

Matchlee General Partner Ltd.



FOREST STEWARDSHIP PLAN

2026-2031

FSP ID: XXX

Table of Contents

1	Application of this FSP	1
1.1	Date of Submission	1
1.2	Term of the FSP (FRPA S. 6)	1
1.3	Commencement of Term (FRPA S. 6(1)(b)).....	1
1.4	Licences and Licence Holders (FRPA S. 3(4)).....	1
1.5	Map (FRPA S. 5(1)(a)) and (FPPR S. 14).....	1
1.5.1	Designation in Effect at Date of Submission of this FSP (FPPR S. 14(3)).....	3
1.5.2	Declared Areas (FPPR. 14(4))	4
2	Results and Strategies	5
2.1	Land Use Objectives.....	5
2.1.1	Non-Spatial Old Growth Objectives	5
2.1.2	Vancouver Island Land Use Plan Higher Level Plan Order	5
2.2	Objectives prescribed under FRPA S. 149.....	11
2.2.1	Soils	11
2.2.2	Timber	11
2.2.3	Wildlife	11
2.2.4	Water, Fish, Wildlife and Biodiversity within Riparian Areas	19
2.2.5	Fish Habitat in Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds.....	20
2.2.6	Community Watersheds	21
2.2.7	Wildlife and Biodiversity	22
2.2.8	Cultural Heritage Resources.....	23
3	Objectives Established under Government Actions Regulations (GAR).....	25
3.1	Visual Quality	25
3.2	Karst	26
3.3	Recreation.....	26
4	Measures to Prevent the Introduction and Spread of Invasive Plants.....	27
5	Measures to Mitigate the Effect of Removing or Rendering Ineffective Natural Range Barriers.....	28
6	Stocking Standards	29
6.1	Situations or Circumstances that determine whether Free Growing is assessed on a Block Basis or Across Blocks.....	29
6.2	Regeneration Date and Stocking Standards, Free Growing Height	29

6.3 Situations or Circumstances that Determine when FPPR S. 44(4) and the Standards Applicable Under FPPR S.16(4) Applies.....	29
6.4 Ecologically Suitable Species.....	29
6.5 Even Aged Management.....	30
6.6 Site Series Mosaics/Complexes.....	30
6.7 Transitional Sites.....	30
6.8 Minimum Intertree Distance	30
6.9 Elk Stocking Standards	31
6.10 Minimum Height Over Brush	31
6.11 Free Growing Dates and Regeneration Delay Dates	31

Appendix 1.0 Matchlee Stocking Standards

List of Tables

Table 1: Application of this Forest Stewardship Plan	1
Table 2: FPPR 14(3) Designations for Matchlee FSP	3
Table 3: VILUP Special Management Zones.....	5
Table 4: VILUP General Resource Management Zones	5
Table 5: VILUP Enhanced Resource Management Zones	6

Signatures of Person Preparing the Plan and Licence Holder Authorization (FRPA S. 5(3))

Authorized Licensee Signature

Larry Fedorkie, RFT
President, Capacity Forest Management Ltd., on behalf of
Matchlee General Partner Ltd.

Preparing Forester

"I certify that the work described
herein fulfills the standards
expected of a member of the
Association of British Columbia
Forest Professionals and that I
did personally supervise the
work."

Gary Gallinger, RPF
Operations Planner, Capacity Forest Management Ltd.

1 Application of this FSP

1.1 Date of Submission

The date of submission of this Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) is **May 18, 2021**.

1.2 Term of the FSP (FRPA S. 6)

The term of this FSP is 5 years.

1.3 Commencement of Term (FRPA S. 6(1)(b))

The term of this FSP commences on the date specified in writing by the minister in approving the plan.

1.4 Licences and Licence Holders (FRPA S. 3(4))

This FSP applies to each cutting permit and road permit issued or granted to the holder, and for the agreements listed in Table 1 that are issued or granted:

After the Commencement Date or the Extension Date of this FSP; and

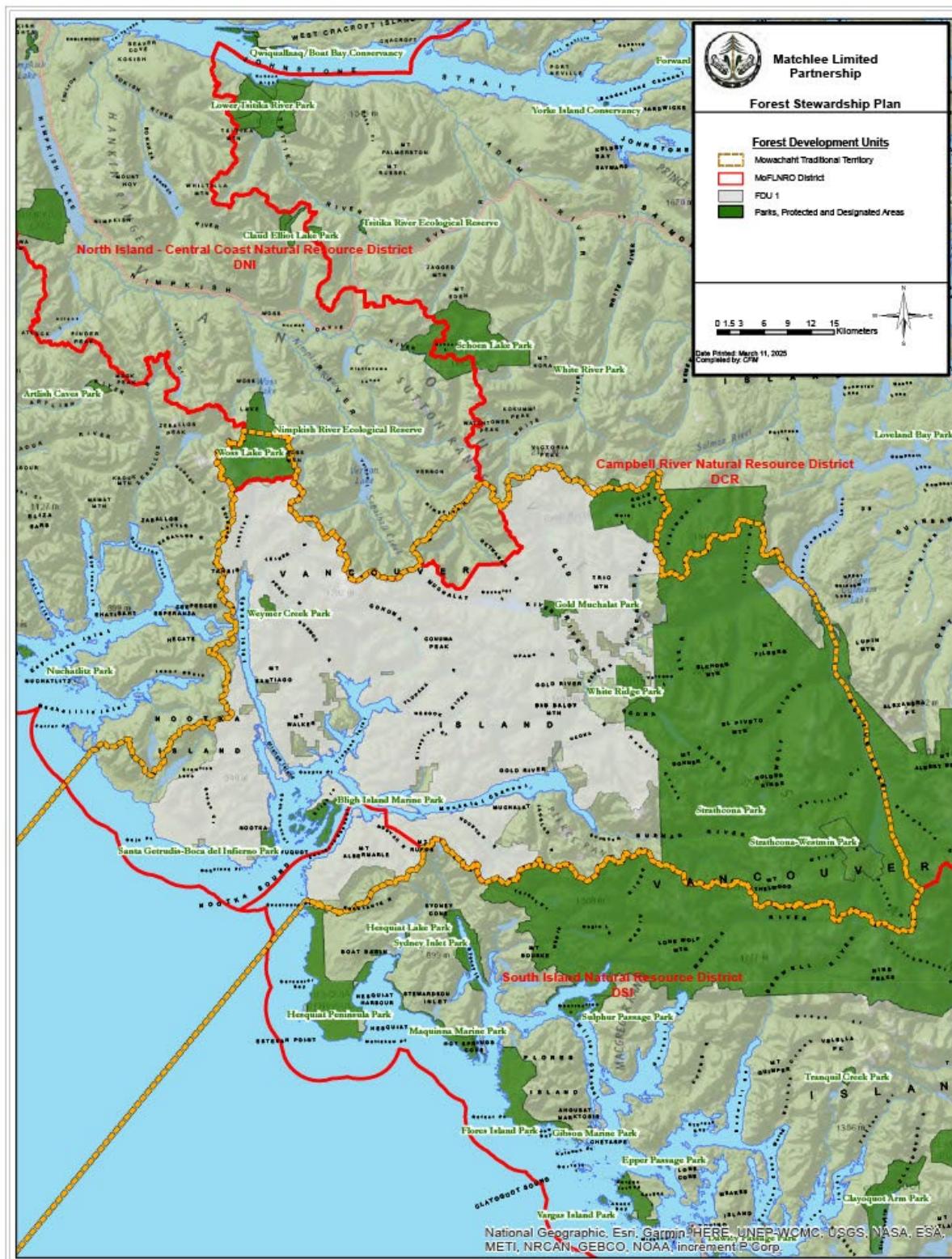
Within the Forest Development Unit (FDU) under this FSP.

