within a Recreation Site unless requested to do so by the appropriate agency. (2) The TSM will obtain approval from the appropriate agency before utilizing existing access through a Recreation Site for the purpose of harvesting activities. (3) Before conducting or authorizing timber harvesting adjacent to the developed portions of recreation sites and trails, the TSM will consult with the appropriate Agency regarding timing and safety considerations. (4) Before conducting or authorizing road construction which is required to cross an identified recreation trail, the TSM will obtain approval from the appropriate Agency regarding timing and safety considerations. (5) The following applies to timber harvesting conducted or authorized adjacent to a recreation trail: (a) fall and yard away; (b) avoid skidding across; and (c) clear logging debris from the trail immediately after harvesting is complete.	

4.6.2 Backcountry

Objectives	Source
a) Maintenance of backcountry recreation opportunities in a significant portion of the areas of the region that are presently in a backcountry condition, principally in the Special Resource Development Zone. b) Maintaining environmental and backcountry values through improved access management. c) Maintenance of backcountry recreation opportunities along regionally significant rivers and trails.	CCLUP 90 Day Report
Applicable Area Backcountry polygons as referenced in Appendix A.	
Result or Strategy 1) All Secondary Roads constructed or authorized by the TSM in a backcountry area will be deactivated within 12 months of completion of the timber harvesting tributary to these roads. 2) For periods of inactivity for primary forest activities within backcountry areas greater than one year, the TSM will ask the District Manager to authorize the installation of access control measures on primary roads with an expected timeframe of use greater than five (5) years.	

4.6.3 Buffered Trails

Objectives	Source
<p>a) For the buffered trails as referenced in Appendix A, maintain 50 meter management zones on either side, with the treed area inside the management zones managed to the combined minimum basal area retention of 85 percent, except where roads cross trails.</p> <p>b) Despite objective (a), primary forest activities that remove more than 15 percent of the basal area within the management zones are permitted for any of the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Where harvesting is essential for insect control to curtail severe damage to forest values at the landscape level in a beetle management unit (BMU) classified as suppression for that insect pest; ii) Where harvesting is necessary to manage for blowdown where that helps to maintain the recreational value of the trail. 	<p>LUOR 30, 31</p>
<p>Applicable Area Buffered trails as referenced in Appendix A.</p>	
<p>Result or Strategy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) If primary forest activities are conducted or authorized by the TSM in the vicinity of the buffered trails as referenced in Appendix A, the TSM will maintain 50 meter management zones on either side, with the treed area inside the management zones managed to the combined minimum basal area retention of 85 percent, except where roads cross trails. 2) Despite objective (a), primary forest activities that remove more than 15 percent of the basal area within the management zones are permitted for any of the following reasons: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Where harvesting is essential for insect control to curtail severe damage to forest values at the landscape level in a beetle management unit (BMU) classified as suppression for that insect pest, <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The severity of the damage will be determined by a ground assessment completed by a qualified forest professional. ii. The buffered trail is within an area with a Douglas-fir bark beetle population where: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the infestation size is less than 15 current attack trees in a contiguous infestation, non harvest control methods may be used. b. the infestation size is 15 to 75 current attack trees in a contiguous infestation, trap trees may be used. c. there is an infestation of > 75 current attack trees in a contiguous infestation; and there are susceptible stands within 500 metres of the buffered trail; then harvesting may be used if the treatments will remove at least 80% of the current bark beetle attack outbreaks external to the buffered trail that are within 2 kilometres of the treated sites within the buffered trail. iii. The buffered trail is within an area with a Spruce bark beetle population where: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the harvesting is limited to the falling and removal of trap trees; or b. there are susceptible stands within 500 metres of the buffered trail; and c. the treatments remove at least 80% of the current bark beetle attack outbreaks external to the buffered trail that are within 2 kilometres of the treated sites within the buffered trail. (b) Where harvesting is necessary to manage for blowdown where that helps to maintain the recreational value of the trail. 	

4.6.4 Alexander MacKenzie Heritage Trail

Objective	Source
a) Maintenance of backcountry recreation opportunities along regionally significant rivers and trails. b) Maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding the Blackwater River, the MacKenzie/Grease trail. c) Implement the measures included in the MacKenzie/Grease Trail Management Plan.	CCLUP 90 Day Report
Applicable Area Alexander MacKenzie Heritage Trail as referenced in Appendix A.	
Result or Strategy If the TSM conducts or authorizes Primary Forest Activities within the 100m wide area adjacent to either side of the Alexander MacKenzie/Grease Trail, the primary forest activities will conform with the recommendations made within the <i>MacKenzie/Grease Trail Management Plan (June 1993)</i> .	

4.6.5 Wildcraft

Objective	Source
Maintain roaded access over the portion (%) of Resource Development Zone (RDZ) as specified within the CCLUP.	CCLUP 90-day report
Applicable Area All Resource Development Zones within the FDU.	
Result or Strategy If the TSM conducts or authorizes the construction of Primary Roads; the roads will remain open: (a) until the cutblocks, which the primary road accesses, are considered satisfactorily restocked (SR); or (b) if the roads are required for primary forest activities.	

4.6.6 Pine Mushrooms

Objective	Source
Maintain key pine mushroom sites in a condition conducive to pine mushroom growth within the Anahim Lake Integrated Resource Management Zone.	CCLUP 90-day report
Applicable Area Good potential pine mushroom areas as referenced in Appendix A.	
Result or Strategy When conducting or authorizing timber harvesting the TSM will place wildlife tree patches, in amounts consistent with the wildlife tree retention targets specified in Appendix 4, over areas known or likely to contain pine mushroom inoculum.	

4.6.7 Access

Objective # 1	Source
Restrict roaded access over the portion (%) of Resource Development Zone (RDZ) as specified within Appendix 3 of the CCLUP 90 Day Report.	CCLUP 90 Day Report
Applicable Area The Resource Development Zones within the FDU which have permanent road access restrictions as specified in Appendix 3 of the CCLUP 90 Day Report: Itcha Ilgachuz SRDZ, Kluskus IRMZ, Upper Blackwater SRDZ, Quesnel Highlands SRDZ and Quesnel Lake SRDZ.	
Result or Strategy (1) Secondary roads constructed or authorized by the TSM will be deactivated within two (2) years of the completion of timber harvesting operations on cut blocks the roads access. (2) Primary roads that are constructed or authorized by the TSM will not be deactivated if the roads are required for continued primary forest activities in the area.	
Objective #2	Source
To restrict road development in the Dean River and Tsuniah Lake Valleys, in the northeastern portion of the Taseko Lake SRDZ and in the area between Charlotte Lake and the alpine.	CCLUP 90-day report
Applicable Area The Dean River and Tsuniah Lake Valleys, the northeastern portion of the Taseko Lake SRDZ and the area between Charlotte Lake and the alpine.	
Result or Strategy	

- | |
|--|
| <p>(1) The TSM will participate in any government agency led access management plans for the applicable area and will implement the plans in respect of roads constructed or authorized by the TSM.</p> <p>(2) In the absence of any government agency led access management plans for the applicable areas the result or strategy for Objective #1 applies to roads constructed or authorized by the TSM.</p> |
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4.7 Visual Quality

4.7.1 Scenic Areas

Objectives	Source
(a) Maintain the visual quality objectives for scenic areas as defined by the spatial dataset, Cariboo-Chilcotin Scenic Areas . (b) Despite objective (a), harvesting is permitted where it is essential for insect control to curtail severe damage to forest values at the landscape level in a beetle management unit (BMU) classified as suppression for that insect pest.	LUOR 26, 27
Applicable Area Scenic Areas shown on map 9a and as defined by the spatial dataset Cariboo-Chilcotin Scenic Areas .	
Result or Strategy <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The TSM will design cut-blocks and roads that are consistent with the visual quality objectives for scenic areas as defined by the spatial dataset, Cariboo-Chilcotin Scenic Areas. Despite objective (a), harvesting is permitted where it is essential for insect control to curtail severe damage to forest values at the landscape level in a beetle management unit (BMU) classified as suppression for that insect pest. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The severity of the damage will be determined by a ground assessment completed by a qualified forest professional. The scenic area is within an area with a Douglas-fir bark beetle population where: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the infestation size is less than 15 current attack trees in a contiguous infestation, non harvest control methods may be used. the infestation size is 15 to 75 current attack trees in a contiguous infestation, trap trees may be used. there is an infestation of > 75 current attack trees in a contiguous infestation; and there are susceptible stands within 500 metres of the scenic area; then harvesting may be used if the treatments will at least 80% of the current bark beetle attack outbreaks external to the scenic area that are within 2 kilometres of the treated sites within the scenic area. The scenic area is within an area with a Spruce bark beetle population where: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the harvesting is limited to the falling and removal of trap trees; or there are susceptible stands within 500 metres of the scenic area; and the treatments remove at least 80% of the current bark beetle attack outbreaks external to the scenic area that are within 2 kilometers of the treated sites within the scenic area. 	

4.7.2 Scenic High Elevation View Points

Objective	Source
Design harvest areas to mimic existing natural openings, vegetation patterns, and natural features when viewed from the high elevation viewpoints as defined by the spatial dataset, Cariboo-Chilcotin High Elevation Viewpoints .	LUOR 29
Applicable Area Scenic High Elevation View Points shown on map 9c and as defined by the spatial dataset Cariboo-Chilcotin High Elevation Viewpoints .	
Result or Strategy 1) The TSM will design harvest areas to mimic existing natural openings, vegetation patterns, and natural features when viewed from the high elevation viewpoints as defined by the spatial dataset, Cariboo-Chilcotin High Elevation Viewpoints .	

4.8 Cultural Heritage Resources

4.8.1 Objectives Set by Government for Cultural Heritage Resources

Objective	Source
The objective set by government for cultural heritage resources is to conserve or if necessary, protect cultural heritage resources that are: a) the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people that is of continuing importance to that people; and b) not regulated under the <i>Heritage Conservation Act</i> .	FPPR Sec.10
Applicable Area The entire FDU.	
Result or Strategy (1) The TSM will refer the approximate locations of proposed roads and cutblocks ≥ 1 Ha. in a First Nations asserted traditional territory, to the affected First Nation before conducting or authorizing timber harvesting or road construction. The TSM will ask the First Nation to comment on their cultural heritage resources in the area, and whether the roads and cutblocks impact these resources. (2) If comments are received through the process described in subsection 1 above before the advertisement of a TSL, the TSM will: (a) record the location of any cultural heritage resources; (b) evaluate the direct impact of the road or cutblock on the cultural heritage resource; (c) if necessary modify the cutblock or road to ensure that the cultural heritage resource is conserved, or if necessary, protected having regard to: (i) the relative value or importance, as discussed with the First Nation, of the cultural heritage resource to a traditional use by an aboriginal people; (ii) the relative abundance or scarcity as discussed with the First Nation, of the cultural heritage resource; (iii) the historical extent of the traditional use as discussed with the First Nation, of the cultural heritage resource; and (iv) the impact on the holder’s timber harvesting obligations in conserving or protecting the cultural heritage resource; and (d) communicate the outcomes of clause (c) to the person(s) that provided the site-specific information.	

5 Measures

5.1 Invasive Plants

Related Provision	Source
For the purpose of Section 47 [<i>invasive plants</i>] of the FRPA, a person who prepares a forest stewardship plan must specify measures in the plan to prevent the introduction or spread of species of plants that are invasive plants under the Invasive Plants Regulation, if the introduction or spread is likely to be the result of the person's forest practices.	FPPR Sec. 17
Applicable Area The following measures apply to the entire FDU.	
Measures In respect of areas where forest practices have been carried out under this FSP, the following measures apply to reduce the risk of introduction or spread of invasive plants if such introduction or spread is likely to be the result of these forest practices: (a) on disturbed contiguous areas such as ditch-lines, cut-slopes, fills and waterbars on roads where the area: (i) is likely to promote the spread of invasive plants, and (ii) is not subject to reforestation activities; broadcast seed the areas within one year of disturbance, or as soon as practicable, using forage mixtures; (b) for the purposes of paragraph (a): (i) seed that will meet or exceed Common Number 1 Forage Mixture (specifications as defined by the <i>Canada Seeds Act</i>) will be used unless the primary forest activity is within Very High, High and Moderate Grizzly Habitat capability then seed mixture must not include clover; and (ii) for area-specific recommendations, regional guides will be consulted. (c) contractors and licensees operating in known infestation areas will be advised that: (i) all machines must be free of invasive plant material when moving in and out of work sites; (ii) road grading must not spread invasive plants; and (iii) top soil from gravel pits and rock quarries must be piled and replaced in situ after operations have been completed and the pit or quarry is being rehabilitated, and occurrences of invasive plants on the Southern Forest Region’s list of critical priority invasive plants will be reported to the region.	

5.2 Natural Range Barriers

Related Provision	Source
For the purpose of section 48 [<i>natural range barriers</i>] of the Forest and Range Practices Act, a person who prepares a forest stewardship plan must specify measures to mitigate the effect of removing or rendering ineffective natural range barriers.	FPPR Sec. 18
Applicable Area The following Results and Strategies apply to range tenure areas within the FDU.	
Measures In respect of areas where forest practices will be carried out under this FSP, the following measures will be taken to avoid the removal or rendering ineffective natural range barriers, or to mitigate the impact of the removal: (a) The TSM will: (i) notify the affected range tenure holder(s) of the planned location of cutblocks and roads and ask the holder to comment on the design of cutblocks and roads, including the timing of the associated timber harvesting and road construction; and (ii) address any comments received from the affected range tenure holders, as a result of the notification under subparagraph (i). (b) The TSM will refer to the “range features” dataset as referenced in Appendix A and consult with the District Range Agrologist if a natural range barrier is shown in the planned location of cutblocks and roads; and (c) As a result of input received under paragraphs (a) and (b), the TSM will ensure that measures are taken to mitigate the removal or rendering ineffective of a natural range barrier, including the re-establishment of a barrier using a fence and/or cattleguards.	

6 Stocking Standards

Section 44(1) of the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation apply to all areas harvested under the Forest Stewardship Plan except where exempted from the requirement of Section 29 (2) of the Forest and Range Practices Act.

The stocking standards detailed in Table A and its addendum shall apply to areas harvested under the Forest Stewardship Plan. At the discretion of a Professional Forester these stocking standards may also be applied to areas harvested under a Forest Development Plan. A Forest Stewardship Plan stocking standard will apply to a previously harvested area when the stocking standard identification number applicable to a standard unit is submitted to RESULTS.

6.1 General Standards

1) Crop Tree Assessment

Regeneration and free growing surveys will be conducted under the oversight of an accredited surveyor. Survey methodology and tree acceptability criteria as specified in the Resource Practices Branch, Silviculture Survey Procedures Manual, dated April 1, 2011, and as amended from time to time shall apply, unless specified or varied through provisions of this FSP.

2) Approved District Policy Shall Apply

Approved Central Cariboo and Chilcotin Forest District policies with reference to survey procedures and the assessment of free growing stands as developed and/or amended from time to time shall apply. (eg. Modified Free Growing Survey Criteria Within the SBPSxc and IDFdk4 Subzones of the Williams Lake TSA)

3) Deviation from Potential Survey Methodology

Where partial cutting was used to achieve a variety of management objectives and there is the expectation that the area will be harvested within the next thirty years, the deviation from potential (DFP) survey methodology may be used to assess stand stocking levels. The use of DFP survey methodology is intended only for site specific situations where mature tree retention is prescribed to address timber and non-timber values and objectives, (i.e. visuals, forest health, hydrology, biodiversity, wildlife habitat, etc...). Prior to being implemented its use will be rationalized by a qualified forest professional on a site by site basis.

DFP survey methodology will only be used on a standard unit where the residual basal area is between 5 and 20 m²/ha. A standard unit will be determined to be sufficiently restocked and/or free growing if the average DFP is less than or equal to 0.2 and there is less than or equal to 20% of the plots in the open plot category.

Where the DFP survey methodology is applied the preferred and acceptable species, minimum tree heights and regeneration period and free growing period as listed in the applicable standard in Table A of Section 6.0 continue to apply and any tree species specifically reserved to address a non-timber value or objective, result or strategy will contribute to the measureable basal area on the site.

Survey methodology and tree acceptability criteria as specified in the Resource Practices Branch, Silviculture Survey Procedures Manual, dated April 1, 2011,

and as amended from time to time shall apply unless specified or varied through provisions of this FSP.

4) Free Growing as a Result of Basal Area Retention

Partial cut stands, 12 months following harvest, that have a residual basal area greater than or equal to 20 m²/ha of good quality preferred and/or acceptable tree species, as listed in the applicable standard in Table A of Section 6.0, may be considered adequately stocked and declared free growing.

5) Uneven aged Management

Uneven-aged stocking standards and multi-storied survey procedures will be applied consistent with the Resource Practices Branch, Silviculture Survey Procedures Manual, dated April 1, 2011, and as amended from time to time.

The uneven-aged stocking standards in Table A will be applied in situations where;

- 1) The harvested stand is managed under an uneven-aged or multi storied silviculture system, and
- 2) Layers one and two combined is either:
 - i) $\geq 6\%$ crown closure, or
 - ii) $> 5 \text{ m}^2/\text{ha}$ of basal area; and
- 3) Layers three and/or four are present.

For multi-storey uneven-aged stands,

- a) in the IDF BEC zone Douglas-fir trees have a minimum free growing height of 0.4 m,
- b) the brush/conifer ratio does not apply to layer 1 trees, and
- c) there is no minimum inter-tree distance applied to layer 1 trees.

6) Mixed Wood Stocking Standards

Mixed wood and hardwood stocking standards will be applied in the situation where the site plan, prior to harvest, specifies that the broadleaf species will be actively managed for timber production and the broadleaf stems in the stand are expected to be a commercially valuable component of the stand at the time of the next harvest entry.