Table 1 Application of this Forest Stewardship Plan

Holders of this Forest Stewardship Plan	Agreement
Matchlee General Partner Ltd.	NRFL A95359
Matchlee General Partner Ltd.	NRFL A95360
Matchlee General Partner Ltd.	NRFL A95361
Matchlee General Partner Ltd.	FL A98667

1.5 Map (FRPA S. 5(1)(a)) and (FPPR S. 14)

The following FSP map shows the boundary of the forest development unit 1 (FDU) under this FSP. The map also shows the areas that are excluded from the FDU and from this FSP. This FSP includes portions of the Burman, **Escalante**, Nootka, Tahsis, Tlupana, Gold and Kleeptee Landscape Units.



1.5.1 Designation in Effect at Date of Submission of this FSP (FPPR S. 14(3))

The FSP map shows the designations and requirements described in [FPPR S. 14\(3\)](#) that were in effect on the Date of Submission, including, for ease of reference, the designations listed in Table 2, below.

The most recent spatial data and information supplied by the Ministry of Forests was used for the location of Ungulate Winter Ranges and Wildlife Habitat Areas in the development of the FSP Map.

Table 2 [FPPR 14\(3\)](#) Designations for Matchlee FSP

FPPR 14 (3)(a) Ungulate Winter Ranges	LU	Date Designated
UWR U-1-014	Tahsis, Tlupana, Kleeptee, Burman, Gold	December 23, 2004. Amendments in 2006, 2007, 2008, 2012, 2014, and 2018
UWR U-1-017	Escalante	November 21, 2003.
UWR U-1-005	Tlupana, Gold	June 29, 2006. Amendments in 2007, and 2010
FPPR 14 (3)(b) Wildlife Habitat Areas	LU	Date Designated
WHA 1-001	Tahsis	April 25, 2000
WHA 1-086	Tlupana	December 9, 2004
WHA 1-088	Gold	December 9, 2004
WHA 1-090	Gold	December 9, 2004
WHA 1-094	Gold	December 9, 2004
WHA 1-095	Gold	December 9, 2004
WHA 1-225	Burman	December 17, 2009
WHA 1-230	Gold	December 17, 2009
WHA 1-231	Kleeptee	December 17, 2009
WHA 1-232	Kleeptee	December 17, 2009
WHA 1-232a	Kleeptee	April 26, 2018
WHA 1-232b	Kleeptee	April 26, 2018
WHA 1-237	Nootka	December 17, 2009
WHA 1-238	Tahsis	December 17, 2009
WHA 1-239	Tahsis	December 17, 2009
WHA 1-242	Tlupana	December 17, 2009
WHA 1-243	Tlupana	December 17, 2009
WHA 1-244	Tlupana	December 17, 2009
WHA 1-247	Tlupana	December 17, 2009
WHA 1-272	Tahsis	December 17, 2009
WHA 1-395	Tahsis	April 24, 2014
WHA 1-427	Escalante	May 1, 2015
WHA 1-428	Escalante	May 1, 2015
WHA 1-429	Escalante	May 1, 2015

Table 2 FPPR 14(3) Designations for Matchlee FSP (cont.)

FPPR 14 (3)(b) (cont.) Wildlife Habitat Areas	LU	Date Designated
WHA 1-485	Nootka	April 24, 2014
WHA 1-486	Nootka	April 24, 2014
WHA 1-489	Tlupana	January 16, 2020
WHA 1-582	Kleptee	April 26, 2018
WHA 1-639	Nootka	April 26, 2018
WHA 1-640	Nootka	April 26, 2018
WHA 1-641	Nootka	April 26, 2018
WHA 1-642	Nootka	April 26, 2018
WHA 1-643	Nootka	April 26, 2018
WHA 1-644	Nootka	April 26, 2018
WHA 1-645	Nootka	April 26, 2018
WHA 1-694	Nootka	April 26, 2018
WHA 1-714	Gold	April 6, 2023
WHA 1-715	Nootka	April 6, 2023
WHA 1-716	Kleptee	April 6, 2023
WHA 1-724	Tlupana	April 6, 2023
FPPR 14(3)(c) Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds	LU	Date Designated
Escalante (f-1-003)	Escalante	April 26, 1999
FPPR 14(3)(d) Lakeshore Management Zones	LU	Date Designated
		None designated
FPPR 14(3)(e) Scenic Areas	LU	Date Designated
Scenic areas as established by the District Manager.	Nootka, Tahsis, Tlupana, Kleptee, Burman, Gold	December 14, 2005
	Escalante	December 30, 2011
FPPR 14(3)(f) L1 Lake	LU	Date Designated
		None designated
FPPR 14(3)(g) Community Watersheds	LU	Date Designated
McKelvie	Tahsis	June 15, 1995
FPPR 14(3)(h) Old Growth Management Areas	LU	Date Designated
		None designated
FPPR 14(3)(i) Areas	LU	Date Designated
		None designated

1.5.2 Declared Areas (FPPR. 14(4))

Cutblocks and roads declared under FPPR S. 14(4) are shown on the FSP map.

2 Results and Strategies

2.1 Land Use Objectives

2.1.1 Non-Spatial Old Growth Objectives

To contribute to the conservation of biodiversity, licensees must maintain old forest by biogeoclimatic variant within each landscape unit according to the age of old forest and the percentage of old forest retention that is specified in the Order Establishing Non-Spatial Old Growth Objectives (effective June 30, 2004). This Order supplements, but does not replace, FPPR S 9.

FDU / LU	Strategy
1 / All	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) During the term of this FSP and to the degree possible due to circumstances within the control of the Holder, the minimum percentages of old forest (plus mature or other recruitment where applicable) indicated in the Order will be maintained. Where a Landscape Unit is not entirely within the FSP area, the results stated apply only to that portion of the Landscape Unit within the FSP area until the amount of contributing old growth to be retained is apportioned by government or by Licensee agreement among FSPs and/or Licensees. 2) The results for each Landscape Unit as indicated in the Order will be maintained until the earlier of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the replacement of this plan, or (b) with respect to each Landscape Unit, <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) the effective date of a Notice or an exemption provided by the appropriate Minister or delegate with respect to old growth management areas, or ii) an Order establishing a Landscape Unit Plan.

2.1.2 Vancouver Island Land Use Plan Higher Level Plan Order

The applicable Higher Level Plan Order Objectives for the Special Management Zones (SMZs) and Enhanced Forestry Zones (EFZs) included in this FSP are listed in the following tables and described below and are shown on the FSP maps.