Mixed wood stocking standards may only be applied in situations where a) an approved standard is included in Table A, and b) when the net merchantable cruise volume is greater than 30% hardwoods

In mixed wood stands, broadleaf trees not tallied as well-spaced, free growing trees will be considered “competing vegetation” for the purpose of assessing the free growing status of the coniferous crop trees, unless Variation from General Standard 6.2.5 Standard for the Reduction of Weevil Damage is applied.

An acceptable broadleaf crop tree must:

- be at least 2.0 m in height and the tree pith must not be laterally displaced more than 30 cm, from the location of the root-crown pith;
- not originate from a cut stump¹;
- have at least one live leader²;
- not have a wound that is greater than 10% of the stem circumference nor is greater than 10% of the total length of the stem³;
- not have any fungal infections or insect infestations affecting tissues below the bark surface, visible without destructive sampling⁴; and
- not be browsed so as to limit its ability to become a crop tree.

7) Brush Competition Generally

Broadleaf trees reserved from harvest are not considered competing at time of free growing evaluation. Broadleaf is defined as balsam poplar, black cottonwood, trembling aspen, and common paper birch.

Shrubs and non-commercial broadleaf species identified by name and location in a site plan as being managed to achieve an objective, result or strategy of the FSP or erosion control are not considered competing at the time of free growing evaluation.

Rose and soopalallie are not considered competing vegetation.

Where the uneven aged stocking standard applicable to a site specifies a minimum free growing height of 0.4 m for Douglas-fir snowberry, saskatoon, birch-leaved spirea, oregon grape, common juniper, blue berry, herbaceous vegetation and grasses are not considered competing vegetation at the time of free growing evaluation.

In order to adequately manage riparian values along streams and wetlands, aspen, cottonwood, birch, willow, poplar and alder are not considered competing brush when conducting a free growing survey within 10 metres of S4, S5 and S6 streams and all wetlands greater than 0.5 ha in size.

Where a brushing treatment has been undertaken and a visual buffer for wildlife was retained, aspen, cottonwood, birch, willow, poplar and alder are not considered competing brush when conducting a free growing survey within 10 metres of the cleared road right-of-way.

¹ Stems originating from the sides or cut surface of stumps are very susceptible to breakage at the coppice point

² The objective is that the tree has a single stem that will develop into a healthy crop tree. Accordingly, a healthy, free growing aspen tree must have an identifiable live leader. It is not important if a portion, but not all, of the leader is browsed or killed for example by venturia blight. There is no agreement on a minimum leader length of a healthy aspen tree and as a result no minimum length is prescribed.

³ This criterion is modified from the conifer criterion, and threshold percent values are chosen subjectively. Research is needed to determine more exactly the size of an open wound at free growing assessment that is likely to limit the development of a healthy crop tree. A wound is defined as an injury in which the cambium is dead or completely removed from the tree exposing the sapwood. Measure the wound across the widest point of the exposed sapwood. Healed-over wounds (= scars) are acceptable. Causes of mechanical damage to aspen commonly include gnawing by beaver, cattle, deer, elk or moose; logging activities; or windthrow scraping. Fire or sunscald damage can also cause wounds. Injury of young aspen stems is considered an important entry court for decay organisms. Injury of mature aspen is a lesser concern since the resulting potential damage of decays before harvesting would likely be much less.

⁴ Visible stem infections include cytospora canker or sooty-bark canker, and visible insect infestations, poplar borer. The significance of some diseases, such as armillaria root disease, to aspen is unknown or uncertain, and several cannot be feasibly identified by visual features during free growing surveys.

8) Lodgepole Pine Dwarf Mistletoe

When a lodgepole pine dwarf mistletoe control treatment has been carried out within 3 years of the harvest start date, consisting at a minimum of a) the removal all residual pine trees greater in 1.2 m in height and b) the selective removal of residual pines stems between 30 cm and 1.2 m of poor form and vigour and/or exhibiting signs or symptoms of dwarf mistletoe infection, mistletoe will be considered non-deleterious at the time of free growing survey.

9) Stand Density

The maximum acceptable stocking, at the time of free growing declaration, for lodgepole pine leading stands where pine is ≥ 80 percent of the inventory is 25,000 countable stems per hectare. All other species and mixed pine stands where pine is less than 80 percent of the inventory will have a maximum of 10,000 countable stems per hectare at the time of free growing declaration.

10) Stratum Size

Unlogged and mapped residual and/or immature patches ≥ 0.25 ha will not be considered part of the net area to be reforested (NAR).

11) Special Situations and Circumstances

The following standards included in Table A will be applied in the following situation and circumstances;

- SBPSxc 01 (1A): Sx as acceptable - Where due to geographic location and/or micro geography at the stand level spruce naturally occurs on the site and is expected to form a commercial crop tree at rotation as evident by the presence of merchantable sized trees of good form and vigour prior to harvest.
- SBPSxc 01 (1B): Fdi and Sx as acceptable – Where due to geographic location and/or micro geography at the stand level, spruce and/or Douglas-fir naturally occurs on the site and are expected to form a commercial crop tree at rotation as evident by the presence of merchantable sized trees of good form and vigour prior to harvest.
- SBPSxc 01 (1C): Pli minimum FG height is 1.0m – Where the harvested site is located in the area defined by the Chilcotin Forest District boundary.
- SBPSdc 01 (1A): Fdi as acceptable - Where due to geographic location and/or micro geography at the stand level Douglas-fir naturally occurs on the site and is expected to form a commercial crop tree at rotation as evident by the presence of merchantable sized trees of good form and vigour prior to harvest.
- IDFxm 01 (b): Pli as a preferred species – Where as a result of forest management activities (ie beetle salvage harvesting) or natural disturbances insufficient over storey remains to allow for the natural regeneration of Douglas-fir.

6.2 Variations from General Standards

Despite Section 6.1 and the stocking standards listed in Table A in Section 6.0, a Professional Forester may apply the following varied stocking standards in the following situations and circumstances:

1) Reduced Minimum Inter-tree Distance or Stocking Standards

A two-metre minimum inter-tree distance and standard densities are suitable for most sites, however, a reduced minimum inter-tree distance or reduced stocking standards densities may be appropriate for sites where suitable growing spots are limited by site characteristics, site condition, management objectives constraining site utilization or there is a significant risk of damage to planted or natural trees. The decision to reduce the minimum inter-tree distance or stocking standards will be made based on an evaluation and supported by a written rationale of a Professional Forester. The following limitations shall apply a) minimum inter-tree distance will not be reduced to less than 1.0 m, or b) stocking standards will not be reduced to less than 50% of the target density, minimum preferred and acceptable standards identified in the stocking standard ID# applicable to the site.

Examples of situations and circumstances where a reduced minimum inter-tree distance and/or a reduction in the stocking standards may be appropriate include but are not limited to:

- hygric or wetter sites
- rocky sites
- areas where a silviculture treatment has failed due to high levels of grazing damage
- very harsh sites where protected microsites are critical (e.g. shade, snowcreep, frost)
- sites with a significant number of large wildlife trees (e.g. 50 uniformly distributed trees per hectare)
- riparian areas with a high residual component
- sites where stump avoidance strategy is employed to manage root rot
- sites where site preparation activities have been undertaken
- partial cut areas with an abundance of non-preferred residual regeneration
- harvested site with high numbers of trees reserved to address a result or strategy identified in the FSP

2) Benchmark Grasslands Standards

Areas harvested within the identified benchmark grassland area have no regeneration obligation, and therefore the stocking standards for standard units within Cariboo-Chilcotin Grassland Strategy benchmark areas will be reduced to zero well spaced free growing stems per hectare.

3) Benchmark Grassland Transition Area Standards

At the discretion of a Professional Forester stocking standards for the area within 200 metres of the Cariboo-Chilcotin Grassland Strategy benchmark areas may be varied from the normal stocking standards if the area is to be managed as a transition area between the grassland and forest. The stocking standard of the transitional area may be reduced to zero well spaced free growing stems per hectare.

4) Additional Stocking Standards for IDF Uneven-aged Managed Stands

For stands located in the IDF biogeoclimatic subzone, where an uneven-aged stocking standard is not specifically listed in Table A; Stocking Standards, the standard applicable to the area will be varied as per Table B: Uneven-aged Stocking Standards if the following situation and circumstance apply;

- 1) The harvested stand is managed under an uneven-aged or multi storied silviculture system.
- 2) Layers one and two combined is either:
 - i) $\geq 6\%$ crown closure, or
 - ii) $> 5 \text{ m}^2/\text{ha}$ of basal area; and
- 3) Layers three and/or four are present.

5) Standard for the Reduction of Weevil Damage

If,

- a) the spruce trees being assessed are of acceptable form and vigour and meet all other acceptability criteria, and
- b) there is an active *Pissodes strobi* (white pine weevil) population on the block or within one kilometre as evident by the presence of weevil damaged trees, and
- c) in the opinion of a Professional Forester, supported by a written rationale, the spruce crop trees on the site are at an unacceptable increased risk for damage from white pine weevil if the overtopping vegetation is removed and if the overtopping vegetation is not removed the spruce trees are expected to continue to develop into a merchantable crop,

then for the purpose of assessing the free growing status of spruce crop trees, all deciduous vegetation shall be assessed as noncompeting brush.

6) Biogeoclimatic Subzone Transition Areas

Where a standard unit is located within 5 kilometres horizontally or 100 m vertically of a mapped boundary separating biogeoclimatic zones and/or subzones (transition areas), a species that would have been considered preferred or acceptable if the area had been classified as being in the adjoining subzone maybe considered as preferred or acceptable species if in the opinion of a Professional Forester, and supported by a written rationale, the species is suited to the site and is expected to form a merchantable tree.

7) Western Larch as an Acceptable Species

Western larch (Lw) may be considered an acceptable species on sites where it is deemed ecologically appropriate relative to climatic conditions and local site characteristics on cut blocks that reside within the LW1, LW2 and LW3 tested parent tree seed planning zones as per Chief Forester's Standards For Seed Use Guidelines and to the extent consistent with the standards.

8) Douglas-fir Preferred on Mule Deer Winter Ranges

Within all mule deer winter range units to which this FSP applies, Douglas-fir will be considered a preferred species for the purposes of the stocking standards, in addition to the species listed in the stocking standards in Table A.

9) Management of Root Disease Sites

For the management of root disease, if required to establish a free growing stand, alternate species may be specified as preferred and/or acceptable if in the opinion of a Professional Forester the alternate species is ecologically suited to the site and is likely to form a future crop tree.

10) Conifer Height to Brush Height Ratio Reduced With Regard to Sitka Alder

For the purposes of free growing assessments in the IDF dk3, IDF dk4, SBPS xc, SBPS mk, SBPS dc, SBS mc2, SBS dw2, MS xv and MS xk subzones, the following standard conifer height to brush height ratio with regard to sitka alder may be applied if in the opinion of a Professional Forester the well spaced crop trees meets all other acceptability criteria and are expected to out compete the sitka alder without further silviculture intervention.

- a. The ratio of conifer height to brush height for free growing is reduced to 1:1 or 100%, and
- b. Where overtopping is present, conifer crop tree leaders may be overtopped in one quadrant.

11) Spruce Height to Brush Height Ratio with Reference to Scrub Birch

For the purposes of free growing assessments in the SBPS zone, scrub birch may be considered non-competing when assessing the free growing status of spruce crop trees if in the opinion of a forest professional the spruce tree meets all other acceptability criteria and is expected to out compete the scrub birch without further silviculture intervention.

Stocking Standards

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

	BGC		Regeneration Guide										Fr
STK STD	Classification		Species		Stocking(i)				Regen	Min	Ht >	Assessm	
Number			Conifer		Target	MIN pa	MIN p	Min p conifers	Delay	Intertree	Brush	Earliest	I
	Zone/SZ	Series	Preferred (p)	Acceptable (a)					(Max yrs)	Dist	%	(yrs)	
1017457	ICHmk3	01	Fdi Pli Sx	Bl Cw ³⁷	1200	700	600		7	2.0	150		
1017458	ICHmk3	01	Fdi, Pli, Sx, Act, At, Ep	Bl, Cw ³⁷ ,	1600	1000	800	600	7	2.0	150		
1017459	ICHmk3	02*	Fdi Pli	Sx ²⁸ Bl	1000	500	400		7	2.0	150		
1017460	ICHmk3	03	Fdi Pli	Cw ²⁸ Sx ²⁸ Bl ²⁸	1000	500	400		7	2.0	150		
1017461	ICHmk3	04	Fdi ³² Sx	Bl Cw ^{32,37} Pli	1200	700	600		7	2.0	150		
1017462	ICHmk3	04	Fdi ³² , Sx, Act, At, Ep	Bl, Cw ^{32,37} Pli	1600	1000	800	600	7	2.0	150		
1017463	ICHmk3	05	Sx ³² Pli	Cw ^{32,37} Bl ³²	1200	700	600		7	2.0	150		

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[illegible]

	BGC		Regeneration Guide									Fr	
STK STD	Classification		Species		Stocking(i)				Regen	Min	Ht >	Assessm	
Number			Conifer		Target	MIN pa	MIN p	Min p conifers	Delay	Intertree	Brush	Earliest	L
	Zone/SZ	Series	Preferred (p)	Acceptable (a)					(Max yrs)	Dist	%	(yrs)	
1017544	IDFdk3	02*	Fdi ^{27,32} Pli		300	150	150		7	0	0		
			Fdi ^{27,32} Pli		400	200	200			2.0	125		
			Fdi ^{27,32} Pli		600	300	300			2.0	125		
			Fdi ^{27,32} Pli		800	400	400			2.0	125		
1017545	IDFdk3	03*	Fdi ^{27,28} Pli ²⁸		800	500	500		7	2.0	125		
1017546	IDFdk3	03*	Fdi ^{27,28} Pli ²⁸		300	150	150		7	0	0		
			Fdi ^{27,28} Pli ²⁸		400	200	200			2.0	125		
			Fdi ^{27,28} Pli ²⁸		600	300	300			2.0	125		
			Fdi ^{27,28} Pli ²⁸		800	400	400			2.0	125		
1017547	IDFdk3	04	Fdi ^{27,28} Pli ²⁸		1000	500	500		7	2.0	125		
1017548	IDFdk3	04	Fdi ^{27,28} Pli ²⁸		400	200	200		7	0	0		
			Fdi ^{27,28} Pli ²⁸		600	300	300			2.0	125		
			Fdi ^{27,28} Pli ²⁸		800	400	400			2.0	125		
			Fdi ^{27,28} Pli ²⁸		1000	500	500			2.0	125		
1017549	IDFdk3	05	Fdi ²⁷ Pli		1200	700	700		7	2.0	125		
1017550	IDFdk3	05	Fdi ²⁷ Pli		600	300	300		7	0	0		

	BGC		Regeneration Guide									Fr	
STK STD	Classification		Species		Stocking(i)				Regen	Min	Ht >	Assessm	
Number			Conifer		Target	MIN pa	MIN p	Min p conifers	Delay	Intertree	Brush	Earliest	L
	Zone/SZ	Series	Preferred (p)	Acceptable (a)					(Max yrs)	Dist	%	(yrs)	
			Fdi ²⁷ Pli		800	400	400			2.0	125		
			Fdi ²⁷ Pli		1000	500	500			2.0	125		
			Fdi ²⁷ Pli		1200	700	700			2.0	125		
1017551	IDFdk3	06	Fdi ^{27,28} Pli		1200	700	700		7	2.0	125		
1017552	IDFdk3	06	Fdi ^{27,28} Pli		600	300	300		7	0	0		
			Fdi ^{27,28} Pli		800	400	400			2.0	125		
			Fdi ^{27,28} Pli		1000	500	500			2.0	125		
			Fdi ^{27,28} Pli		1200	700	700			2.0	125		
1017553	IDFdk3	07	Fdi ³² Pli Sx ²⁸		1200	700	700		7	2.0	125		
1017554	IDFdk3	08	Fdi ^{1,32} Pli Sx		1200	700	700		7	2.0	125		
1017555	IDFdk3	09	Sx ^{1,32}	Pli ¹	1000	500	400		7	1.6	125		
1017556	IDFdk4	01	Fdi ^{27,32} Pli	Sx ^{13,28}	1200	700	600		7	2.0	125		
1017557	IDFdk4	01	Fdi ^{27,32} Pli	Sx ^{13,28}	600	300	250		7	0	0		

	BGC		Regeneration Guide									Fr	
STK STD	Classification		Species		Stocking(i)				Regen	Min	Ht >	Assessm	
Number			Conifer		Target	MIN pa	MIN p	Min p conifers	Delay	Intertree	Brush	Earliest	L
	Zone/SZ	Series	Preferred (p)	Acceptable (a)					(Max yrs)	Dist	%	(yrs)	
			Fdi ^{27,32} Pli	Sx ^{13,28}	800	400	300			2.0	125		
			Fdi ^{27,32} Pli	Sx ^{13,28}	1000	500	400			2.0	125		
			Fdi ^{27,32} Pli	Sx ^{13,28}	1200	700	600			2.0	125		
1017558	IDFdk4	02*	Fdi ^{27,28} Pli ²⁸		800	500	500		7	2.0	125		
1017559	IDFdk4	02*	Fdi ^{27,32} Pli		300	150	150		7	0	0		
			Fdi ^{27,32} Pli		400	200	200			2.0	125		
			Fdi ^{27,32} Pli		600	300	300			2.0	125		
			Fdi ^{27,32} Pli		800	400	400			2.0	125		
1017560	IDFdk4	03*	Fdi ^{27, 28}		800	500	500		7	2.0	125		
1017565	IDFdk4	03*	Fdi ^{27, 28}		300	150	150		7	0	0		
			Fdi ^{27, 28}		400	200	200			2.0	125		
			Fdi ^{27, 28}		600	300	300			2.0	125		
			Fdi ^{27, 28}		800	400	400			2.0	125		
1017566	IDFdk4	04*	Fdi ^{27,28} Pli ²⁸		1000	500	500		7	2.0	125		
1017567	IDFdk4	04*	Fdi ^{27,28} Pli ²⁸		400	200	200		7	0	0		
			Fdi ^{27,28} Pli ²⁸		600	300	300			2.0	125		
			Fdi ^{27,28} Pli ²⁸		800	400	400			2.0	125		
			Fdi ^{27,28} Pli ²⁸		1000	500	500			2.0	125		

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	BGC		Regeneration Guide									Fr	
STK STD	Classification		Species		Stocking(i)				Regen	Min	Ht >	Assessm	
Number			Conifer		Target	MIN pa	MIN p	Min p conifers	Delay	Intertree	Brush	Earliest	L
	Zone/SZ	Series	Preferred (p)	Acceptable (a)					(Max yrs)	Dist	%	(yrs)	
1017587	MSdc2	02*	Fdi ²⁸ Pli	Bl ²⁸ Pa ⁵³	1000	500	400		7	2.0	125		
1017588	MSdc2	03	Fdi Pli	Bl ²⁸ Pa ⁵³	1000	500	400		7	2.0	125		
1017589	MSdc2	04	Pli Sx ²⁸	Bl ²⁸	1200	700	600		7	2.0	125		
1017590	MSdc2	05	Sx ³² Pli ¹	Bl ³²	1200	700	600		7	2.0	125		
1017591	MSdc2	06	Sx ³² Pli ¹	Bl ³²	1200	700	600		7	2.0	125		
1017592	MSdc2	07	Sx Bl	Pli ¹	1200	700	600		7	2.0	125		
1017593	MSdc2	08	Sx ^{1,32}	Bl ^{1,32} Pli ^{1,32}	1000	500	400		7	1.6	125		
1017687	MSdv	01	Pli Sx ³²	Bl ³²	1200	700	600		7	2.0	125		
1017688	MSdv	02*	Pli ²⁸		1000	500	500		7	2.0	125		
1017689	MSdv	03	Pli	Sx ^{28, 32} , Bl ^{28, 32}	1200	700	600		7	2.0	125		

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	BGC		Regeneration Guide									Fr	
STK STD	Classification		Species		Stocking(i)				Regen	Min	Ht >	Assessm	
Number			Conifer		Target	MIN pa	MIN p	Min p conifers	Delay	Intertree	Brush	Earliest	L
	Zone/SZ	Series	Preferred (p)	Acceptable (a)					(Max yrs)	Dist	%	(yrs)	
1017709	SBPSdc	05	Pli Sx ²	Sb ¹⁵	1000	500	400		7	1.6	150		
1017710	SBPSdc	06	Pli Sx ³²	Sb ¹⁵	1000	500	400		7	1.6	150		
1017711	SBPSdc	07	Sx ^{1,32} Pli ¹	Sb ¹	400	200	200		7	1.6	150		
1017712	SBPSdc	08	Sx ^{1,32}	Pli ¹ Sb ¹⁵	1000	500	400		7	1.6	150		
1017713	SBPSmc	1,3	Pli	Sb Sx	1200	700	600		7	2.0	150		
1017714													
1017715	SBPSmc	02*	Pli	Sb Sx	1000	500	400		7	2.0	150		
1017716	SBPSmc	04	Pli Sx ³²	Sb	1000	500	400		7	1.6	150		
1017717	SBPSmc	05	Sx ^{1,32}	Pli ¹ Sb ⁵³	1000	500	400		7	2.0	150		
1017718	SBPSmc	06	Sx ^{1,32} Pli ¹	Sb ⁵³	1000	500	400		7	1.6	150		
1017719	SBPSmc	07*	Pli ¹ Sx ^{1,32}	Sb ¹	400	200	200		7	1.6	150		

	BGC		Regeneration Guide									Fr	
STK STD	Classification		Species		Stocking(i)				Regen	Min	Ht >	Assessm	
Number			Conifer		Target	MIN pa	MIN p	Min p conifers	Delay	Intertree	Brush	Earliest	L
	Zone/SZ	Series	Preferred (p)	Acceptable (a)					(Max yrs)	Dist	%	(yrs)	
1017720	SBPSmk	01	Fdi ^{14,32} Pli Sx		1200	700	700		7	2.0	150		
1017721	SBPSmk	01	Fdi ^{14,32} , Pli, Sx, At		1600	1000	1000	600	7	2.0	150		
1017722	SBPSmk	02*	Fdi ^{14,28} Pli	Sx ²⁸	1000	500	400		7	2.0	150		
1017723	SBPSmk	03	Fdi ²⁸ Pli		1200	700	700		7	2.0	150		
1017724	SBPSmk	04	Fdi ^{14,28,32} Pli Sx ²⁸		1200	700	700		7	2.0	150		
1017725	SBPSmk	05	Fdi ^{14,28} Pli Sx ²⁸		1200	700	700		7	2.0	150		
1017726	SBPSmk	06	Pli Sx		1200	700	700		7	2.0	150		

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	BGC		Regeneration Guide									Fr	
STK STD	Classification		Species		Stocking(i)				Regen	Min	Ht >	Assessm	
Number			Conifer		Target	MIN pa	MIN p	Min p conifers	Delay	Intertree	Brush	Earliest	L
	Zone/SZ	Series	Preferred (p)	Acceptable (a)					(Max yrs)	Dist	%	(yrs)	
1018618	SBSdw1	08	Fdi ^{1,32} Pli Sx	Bl ³²	1200	700	600		7	1.6	150		
1018619	SBSdw1	09	Sx ^{1,32}	Bl ^{1,32} Pli ¹	1000	500	400		7	1.6	150		
1018620	SBSdw2	01	Fdi ³² Pli Sx		1200	700	700		7	2.0	150		
1018621	SBSdw2	01	Fdi ³² Pli, Sx, At, Ep		1600	1000	1000	600	7	2.0	150		
1018622	SBSdw2	01	Fdi ³² Pli Sx		600	300	300		7	0	0		
			Fdi ³² Pli Sx		800	400	400			2.0	150		
			Fdi ³² Pli Sx		1000	500	500			2.0	150		
			Fdi ³² Pli Sx		1200	700	700			2.0	150		
1018623	SBSdw2	02*	Fdi ²⁸ Pli		1000	500	500		7	2.0	150		
1018624	SBSdw2	03	Fdi ^{28,32} Pli		1200	700	700		7	2.0	150		
1018625	SBSdw2	04	Fdi ²⁷ Pli		1200	700	700		7	2.0	150		

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	BGC		Regeneration Guide									Fr	
STK STD	Classification		Species		Stocking(i)				Regen	Min	Ht >	Assessm	
Number			Conifer		Target	MIN pa	MIN p	Min p conifers	Delay	Intertree	Brush	Earliest	L
	Zone/SZ	Series	Preferred (p)	Acceptable (a)					(Max yrs)	Dist	%	(yrs)	
1018651	SBSmc1	02*	Pli	Bl ²⁸ Sx ²⁸	1000	500	400		7	2.0	150		
1018653	SBSmc1	03	Fdi Pli		1200	700	700		7	2.0	150		
1018654	SBSmc1	04	Pli Sx ³²	Bl ³²	1200	700	600		7	2.0	150		
1018655	SBSmc1	05	Pli Sx ³²	Bl ³²	1200	700	600		7	2.0	150		
1018656	SBSmc1	06	Fdi ^{15,32} Pli Sx	Bl	1200	700	600		7	2.0	150		
1018657	SBSmc1	07	Fdi ^{15,32} Pli Sx	Bl	1200	700	600		7	2.0	150		
1018658	SBSmc1	08	Sx ^{1,32}	Bl ^{1,32} Pli ¹	1000	500	400		7	1.6	150		
1018667	SBSmh	01	Fdi Sx	Bl ¹⁵	1200	700	600		7	2.0	150		
1018668	SBSmh	01	Fdi, Sx, At, Act, Ep	Bl	1600	1000	800	600	7	2.0	150		

	BGC		Regeneration Guide									Fr	
STK STD	Classification		Species		Stocking(i)				Regen	Min	Ht >	Assessm	
Number			Conifer		Target	MIN pa	MIN p	Min p conifers	Delay	Intertree	Brush	Earliest	L
	Zone/SZ	Series	Preferred (p)	Acceptable (a)					(Max yrs)	Dist	%	(yrs)	
1018676	SBSmh	07	Fdi, Sx	Bl	1200	700	600		7	2.0	150		
1018677	SBSmh	07	Fdi, Sx, At, Ep	Bl	1600	1000	800	600	7	2.0	150		
1018678	SBSmh	08	Fdi Sx	Bl ¹⁵	1200	700	600		7	2.0	150		
1018679	SBSmh	08	Fdi, Sx, At, Ep	Bl ¹⁵	1600	1000	800	600	7	2.0	150		
1018680	SBSmh	09	Sx ^{1,32}	Bl ¹	1000	500	400		7	1.6	150		
1018681	SBSmh	09	Sx ^{1,32} Act	Bl ¹	1200	700	600	400	7	2.0	150		
1018682	SBSmw	01	Fdi, Pli, Sx	Bl	1200	700	600		7	2.0	150		
1018683	SBSmw	01	Fdi, Pli, Sx, At, Ep	Bl	1600	1000	800	600	7	2.0	150		

	BGC		Regeneration Guide									Fr	
STK STD	Classification		Species		Stocking(i)				Regen	Min	Ht >	Assessm	
Number			Conifer		Target	MIN pa	MIN p	Min p conifers	Delay	Intertree	Brush	Earliest	L
	Zone/SZ	Series	Preferred (p)	Acceptable (a)					(Max yrs)	Dist	%	(yrs)	
1018684	SBSmw	02*	Fdi Pli	Bl ²⁸ Sx ²⁸	1000	500	400		7	2.0	150		
1018685	SBSmw	03	Fdi ³² Pli	Sx ³²	1200	700	600		7	2.0	150		
1018686	SBSmw	04	Fdi Pli Sx ²⁸	Bl ²⁸	1200	700	600		7	2.0	150		
1018687	SBSmw	05	Pli Sx ³²	Bl ³²	1200	700	600		7	2.0	150		
1018688	SBSmw	06	Fdi, Pli, Sx	Bl	1200	700	600		7	2.0	150		
1018689	SBSmw	06	Fdi, Pli, Sx, At, Act	Bl	1600	1000	800	600	7	2.0	150		
1018690	SBSmw	07	Sx ³² Pli	Bl ³²	1200	700	600		7	2.0	150		

[illegible]

	BGC		Regeneration Guide									Fr
STK STD	Classification		Species		Stocking(i)				Regen	Min	Ht >	Assessm
Number			Conifer		Target	MIN pa	MIN p	Min p conifers	Delay	Intertree	Brush	Earliest
	Zone/SZ	Series	Preferred (p)	Acceptable (a)					(Max yrs)	Dist	%	(yrs)
	SBSwk1	11*	Pli ¹ Sx ^{1,32}	Sb	400	200	200		7	1.6	150	

Appendix A – Stocking Standards

Broadleaf Tree Species		Footnote #	Footnote
“Act” means black cottonwood “At” means trembling aspen “Ep” means common paper birch		1	elevated microsites are preferred
		3	restricted to coarse-textured soils
		4	restricted to medium-textured soils
		9	restricted to southerly aspects
he prior spruce		11	restricted to crest slope positions
		13	restricted to upper elevations of biogeoclimatic unit
		14	restricted to lower elevations of biogeoclimatic unit
		15	restricted to northern portion of biogeoclimatic unit in
		16	restricted to southern portion of biogeoclimatic unit in
“*” means Avoid Harvesting		17	restricted to western portion of biogeoclimatic unit in
		18	restricted to eastern portion of biogeoclimatic unit in
		27	partial canopy cover required for successful establishment
		28	limited by moisture deficit
		32	limited by growing-season frosts
		34	risk of snow damage
		37	risk of heart rots
		50	restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species in a pre-harvest, natural stand
		53	minor component

Appendices

Appendix A Map Sources

Where objectives refer to an area shown both on a map and in a spatial dataset, the boundaries of the area defined by the spatial dataset apply in the event of any inconsistency.

A. Selection Queries for CCLUP Legal Planning Objectives

The Land Use Order map sources are described below. These legal datasets were made available on June 24, 2010. BCTS will use a data cut of the June 24, 2010 data for the FSP Extension

These queries point to the “current” view of the data (no retired features). The same queries can also be used on the raw dataset (non-svw) – but will return retired features also. Please note that some syntax adjustments may be necessary when using these queries in Python.

Legal OGMA Polygon Dataset:
WHSE_LAND_USE_PLANNING.RMP_OGMA_LEGAL_CURRENT_SVW

OGMAs
“LEGAL_OGMA_PROVID” LIKE 'CAR_RCA_%'

Legal Landscape Units Dataset:
WHSE_LAND_USE_PLANNING.RMP_LANDSCAPE_UNIT_SVW

Landscape Units
“LANDSCAPE_UNIT_NUMBER” LIKE 'r5_%'

Legal Polygon Dataset:
WHSE_LAND_USE_PLANNING.RMP_PLAN_LEGAL_POLY_SVW

Birch Areas for FN
"STRGC_LAND_RSRCE_PLAN_NAME" = 'Cariboo Chilcotin Land Use Plan' AND "LEGAL_FEAT_OBJECTIVE" = 'Birch Areas for First Nations'

Critical Fish Habitat
"STRGC_LAND_RSRCE_PLAN_NAME" = 'Cariboo Chilcotin Land Use Plan' AND "LEGAL_FEAT_OBJECTIVE" = 'Critical Habitat for Fish'

Grassland Benchmark
"STRGC_LAND_RSRCE_PLAN_NAME" = 'Cariboo Chilcotin Land Use Plan' AND "LEGAL_FEAT_OBJECTIVE" = 'Grassland Benchmark Area'

High Value Wetlands for Moose
"STRGC_LAND_RSRCE_PLAN_NAME" = 'Cariboo Chilcotin Land Use Plan' AND "LEGAL_FEAT_OBJECTIVE" = 'High Value Wetlands for Moose'

Community Areas of Special Concern
"STRGC_LAND_RSRCE_PLAN_NAME" = 'Cariboo Chilcotin Land Use Plan' AND "LEGAL_FEAT_OBJECTIVE" = 'Communities Areas of Special Concern'

Scenic Areas
"STRGC_LAND_RSRCE_PLAN_NAME" = 'Cariboo Chilcotin Land Use Plan' AND "LEGAL_FEAT_OBJECTIVE" = 'Scenic Areas'

Scenic Corridors
"STRGC_LAND_RSRCE_PLAN_NAME" = 'Cariboo Chilcotin Land Use Plan' AND "LEGAL_FEAT_OBJECTIVE" = 'Scenic Corridors'

Buffered Trail Areas
"STRGC_LAND_RSRCE_PLAN_NAME" = 'Cariboo Chilcotin Land Use Plan' AND "LEGAL_FEAT_OBJECTIVE" = 'Buffered Trail Areas'

Grizzly Bear Habitat
"STRGC_LAND_RSRCE_PLAN_NAME" = 'Cariboo Chilcotin Land Use Plan' AND "LEGAL_FEAT_OBJECTIVE" = 'Grizzly Bear Habitat'

Lakeshore Management Classes (Legal only)
"STRGC_LAND_RSRCE_PLAN_NAME" = 'Cariboo Chilcotin Land Use Plan' AND "LEGAL_FEAT_OBJECTIVE" = 'Lakeshore Management Classes'

Lake Management Classes
"STRGC_LAND_RSRCE_PLAN_NAME" = 'Cariboo Chilcotin Land Use Plan' AND "LEGAL_FEAT_OBJECTIVE" = 'Lake Management Classes'

L3/Select L1 Lakes
"STRGC_LAND_RSRCE_PLAN_NAME" = 'Cariboo Chilcotin Land Use Plan' AND "LEGAL_FEAT_OBJECTIVE" = 'L3/Select L1 Lakes'

Legal Line Dataset: WHSE_LAND_USE_PLANNING.RMP_PLAN_LEGAL_LINE_SVW

Buffered Trails
"STRGC_LAND_RSRCE_PLAN_NAME" = 'Cariboo Chilcotin Land Use Plan' AND "NON_LEGAL_FEAT_OBJECTIVE" = 'Buffered Trails'

Legal Point Dataset: WHSE_LAND_USE_PLANNING.RMP_PLAN_LEGAL_POINT_SVW

High Elevation Viewpoints
"STRGC_LAND_RSRCE_PLAN_NAME" = 'Cariboo Chilcotin Land Use Plan' AND "NON_LEGAL_FEAT_OBJECTIVE" = 'High Elevation Viewpoints'

B. Selection Queries for non-Land Use Order LRDW Datasets

Non-Legal Polygon Dataset:
WHSE_LAND_USE_PLANNING.RMP_PLAN_NON_LEGAL_POLY_SVW

Approved Wildlife Habitat Areas
Ministry of Environment internet link to Approved Wildlife Habitat Areas is:
<http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/wld/frpa/iwms/index.html>
LRDW file name is: WHSE_WILDLIFE_MANAGEMENT.WCP_WILDLIFE_HABITAT_AREA_POLY

Candidate Goal 2 Areas
"STRGC_LAND_RSRCE_PLAN_NAME" = 'Cariboo Chilcotin Land Use Plan' AND "NON_LEGAL_FEAT_OBJECTIVE" = 'Candidate Goal 2 Protected Areas'

Backcountry Areas
"STRGC_LAND_RSRCE_PLAN_NAME" = 'Cariboo Chilcotin Land Use Plan' AND "NON_LEGAL_FEAT_OBJECTIVE" = 'Backcountry Areas'