Table 3 VILUP Special Management Zones within FDU

Special Management Zone	Applicable HLP Objective	FDU / LU
SMZ 11 – Schoen - Strathcona	1(a)(b)(c), 2, 4 and 5	FDU 1 / Gold
SMZ 12 - Western Nootka Island	1(a)(b)(c), 2, 4 and 5	FDU 1 / Nootka

Table 4 VILUP General Resource Management Zones within FDU

General Resource Management Zone	Applicable HLP Objective	FDU / LU
RMZ 20 - Nootka	n/a	FDU 1 / Nootka

RMZ 22 - Gold	n/a	FDU 1 / Gold
RMZ 25 - Escalante	n/a	FDU 1 / Escalante

Table 5 VILUP Enhanced Resource Management Zone within FDU

Enhanced Resource Management Zone	Applicable HLP Objective	FDU / LU
RMZ 19 – Tahsis	7, 9, and 9.1*	FDU 1 / Tahsis
RMZ 21 - Tlupana	7, 9, and 9.1	FDU 1 / Tlupana
RMZ 23 - Kleetpee	7, 9, and 9.1	FDU 1 / Kleetpee
RMZ 24 – Burman	7, 9, and 9.1	FDU 1 / Burman

* Objectives 7, 9, 9.1 apply, except for the parts of those zones which are designated as community watersheds as defined in [FPCS. 41\(8\)](#).

2.1.2.1 Objective 1(a)

1) *Sustain forest ecosystem structure and function in SMZs, by:*

(a) *Creating or maintaining stand structures and forest attributes associated with mature¹ and old² forests subject to the following:*

- i) *the target for mature seral forest should range between one quarter to one third of the forested area of each SMZ³; and*
- ii) *in the SMZs where the area of mature forest is currently less than the mature target range referred to in (i) above, the target amount of mature forest must be in place within 50 years.*

FDU / LU	Result
1 / Gold 1 / Nootka	<p>1) The holder(s) of the FSP will not carry out or authorize the harvesting of mature seral forest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) within the designated Schoen - Strathcona SMZ that would result in the amount of mature seral stage forest to fall below 25%. (b) within the designated Western Nootka Island SMZ that would result in the amount of mature seral stage forest to fall below 25%.

¹ The mature seral forest is defined as generally 80 to 120 years old or older, depending on species and site conditions. The structure of mature seral forests generally includes canopies that vary vertically or horizontally, or both. The age and structure of the mature seral stage will vary significantly by forest type and from one biogeoclimatic zone to another.

² The old seral forest is defined as generally greater than 250 years old, containing live and dead (downed and standing) trees of various sizes, including large diameter trees, and of various tree species, including broad-leaved trees. The structure of old seral forest varies significantly by forest type and from one biogeoclimatic zone to another.

³ Mature seral targets will be established through landscape unit planning. See transition provisions under III.

2.1.2.2 Objective 1(b)

1) *Sustain forest ecosystem structure and function in SMZs, by:*

(b) retaining, within cutblocks⁴, structural forest attributes and elements with important biodiversity functions⁵.

FDU	Strategy
1 / Gold 1 / Nootka	1) In designated SMZs 11 and 12, the holder(s) of the FSP will retain, within cutblocks, structural forest attributes and elements with important biodiversity functions.

2.1.2.3 Objective 1(c) and 2

1) *Sustain forest ecosystem structure and function in SMZs by:*

(c) Applying a variety of silvicultural systems, patch sizes and patch shapes across the zone, subject to a maximum cutblock size of 5 ha if clearcut, clearcut with reserves or seed tree silvicultural systems are applied, and 40 ha if shelterwood, selection or retention silvicultural systems are applied⁶.

2) *Despite subsection 1(c) above, cutblocks larger than 5 or 40 ha, may be approved if harvesting is being carried out to recover timber that was damaged by fire, insects, wind or other similar events and wherever possible, the cutblock incorporates structural characteristics of natural disturbances.*

FDU / LU	Strategy
1 / Gold 1 / Nootka	1) In designated SMZs 11 and 12, the Holder(s) of the FSP will apply a variety of silviculture systems, patch sizes and patch shapes across the SMZ that are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) subject to a maximum Net Area to be Reforested (NAR) of 5 ha if clearcut, clearcut with reserves, or seed tree silvicultural systems are applied, or (b) subject to a maximum NAR of 40 ha if shelterwood, selection, or retention silvicultural systems are applied. 2) Despite subsection 1 of this result or strategy, the NAR for cutblocks within designated SMZs 11 and 12 may exceed the 5 ha or 40 ha limit as per S. 1a) and 1b) of this strategy, provided that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) harvesting is being carried out to recover timber that was damaged by fire, insects, wind, or other similar events, and, (b) the cutblock design incorporates structural characteristics of natural disturbances, where safe, practicable, and site conditions permit.

⁴ Within cutblocks: generally means non-contiguous with cutblock boundaries.

⁵ This includes, but is not limited to snags, wildlife trees, downed logs.

⁶ Maximum cutblock sizes refer to net are to be reforested.

2.1.2.4 Objectives 4 and 5

4) *Maintain late-successional habitat elements and attributes of biodiversity⁷ in forested ecosystems with emphasis on regionally rare and underrepresented ecosystems⁸, by retaining old seral forest⁹ at the site series/surrogate level of representation¹⁰.*

5) *Retain late-successional habitat elements and attributes of biodiversity in patches of variable size.*

FDU / LU	Strategy
1 / Gold	<p>1) Subject to 3), the Holder(s) of the FSP will meet objectives 4 and 5 by not cutting or removing trees within OGMAAs established under an Order establishing OGMAAs in SMZ 11 once such an Order is enacted.</p> <p>2) Subject to 3), in the absence of an Order establishing OGMAAs in SMZ 11, the Holder(s) will build roads and harvest cutblocks consistent with maintaining draft OGMAAs. Appendix 2.0 demonstrates that the target amounts of old forest have been met (or will be met by recruitment in regionally rare and underrepresented site series that do not currently have enough old forest to meet the target) within the draft OGMAAs for SMZ 11. Late-successional habitat elements and attributes of biodiversity will also be retained in WHAs, UWRs, wildlife tree retention areas (WTRA), variable retention patches, riparian management areas, in accordance with the retention levels required by legislation and policy.</p> <p>3) Within the designated SMZ 11, the Holder(s) of the FSP may cut or remove trees within OGMAAs, WHA, UWR or non-contributing landbase under the following circumstances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) preventing insect infestation or diseases posing a significant threat to forest health; (b) felling trees to remove a safety hazard along cutblock boundaries or within road rights-of-way, recreation sites or trails; (c) timber harvesting for First Nations' cultural purposes; (d) wind firming treatments along a boundary; (e) road or bridge construction for access to resource values beyond or adjacent to the OGMA, and no other practicable option for the road or bridge location exists; (f) construction of rock quarries and gravel pits under authority of forest tenure where the development will be located immediately adjacent to existing roads under tenure, and will affect the OGMA by less than 0.25 hectares in total; (g) road maintenance, deactivation, or brushing and clearing on existing roads under active tenure within the road permit area; or, (h) felling to provide guyline clearance, or tailhold anchor trees.