Bull Trout
WHSE_FISH.FISS_FISH_OBSRVTN_PNT_SP
SPECIES_NAME = 'Bull Trout'

Community Watersheds
WHSE_WATER_MANAGEMENT.BC_COMMUNITY_WATERSHEDS

Ungulate Winter Ranges
Ministry of Environment internet link to Ungulate Winter Ranges is:
http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/wld/frpa/uwr/approved_uwr.html
LRDW file name is:
WHSE_WILDLIFE_MANAGEMENT.WCP_UNGULATE_WINTER_RANGE_SP

Quesnel Enhanced Resource Development Zone (ERDZ)
WHSE_LAND_USE_PLANNING.RMP_PLAN_NON-LEGAL_POLY_SVW

C. Other Datasets

TCC Forest Development Unit:
[\\peaches.idir.bcgov\data\tcc_root\MapTemplateLayers\Forest_Development_Units.shp](#)

Proposed Wildlife Habitat Areas
Ministry of Environment Database connection = scorch.geobc.gov.bc.ca.sde
File name is:
REG_LAND_AND_NATURAL_RESOURCE.WLD_WHA_PROPOSED_SP

Proposed Wildlife Habitat areas for the Cariboo Region can be found in the following geodatabase (provided by Carole Bjorkman on April 21, 2011) at the following location:
[\\granite\work\!Data Exchange\MNRO Cariboo Region\bcts proposed\) whas](#)

Species at Risk locations
Conservation Data Centre element occurrences as of June 23, 2011. This layer will be updated every 2 years.
cdc_data\cdc_botany_rec.shp
cdc_data\cdc_sens_data_june2011.shp

Conservation Data Centre (CDC) Occurrences from the LRDW:
WHSE_TERRESTRIAL_ECOLOGY.BIOT_OCCR_MASKED_SENS_AREA_SP

WHSE_TERRESTRIAL_ECOLOGY.BIOT_OCCR_NON_SENS_AREA_SVW

Habitat Feature Spreadsheet (spec_r5v5 no CDC.xls) received from Julie Steciw March 8, 2011

SPI_Incidentals_Julie_licensees.xls received from Julie Steciw March 8, 2011

TCC Identified SAR locations: \\fridge\s63023\BCTS\Species of Management Concern Map Layers\BCTS-SAR-DBS-SHAPES\Species_At_Risk_Point_Shapes.shp

Cariboo-Chilcotin Species of Management Concern Program: Species of Management Concern Office Manual, Field Observation Form, Field Guide to Species Identification and Field Guide to Wildlife Habitat Management:
http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/bcts/areas/TCC/TCC_ems.htm

Mountain goat
[\\granite\work\srm\wml\Workarea\arcproj\p0505595_packham_goat_sheep_dec2005_all\data\work\goat_uwr_r5_MASTER](#)

Pine Mushroom
[\\peaches.idir.bcgov\data\tcc_root\MapTemplateLayers\Pine Mushroom shapes\producing1.shp](#)

Natural Range Barriers
[\\marble\work\FOR\RSI\DCC\Local_Data\RANGE_DATA\Range_Developments_bak.shp](#)

Salmon Watersheds
WHSE_FISH.WDIC_WATERSHED_GROUP_POLY
WATERSHED_GROUP_NAME = 'CHILKO RIVER' OR WATERSHED_GROUP_NAME = 'CARIBOO RIVER' OR
WATERSHED_GROUP_NAME = 'COTTONWOOD RIVER' OR WATERSHED_GROUP_NAME = 'HORSEFLY RIVER' OR
WATERSHED_GROUP_NAME = 'TASEKO RIVER' OR WATERSHED_GROUP_NAME = 'ATNARKO RIVER' OR
WATERSHED_GROUP_NAME = 'BOWRON' OR WATERSHED_GROUP_NAME = 'QUESNEL RIVER' OR
WATERSHED_GROUP_NAME = 'NAZKO RIVER' OR WATERSHED_GROUP_NAME = 'BEAVER RIVER' OR
WATERSHED_GROUP_NAME = 'UPPER CHILCOTIN RIVER' OR WATERSHED_GROUP_NAME = 'LOWER CHILCOTIN RIVER' OR WATERSHED_GROUP_NAME = 'UPPER DEAN RIVER' OR WATERSHED_GROUP_NAME = 'LOWER DEAN RIVER' OR WATERSHED_GROUP_NAME = 'BLACKWATER RIVER'

Watershed Hydrology
WHSE_FISH.WDIC_WATERSHED_GROUP_POLY
WATERSHED_GROUP_NAME = 'CARIBOO RIVER' OR WATERSHED_GROUP_NAME = 'COTTONWOOD RIVER' OR
WATERSHED_GROUP_NAME = 'HORSEFLY RIVER'
Salmon watersheds - Mike

Recreation Sites (this layer is not live to LRDW)
[--TCC Recreation Area, a BCTS arc layer with spatial boundaries pulled from
WHSE_FOREST_TENURE.FTEN RECREATION_POLY, and an attribute table created by BCTS](#)

Recreation Trails (this layer is not live to LRDW)
[TCC Recreation Trails, a BCTS arc layer with spatial boundaries pulled from
WHSE_FOREST_TENURE.FTEN RECREATION_LINE, and an attribute table created by BCTS](#)

Alexander MacKenzie Heritage Trail
[\\peaches.idir.bcgov\data\tcc_root\MapTemplateLayers\Alexander Mackenzie Heritage Trail](#)

Appendix B Species at Risk

Southern Interior Forest Region

Central Cariboo Forest District

Common Name	BOV	CAB	CAM	CAP	CCR	CHP	FRB	NAU	QUH	QUL	SCR
<i>Fish</i>											
Bull Trout	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Amphibians</i>											
Great Basin Spadefoot		X		P		P	P				
<i>Reptiles</i>											
Great Basin Gopher Snake					P		X				
Racer					P		X				X
<i>Birds</i>											
American White Pelican		X				X	X	X		X	
Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse		X		X	X	X	X	X		X	
Flammulated Owl		X			X	X	X			X	X
Great Blue Heron		X	X	X		X	X	X			X
Lewis's Woodpecker		P		P	P	P	X			P	X
Long-billed Curlew		X		X		X	X			X	
Prairie Falcon		X		X		X	X				
Sagebrush Brewer's Sparrow							P				
Sandhill Crane			X	X		X	X	X	X	X	
Short-eared Owl		X			X	X	X			X	
Yellow-breasted Chat							P				
<i>Mammals</i>											
Badger		X		X		X	X				
Bighorn Sheep		X			X	X	X				X
Fisher	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Fringed Myotis		P				?	X				
Grizzly Bear	X	H	X	*	X	*	H	*	X	*	X
Mountain Caribou	X		X						X		
Spotted Bat		X				X	X				X
Wolverine	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Plant communities</i>											
Alkali Saltgrass herbaceous vegetation						X	X				
Douglas-fir/Common Juniper/Cladonia				X		X	X			X	
Hybrid White Spruce/Ostrich Fern				X						X	

X = Present; T = Introduced; I = Irregular/incidental; P = Possible; H = Historic; * = Extirpated in parts

Reference:
Identified Wildlife Management Strategy – Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife-Southern Interior Forest Region – Version 2004

http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/wld/frpa/iwms/documents/Accounts_and_Measures_South.pdf

Natural Disturbance Type - Biogeoclimatic Variant	Mature+Old Forest (%)
Alexis Landscape Unit - Intermediate Biodiversity Emphasis – Chilcotin SRMP	
3-SBPSxc	>17
4-IDF dk 4 (fir group)	>43
4-IDF dk 4 (pine group)	>23
4-IDF xm (fir group)	>43
4-IDF xm (pine group)	>23
Alkali Landscape Unit – Intermediate Biodiversity Emphasis – Williams Lake SRMP	
4-BG xh 3 (fir group)	>43
4-BG xw 2 (fir group)	>43
4-IDF dk 3 (fir group)	>43
4-IDF dk 3 (pine group)	>23
4-IDF xm (fir group)	>43
4-IDF xm (pine group)	>23
Alplands Landscape Unit – High Biodiversity Emphasis – Anahim Round Table SRMP	
2-ESSF xv 1	>42
3-MS xv	>39
3-SBPSxc	>25
Anaham Landscape Unit - Intermediate Biodiversity Emphasis – Chilcotin SRMP	
3-SBPSdc	>17
3-SBPSxc	>17
4-IDF dk 3 (fir group)	>43
4-IDF dk 3 (pine group)	>23
4-IDF dk 4 (fir group)	>43
4-IDF dk 4 (pine group)	>23
4-IDF xm (fir group)	>43
4-IDF xm (pine group)	>23
Atnarko Landscape Unit - High Biodiversity Emphasis – Anahim Round Table SRMP	
2-ESSFmw	>42
2-ESSF xv 1	>42
3-MS dc 2	>39
3-MS xv	>39
3-SBPSxc	>25
4-IDF dw (fir group)	>65
4-IDF dw (pine group)	>34
4-IDF ww (pine group)	>34
Bambrick Landscape Unit – Low Biodiversity Emphasis – Williams Lake SRMP	
2-ESSF xv 2	>14
3-MS xv	>14
3-SBPSxc	>8
4-IDF dk 4 (fir group)	>22
4-IDF dk 4 (pine group)	>11
Beaver Valley Landscape Unit – Low Biodiversity Emphasis – Horsefly SRMP	
1-ICH wk 2	>17
2-ICH mk 3	>15
3-SBPSmk	>8
3-SBS dw 1	>11
3-SBS dw 2	>11
3-SBPS mh	>11
Beece Creek Landscape Unit - Low Biodiversity Emphasis – Chilcotin SRMP	
2-ESSF xv 1	>14
2-ESSF xv 2	>14
3-MS dv	>14
3-MS xv	>14
3-SBPSxc	>8
Beeftrail Landscape Unit - High Biodiversity Emphasis – Anahim Round Table SRMP	
2-ESSF xv 1	>42
3-MS xv	>39
3-SBPSmc	>25
3-SBPSxc	>25
Bidwell / Lava Landscape Unit - Intermediate Biodiversity Emphasis – Chilcotin SRMP	
2-ESSF xv 1	>28
3-MS dc 2	>26
3-MS xv	>26
3-SBPSxc	>17
4-IDF dk 4 (fir group)	>43

Natural Disturbance Type - Biogeoclimatic Variant	Mature+Old Forest (%)
4-IDF dk 4 (pine group)	>23
4-IDF dw (fir group)	>43
4-IDF dw (pine group)	>23
Big Creek Landscape Unit – Low Biodiversity Emphasis – Williams Lake and South Chilcotin SRMP	
2-ESSF xv 2	14
3-MS xv	14
3-SBPSxc	>8
4-BG xw 2 (fir group)	>22
4-IDF dk 3 (fir group)	>22
4-IDF dk 3 (pine group)	>11
4-IDF dk 4 (fir group)	>22
4-IDF dk 4 (pine group)	>11
4-IDF xm (fir group)	>22
4-IDF xm (pine group)	>11
Big Lake Landscape Unit – Low Biodiversity Emphasis – Williams Lake SRMP	
3-SBS dw 1	>11
3-SBS dw 2	>11
3-SBS mc 1	>11
3-SBS mh	>11
Big Stick Landscape Unit - Intermediate Biodiversity Emphasis – Anahim Round Table SRMP	
2-ESSFmw	>28
2-ESSFxv 1	>28
3-MS dc 2	>26
3-MS xv	>26
3-SBPSxc	>17
4-IDF dw (fir group)	>43
4-IDF dw (pine group)	>23
4-IDF ww (fir group)	>43
4-IDF ww (pine group)	>23
Black Creek Landscape Unit – Intermediate Biodiversity Emphasis – Horsefly SRMP	
1-ESSFwc 3	>36
1-ESSFwk 1	>36
1-ICH wk 2	>34
2-ICH mk 3	>31
3-SBPSmk	>17
3-SBS dw 1	>23
3-SBS dw 2	>23
3-SBPS mc 1	>23
Brittany Landscape Unit - Low Biodiversity Emphasis – Chilcotin SRMP	
2-ESSFxv 1	>14
3-MS dc 2	>14
3-MS xv	>14
3-SBPSxc	>8
4-IDF dk 4 (fir group)	>22
4-IDF dk 4 (pine group)	>11
4-IDF dw (fir group)	>22
4-IDF dw (pine group)	>11
Cariboo Lake Landscape Unit – Low Biodiversity Emphasis – Horsefly SRMP	
1-ESSFwc 3	>19
1-ESSFwcw	>19
1-ESSFwk 1	>19
1-ICH wk 4	>17
3-SBS wk 1	>15
Cheshi Stikelan Landscape Unit - Low Biodiversity Emphasis – Chilcotin SRMP	
2-ESSFxv 1	>14
3-MS dc 2	>14
4-IDF dw (fir group)	>22
4-IDF dw (pine group)	>11
Chilanko Landscape Unit - Low Biodiversity Emphasis – Chilcotin SRMP	
3-MS xv	>14
3-SBPSxc	>8
4-IDF dk 4 (fir group)	>22
4-IDF dk 4 (pine group)	>11
Chilko Landscape Unit - Intermediate Biodiversity Emphasis – Chilcotin SRMP	
2-ESSFxv 1	>28
3-MS dc 2	>26
3-MS xv	>26

Natural Disturbance Type - Biogeoclimatic Variant	Mature+Old Forest (%)
4-IDF dw (fir group)	>43
4-IDF dw (pine group)	>23
Chimney Landscape Unit – High Biodiversity Emphasis –Williams Lake SRMP	
4-BG xw 2 (fir group)	>65
4-BG xw 2 (pine group)	>34
4-IDF dk 3 (fir group)	>65
4-IDF dk 3 (pine group)	>34
4-IDF xm (fir group)	>65
4-IDF xm (pine group)	>34
Christenson Creek Landscape Unit - Intermediate Biodiversity Emphasis – Anahim Round Table and Chilcotin SRMP	
2-ESSFxv 1	>28
3-MS xv	>26
3-SBPSmc	>17
3-SBPSxc	>17
Churn Landscape Unit – Intermediate Biodiversity Emphasis – South Chilcotin SRMP	
2-ESSFxv 2	>28
3-MS xv	>26
3-SBPSxc	>17
4-BG xh 3 (fir group)	>43
4-BG xw 2 (fir group)	>43
4-BG xw 2 (pine group)	>23
4-IDF dk 4 (fir group)	>43
4-IDF dk 4 (pine group)	>23
4-IDF xm (fir group)	>43
4-IDF xm (pine group)	>23
Clearwater Landscape Unit - Intermediate Biodiversity Emphasis – Anahim Round Table SRMP	
2-ESSFxv 1	>28
3-MS xv	>26
3-SBPSxc	>17
4-IDF dk 4 (fir group)	>43
4-IDF dk 4 (pine group)	>23
4-IDF dw (fir group)	>43
4-IDF dw (pine group)	>23
Clisbako Landscape Unit - Intermediate Biodiversity Emphasis – Chilcotin SRMP	
3-MS xv	>26
3-SBPSdc	>17
3-SBPSmk	>17
3-SBPSxc	>17
Clusko Landscape Unit - Intermediate Biodiversity Emphasis – Chilcotin SRMP	
3-MSxv	>26
3-SBPSxc	>17
Colwell Landscape Unit - Intermediate Biodiversity Emphasis – Anahim Round Table SRMP	
2-ESSFmw	>28
2-ESSFxv 1	>28
3-MS dc 2	>26
3-MS xv	>26
4-IDF dw (fir group)	>43
4-IDF dw (pine group)	>23
Corkscrew Landscape Unit - High Biodiversity Emphasis – Anahim Round Table SRMP	
2-ESSFxv 1	>42
3-MS xv	>39
3-SBPSxc	>25
Crazy Creek Landscape Unit - Low Biodiversity Emphasis – Chilcotin SRMP	
2-CWH ms 1	>17
2-ESSFxv 1	>14
3-MS dc 2	>14
4-IDF dw (fir group)	>22
4-IDF dw (pine group)	>11
Dash Landscape Unit – Low Biodiversity Emphasis – South Chilcotin SRMP	
2-ESSFxv 2	>14
3-MS xv	>14
3-SBPSxc	>8
Dog Creek Landscape Unit – Intermediate Biodiversity Emphasis – Williams Lake SRMP	

Natural Disturbance Type - Biogeoclimatic Variant	Mature+Old Forest (%)
3-SBPSmk	>17
4-BG xh 3 (fir group)	>43
4-BG xw 2 (fir group)	>43
4-BG xw 2 (pine group)	>23
4-IDF dk 3 (fir group)	>43
4-IDF dk 3 (pine group)	>23
4-IDF xm (fir group)	>43
4-IDF xm (pine group)	>23
Doran Creek Landscape Unit - Low Biodiversity Emphasis – Chilcotin SRMP	
1-MH mm 2	>19
2-CWH ds 1	>17
2-CWH ms 1	>17
2-ESSFxv 1	>14
4-IDF dw (fir group)	>22
4-IDF dw (pine group)	>11
Downton Landscape Unit - Intermediate Biodiversity Emphasis – Chilcotin SRMP	
2-ESSFxv 1	>28
3-MS xv	>26
East Arm Landscape Unit – Intermediate Biodiversity Emphasis – Horsefly SRMP	
1-ESSFwc 3	>36
1-ESSFwcw	>36
1-ESSFwk 1	>36
1-ICH wk 2	>34
Eastside Landscape Unit – Intermediate Biodiversity Emphasis – Horsefly SRMP	
1-ESSFwc 3	>36
1-ESSFwcw	>36
1-ESSFwk 1	>36
1-ICH wk 2	>34
Edmond Landscape Unit - Low Biodiversity Emphasis – Chilcotin SRMP	
2-CWH un	>18
2-ESSFmw	>14
3-MS dc 2	>14
4-IDF dw (pine group)	>11
Farwell Landscape Unit – Intermediate Biodiversity Emphasis – Williams Lake SRMP	
3-SBPSmk	>17
4-BG xh3 (fir group)	>43
4-BG xw 2 (fir group)	>43
4-BG xw 2 (pine group)	>23
4-IDF dk 3 (fir group)	>43
4-IDF dk 3 (pine group)	>23
4-IDF dk 4 (fir group)	>43
4-IDF dk 4 (pine group)	>23
4-IDF xm (fir group)	>43
4-IDF xm (pine group)	>23
Franklyn Landscape Unit - Low Biodiversity Emphasis – Chilcotin SRMP	
2-CWH un	>18
2-ESSFmw	>14
2-ESSFxv 1	>14
4-IDF dw (fir group)	>22
4-IDF dw (pine group)	>11
Gaspard Landscape Unit – Intermediate Biodiversity Emphasis – Williams Lake and South Chilcotin SRMP	
2-ESSFxv 2	>28
3-MS xv	>26
3-SBPSxc	>17
4-BG xw 2 (fir group)	>43
4-BG xw 2 (pine group)	>23
4-IDF dk 3 (fir group)	>43
4-IDF dk 3 (pine group)	>23
4-IDF dk 4 (fir group)	>43
4-IDF dk 4 (pine group)	>23
4-IDF xm (fir group)	>43
4-IDF xm (pine group)	>23
Gunn Valley Landscape Unit - Low Biodiversity Emphasis – Chilcotin SRMP	
2-ESSFxv 1	>14
3-MS dv	>14
3-SBPSxc	>8
Haines Landscape Unit - Low Biodiversity Emphasis – Chilcotin SRMP	

Natural Disturbance Type - Biogeoclimatic Variant		Mature+Old Forest (%)
2-ESSFxv 2		>14
3-MS xv		>14
3-SBPSxc		>8
4-IDF dk 4 (fir group)		>22
4-IDF dk 4 (pine group)		>11
4-IDF xm (fir group)		>22
4-IDF xm (pine group)		>11
Hawks Creek Landscape Unit – Intermediate Biodiversity Emphasis – Williams Lake SRMP		
3-SBPSmk		>17
3-SBS dw 1		>23
3-SBSdw 2		>23
3-SBSmc 1		>23
4-IDFdk 3 (fir group)		>43
4-IDFdk 3 (pine group)		>23
4-IDF xm (fir group)		>43
4-IDF xm (pine group)		>23
Hickson Landscape Unit - Low Biodiversity Emphasis – Chilcotin SRMP		
1-MH mm 2		>19
2-CWH ms 1		>17
2-ESSFxv 1		>14
Holtry Landscape Unit - Intermediate Biodiversity Emphasis – Anahim Round Table SRMP		
2-ESSFxv 1		>28
3-MS xv		>26
3-SBPSxc		>17
Horsefly Landscape Unit – Intermediate Biodiversity Emphasis – Horsefly SRMP		
1-ESSFwc 3		>36
1-ESSFwcw		>36
1-ESSFwk 1		>36
1-ICH wk 2		>34
2-ICH mk 3		>31
3-SBS dw 1		>23
Hotnarko Landscape Unit - High Biodiversity Emphasis – Anahim Round Table SRMP		
2-ESSFxv 1		>42
3-MS xv		>39
3-SBPSxc		>25
4-IDF dw (fir group)		>65
4-IDF dw (pine group)		>34
4-IDF ww (fir group)		>65
4-IDF ww (pine group)		>34
Klinaklini Landscape Unit - Intermediate Biodiversity Emphasis – Anahim Round Table SRMP		
2-ESSFxv 1		>28
3-MS xv		>26
3-SBPSxc		>17
4-IDF dk 4 (fir group)		>43
4-IDF dk 4 (pine group)		>23
Koster/Lone Cabin Landscape Unit – High Biodiversity Emphasis – South Chilcotin SRMP		
2-ESSFxv 2		>42
3-MS xk 3		>39
3-MS xv		>39
4-BG xh 3 (fir group)		>65
4-BG xw 2 (fir group)		>65
4-IDF dk 3 (fir group)		>65
4-IDF dk 3 (pine group)		>34
4-IDF dk 4 (fir group)		>65
4-IDF dk 4 (pine group)		>34
4-IDF xm (fir group)		>65
4-IDF xm (pine group)		>34
Likely Landscape Unit – Low Biodiversity Emphasis – Horsefly SRMP		
1-ESSFwc 3		>19
1-ESSFwcw		>19
1-ESSFwk 1		>19
1-ICH wk 2		>17
2-ICH mk 3		>15
Little River Landscape Unit – Intermediate Biodiversity Emphasis – Horsefly SRMP		
1-ESSFwc 3		>36

Natural Disturbance Type - Biogeoclimatic Variant	Mature+Old Forest (%)
1-ESSFwcw	>36
1-ESSFwk 1	>36
1-ICH wk 4	>34
Lord River Landscape Unit - Low Biodiversity Emphasis – Chilcotin SRMP	
2-ESSFxv 1	>14
3-MS dv	>14
Lower Cariboo Landscape Unit – Low Biodiversity Emphasis – Horsefly SRMP	
1-ESSFwc 3	>19
1-ESSF wcw	>19
1-ESSFwk 1	>19
1-ICH wk 2	>17
1-ICH wk 4	>17
2-ICH mk 3	>15
2-SBS wk 1	>15
3-SBS mh	>11
3-SBS mw	>11
5-AT	>19
Mackin Landscape Unit – Low Biodiversity Emphasis – Williams Lake SRMP	
3-SBPSxc	>8
3-SBPSdc	>8
4-IDF dk 3 (fir group)	>22
4-IDF dk 3 (pine group)	>11
4-IDF dk 4 (fir group)	>22
4-IDF dk 4 (pine group)	>11
4-IDF xm (fir group)	>22
4-IDF xm (pine group)	>11
McKay Landscape Unit – Low Biodiversity Emphasis – Horsefly SRMP	
1-ESSFwc 3	>19
1-ESSFwcw	>19
1-ESSFwk 1	>19
1-ICH wk 2	>17
McKinley Landscape Unit – High Biodiversity Emphasis (the area of the variants apply to the portion of the area within the Horsefly plan area; refer to the 100 Mile House SRMP)	
1-ESSFwc 3	>54
1-ESSFwcw	>54
1-ESSFwk 1	>54
1-ICH wk 2	>51
2-ICH mk 3	>46
3-SBS dw 1	>34
McKusky Landscape Unit – Low Biodiversity Emphasis – Horsefly SRMP	
1-ESSFwc 3	>19
1-ESSFwcw	>19
1-ESSFwk 1	>19
1-ICH wk 2	>17
McLinchy Landscape Unit - Intermediate Biodiversity Emphasis – Anahim Round Table SRMP	
2-ESSFxv 1	>28
3-MS xv	>26
3-SBPSxc	>17
Meldrum Landscape Unit – Intermediate Biodiversity Emphasis – Williams Lake SRMP	
4-IDF dk 3 (fir group)	>43
4-IDF dk 3 (pine group)	>23
4-IDF xm (fir group)	>43
4-IDF xm (pine group)	>23
Middle Lake Landscape Unit - Low Biodiversity Emphasis – Chilcotin SRMP	
2-ESSFxv 1	>14
3-MS dc 2	>14
3-MS xv	>14
4-IDF dw (fir group)	>22
4-IDF dw (pine group)	>11
Minton Landscape Unit – High Biodiversity Emphasis – Chilcotin SRMP	
3-SBPSxc	>25
4-BG xw 2 (fir group)	>65
4-BG xw 2 (pine group)	>34
4-IDF dk 4 (fir group)	>65
4-IDF dk 4 (pine group)	>34
4-IDF xm (fir group_	>65

Natural Disturbance Type - Biogeoclimatic Variant	Mature+Old Forest (%)
4-IDF xm (pine group)	>34
Mitchell Lake Landscape Unit – Intermediate Biodiversity Emphasis – Horsefly SRMP	
1-ESSFwc 3	>36
1-ESSFwcw	>36
1-ESSFwk 1	>36
1-ICH wk 2	>34
1-ICH wk 4	>34
Moffat Landscape Unit – Low Biodiversity Emphasis – Horsefly SRMP	
1-ESSFwc 3	>19
1-ESSFwcw	>19
1-ESSFwk 1	>19
3-SBPSmk	>8
3-SBS dw 1	>11
3-SBS dw 2	>11
3-SBS mc 1	>11
Nadila Landscape Unit – Low Biodiversity Emphasis – Williams Lake SRMP	
2-ESSF xv 2	>14
3-MS xv	>14
3-SBPSxc	>8
Nazko Landscape Unit - Low Biodiversity Emphasis – Chilcotin SRMP	
3-MS xv	>14
3-SBPSdc	>8
3-SBPSmk	>8
3-SBPSxc	>8
4-IDF dk 4 (fir group)	>22
4-IDF dk 4 (pine group)	>11
Nemiah Landscape Unit - High Biodiversity Emphasis – Chilcotin SRMP	
2-ESSF xv 1	>42
3-MS dc 2	>39
3-MS xv	>39
3-SBPSxc	>25
4-IDF dk 4 (fir group)	>65
4-IDF dk 4 (pine group)	>34
4-IDF dw (fir group)	>65
4-IDF dw (pine group)	>34
Niagara Landscape Unit – Intermediate Biodiversity Emphasis – Horsefly SRMP	
1-ESSFwc 3	>36
1-ESSFwcw	>36
1-ESSFwk 1	>36
1-ICH wk 2	>34
Nimpo Landscape Unit - Intermediate Biodiversity Emphasis – Anahim Round Table SRMP	
2-ESSF xv 1	>28
3-MS xv	>26
3-SBPSxc	>17
Nostetuko Landscape Unit - Low Biodiversity Emphasis – Chilcotin SRMP	
2-ESSF xv 1	>14
3-MS dc 2	>14
4-IDF dw (fir group)	>22
4-IDF dw (pine group)	>11
Nude Creek Landscape Unit - Low Biodiversity Emphasis – Chilcotin SRMP	
1-MH mm 2	>19
2-CWH ds 1	>17
2-CWH ms 1	>17
2-ESSF mw	>14
2-ESSF xv 1	>14
3-MS dc 2	>14
4-IDF dw (fir group)	>22
4-IDF dw (pine group)	>11
Nuntzi Elkin Landscape Unit - Low Biodiversity Emphasis – Chilcotin SRMP	
2-ESSF xv 1	>14
3-MS xv	>14
3-SBPSxc	>8
4-IDF dk 4 (fir group)	>22
4-IDF dk 4 (pine group)	>11
4-IDF xm (fir group)	>22
4-IDF xm (pine group)	>11
Ottarasko Landscape Unit - Low Biodiversity Emphasis – Chilcotin SRMP	
2-ESSF xv 1	>14
3-MS dc 2	>14

Natural Disturbance Type - Biogeoclimatic Variant	Mature+Old Forest (%)
4-IDF dw (fir group)	>22
4-IDF dw (pine group)	>11
Palmer / Jorgenson Landscape Unit - Intermediate Biodiversity Emphasis – Chilcotin SRMP	
2-ESSFxv 1	>28
3-MS xv	>26
3-SBPSxc	>17
4-IDF dk 4 (fir group)	>43
4-IDF dk 4 (pine group)	>23
Penfold Landscape Unit – Intermediate Biodiversity Emphasis – Horsefly SRMP	
1-ESSFwc 3	>36
1-ESSFwcw	>36
1-ESSFwk 1	>36
1-ICH wk 2	>34
Polley Landscape Unit – High Biodiversity Emphasis – Horsefly SRMP	
1-ICH wk 2	>51
2-ICH mk 3	>46
3-SBS dw 1	>34
3-SBS mh	>34
Punky Moore Landscape Unit - Intermediate Biodiversity Emphasis – Chilcotin SRMP	
2-ESSFxv 1	>28
3-MS xv	>26
3-SBPSxc	>17
Puntzi Landscape Unit - Low Biodiversity Emphasis – Chilcotin SRMP	
3-MS xv	>14
3-SBPSxc	>8
4-IDF dk 4 (fir group)	>22
4-IDF dk 4 (pine group)	>11
Pyper Landscape Unit - Low Biodiversity Emphasis – Chilcotin SRMP	
3-SBPSxc	>8
4-IDF dk 4 (fir group)	>22
4-IDF dk 4 (pine group)	>11
4-IDF xm (fir group)	>22
4-IDF xm (pine group)	>11
Rainbow Landscape Unit - Intermediate Biodiversity Emphasis – Chilcotin SRMP	
2-ESSFxv 1	>28
3-MS dc 2	>26
3-MS dv	>26
4-IDF dw (fir group)	>43
4-IDF dw (pine group)	>23
Riske Landscape Unit – Intermediate Biodiversity Emphasis – Williams Lake SRMP	
3-SBPSmk	>17
3-SBPSxc	>17
4-BG xh 3 (fir group)	>43
4-BG xw 2 (fir group)	>43
4-BG xw 2 (pine group)	>23
4-IDF dk 3 (fir group)	>43
4-IDF dk 3(pine group)	>23
4-IDF dk 4 (pine group)	>23
4-IDF xm (fir group)	>43
4-IDF xm (pine group)	>23
Sisters Landscape Unit - Intermediate Biodiversity Emphasis – Chilcotin SRMP	
3-SBPSxc	>17
4-IDF dk 4 (fir group)	>43
4-IDF dk 4 (pine group)	>23
4-IDF xm (fir group)	>43
4-IDF xm (pine group)	>23
Siwash Landscape Unit - Intermediate Biodiversity Emphasis – Chilcotin SRMP	
3-SBPSxc	>17
4-IDF dk 4 (fir group)	>43
4-IDF dk 4 (pine group)	>23
4-IDF xm (fir group)	>43
4-IDF xm (pine group)	>23
Taseko Landscape Unit - Low Biodiversity Emphasis – Chilcotin SRMP	
2-ESSFxv 1	>14
3-MS dv	>14
Tatla / Little Eagle Landscape Unit - Low Biodiversity Emphasis – Chilcotin SRMP	
2-ESSFxv 1	>14

Natural Disturbance Type - Biogeoclimatic Variant	Mature+Old Forest (%)
3-MS xv	>14
3-SBPSxc	>8
4-IDF dk 4 (fir group)	>22
4-IDF dk 4 (pine group)	>11
Tautri Landscape Unit – Low Biodiversity Emphasis – Williams Lake and Chilcotin SRMP	
3-SBPSdc	>8
3-SBPSmk	>8
3-SBPSxc	>8
Tchaikazan Landscape Unit - Low Biodiversity Emphasis – Chilcotin SRMP	
2-ESSF xv 1	>14
3-MS dv	>14
3-SBPSxc	>8
Telegraph Landscape Unit - High Biodiversity Emphasis – Anahim Round Table SRMP	
2-ESSF xv 1	>42
3-MS xv	>39
3-SBPSxc	>25
4-IDF dw (fir group)	>65
4-IDF dw (pine group)	>34
4-IDF ww (fir group)	>65
4-IDF ww (pine group)	>34
Tete Angela Landscape Unit - Low Biodiversity Emphasis – Chilcotin SRMP	
2-ESSF xv 1	>14
3-MS xv	>14
3-SBPSxc	>8
4-IDF dk 4 (fir group)	>22
4-IDF dk 4 (pine group)	>11
Tiedemann Landscape Unit - Low Biodiversity Emphasis – Chilcotin SRMP	
1-MH mm 2	>19
2-CWH ds 1	>17
2-CWH ms 1	>17
Tusulko Landscape Unit - High Biodiversity Emphasis – Anahim Round Table SRMP	
2-ESSF xv 1	>42
3-MS xv	>39
3-SBPSxc	>25
Twan Landscape Unit – High Biodiversity Emphasis – Williams Lake SRMP	
3-SBPSdc	>25
3-SBPSxc	>25
3-SBS dw 2	>34
4-IDF dk 3 (fir group)	>65
4-IDF dk 3(pine group)	>34
4-IDF xm (fir group)	>65
4- IDF xm (pine group)	>34
Upper Big Creek Landscape Unit - Low Biodiversity Emphasis – Williams Lake and South Chilcotin SRMP	
2-ESSF xv 2	>14
3-MS xv	>14
3-SBPSxc	>8
Upper Churn Landscape Unit – Low Biodiversity Emphasis – South Chilcotin SRMP	
2-ESSF xv 2	>14
3-MS xv	>14
3-SBPSxc	>8
Upper Dean Landscape Unit - Intermediate Biodiversity Emphasis – Anahim Round Table SRMP	
2-ESSFmc	>28
2-ESSF xv 1	>28
3-MS xv	>26
3-SBPSmc	>17
3-SBPSxc	>17
3-SBS mc 2	>23
3-SBS mc 3	>23
Upper Tatlayoko Landscape Unit - Intermediate Biodiversity Emphasis – Chilcotin SRMP	
2-ESSF xv 1	>28
3-MS dc 2	>26
3-MS xv	>26
3-SBPSxc	>17
4-IDF dk 4 (fir group)	>43
4-IDF dk 4 (pine group)	>23
4-IDF dw (fir group)	>43
4-IDF dw (pine group)	>23