⁷ This includes, but is not limited to: large diameter (>60 cm) live, decaying and dead standing trees (providing nest and cavity sites); downed wood, including large diameter pieces (50 to 150 cm); deciduous broad-leaved trees, both in riparian and upland areas.

⁸ Regionally rare ecosystems are the red and blue-listed ecosystems tracked by the Conservation Data Centre. Underrepresented ecosystems are those that make up less than 2% of the Biogeoclimatic subzone within the SMZ.

⁹ The old seral forest is defined as generally greater than 250 years old, containing live and dead (downed and standing) trees of various sizes, including large diameter trees, and of various tree species, including broad-leaved trees. The structure of old seral forest varies significantly by forest type and from one biogeoclimatic zone to another.

¹⁰ The level of representation of old seral forest will be applied through landscape unit planning.

2.1.2.5 Objective 7

7) *To increase the short-term availability of timber,*

- (a) *a cutblock may be larger than 40 ha pursuant to section 11(2)(a) of the OPR; and*
- (b) *pursuant to section 68(4) of the OPR, a cutblock is greened-up if it is adequately stocked and the average height of those trees that are:*
 - i) *the tallest tree in each 0.01 ha plot included in a representative sample, and*
 - ii) *a commercially valuable species or other species acceptable to the district manager is at least 1.3 meters;*

unless the district manager determines that a cutblock referred to under (a) or (b) would significantly impact specific hydrological, wildlife, biodiversity, scenic or recreation values.

FDU / LU	Strategy
1 / Burman	1) Within the Burman, Tahsis, Tlupana, and Kleepee EFZs, with exceptions to the parts of those zones which are designated as community watersheds, the holder(s) of the FSP may: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) carry out or authorize the harvest of blocks that exceed 40 ha regardless of silviculture system applied, and (b) assess a cutblock as greened-up if it is adequately stocked and the average height of those trees that are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) the tallest tree in each 0.01 ha plot included in a representative sample, and ii) a commercially valuable species or other species acceptable is at least 1.3 meters.
1 / Tahsis	
1 / Tlupana	
1 / Kleepee	2) For the purposes of this strategy, in determining the size of a proposed cutblock in the Burman, Tahsis, Tlupana and Kleepee EFZs, the non-greened up portion of an existing cutblock adjacent to a cutblock proposed for harvest will be considered part of the NAR. 3) In order to avoid or mitigate significant impacts to specific hydrological, wildlife, biodiversity, scenic or recreation values, cutblocks described in subsection 1 will be consistent with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) hydrological values by following the strategies in S. 2.2.5, for community watersheds, and (b) wildlife values by following the results in S. 2.2.3, for wildlife, (c) wildlife and biodiversity values by following the results in S. 2.2.4, for water, fish, wildlife, and biodiversity within riparian areas, and (d) wildlife and biodiversity values by following the practice requirement or strategies in S. 2.2.6, for wildlife and biodiversity, and (e) scenic values by following the results in S. 3.1, for visual quality, and (f) recreation values by following FPPR S. 70.

2.1.2.6 Objectives 9 and 9.1

9) *When proposing the species composition in a silviculture prescription a person may select a single species that is ecologically suited to the area, if a mix of species was present on the area before the timber was harvested.*

9.1) *The area that may be subject to selection of a single species pursuant to objective 9 is limited to no more than 20 percent of the forested area of any variant within a given EFZ.*

FDU / LU	Result
1 / Burman	1) Within the EFZ 19, 21, 23, and 24 the Holder(s) of the FSP may reforest cutblocks with a single species that is ecologically suited to an area, if a mix of species was present on the area before the timber was harvested, subject to subsection 2.
1 / Tahsis	
1 / Tlupana	
1 / Kleeptee	2) The amount of area subject to selection of single species is limited to no more than 20% of the forest area of any variant within a given EFZ.

2.2 Objectives prescribed under [FRPA S. 149](#)Soils

The objective set by government for soils is to conserve the productivity and the hydrologic function of soils.

FDU / LU	Practice requirement
1 / ALL	The holder(s) of the FSP will undertake to comply with FPPR s. 35 and 36 . In accordance with FPPR s. 12.1(1) and s. 12.1(5) , the holder(s) of the FSP are exempt from the requirement to specify intended results and strategies set out in FPPR s. 5 .

2.2.2 Timber

The objectives set by government for timber are to:

- (a) *maintain or enhance an economically valuable supply of commercial timber from British Columbia's forests,*
- (b) *ensure that delivered wood costs, generally, after taking into account the effect on them of the relevant provisions of this regulation and of the Act, are competitive in relation to equivalent costs in relation to regulated primary forest activities¹¹ in other jurisdictions, and*
- (c) *ensure that the provisions of this regulation and of the Act that pertain to primary forest activities do not unduly constrain the ability of a holder of an agreement under the Forest Act to exercise the holder's rights under the agreement.*

FDU / LU	Practice requirement
1 / ALL	Results or strategies are not specified in this FSP under the FPPR 6 Objective, per the FPPR S.12(8) exemption for results or strategies for Timber, except as provided for the VILUP Land-Use Objectives 7 and 8.

2.2.3 Wildlife

- (1) *The objective set by government for wildlife is 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, and*
 - c) *the winter survival of specified ungulate species.*
- (2) *A person required to prepare a forest stewardship plan must specify a result or a strategy in respect of the objective stated under subsection (1) only if the minister responsible for the Wildlife Act gives notice to the person of the applicable*
 - a) *species referred to in subsection (1), and*
 - b) *indicators of the amount, distribution and attributes of wildlife habitat described in subsection (1).*
- (3) *If satisfied that the objective set out in subsection (1) is addressed, in whole or in part, by an objective in relation to a wildlife habitat area, or an ungulate winter range, a general wildlife*

¹¹ **primary forest activity** means one or more of timber harvesting, silviculture treatments, wildlife habitat enhancement, road construction, maintenance and deactivation.

measure, or a wildlife habitat feature, the minister responsible for the Wildlife Act must exempt a person from the obligation to specify a result or strategy in relation to the objective set out in subsection (1) to the extent that the objective is already addressed.

(4) *On or after December 31, 2004, a notice described in subsection (2) must be given at least 4 months before the forest stewardship plan is submitted for approval.*

Exemptions

Licensees operating within the Campbell River Forest District are exempt from the obligation of preparing a result or strategy in relation to the objective set out in [FPPR S. 7\(1\)](#) for:

- (a) the Queen Charlotte Goshawk as noted in the Order establishing WHA 1-085 to 1-088 and 1-090 to 1-095 dated Dec 1, 2004.
- (b) the Red-legged Frog as noted in the Order establishing WHA 1-481 to 1-486 dated April 1, 2014.
- (c) the Keens' Long-eared Myotis as noted in the Order establishing WHA 1-391, 1-392 and 1-395 dated April 1, 2014.

Ungulate Winter Range #U1-014 and associated general wildlife measures were established on December 14, 2004, under [GAR S. 9\(2\) and 12\(1\)](#). The Order establishing UWR #U1-014 provides an exemption from the obligation to prepare result or strategies in relation to the objective for the winter survival of ungulates in TFL 19 as per [FPPR S. 7\(3\)](#).