Natural Disturbance Type - Biogeoclimatic Variant	Mature+Old Forest (%)
Wasko/Lynx Landscape Unit – Low Biodiversity Emphasis – Horsefly SRMP	
1-ESSFwc 3	>19
1-ESSFwcw	>19
1-ESSFwk 1	>19
1-ICH wk 2	>17
Westbranch Landscape Unit - High Biodiversity Emphasis – Chilcotin SRMP	
2-ESSFxv 1	>42
3-MS dc 2	>39
3-MS xv	>39
3-SBPSxc	>25
4-IDF dk 4 (fir group)	>65
4-IDF dk 4 (pine group)	>34
4-IDF dw (fir group)	>65
4-IDF dw (pine group)	>34
Westside Landscape Unit – Intermediate Biodiversity Emphasis – Horsefly SRMP	
1-ESSFwc 3	>36
1-ESSFwcw	>36
1-ESSFwk 1	>36
1-ICH wk 2	>34
Williams Lake Landscape Unit – Intermediate Biodiversity Emphasis – Williams Lake SRMP	
3-SBPSmk	>17
3-SBS dw 2	>23
4-IDF dk 3 (fir group)	>43
4-IDF dk 3 (pine group)	>23
4-IDF xm (fir group)	>43
4-IDF xm (pine group)	>23

Alkali	IDF dk 3_PineGroup	9	Bidwell/Lava	IDF dk 4_FirGroup	2
Alkali	IDF xm_FirGroup	6	Bidwell/Lava	IDF dk 4_PineGroup	3
Alkali	IDF xm_PineGroup	9	Bidwell/Lava	IDF dw_FirGroup	6
Alplands	ESSFvx 1_na	0	Bidwell/Lava	IDF dw_PineGroup	2
Alplands	MS xv_na	1	Bidwell/Lava	MS xv_na	6
Alplands	SBPSxc_na	1	Bidwell/Lava	SBPSxc_na	7
Anaham	IDF dk 3_FirGroup	8	Big Creek	BG xw 2_FirGroup	7
Anaham	IDF dk 3_PineGroup	8	Big Creek	BG xw 2_PineGroup	7
Anaham	IDF dk 4_FirGroup	8	Big Creek	ESSFvx 2_na	8
Anaham	IDF dk 4_PineGroup	8	Big Creek	IDF dk 3_FirGroup	7
Anaham	IDF xm_FirGroup	6	Big Creek	IDF dk 3_PineGroup	8
Anaham	IDF xm_PineGroup	8	Big Creek	IDF dk 4_FirGroup	7
Anaham	SBPSdc_na	5	Big Creek	IDF dk 4_PineGroup	8
Anaham	SBPSxc_na	9	Big Creek	IDF xm_FirGroup	6
Atmarko	ESSFvx 1_na	8	Big Creek	IDF xm_PineGroup	8
Atmarko	IDF dw_FirGroup	0	Big Creek	MS xv_na	8
Atmarko	IDF dw_PineGroup	0	Big Creek	SBPSxc_na	8
Atmarko	IDF ww_FirGroup	0	Big Lake	SBS dw 1_na	8
Atmarko	IDF ww_PineGroup	0	Big Lake	SBS dw 2_na	8
Atmarko	MS dc 2_na	4	Big Lake	SBS mc 1_na	7
Atmarko	MS xv_na	6	Big Lake	SBS mh_na	6
Atmarko	SBPSxc_na	6	Big Stick	ESSFmw_na	6
Bambrick	ESSFvx 2_na	7	Big Stick	ESSFvx 1_na	6
Bambrick	IDF dk 4_FirGroup	8	Big Stick	IDF dw_FirGroup	5
Bambrick	IDF dk 4_PineGroup	8	Big Stick	IDF dw_PineGroup	6
Bambrick	MS xv_na	7	Big Stick	IDF ww_FirGroup	6
Bambrick	SBPSxc_na	7	Big Stick	IDF ww_PineGroup	7
Beaver Valley	ICH mk 3_na	8	Big Stick	MS dc 2_na	6
Beaver Valley	ICH wk 2_na	7	Big Stick	MS xv_na	6
Beaver Valley	SBPSmk_na	8	Big Stick	SBPSxc_na	7
Beaver Valley	SBS dw 1_na	8	Black Creek	ESSFwc 3_na	7
Beaver Valley	SBS dw 2_na	8	Black Creek	ESSFwk 1_na	8
Beaver Valley	SBS mh_na	7	Black Creek	ICH mk 3_na	8
Black Creek	SBPSmk_na	9	Churn	BG xw 2_FirGroup	1
Black Creek	SBS dw 1_na	8	Churn	BG xw 2_PineGroup	0
Black Creek	SBS dw 2_na	8	Churn	ESSFvx 2_na	8
Black Creek	SBS mc 1_na	8	Churn	IDF dk 4_FirGroup	2
Brittany	ESSFvx 1_na	6	Churn	IDF dk 4_PineGroup	5
Brittany	IDF dk 4_FirGroup	4	Churn	IDF xm_FirGroup	0
Brittany	IDF dk 4_PineGroup	6	Churn	IDF xm_PineGroup	0
Brittany	IDF dw_FirGroup	0	Churn	MS xv_na	7
Brittany	IDF dw_PineGroup	0	Churn	SBPSxc_na	6
Brittany	IDF xm_FirGroup	4	Clearwater	ESSFvx 1_na	0
Brittany	IDF xm_PineGroup	6	Clearwater	IDF dk 4_FirGroup	5
Brittany	MS dc 2_na	0	Clearwater	IDF dk 4_PineGroup	6
Brittany	MS xv_na	6	Clearwater	IDF dw_FirGroup	7
Brittany	SBPSxc_na	6	Clearwater	IDF dw_PineGroup	7
Cariboo Lake	ESSFwc 3_na	10	Clearwater	MS xv_na	7
Cariboo Lake	ESSFwk 1_na	10	Clearwater	SBPSxc_na	7
Cariboo Lake	ICH wk 4_na	11	Clisbako	MS xv_na	7
Cariboo Lake	SBS wk 1_na	11	Clisbako	SBPSdc_na	7
Cheshi Stikelan	ESSFvx 1_na	3	Clisbako	SBPSmk_na	8
Cheshi Stikelan	IDF dw_FirGroup	3	Clisbako	SBPSxc_na	8
Cheshi Stikelan	IDF dw_PineGroup	6	Clusko	MS xv_na	7
Cheshi Stikelan	MS dc 2_na	7	Clusko	SBPSxc_na	8
Chilanko	IDF dk 4_FirGroup	5	Colwell	ESSFmw_na	7
Chilanko	IDF dk 4_PineGroup	6	Colwell	ESSFvx 1_na	6
Chilanko	MS xv_na	6	Colwell	IDF dw_FirGroup	5
Chilanko	SBPSxc_na	7	Colwell	IDF dw_PineGroup	6
Chilko	ESSFvx 1_na	0	Colwell	MS dc 2_na	6
Chilko	IDF dw_FirGroup	0	Colwell	MS xv_na	6
Chilko	IDF dw_PineGroup	0	Corkscrew	ESSFvx 1_na	0
Chilko	MS dc 2_na	0	Corkscrew	MS xv_na	5

East Arm	ICH wk 2_na	7	Haines	IDF xm_PineGroup	7
Eastside	ESSFwc 3_na	6	Haines	MS xv_na	8
Eastside	ESSFwk 1_na	6	Haines	SBPSxc_na	8
Eastside	ICH wk 2_na	7	Hawks Creek	IDF dk 3_FirGroup	9
Edmond	CWH un_na	0	Hawks Creek	IDF dk 3_PineGroup	10
Edmond	ESSFmw_na	0	Hawks Creek	IDF xm_FirGroup	8
Edmond	ESSFvx 1_na	0	Hawks Creek	IDF xm_PineGroup	7
Edmond	IDF dw_PineGroup	0	Hawks Creek	SBPSmk_na	10
Edmond	MS dc 2_na	0	Hawks Creek	SBS dw 1_na	10
Farwell	BG xh 3_FirGroup	8	Hawks Creek	SBS dw 2_na	10
Farwell	BG xh 3_PineGroup	2	Hawks Creek	SBS mc 1_na	11
Farwell	BG xw 2_FirGroup	7	Hickson	CWH ms 1_na	0
Farwell	BG xw 2_PineGroup	10	Hickson	ESSFvx 1_na	0
Farwell	IDF dk 3_FirGroup	8	Hickson	MH mm 2_na	0
Farwell	IDF dk 3_PineGroup	9	Holtry	ESSFvx 1_na	8
Farwell	IDF dk 4_FirGroup	8	Holtry	MS xv_na	8
Farwell	IDF dk 4_PineGroup	9	Holtry	SBPSxc_na	7
Farwell	IDF xm_FirGroup	8	Horsefly	ESSFwc 3_na	7
Farwell	IDF xm_PineGroup	9	Horsefly	ESSFwk 1_na	7
Farwell	SBPSmk_na	9	Horsefly	ICH mk 3_na	8
Franklyn	CWH un_na	0	Horsefly	ICH wk 2_na	8
Franklyn	ESSFmw_na	0	Horsefly	SBS dw 1_na	8
Franklyn	ESSFvx 1_na	0	Hotnarko	ESSFvx 1_na	7
Franklyn	IDF dw_FirGroup	0	Hotnarko	IDF dw_FirGroup	5
Franklyn	IDF dw_PineGroup	0	Hotnarko	IDF dw_PineGroup	6
Gaspard	BG xw 2_FirGroup	9	Hotnarko	IDF ww_FirGroup	0
Gaspard	BG xw 2_PineGroup	10	Hotnarko	IDF ww_PineGroup	0
Landscape Unit	Biogeoclimatic Unit	WTR Target (% gross harvest area)	Landscape Unit	Biogeoclimatic Unit	WTR Target (% gross harvest area)
Hotnarko	SBPSxc_na	6	Mackin	SBPSxc_na	9
Klinaklini	ESSFvx 1_na	7	McKay	ESSFwc 3_na	9
Klinaklini	IDF dk 4_FirGroup	5	McKay	ESSFwk 1_na	9
Klinaklini	IDF dk 4_PineGroup	7	McKay	ICH wk 2_na	9
Klinaklini	MS xv_na	6	McKinley	ESSFwc 3_na	7
Klinaklini	SBPSxc_na	7	McKinley	ESSFwk 1_na	8
Koster/Lone Cabin	BG xh 3_FirGroup	0	McKinley	ICH mk 3_na	9
Koster/Lone Cabin	BG xh 3_PineGroup	0	McKinley	ICH wk 2_na	8
Koster/Lone Cabin	BG xw 2_FirGroup	0	McKinley	SBS dw 1_na	8
Koster/Lone Cabin	BG xw 2_PineGroup	0	McKusky	ESSFwc 3_na	3
Koster/Lone Cabin	ESSFvx 2_na	7	McKusky	ESSFwk 1_na	7
Koster/Lone Cabin	IDF dk 3_FirGroup	0	McKusky	ICH wk 2_na	8
Koster/Lone Cabin	IDF dk 3_PineGroup	0	McLinchy	ESSFvx 1_na	0
Koster/Lone Cabin	IDF dk 4_FirGroup	6	McLinchy	MS xv_na	7
Koster/Lone Cabin	IDF dk 4_PineGroup	7	McLinchy	SBPSxc_na	7
Koster/Lone Cabin	IDF xm_FirGroup	0	Meldrum	IDF dk 3_FirGroup	15
Koster/Lone Cabin	IDF xm_PineGroup	1	Meldrum	IDF dk 3_PineGroup	15
Koster/Lone Cabin	MS xk3_na	6	Meldrum	IDF xm_FirGroup	14
Koster/Lone Cabin	MS xv_na	5	Meldrum	IDF xm_PineGroup	17
Likely	ESSFwc 3_na	3	Middle Lake	ESSFvx 1_na	0
Likely	ESSFwk 1_na	9	Middle Lake	IDF dw_FirGroup	7
Likely	ICH mk 3_na	10	Middle Lake	IDF dw_PineGroup	7
Likely	ICH wk 2_na	9	Middle Lake	MS dc 2_na	5
Little River	ESSFwc 3_na	1	Middle Lake	MS xv_na	5
Little River	ESSFwk 1_na	6	Minton	BG xw 2_FirGroup	7
Little River	ICH wk 4_na	7	Minton	BG xw 2_PineGroup	7
Lord River	ESSFvx 1_na	1	Minton	IDF dk 4_FirGroup	7
Lord River	MS dv_na	5	Minton	IDF dk 4_PineGroup	8
Lower Cariboo	ESSFwc 3_na	4	Minton	IDF xm_FirGroup	7
Lower Cariboo	ESSFwk 1_na	10	Minton	IDF xm_PineGroup	8
Lower Cariboo	ICH mk 3_na	11	Minton	SBPSxc_na	9
Lower Cariboo	ICH wk 2_na	10	Mitchell Lake	ESSFwc 3_na	0
Lower Cariboo	ICH wk 4_na	10	Mitchell Lake	ESSFwk 1_na	2
Lower Cariboo	SBS mh_na	10	Mitchell Lake	ICH wk 2_na	2

Niagara	ICH wk 2_na	0	Puntzi	MS xv_na	6
Nimpo	ESSFvx 1_na	7	Puntzi	SBPSxc_na	6
Nimpo	MS xv_na	7	Pyper	IDF dk 4_FirGroup	6
Nimpo	SBPSxc_na	7	Pyper	IDF dk 4_PineGroup	7
Nostetuko	ESSFvx 1_na	7	Pyper	IDF xm_FirGroup	6
Nostetuko	IDF dw_FirGroup	7	Pyper	IDF xm_PineGroup	6
Nostetuko	IDF dw_PineGroup	7	Pyper	SBPSxc_na	7
Nostetuko	MS dc 2_na	7	Rainbow	ESSFvx 1_na	0
Nude Creek	CWH ds 1_na	0	Rainbow	IDF dw_FirGroup	0
Nude Creek	ESSFmw_na	0	Rainbow	IDF dw_PineGroup	0
Nude Creek	ESSFvx 1_na	0	Rainbow	MS dc 2_na	0
Nude Creek	IDF dw_FirGroup	0	Rainbow	MS dv_na	0
Nude Creek	IDF dw_PineGroup	0	Riske	BG xh 3_FirGroup	2
Nude Creek	MH mm 2_na	0	Riske	BG xh 3_PineGroup	9
Nude Creek	MS dc 2_na	0	Riske	BG xw 2_FirGroup	10
Nuntzi Elkin	ESSFvx 1_na	6	Riske	BG xw 2_PineGroup	9
Nuntzi Elkin	IDF dk 4_FirGroup	5	Riske	IDF dk 3_FirGroup	10
Nuntzi Elkin	IDF dk 4_PineGroup	4	Riske	IDF dk 3_PineGroup	11
Nuntzi Elkin	IDF xm_FirGroup	5	Riske	IDF xm_FirGroup	10
Nuntzi Elkin	IDF xm_PineGroup	4	Riske	IDF xm_PineGroup	12
Nuntzi Elkin	MS xv_na	6	Riske	SBPSmk_na	11
Nuntzi Elkin	SBPSxc_na	2	Riske	SBPSxc_na	12
Ottarasko	ESSFvx 1_na	0	Sisters	IDF dk 4_FirGroup	8
Ottarasko	IDF dw_FirGroup	0	Sisters	IDF dk 4_PineGroup	9
Ottarasko	IDF dw_PineGroup	0	Sisters	IDF xm_FirGroup	8
Ottarasko	MS dc 2_na	0	Sisters	IDF xm_PineGroup	4
Landscape Unit	Biogeoclimatic Unit	WTR Target (% gross harvest area)	Landscape Unit	Biogeoclimatic Unit	WTR Target (% gross harvest area)
Sisters	SBPSxc_na	9	Twan	SBS dw 2_na	8
Siwash	IDF dk 4_FirGroup	8	Upper Big Creek	ESSFvx 2_na	1
Siwash	IDF dk 4_PineGroup	10	Upper Big Creek	MS xv_na	4
Siwash	IDF xm_FirGroup	9	Upper Big Creek	SBPSxc_na	1
Siwash	IDF xm_PineGroup	8	Upper Churn	ESSFvx 2_na	6
Siwash	SBPSxc_na	10	Upper Churn	MS xv_na	6
Taseko	ESSFvx 1_na	6	Upper Churn	SBPSxc_na	7
Taseko	MS dv_na	5	Upper Dean	ESSFmc_na	0
Tatla/Little Eagle	ESSFvx 1_na	7	Upper Dean	ESSFvx 1_na	0
Tatla/Little Eagle	IDF dk 4_FirGroup	5	Upper Dean	MS xv_na	5
Tatla/Little Eagle	IDF dk 4_PineGroup	6	Upper Dean	SBPSmc_na	6
Tatla/Little Eagle	MS xv_na	6	Upper Dean	SBPSxc_na	6
Tatla/Little Eagle	SBPSxc_na	7	Upper Dean	SBS mc 2_na	0
Tautri	SBPSdc_na	8	Upper Dean	SBS mc 3_na	6
Tautri	SBPSmk_na	8	Upper Tatlayoko	ESSFvx 1_na	4
Tautri	SBPSxc_na	8	Upper Tatlayoko	IDF dk 4_FirGroup	5
Tchaikazan	ESSFvx 1_na	1	Upper Tatlayoko	IDF dk 4_PineGroup	6
Tchaikazan	MS dv_na	5	Upper Tatlayoko	IDF dw_FirGroup	3
Tchaikazan	SBPSxc_na	5	Upper Tatlayoko	IDF dw_PineGroup	6
Telegraph	ESSFvx 1_na	7	Upper Tatlayoko	MS dc 2_na	5
Telegraph	IDF dw_FirGroup	0	Upper Tatlayoko	MS xv_na	6
Telegraph	IDF dw_PineGroup	7	Upper Tatlayoko	SBPSxc_na	6
Telegraph	IDF ww_FirGroup	0	Wasko/Lynx	ESSFwc 3_na	5
Telegraph	IDF ww_PineGroup	0	Wasko/Lynx	ESSFwk 1_na	6
Telegraph	MS xv_na	7	Wasko/Lynx	ICH wk 2_na	6
Telegraph	SBPSxc_na	7	Westbranch	ESSFvx 1_na	3
Tete Angela	ESSFvx 1_na	7	Westbranch	IDF dk 4_FirGroup	5
Tete Angela	IDF dk 4_FirGroup	6	Westbranch	IDF dk 4_PineGroup	3
Tete Angela	IDF dk 4_PineGroup	5	Westbranch	IDF dw_FirGroup	4
Tete Angela	MS xv_na	7	Westbranch	IDF dw_PineGroup	5
Tete Angela	SBPSxc_na	7	Westbranch	MS dc 2_na	3
Tiedemann	CWH ds 1_na	0	Westbranch	MS xv_na	5
Tiedemann	CWH ms 1_na	0	Westbranch	SBPSxc_na	4
Tiedemann	MH mm 2_na	0	Westside	ESSFwc 3_na	0
Tusulko	ESSFvx 1_na	8	Westside	ESSFwk 1_na	4

Table 1

Lakeshore Management Classes	Visual Quality Objective in the Lakeshore Management Zone (LMZ)	Forest Disturbance and Retention in the Lakeshore Management Zone	
All		Conserve deciduous patches, significant wildlife trees, major wildlife features, and moist under-story habitats.	
		Partial Cutting	Clearcutting
A	Preservation	No harvest	
B	Retention	Maximum disturbed area is 20% of the lakeshore management zone every 20 years with a minimum basal area retention of 50%	Maximum disturbed area is 10% of the lakeshore management zone every 20 years with openings smaller than 5 ha.
C	Partial Retention	Maximum disturbed area is 40% of the lakeshore management zone every 20 years with a minimum basal area retention of 50%	Maximum disturbed area is 20% of the lakeshore management zone every 20 years with openings smaller than 10 ha.
D	Modification	Maximum disturbed area is 60% of the lakeshore management zone every 20 years with a minimum basal area retention of 50%	Maximum disturbed area is 30% of the lakeshore management zone every 20 years.
E	Modification	Maximum disturbed area is 100% of the lakeshore management zone every 20 years with a minimum basal area retention in the lakeshore management zone of 50%	Maximum disturbed area is 50% of the lakeshore management zone every 20 years

Lake Management Classes

Table 2

General Lake	Manage the area around the lake to maintain a predominantly rural or natural setting. Road access includes 2-wheel drive roads.
Quality Lake	Manage the area around the lake to provide quality natural features with pristine surroundings and a natural appearing environment. Minimize road access and land development.
Refugium Lake	Manage the area around the lake to conserve the special ecological or physiographic features or habitats.
Wilderness Fisheries Lake	Manage the area surrounding the lake to maintain natural features in an undisturbed, wilderness setting.