Ungulate Winter Range #U1-005 and associated general wildlife measures were established on July 20, 2006, under [GAR S. 9\(2\) and 12\(1\)](#). The Order establishing UWR #U1-005 provides an exemption from the obligation to prepare result or strategies in relation to the objective for the winter survival of ungulates in the Strathcona TSA as per [FPPR S. 7\(3\)](#).

Licensees operating within the South Island Forest District are exempt from the obligation of preparing a result or strategy in relation to the objective set out in [FPPR S. 7\(1\)](#) for the Northern Goshawk as noted in the Order establishing WHA 1-573, 1-696 and 1-707 to 1-710 dated Dec. 23, 2020.

Marbled Murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*)

Definitions for the purposes of this section

“**OGMA**” means Old Growth Management Area, as defined in **FPPR** s.1.

“**Order**” means the “Order for the Recovery of Marbled Murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*)”, effective December 2, 2021.

“**MAMU**” means the species Marbled Murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*).

“**Notice**” means the “Notice – Indicators of the Amount, Distribution and Attributes of Wildlife Habitat Required for the Survival of Marbled Murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*)”, effective December 2, 2021.

“**Planning Tables**” means areas of **Suitable Habitat** distributed across forest tenures in a given forest district, within each landscape unit aggregate and landscape unit portion, which may be varied consistent with Objective 3(4) of the **Order**.

“**Suitable Habitat**” means Marbled Murrelet nesting habitat, that has the attributes of wildlife habitat listed in Schedule 1 of the **Notice**.

“**WHA**” means Wildlife Habitat Area, as defined in **FPPR** s.1.

“**Working Group**” means Forest Stewardship Plan and Woodlot License Plan holders that:

- operate in areas with shared **Planning Tables**;
- wish to enable flexibility provisions in the **Order** and **Notice**; and
- have agreed to terms of assembly, regarding coordination and cooperation.

Authority	Category/Source	Effective Date of Objective
BC Reg. 14/2004 s.7(2)	Notice – Indicators of the Amount, Distribution and Attributes of Wildlife Habitat Required for the Survival of Marbled Murrelet (<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>)	December 2, 2021

The notice includes indicators of the amount, distribution and attributes of wildlife habitat required for the survival of the species at risk outlined in Schedule 1.

Suitable habitat within approved Wildlife Habitat Areas is included in the indicators of the amount, distribution and attributes for each of the species outlined in Schedule 1. As per section 7(3) of the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation, forest tenure holders are exempt from the obligation to specify a result or strategy in relation to the objective set out in section 7(1) of the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation, for approved Wildlife Habitat Areas.

SCHEDULE 1

1) Marbled Murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*)

Amount:

1. *Table 1 provides the minimum amount of Marbled Murrelet nesting habitat (Suitable Habitat) to be maintained within both Marbled Murrelet Wildlife Habitat Areas (WHAs) and Old Growth Management Areas (OGMAs) combined and the minimum amount of Suitable Habitat to be maintained within Marbled Murrelet WHAs within Forest Districts.*

Distribution:

1. Table 2 provides the minimum amount of Suitable Habitat to be maintained within both Marbled Murrelet WHAs and OGMA combined and the minimum amount of Suitable Habitat to be maintained within Marbled Murrelet WHAs within landscape unit aggregates.

2. Table 3 provides the target and minimum amount of Suitable Habitat to be maintained within both Marbled Murrelet WHAs and OGMA combined and the minimum amount of Suitable Habitat to be maintained within Marbled Murrelet WHAs within landscape unit portions.

FDU / LU	Strategy
1 / Burman, Nootka, Tahsis, Tlupana, Gold and Kleetee	<p><u>Strategy – “Notice – Indicators of the Amount, Distribution and Attributes of Wildlife Habitat Required for the Survival of Marbled Murrelet (<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>)”</u></p> <p>1. To meet the requirements of the Notice, each Holder will coordinate with other holders in a Working Group, as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> As a Strategy, to comply with the Notice, each Holder will: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain at least: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> For each landscape unit portion, the MAMU WHA Suitable Habitat Minimum listed in the Notice, Schedule 1, Table 3; and For each landscape unit aggregate, the MAMU WHA Suitable Habitat Minimum listed in the Notice, Schedule 1, Table 2; Maintain at least: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> For each landscape unit portion, the MAMU WHA and OGMA Suitable Habitat Minimum listed in the Notice, Schedule 1, Table 3; and For each landscape unit aggregate, the MAMU WHA and OGMA Suitable Habitat Minimum listed in the Notice, Schedule 1, Table 2; Reach agreement on specific amounts, for each landscape unit portion: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Of an amount greater than or equal to the MAMU WHA Suitable Habitat Minimum, to be established as MAMU WHAs; and Of an amount greater than or equal to the MAMU WHA and OGMA Suitable Habitat Minimum, to be established as MAMU WHAs and OGMA; Identify, for each landscape unit portion, or several landscape unit portions within a landscape unit aggregate: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The equivalent amount of Suitable Habitat to be maintained above the MAMU WHA Suitable Habitat Target listed in the Notice, Schedule 1, Table 3; and The equivalent amount of Suitable Habitat to be maintained above the MAMU WHA and OGMA Suitable Habitat Target listed in the Notice, Schedule 1, Table 3; <p>or</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> If agreement cannot be reached, prior to harvesting disputed Suitable Habitat: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Each Holder will apply the Planning Tables and notify other Forest Stewardship Plan and Woodlot License Plan holders until agreement is reached in the Working Group assembly; or The Working Group will request that the Minister establish proportional Suitable Habitat targets pursuant to FPPR s.19.

1 / Escalante	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The holder(s) of the FSP will carry out or authorize timber harvesting and road construction in a manner that retains the habitat consistent with the amount, distribution and attributes as specified in the Marbled Murrelet Notice. 2. For the purposes of subsection (1), the amount of habitat specified in the Marbled Murrelet Notice will be: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. first, identified on the non-contributing landbase or areas that are otherwise constrained with respect to timber harvesting opportunities, and if there is insufficient habitat on that land base, then identified on the contributing landbase; and b. reduced by the amount of area of suitable habitat within any wildlife habitat area, old growth management area, or ungulate winter range established in the FDU subsequent to the date of the Marbled Murrelet Notice, except where a wildlife habitat area is established specifically for marbled murrelet, then the amount will be reduced by the entire amount of area in the wildlife habitat area. 3. The holders of this FSP will work with forestry licensees as needed to identify additional Suitable Habitat required to meet: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the Suitable Habitat Minimum area for retention in WHA's, and in WHA's and OGMA's combined, at the District level as indicated in Table 1 of the Notice; b. the Suitable Habitat Minimum area for retention in WHA's, and in WHA's and OGMA's combined, at the Landscape Aggregate level as indicated in Table 2 of the Notice; and c. the Suitable Habitat Target area to be maintained in WHA's, and in WHA's and OGMA's combined, at the Landscape Unit level as indicated in Table 3 of the Notice. Where sufficient Suitable Habitat cannot be identified to meet the Suitable Habitat Target Area at the Landscape Unit Level, the holders of this FSP will work with other FSP holders to identify sufficient Suitable Habitat area to meet at least the Suitable Habitat Minimum Area requirements at the Landscape Unit level. 4. The holders of this FSP will work with forestry licensees to contribute equally and proportionally to spatial MAMU habitat management to the extent that the distribution of suitable habitat permits. If fair and effective agreement with forestry licensees in the Notice area cannot be reached the FSP holder will request the Minister to act under FPPR section 19.
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Authority	Category/Source	Effective Date of Objective
Land Act s.93.4	Order for the Recovery of Marbled Murrelet (<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>)	December 2, 2021

3. Objectives for Marbled Murrelet nesting habitat

(1) *Maintain Suitable Habitat as follows:*

(a) *For each:*

landscape unit aggregate in the order area:

Retain all timber in an amount equal to or greater than the minimum habitat threshold listed in Column "A" in Table 1 in Schedule "7".

(b) *For each:*

landscape unit portion in the order area:

Retain all timber in an amount equal to or greater than the suitable habitat target listed in Column "A" in Table 2 in Schedule "7";

(2) *Despite subsection (1)(b), the amount of timber that must be retained within a landscape unit portion in the West and North Vancouver Island and Southern Mainland Coast Conservation Regions may be less than the suitable habitat target listed in Column "A" in Table 2 in Schedule "7", provided that:*

The amount of timber retained is equal to or greater than the minimum habitat threshold listed in Column "B" in Table 2 in Schedule "7".

(3) *Despite subsection (1)(a), Suitable Habitat polygons shown in Schedule "1 to 6" in the East Vancouver Island Conservation Region may be harvested, provided that harvesting is required for road access, other infrastructure, or to address safety concerns, where there is no practicable alternative.*

(4) *Variance from the Objectives in Sections 3.(1) to 3.(3) for the Suitable Habitat polygons shown in Schedule "1 to 6" may be allowed, provided that:*

(a) *A Qualified Professional:*

(i) Completes a field assessment that identifies the characteristics of Suitable Habitat using established standards; and

(ii) Confirms the alteration will result in no net loss or functional loss of Suitable Habitat.

(b) *A Regional Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development biologist approves the alteration of the Suitable Habitat polygons.*

FDU / LU	Strategy
1 / Burman, Nootka, Tahsis, Tlupana, Gold and Kleetee	<p><u>Strategy – “Order for the Recovery of Marbled Murrelet (<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>)”</u></p> <p>2. To meet the requirements of the Order, each Holder will coordinate with other holders in a Working Group, as follows:</p> <p>a. As a Strategy, to comply with the Order, each Holder will:</p> <p>i. Reach agreement on specific amounts of Suitable Habitat to maintain by retaining all timber, equal to or greater than:</p> <p> I. The amount listed in Order, Schedule 7, Table 2, Column “A”, for each landscape unit portion; or</p> <p> II. The amount listed in the Order, Schedule 7, Table 1, Column “A”, for each landscape unit aggregate, and the amount listed in the Order, Schedule 7, Table 2, Column “B” for each landscape unit portion;</p> <p>and</p>

	<p>ii. Use the Planning Tables as a basis to identify Suitable Habitat distribution to maintain by retaining all timber, equal to or greater than:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. The amount listed in Order, Schedule 7, Table 2, Column "B", for each landscape unit portion; and II. The amount listed in the Order, Schedule 7, Table 1, Column "A", for each landscape unit aggregate; <p>or</p> <p>iii. If agreement cannot be reached, prior to harvesting disputed Suitable Habitat:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Each Holder will apply the Planning Tables and notify other Forest Stewardship Plan and Woodlot License Plan holders until agreement is reached in the Working Group assembly; or II. The Working Group will request that the Minister establish proportional Suitable Habitat targets pursuant to FPPR s.19; <p>and each Holder may apply for a variance from the Order Objectives, individually or in coordination with other Working Group members, according to s.3(4) of the Order.</p>
1 / Escalante	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The holder(s) of the FSP will carry out or authorize timber harvesting and road construction in a manner that retains suitable habitat consistent with the amounts specified in the Order for the Recovery of Marbled Murrelet, effective December 2, 2021. 2. The holders of this FSP will work with forestry licensees as required to identify and retain Suitable Habitat Area at the Landscape Unit Aggregate Level equal to or greater than the amounts indicated in the Schedule 7 Table 1, Column A of the Order. 3. In the West and North Vancouver Island Conservation Region, the holders of this FSP will work with forestry licensees as required to identify and retain sufficient Suitable Habitat Polygons at the Landscape Unit Portion Level to meet the Suitable Habitat Target levels indicated in the Schedule 7 Table 2 Column A. If insufficient Suitable Habitat area is identified within that Landscape Unit Portion, the holders of this FSP will work with forestry licensees as required to meet at least the Minimum Habitat Threshold level indicated in Schedule 7 Table 2 Column B. 4. A Variance to the Objectives under this Order may be approved by a Provincial Biologist, provided that an assessment is completed by a Qualified Professional that identifies the characteristics of Suitable Habitat using established standards, and confirms the alteration will result in no net loss or functional loss of Suitable Habitat. 5. The holders of this FSP will work with forestry licensees to contribute equally and proportionally to spatial MAMU habitat management to the extent that the distribution of suitable habitat permits. If fair and effective agreement with forestry licensees in the Notice area cannot be reached the FSP holder will request the Minister to act under FPPR section 19.

Black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus columbianus*) and Roosevelt elk (*Cervus Elaphus roosevelti*) – Ungulate Winter Range #U-1-017

1. Objective 1

Road construction is not to occur within the designated ungulate winter ranges, with the exception of UWR unit 12 (Effingham), unless there is no other practicable option, the quality of the winter ranges will not be significantly affected and a variance is approved by the Statutory Decision Maker or designate. For UWR unit 12 (Effingham), the Statutory Decision Maker recognizes that road access is required within this UWR and main road access will traverse through the UWR to reach timber in the Effingham valley beyond.

2. Objective 2

Harvesting is not to occur within the designated ungulate winter ranges unless a variance is approved by the Statutory Decision Maker or designate. A variance would only normally be considered for the purposes of enhancing the quality of the winter range.

3. Objective 3

Salvage harvesting is not to occur within the designated ungulate winter ranges unless a variance is approved by the Statutory Decision Maker or designate.

4. Objective 4

Road maintenance, road deactivation, felling of danger trees or brushing and clearing on existing roads to address worker safety is allowed. Felling of danger trees, felling for guyline clearance, felling of tail hold anchor trees along cutblock boundaries to address worker safety is allowed. Any trees that must be felled within a UWR will be left onsite to provide coarse woody debris, unless the felled tree lies outside the UWR. Licensees will ensure that UWR values are maintained and incorporated when addressing worker safety concerns.

Note: The Deputy Minister of Water, Land and Air Protection wishes to acknowledge that UWR units 12 13, 14, 15, 16, 40 and 44 are contained within areas undergoing an industry-led landscape unit planning process in the western portion of the Arrowsmith TSA and may be reviewed by professional biologists. Revisions to UWR units 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 40 and 44 within the Effingham, Henderson, Toquart, Maggie and Escalante landscape units may be proposed to regional wildlife staff as a result of this process and will be evaluated and forwarded for consideration by the Deputy Minister of Water, Land and Air Protection within 60 days of their receipt by regional staff.