Appendix F Interpretive Forest Sites, Recreation Sites and Recreation Trails

Williams Lake Interpretive Forest Sites, Recreation Sites and Trails Objectives

Project No.	Project Name	Type	Objectives
2532	Brunson Lake	Site	1997/05/23 To provide opportunities for roaded resource recreation experiences. To maintain the wildlife features, vegetation features, and water body features. To provide opportunities for fishing activities, camping activities, water sport activities (canoeing), and viewing activities. To provide gravel road (two-wheel drive) access to the site.
2533	Chimney Lake North	Site	1997/05/23 To provide opportunities for roaded resource recreation experiences. To maintain the broad landform features, vegetation features and waterbody features. To provide opportunities for fishing activities, camping activities, water sport activities (swimming, boating), and viewing activities. To provide gravel road (two-wheel drive) access to the site.
2534	Felker Lake	Site	1997/05/23 To provide opportunities for roaded resource recreation experiences. To maintain the vegetation features and water body features. To provide opportunities for fishing activities, camping activities, and water sport activities (swimming, canoeing). To provide gravel road (two-wheel drive) access to the site.
2536	Tyee Lake East	Map	1997/05/23 To provide opportunities for roaded resource recreation experiences. To maintain the aquatic flora/fauna features, wildlife features, and waterbody features. To provide opportunities for fishing activities, camping activities, and water sport activities (canoeing). To provide gravel road (two-wheel drive access to the site.
2537	Blue Lake North	Site	1997/05/23 To provide opportunities for roaded resource recreation experiences. To maintain the aquatic flora/fauna features and waterbody features. To provide opportunities for water sport activities (canoeing, swimming). To provide gravel road (two-wheel drive) access to the site or trail.
2538	Dugan Lake	Site	1997/05/23 To provide opportunities for roaded resource recreation experiences. To maintain the aquatic flora/fauna features and waterbody features. To provide opportunities for fishing activities, camping activities, and water sport activities (canoeing). To provide gravel road (two-wheel drive) access to the site.
2540	Blue Lake West	Site	1997/05/23 To provide opportunities for roaded resource recreation experiences. To maintain the wildlife features, vegetation features, and waterbody features. To provide opportunities for water sport activities (canoeing, swimming). To provide gravel road (two-wheel drive) access to the site.
2541	Crooked Lake South	Site	1997/11/03 To manage the Crooked Lake South recreation site for a roaded recreation experience. The lake shoreline and beach area will be protected. Swimming, fishing, and camping activities will be provided for at the site. Access will be maintained for two-wheel drive vehicles.
2542	Keno Lake	Site	1997/11/03 To manage the Keno Lake recreation site for a roaded resource recreation experience. Keno Lake shoreline and understory vegetation will be retained. Camping, boating and fishing activities will be provided for at the site. Two-wheel drive access and cartop boat launching will be retained.
2543	Bosk Lake	Site	1997/11/03 To manage the Bosk Lake recreation site for a roaded recreation experience. Understory vegetation will be retained. Camping area for fishing and hunting activities will be provided at the site. Two-wheel drive access will be retained.
2544	Elbow Lake	Site	1997/11/03 To manage the Elbow Lake recreation site for a natural roaded recreation experience. The lake shoreline and overstory vegetation features will be retained. Boating, fishing, and camping activities will be provided for at the site. Access will be maintained for two-wheel drive vehicles.
2546	Horsefly River	Site	1997/11/03 To manage the Horsefly River recreation site for a natural roaded recreation experience. Horsefly River shoreline and vegetation will be retained. Camping area for river recreation activities will be provided at the site. Two-wheel drive gravel road access and cartop boat launching will be maintained.

2547	Quesnel Lake Public Landing	Site	1997/11/03 To manage the Quesnel Lake Public Landing recreation site for a natural roaded recreation experience. Quesnel Lake shoreline features and vegetation will be protected. Camping, boating, fishing, and beach activities will be provided for at the site. Rough road two-wheel drive access and cartop boat launching will be retained.
2548	Klinne Lake	Site	1997/11/03 To manage the Klinne Lake recreation site for a roaded resource recreation experience. The lake shoreline and vegetation features will be retained. Camping, boating and fishing activities will be provided for at the site. Two-wheel drive access and cartop boat launching will be retained.
2550	Mitchell Bay	Site	1997/11/03 To manage the Mitchell Bay recreation site for a natural, roaded recreation experience. Quesnel Lake shoreline features and vegetation will be protected. Camping, boating, fishing, and beach activities will be provided for at the site. Two-wheel drive road access and cartop boat launching will be retained.
2551	Crooked Lake North	X	1997/11/03 To manage the Crooked Lake North recreation site for a roaded recreation experience. The lake shoreline and vegetation features will be retained. Camping area for hunting and fishing activities will be provided at this site. Access will be maintained for two-wheel drive vehicles.
2552	McKinley Lake	Site	1997/11/03 To manage the McKinley Lake recreation site for a roaded resource recreation experience. The man-made dam features will be protected and the lake shoreline and understory vegetation features retained. Camping areas for fishing and hunting activities will be provided at the site. Two-wheel drive gravel access and cartop boat launching will be retained.
2553	Hen Ingram Lake	Site	1997/11/03 To manage the Hen Ingram Lake West recreation site for a roaded recreation experience. The lake shoreline features will be protected. Camping areas for fishing and hunting activities will be provided at the site. Four-wheel drive access and cartop boat launching will be retained.
2554	Tisdall Lake South	X	1997/11/03 To manage the Tisdall Lake recreation site for a natural roaded recreation experience. Shoreline features and vegetation will be protected. Camping area for fishing and hunting activities will be provided for at the site. Two wheel drive access and cartop boat launching will be retained.
2555	Quesnel Forks	Site	1997/11/03 Prior to December 2000, to manage the Quesnel Forks recreation site for a roaded recreation experience. Maintain the status quo for recreation use management. Beginning January 2001, manage as a rural recreation opportunity. Historical values, river shoreline and overstory vegetation features will be protected. Camping activities will be provided for at the site. Two-wheel drive road access will be maintained.
2556	Cariboo Island North	Site	1997/11/03 To manage the Cariboo Island North recreation site for a natural recreation experience. Quesnel Lake shoreline and culturally modified features will be protected, and the vegetation maintained. Camping and day use activities will be provided for at the site. Water access will be retained.
2557	Cariboo Island South	Site	1997/11/03 To manage the Cariboo Island South recreation site for a natural recreation experience. Quesnel Lake shoreline and culturally modified features will be protected, and the vegetation maintained. Camping and day use activities will be provided for at the site. Water access will be retained.
2559	Cedar Dam Lake	X	1997/11/03 To manage the Cedar Dam Lake recreation site for a roaded recreation experience. The man-made dam features will be protected and the lake shoreline and overstory vegetation features retained. Day use and camping activities will be provided for at the site. Rough two-wheel drive access will be retained.
2562	Spanish Lake	X	1997/11/03 To manage the Spanish Lake recreation site for a natural roaded recreation experience. The lake shoreline and vegetation features will be retained. Camping, boating, and fishing activities will be provided for at the site. Two wheel drive road access and cartop boat launching will be retained.
2563	Polley Lake	Site	1997/11/03 To manage the Polley Lake recreation site for a roaded recreation experience. The lake shoreline and vegetation features will be retained. Camping area for hunting and fishing activities will be provided at this site. Two-wheel drive road access and cartop boat launching will be retained.

2564	Jacobie Lake	Site	1997/11/03 To manage the Jacobie Lake recreation site for a roaded resource recreation experience. Jacobie Lake shoreline features and Jacobie Creek will be protected. Camping area for fishing and hunting activities will be provided at the site. Two-wheel drive access and cartop boat launching will be retained.
2565	Bootjack Lake	Site	1997/11/03 To manage the Bootjack Lake recreation site for a rural recreation experience. Overstory vegetation will be retained. Camping area for fishing and hunting activities will be provided at the site. Two-wheel drive road access and cartop boat launching will be retained.
2566	Abbot Creek	X	1997/11/03 To manage the Abbott Creek recreation site for a natural roaded recreation experience. Quesnel Lake shoreline features and vegetation will be protected. Camping, boating, fishing, and beach activities will be provided for at the site. Two-wheel drive road access and cartop boat launching will be retained.
2567	Ladies Creek	Site	1997/11/03 To manage the Ladies Creek recreation site for a roaded resource recreation experience. The lake shoreline and understory vegetation features will be retained. Camping areas for fishing and hunting activities will be provided at the site. Two-wheel drive access and cartop boat launching will be retained.
2597	Till Lake North	Site	1997/05/23 To provide opportunities for roaded resource recreation experiences. To maintain the aquatic flora/fauna features, waterbody features, and bedrock features. To provide opportunities for fishing activities, camping activities, and water sport activities (swimming). To provide gravel road (two-wheel drive) access to the site.
2600	Raven Lake	Site	1997/05/23 To manage the Raven Lake recreation site to provide opportunities for roaded resource recreation experiences. To maintain the aquatic flora/fauna features and waterbody features. To provide opportunities for fishing activities and camping activities. To provide gravel road (two-wheel drive) access to the site.
2638	Howes Lake	Site	1997/05/23 To provide opportunities for roaded resource recreation experiences. To maintain the aquatic flora/fauna features, wildlife features, and waterbody features. To provide opportunities for fishing activities and camping activities. To provide gravel road (two-wheel drive) access to the site.
2646	Dorsey Lake	Site	1997/11/03 To manage the Dorsey Lake recreation site for a roaded recreation experience. The lake shoreline and vegetation features will be retained. Day use and camping activities will be provided for at the site. Four-wheel drive access and cartop boat launching will be retained.
2676	Jacques Lake	Site	1997/11/03 To manage the Jacques Lake recreation site for a roaded resource recreation experience. Jacques Lake shoreline features and vegetation will be retained. Camping areas for fishing and hunting activities will be provided at the site. Two-wheel drive access and cartop boat launching will be retained.
2679	Roberts Lake	Site	1997/11/03 To manage the Roberts Lake recreation site for a rural recreation experience. Overstory vegetation will be retained. Day use and camping activities will be provided for at the site. Two-wheel drive access and cartop boat launching will be retained.
2690	Bull Mountain Ski Trail	Trail	1997/05/23 To manage the Bull Mountain Ski Trails for a roaded resource recreation experiences. To maintain the broad landform features, and trail or route features. To provide opportunities for snow sport activities (cross country skiing), nature activities, and viewing activities.
2844	Suey / Islate Bay Trail	Trail	1997/11/03 To manage the Suey Bay - Slate Bay recreation trail for a roaded recreation experience. Overstory and understory vegetation features will be managed. The trail is generally provided for hiking activities. Lake shoreline features will be retained. Water access will be retained. By January 1999, two-wheel drive gravel road access will be provided.
2876	Raft Creek (Quesnel Lake)	Site	1997/11/03 To manage the Raft Creek recreation site for a natural roaded recreation experience. Quesnel Lake shoreline and vegetation features will be protected. Camping, boating, fishing, and beach activities will be provided for at the site. Two-wheel drive road access will be retained.
2948	Gavin Lake	Site	1997/11/03 To manage the Gavin Lake recreation site for a rural recreation experience. The lake shoreline and vegetation features will be retained. Boating, fishing, and camping activities will be provided for at the site. Access will be maintained for two-wheel drive vehicles.

2950	Prairie Creek	Site	1997/11/03 To manage the Prairie Creek recreation site for a roaded recreation experience. Horsefly Lake shoreline and vegetation features will be retained. Camping area for hunting and fishing activities will be provided at this site. Two-wheel drive and boat access and cartop boat launching will be retained.
2954	Corner Lake Trail	Trail	1997/11/03 To manage the Corner Lake recreation trail for a natural roaded recreation experience. Overstory vegetation features will be retained. The trail is provided for hiking and cross country skiing. Two-wheel drive access to the trail will be maintained.
2978	Abbot Lake Access	Trail	1997/11/03 To manage the Abbott Lake recreation trail for a rural recreation experience. Understory vegetation and lake shoreline features will be retained. The trial is provided for hiking and small boat portage. Gravel road two-wheel drive access to the trail will be maintained.
2999	Hen Ingram East	Site	1997/11/03 To manage the Hen Ingram Lake recreation site for a natural roaded recreation experience. Hen Ingram Lake shoreline features and immature vegetation will be protected. Camping areas for fishing and hunting activities will be provided at the site. Two-wheel drive gravel road access and cartop boat launching will be retained.
5722	Yanks Peak Trail	Trail	1997/11/03 To manage the Yank's Peak recreation trail for a natural roaded recreation experience. Overstory and understory vegetation and alpine features will be managed. The trail is provided for snowmobile access to the alpine. Snowmobile access to the trail will be retained.

Chilcotin District Interpretive Forest Sites, Recreation Sites and Trails Objectives:

Project No.	Project Name	Type	Objectives
2599	Fletcher Lake	Site	2003/02/24 The objectives are to manage the Fletcher Lake recreation site for roaded recreation experience and maintain it in a safe, socially acceptable, and environmentally sound condition to Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations standards. The lake shoreline will be maintained and coniferous and deciduous vegetation features will be retained. Opportunities for fishing, camping, boating, canoeing, picnicking, and wildlife viewing will be provided at the site. Access will be maintained for two wheel drive vehicles from mid May to early October.
2602	Alexis Lakes SE	Site	2003/02/24 The objectives are to manage the Alexis Lakes recreation site for roaded recreation experience and maintain it in a safe, socially acceptable, and environmentally sound condition to Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations Standards. The lake shoreline, adjacent to the swimming beach will be maintained and coniferous vegetation features will be retained. Opportunities for swimming, fishing, camping, boating, canoeing, picnicking, wildlife viewing, and ice fishing will be provided at the site. Rough road access will be maintained for two wheel drive vehicles from late April to early October.
2603	Palmer Lake	Site	2003/02/24 The objectives are to manage the Palmer Lake recreation site for semi-primitive roaded recreation experience and maintain it in a safe, socially acceptable, and environmentally sound condition to Ministry of Forest, Lands and Natural Resource Operations and Range standards. The lake shoreline will be maintained and coniferous and deciduous vegetation features will be retained. Opportunities for fishing, camping, boating, hiking, canoeing, picnicking, and wildlife viewing will be provided at the site. Very rough road access will be maintained for four wheel drive vehicles from late May to early October.
2604	Fish Lake	Site	2003/02/24 The objectives are to manage the Fish Lake recreation site for roaded recreation experience and maintain it in a safe, socially acceptable, and environmentally sound condition to Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations standards. The lake shoreline will be maintained and coniferous vegetation features will be retained. Opportunities for fishing, camping, boating, canoeing, picnicking, and wildlife viewing, will be provided at the site. Very rough road access will be maintained for four wheel drive vehicles from mid May to early October.
2606	Vedan Lake	Site	2003/02/24 The objectives are to manage the Vedan Lake recreation site for roaded recreation experience and maintain it in a safe, socially acceptable, and environmentally sound condition to Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations standards. The lake shoreline will be maintained and coniferous and deciduous vegetation features will be retained. Opportunities for fishing, camping, boating, swimming, canoeing, picnicking, and wildlife viewing will be provided at the site. Access will be maintained for two wheel drive vehicles from mid May to early October.
2607	Two Lake	Site	2003/02/24 The objectives are to manage the Two Lake recreation site for roaded recreation experience and maintain it in a safe, socially acceptable, and environmentally sound condition to Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations standards. The lake shoreline will be maintained and coniferous and deciduous vegetation features will be retained. Opportunities for fishing, camping, boating, canoeing, picnicking, and wildlife viewing will be provided at the site. Access will be maintained for two-wheel drive vehicles from mid May to early October.
2609	Davidson Bridge	X	2003/02/24 The objectives are to manage the Davidson Bridge recreation site for roaded recreation experience and maintain it in a safe, socially acceptable, and environmentally sound condition to Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations standards. The river shoreline will be maintained and coniferous vegetation features will be retained.