FDU / LU	Result
1 / Escalante	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. In the areas established as ungulate winter ranges by <i>Order – Ungulate Winter Range #U-1-017</i> dated November 21, 2003, FSP Holders will conduct activities as described in the Order in accordance with objectives 1 – 4 and the subsequent note, established by <i>Order – Ungulate Winter Range #U-1-017</i> dated November 21, 2003.2. In addition to subsection (1), if UWR unit 40 is amended as per the note in <i>Order – Ungulate Winter Range #U-1-017</i> dated November 21, 2003, subsection (1) will still apply in the amended UWR unit.

Great Blue Heron (Ardea herodias fannini)

FDU / LU	Result
1 / Burman, Nootka, Tahsis, Tlupana, Gold and Kleeptee	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Holder will not carry out or authorize primary forest activities within an area that would result in the amount or distribution of habitat for Great Blue Heron to be reduced below that specified in the relevant Section 7 notice (July 27, 2004). 2. The Holder will identify interim management areas that can contribute to future WHAs consistent with the applicable Section 7 notice (July 27, 2004). 3. Where new WHA are established, any primary forest activities carried out or authorized by the Holder will be consistent with the Order and general wildlife measures in place for those WHA. 4. Section 1 and 2 of this result/strategy no longer apply to any area where WHA are legally established that meet the intent of the notice and an exemption is given under FPPR S. 7(3).

2.2.4 Water, Fish, Wildlife and Biodiversity within Riparian Areas

Objectives set by government for water, fish, wildlife and biodiversity within riparian areas ([FPPR S. 8](#))

The objective set by government for water, fish, wildlife and biodiversity within riparian areas is to conserve, at the landscape level, the water quality, fish habitat, wildlife habitat and biodiversity associated with those riparian areas.

FDU / LU	Result
1 / All	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) When conducting primary forest activities, the Holder of this FSP adopts S 47, 48 and 49 of the FPPR, to address the riparian class, riparian reserve zone, riparian management zone and riparian management area. 2) For all primary forest activities carried out or authorized by the Holder of this FSP, the restrictions in a Riparian Management Area, Riparian Reserve Zone and Riparian Management Zone will be as specified in S. 50, 51 and 52 of the FPPR.

2.2.5 Fish Habitat in Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds

Objectives set by government for fish habitat in fisheries sensitive watersheds (FPPR S. 8.1)

1. *In this section, “fisheries sensitive watershed” means an area identified in Schedule 2 of this regulation*
 - (a) *with significant downstream fisheries values continued under section 180(f) of the Act and significant watershed sensitivity continued under section 180(g) of the Act, and*
 - (b) *for which there is no fisheries sensitive watershed objective.*
2. *Until December 31, 2005 the objective set by government for fish habitat in fisheries sensitive watersheds is to prevent to the extent described in subsection (3) the cumulative hydrological effects of primary forest activities in the fisheries sensitive watershed from resulting in a material adverse impact on the habitat of the fish species for which the fisheries sensitive watershed was established*
3. *Repealed. [B.C. Reg. 36/2023]*
4. *If satisfied that the objective set out in subsection (2) is not required to provide special management, the minister responsible for the Wildlife Act must exempt a person from the requirement to specify a result or strategy in relation to the objective.*
5. *If satisfied that the objective set out in subsection (2) is addressed, in whole or in part, by an enactment, the minister responsible for the Wildlife Act must exempt a person from the requirement to specify a result or strategy in relation to the objective set out in subsection (2) to the extent that the objective is already addressed.*

FDU / LU	Result
1 / Escalante	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Subject to subsection (4), the Holder(s) of this FSP will, prior to constructing a road or harvesting a cutblock within a watershed listed as fisheries sensitive, have a qualified professional complete or update a watershed assessment which shall include an assessment of risks to watershed values associated with forest management activities which can arise from: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) changes in streamflow regime including frequency, magnitude, volume and peak stream flows, (b) increases in sedimentation, (c) loss or introduction of wood into streams, (d) mass wasting events (e.g. landslides, erosion), (e) changes in vegetation that affect channel processes and quality of aquatic habitat, (f) the collective effects of the above items. 2) Where the qualified professional has identified risks in section 1. to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) recommend treatments or measures to avoid, limit or reduce the risks in the assessment and (b) identify appropriate monitoring measures to evaluate the effectiveness of the treatments or measures in subsection (a). 3) The Holders of this FSP will evaluate the risks identified by the forest professional and carry out treatments and measures, where necessary, to manage the watershed to a low to moderate risk tolerance rating.

	4) For this strategy, new watershed assessments or updates to existing watershed assessments will be made consistent with the Watershed Assessment and Management of Hydrologic and Geomorphic Risk in the Forest Industry ¹² , as amended from time to time, jointly published by the Engineers and Geoscientists of BC and the Association of BC Forest Professionals.
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2.2.6 Community Watersheds

1) Objectives set by government for water in community watersheds (FPPR S. 8.2) (1.)

In this section, "community watershed" means a community watershed,

- (a) that is continued under section 180(e) of the Act, and
- (b) for which a water quality objective has not been,
 - (i) continued under section 181 of the Act, or
 - (ii) established under the Government Actions Regulation.

2) The objective set by government for water being diverted for human consumption through licensed waterworks in a community watershed is to prevent to the extent described in subsection (3) the cumulative hydrological effects of primary forest activities within the community watershed from resulting in

- (a) a material adverse impact on the quantity of water or the timing of the 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.

3) If satisfied that the objective set out in subsection (2) is not required to provide special management the minister responsible for the Wildlife Act must exempt a person from the requirement to specify a result or strategy in relation to the objective.

4) If satisfied that the objective set out in subsection (2) is addressed, in whole or in part, by an enactment, the minister responsible for the Wildlife Act must exempt a person from the requirement to specify a result or strategy in relation to the objective set out in subsection (2) to the extent that the objective is already addressed.

FDU / LU	Strategy
1 / Tahsis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) This strategy applies to the McKelvie Creek Community Watershed and any new Community Watersheds established during the term of the plan after the time period specified in FRPA S.8. 2) The Holder will ensure that all primary Forest Activities are compliant with FPPR S. 59, 60, 61, 62 and 63. In addition, all primary forest activities within community watersheds authorized or conducted by the Holder will be consistent with the recommendations of a hydrologic assessment. The hydrologic assessment will:

¹²<https://www.fpbc.ca/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/202001-Guidance-WatershedAssessmentManagement-HydrologicGeomorphicRisk.pdf>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) be written by a Qualified Registered Professional; (b) consider the potential for hydrologic changes, within the watershed, associated with climate change and industrial activities; (c) indicate that planned and existing harvesting and road building are unlikely to result in an elevated risk to a licenced waterworks associated with increased peak flows; (d) contain a survey of existing sediment sources that could impact a licenced waterworks; (e) assess riparian and channel conditions upstream of any licenced waterworks; (f) include a watershed report card; and (g) provide recommendations that mitigate the risk of the primary forestry activities impacting the objectives stated in FPPR S. 8.2. <p>3) In respect to Community Watersheds, the Holder will work with other tenure holders within the relevant FDU to incorporate their planned and existing activities into the hydrologic assessment. The Holder will refer the completed hydrologic assessment to those tenure holders prior to the commencement of primary forest activities.</p>
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2.2.7 Wildlife and Biodiversity

Landscape Level

The objective set by government for wildlife and biodiversity at the landscape level is, 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.