Chilcotin District Interpretive Forest Sites, Recreation Sites and Trails Objectives:

Project No.	Project Name	Type	Objectives
			Opportunities for fishing, camping, picnicking, kayaking/rafting and wildlife and salmon viewing will be provided at the site. Access will be maintained for two-wheel drive vehicles from late April to early October.
2611	Big Lake North	Site	2003/02/24 The objectives are to manage the Big Lake recreation site for roaded recreation experience and maintain it in a safe, socially acceptable, and environmentally sound condition to Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations standards. The lake shoreline will be maintained and coniferous vegetation features will be retained. Opportunities for fishing, camping, boating, canoeing, picnicking, and wildlife viewing will be provided at the site. Rough road access will be maintained for four wheel drive vehicles from late April to early October.
2613	Chilko-Taseko Junction	Site	2003/02/24 The objectives are to manage the Chilko-Taseko Junction recreation site for roaded recreation experience and maintain it in a safe, socially acceptable, and environmentally sound condition to Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations standards. The river shoreline will be maintained and coniferous vegetation features will be retained. Opportunities for fishing, camping, picnicking, kayaking/rafting and wildlife and salmon viewing will be provided at the site. Rough road access will be maintained for two wheel drive vehicles from mid May to early October.
2614	Horn Lake	Site	2003/02/24 The objectives are to manage the Horn Lake recreation site for roaded recreation experience and maintain it in a safe, socially acceptable, and environmentally sound condition to Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations standards. The lake shoreline will be maintained and coniferous vegetation features will be retained. Opportunities for fishing, camping, boating, canoeing, picnicking, and wildlife and panoramic mountain viewing will be provided at the site. Access will be maintained for two-wheel drive vehicles from mid May to early October.
2616	Eagle Nest Lake	Site	2003/02/24 The objectives are to manage the Eagle Lake recreation site for roaded recreation experience and maintain it in a safe, socially acceptable, and environmentally sound condition to Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations standards. The lake shoreline will be maintained and deciduous and coniferous vegetation features will be retained. Opportunities for fishing, camping, boating, canoeing, windsurfing, sailing, picnicking, and wildlife viewing will be provided at the site. Access will be maintained for two-wheel drive vehicles from late April to early October.
2618	Pyper Lake East	Site	2003/02/24 The objectives are to manage the Pyper Lake recreation site for roaded recreation experience and maintain it in a safe, socially acceptable, and environmentally sound condition to Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations standards. The lake shoreline will be maintained and coniferous and deciduous vegetation features will be retained. Opportunities for fishing, camping, swimming, boating, canoeing, picnicking, and wildlife viewing will be provided at the site. Access will be maintained for two-wheel drive vehicles from mid May to early October.
2619	Pinto Lake	Site	2003/02/24 The objectives are to manage the Pinto Lake recreation site for roaded recreation experience and maintain it in a safe, socially acceptable, and environmentally sound condition to Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations standards. The lake shoreline will be maintained and coniferous and deciduous vegetation features will be retained. Opportunities for camping, canoeing, picnicking, and wildlife viewing will be provided at the site. Access will be maintained for two -wheel drive vehicles from mid May to early October.

Chilcotin District Interpretive Forest Sites, Recreation Sites and Trails Objectives:

Project No.	Project Name	Type	Objectives
2620	Puntzi Lake	Site	2003/02/24 The objectives are to manage the Puntzi Lake recreation site for roaded recreation experience and maintain it in a safe, socially acceptable, and environmentally sound condition to Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations standards. The lake shoreline will be maintained and coniferous and deciduous vegetation features will be retained. Opportunities for fishing, camping, swimming, boating, canoeing, picnicking, and wildlife viewing will be provided at the site. Access will be maintained for two-wheel drive vehicles from mid May to early October.
2621	Dean River (fish trap)	Site	2003/02/24 The objectives are to manage the Dean River-Fish Trap recreation site for roaded recreation experience and maintain it in a safe, socially acceptable, and environmentally sound condition to Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations standards. The lake shoreline will be maintained and coniferous vegetation features will be retained. Opportunities for fishing, camping, boating, canoeing, picnicking, and wildlife viewing will be provided at the site. Access will be maintained for four-wheel drive vehicles from late April to early October.
2622	Charlotte Lake	Site	2003/02/24 The objectives are to manage the Charlotte Lake recreation site for roaded recreation experience and maintain it in a safe, socially acceptable, and environmentally sound condition to Ministry of Forests, Range and Natural Resource Operations standards. The lake shoreline, adjacent to the swimming beaches will be maintained and coniferous vegetation features will be retained. Opportunities for swimming beach activities, fishing, camping, boating, canoeing, picnicking, and wildlife viewing will be provided at the site. Rough road access will be maintained for two-wheel drive vehicles from mid May to early October.
2624	Bluff Lake	Site	2003/02/24 The objectives are to manage the Bluff Lake recreation site and access to the Bluff Lake Pioneer Trail for roaded recreation experience and maintain them in a safe, socially acceptable, and environmentally sound condition to Ministry of Forests, Range and Natural Resource Operations standards. The lake shoreline will be maintained and coniferous vegetation features will be retained. Opportunities for fishing, camping, boating, canoeing, picnicking, and wildlife viewing will be provided at the site. Opportunities for hiking, climbing, wildlife and panoramic mountain viewing will be provided along the trail. Access will be maintained for two-wheel drive vehicles from late April to early October.
2625	One Eye Lake	Site	2003/02/24 The objectives are to manage the One Eye Lake recreation site for roaded recreation experience and maintain it in a safe, socially acceptable, and environmentally sound condition to Ministry of Forests, Range and Natural Resource Operations standards. The lake shoreline will be maintained and coniferous and deciduous vegetation features will be retained. Opportunities for fishing, camping, boating, canoeing, picnicking, and wildlife viewing, will be provided at the site. Access will be maintained for two-wheel drive vehicles from mid May to early October.
2626	Sapeye Lake	Site	2003/02/24 The objectives are to manage the Sapeye Lake recreation site for roaded recreation experience and maintain it in a safe, socially acceptable, and environmentally sound condition to Ministry of Forests, Range and Natural Resource Operations standards. The lake shoreline will be maintained and coniferous and deciduous vegetation features will be retained. Opportunities for fishing, camping, boating, canoeing, picnicking, hiking and wildlife and panoramic mountain viewing will be provided at the site. Rough road access will be maintained for four-wheel drive vehicles from mid May to early October.

Chilcotin District Interpretive Forest Sites, Recreation Sites and Trails Objectives:

Project No.	Project Name	Type	Objectives
2627	Tatlayoko Lake	Site	2003/02/24 The objectives are to manage the Tatlayoko Lake recreation site for roaded recreation experience and maintain it in a safe, socially acceptable, and environmentally sound condition to Ministry of Forests, Range and Natural Resource Operations. The lake shoreline will be maintained and deciduous and coniferous vegetation features will be retained. Opportunities for fishing, camping, boating, canoeing, picnicking, swimming, windsurfing, sailing, and wildlife and panoramic mountain viewing will be provided at the site. Access will be maintained for two-wheel drive vehicles from mid May to early October.
2630	Cochin Lake	Site	2003/02/24 The objectives are to manage the Cochin Lake recreation site for roaded recreation experience and maintain it in a safe, socially acceptable, and environmentally sound condition to Ministry of Forests, Range and Natural Resource Operations standards. The lake shoreline will be maintained and coniferous vegetation features will be retained. Opportunities for fishing, camping, boating, canoeing, picnicking, and wildlife viewing, will be provided at the site. Rough road access will be maintained for two-wheel drive vehicles from late April to early October.
2632	Tatla Lake	Site	2003/02/24 The objectives are to manage the Tatla Lake recreation site for roaded recreation experience and maintain it in a safe, socially acceptable, and environmentally sound condition to Ministry of Forests, Range and Natural Resource Operatins standards. The lake shoreline will be maintained and coniferous and deciduous vegetation features will be retained. Opportunities for fishing, camping, swimming, boating, canoeing, picnicking, and wildlife viewing will be provided at the site. Rough road access will be maintained for two-wheel drive vehicles from mid May to early October.
2633	Choelquoit Lake	Site	2003/02/24 The objectives are to manage the Choelquoit Lake recreation site for roaded recreation experience and maintain it in a safe, socially acceptable, and environmentally sound condition to Ministry of Forests, Range and Natural Resource Operations standards. The lake shoreline will be maintained and coniferous vegetation features will be retained. Opportunities for fishing, camping, boating, sailing, windsurfing, canoeing, picnicking, and wildlife viewing, will be provided at the site. Access will be maintained for two-wheel drive vehicles from mid May to early October.
2635	Kappan Lake	Site	2003/02/24 The objectives are to manage the Kappan Lake West recreation site for roaded recreation experience and maintain it in a safe, socially acceptable, and environmentally sound condition to Ministry of Forests, Range and Natural Resource Operations standards. The lake shoreline will be maintained and coniferous and deciduous vegetation features will be retained. Opportunities for fishing, camping, boating, canoeing, picnicking, and wildlife and panoramic mountain viewing will be provided at the site. Very rough road access will be maintained for four-wheel drive vehicles from late May to early October.
2705	Chaunigan Lake	Site	2003/02/24 The objectives are to manage the Chaunigan Lake recreation site for roaded recreation experience and maintain it in a safe, socially acceptable, and environmentally sound condition to Ministry of Forests, Range and Natural Resource Operations standards. The lake shoreline will be maintained and coniferous vegetation features will be retained. Opportunities for fishing, camping, boating, canoeing, picnicking, and wildlife and panoramic mountain viewing, will be provided at the site. Very rough road access will be maintained for four-wheel drive vehicles from mid May to early October.
2798	Miner Lake	Map	2003/02/24 The objectives are to manage the Miner Lake recreation site for roaded recreation experience and maintain it in a safe, socially acceptable, and environmentally sound condition to Ministry of Forests, Range and Natural Resource Operations standards. The lake shoreline will be maintained and coniferous and deciduous vegetation features will be

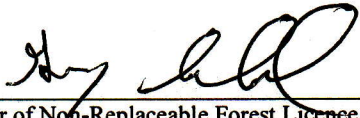
Chilcotin District Interpretive Forest Sites, Recreation Sites and Trails Objectives:

Project No.	Project Name	Type	Objectives
2854	Tsuniah Lake Bay	Site	<p>retained. Opportunities for fishing, camping, boating, hiking, canoeing, picnicking, and wildlife and panoramic mountain viewing will be provided at the site. Rough road access will be maintained for four-wheel drive vehicles from late May to early October.</p> <p>2003/02/24 The objectives are to manage the Tsuniah Bay recreation site for roaded recreation experience and maintain it in a safe, socially acceptable, and environmentally sound condition to Ministry of Forests, Range and Natural Resource Operations standards. The lake shoreline will be maintained and coniferous and deciduous vegetation features will be retained. Opportunities for fishing, camping, boating, canoeing, picnicking, swimming and wildlife viewing will be provided at the site. Rough road access will be maintained for four-wheel drive vehicles from mid May to early October.</p>
2928	Scum Lake	Site	<p>2003/02/24 The objectives are to manage the Scum Lake recreation site for roaded recreation experience and maintain it in a safe, socially acceptable, and environmentally sound condition to Ministry of Forests, Range and Natural Resource Operations standards. The lake shoreline will be maintained and coniferous and deciduous vegetation features will be retained. Opportunities for fishing, camping, boating, canoeing, picnicking, and wildlife viewing will be provided at the site. Rough road access will be maintained for four-wheel drive vehicles from mid May to early October.</p>
2949	Big Stick Lake	Site	<p>2003/02/24 The objectives are to manage the Big Stick recreation site for roaded recreation experience and maintain it in a safe, socially acceptable, and environmentally sound condition to Ministry of Forests, Range and Natural Resource Operations standards. The lake shoreline, adjacent to the swimming beach will be maintained and coniferous vegetation features will be retained. Opportunities for swimming, fishing, camping, boating, canoeing, picnicking, wildlife viewing, and hiking will be provided at the site. Rough road access will be maintained for two-wheel drive vehicles from mid May to early October.</p>
2956	Alexis Creek Trails	Trail	<p>2003/02/24 The objectives are to manage the Alexis Creek Recreation Trails for a semi-primitive recreation experience and maintain them in a safe, socially acceptable, and environmentally sound condition to Ministry of Forests, Range and Natural Resource Operatins standards. Use of unauthorized motor vehicles is prohibited from November 15th to June 1st each year. The coniferous and deciduous vegetation features will be maintained along both sides of the trail for 100 metres to provide a wilderness setting. Opportunities for cross country skiing, hiking, biking, and wildlife viewing will be provided at the site. Access to the parking area will be maintained for seasonal use.</p>
2983	Kappan Lake	Site	<p>2003/02/24 The objectives are to manage the Kappan Lake East recreation site for roaded recreation experience and maintain it in a safe, socially acceptable, and environmentally sound condition to Ministry of Forests, Range and Natural Resource Operations standards. The lake shoreline will be maintained and coniferous and deciduous vegetation features will be retained. Opportunities for fishing, camping, boating, canoeing, swimming and beach activities, picnicking, and wildlife viewing will be provided at the site. Rough road access will be maintained for two-wheel drive vehicles from late May to early October.</p>
2984	MacKill Lake	Site	<p>2003/02/24 The objectives are to manage the MacKill Lake Site and Trail for a semi-primitive non-motorized hike-in wilderness experience and maintain them in a safe, socially acceptable, and environmentally sound condition to Ministry of Forests, Range and Natural Resource Operations standards. The lake shoreline will be maintained and coniferous and deciduous vegetation features will be retained along the trail for 200 metres, and around the lake for 400 metres. No unauthorized motor vehicles are allowed within 200 metres of the centerline of the trail</p>

Chilcotin District Interpretive Forest Sites, Recreation Sites and Trails Objectives:

Project No.	Project Name	Type	Objectives
			beyond the parking area or within 400 metres of the lakeshore. Opportunities for fishing, camping, canoeing, picnicking, and wildlife viewing will be provided at the site. Rough road access to the parking area will be maintained for two-wheel drive vehicles from late May to early October.
2985	Tatla Lake Ski Trails	Trail	2003/02/24 The objectives are to manage the Tatla Lake cross country ski trails for a semi-primitive recreation experience and maintain them in a safe, socially acceptable, and environmentally sound condition to Ministry of Forests, Range and Natural Resource Operations standards. Use of motor vehicles is prohibited from November 15th to May 1st each year. The coniferous and deciduous vegetation features will be maintained along both sides of the trail for 100 metres to provide a wilderness setting. Opportunities for cross country skiing, hiking, biking, and wildlife viewing will be provided at the site. Access to the parking area will be maintained for seasonal use.
3450	Hotnarko Lake	Site	2003/02/24 The objectives are to manage the Hotnarko Lake recreation site for semi-primitive motorized roaded recreation experience and maintain it in a safe, socially acceptable, and environmentally sound condition to Ministry of Forests, Range and Natural Resource Operations standards. The lake shoreline will be maintained and coniferous and deciduous vegetation features will be retained. Opportunities for fishing, camping, boating, canoeing, picnicking, and wildlife and panoramic mountain viewing will be provided at the site. Very rough road access will be maintained for four-wheel drive vehicles from late May to early October.
5726	Clearwater Lake	Site	2003/02/24 The objectives are to manage the Clearwater Lake recreation site for roaded recreation experience and maintain it in a safe, socially acceptable, and environmentally sound condition to Ministry of Forests, Range and Natural Resource Operations standards. The lake shoreline will be maintained and coniferous vegetation features will be retained. Opportunities for fishing, camping, boating, canoeing, picnicking, and wildlife viewing, will be provided at the site. Access will be maintained for two-wheel drive vehicles from late April to early October.
5826	Sapeye Creek Trail	Trail	2003/02/24 The objectives are to manage the Sapeye Creek and Waterlily Recreation Trails for a semi-primitive recreation experience and maintain them in a safe, socially acceptable, and environmentally sound condition to Ministry of Forests, Range and Natural Resource Operations standards. Use of motor vehicles is prohibited. The coniferous and deciduous vegetation features will be maintained along both sides of the trail for 100 metres to provide a wilderness setting. Opportunities for cross country skiing, hiking, biking, photography and wildlife and panoramic mountain viewing will be provided at the site. Rough road access to the parking areas will be maintained for four wheel drive vehicles from mid May to early October.
5860	Poison Lake	Site	2003/02/24 The objectives are to manage the Poison Lake recreation site for roaded recreation experience and maintain it in a safe, socially acceptable, and environmentally sound condition to Ministry of Forests, Range and Natural Resource Operations standards. The lake shoreline will be maintained and coniferous and deciduous vegetation features will be retained. Opportunities for fishing, camping, boating, canoeing, picnicking, and wildlife viewing will be provided at the site. Access will be maintained for two-wheel drive vehicles from mid May to early October.

Appendix G Signature of Additional Forest Stewardship Plan Co-holders.



Holder of Non-Replaceable Forest License A56805
Authorized Signature

Gary Arnold Director/Gen mgmt.
Printed Name

Nov 28th 2012
Date