FDU / LU	Practice requirements
1 / All	<p>The Holder of this FSP adopts the practice requirements as specified in FPPR S. 64 and S. 65, as those sections were on the date this FSP was submitted for approval.</p> <p>Exceptions are given to the areas designated as EFZ 19, 21, 23, and 24 if timber harvesting operations are carried out in accordance with the result/strategy for Objective 7 of the VILUP.</p>

Stand Level

The objective set by government for wildlife and biodiversity at the landscape level is to retain wildlife trees.

FDU / LU	Strategy
1 / ALL	<p>1) The holder(s) of the FSP will undertake to comply with FPPR S. 66 and 67 as those sections were on the date of submission of this FSP, except with respect to FPPR S. 12.5(1) and (2), where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) a tree must be felled to safely establish one or more tailholds or guy-line tiebacks in a WTRA to facilitate adjacent cable logging operations; or, b) a tree, or trees, within a WTRA is modified via windfirming treatments to maintain the integrity of that WTRA; or c) danger trees may be felled; or

	<p>d) timber may be harvested in a WTRA, where a Qualified Registered Professional specifies one or more replacement WTRA, consistent with section 3 d) and e) of this strategy.</p> <p>2) Where wildlife tree retention targets are specified in approved, landscape unit plans harvesting will undertake to comply with targets specified.</p> <p>3) Where timber harvesting is planned or authorized within a WTRA, replacement forest of equivalent age, structure and area must be identified that is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) within the cutblock to which the WTRA is related; or, b) in an area contiguous to the cutblock to which the WTRA is related; or, c) in an area that is sufficiently close to the cutblock to which the WTRA is related that the wildlife trees could directly impact on, or be directly impacted by, a forest practice carried out in the cutblock. <p>And that the process to replace the WTRA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d) includes a rationale prepared by a Qualified Registered Professional outlining what was replaced and what was chosen as a replacement area prior to harvest of the applicable cutblock; In blocks prior to Free Growing Declaration a Site Plan or Site Plan Amendment will be prepared. Where Free Growing is declared a rationale will be prepared and filed on the opening file. e) includes data required to be submitted to the most current Province of BC database by the end of each calendar year, consistent with FPPR S. 86(3). <p>4) The percentage of stand retention shall be determined as a percentage of the sum of the Net Area to Reforest (NAR) and area of Permanent Access Structures (PAS): WTRA Retention % = Retention Area / (NAR + PAS).</p>
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2.2.8 Cultural Heritage Resources

The objective set by government for cultural heritage resources ([FPPR S. 10](#)) 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 Heritage Conservation Act.*

FDU / LU	Strategy
1 / ALL	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On an annual basis, the Holder will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. refer to applicable First Nations a map of sufficient scale (e.g., 1:20,000) detailing areas proposed for primary forest activities, and b. request information or knowledge pertaining to potentially impacted cultural heritage resources, that the First Nation may be aware of, within: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. sixty days; or ii. as previously agreed to by the First Nation in a formalized agreement. 2. The holder(s) will evaluate the nature and extent of a potential site-specific and relevant cultural heritage resource, identified within areas of potential primary forest

	<p>activities, including making reasonable efforts to share information or consult with the applicable First Nation in respect of the relevant cultural heritage resource. Where spatially explicit information related to a cultural heritage resource is provided by a First Nation the holder(s) will maintain a dataset, to be shared with the applicable First Nation, showing the location, extent, and nature of the cultural heritage resource.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. The holder(s), when designing a primary forest activity, will identify the portion of the area occupied by a relevant cultural heritage resource, the nature of the relevant cultural heritage resource, and whether the relevant cultural heritage resource is to be protected or conserved. If the relevant cultural heritage resource is to be conserved, the holder(s) will identify what constraints, if any, are to apply to the primary forest activity carried out on the area. 4. The applicable First Nation will be sent written documentation of discussions during referrals occurring as per S.1 of this strategy which will include specific actions to be taken, if any, to mitigate impacts and conserve and/or protect identified cultural heritage resource values. 5. For each relevant cultural heritage resource that has been identified under S. 3, for protection, the holder(s) will carry out or authorize a person to carry out a primary forest activity only to the extent that the forest practice does not damage or render ineffective the relevant cultural heritage resource. 6. If, within a cutblock or road where the holder(s) of the FSP is carrying out or has authorized primary forest activities, a previously unidentified cultural heritage resource is encountered, the holder(s) of the FSP will consult with the applicable First Nation, and: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. require operations within the cutblock or road to cease or be modified to the extent necessary to protect the cultural heritage resource, b. determine, <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. the nature of the cultural heritage resource, and ii. whether the cultural heritage resource is to be protected or conserved, and iii. if the cultural heritage resource is to be conserved, what constraints, if any, are to apply to the forest practices carried out in the area. c. modify the design of the primary forest activities to conform with S. 2; and d. authorize operations to resume within the cutblock or road to the extent that the operations are consistent with the modified design. 7. The holder(s) of the FSP recognize that mature western red cedar and cypress are cultural heritage resources to the applicable First Nations. To ensure continued availability of this resource: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. upon request by an applicable First Nation, provide assistance in locating western red cedar and cypress that would be suitable for cultural use; and. b. if requested by the applicable First Nations, the holder(s) of the FSP will help identify suitable areas for bark gathering in cutblocks prior to harvesting. c. where artificial regeneration is prescribed, western red cedar and cypress, where they are an ecologically suitable species, will be planted on areas referred to in FRPA S. 29(1) in accordance with the stocking standards specified in this FSP.
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3 Objectives Established under Government Actions Regulations (GAR)

3.1 Visual Quality

Scenic Areas for the Campbell River Forest District (CRFD) were established by the District Manager (DM) on Dec 14, 2005, under GAR S. 7(1). Visual Quality Objectives for the CRFD were established by the DM on December 14, 2005, under GAR S. 7(2).

Visual Quality Objectives (VQOs) were set pursuant to GAR S. 7(2) for the South Island Forest District by Order to Establish Visual Quality Objectives for the South Island Forest District effective December 15, 2005, as shown on the map titled South Island Forest District, Visual Quality Objectives Established Under Section 7(2) GAR order, dated December 1, 2005. On December 30, 2011, the Order was amended to establish and amend established Visual Quality Objectives, Travel Corridors and associated Scenic Areas for the South Island Natural Resource District as shown on the attached map titled South Island Forest District, Visual Quality Objectives Established Under Section 7(2) GAR order Amendment Map, dated December 14, 2011.

Categories of visually altered forest landscape are as defined in FPPR S. 1.1.

FDU / LU	Result
1 / ALL	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For the purposes of this result, a “significant public viewpoint”, as that term is used in the definition of “altered forest landscape” means a viewpoint on water or land: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) where many people traditionally congregate which may be a viewpoint in a park, highway pullout or rest stop, or city center; or (b) included in the most current Visual Landscape Inventory; or, (c) determined to be important by a Qualified Registered Professional. 2. Primary forest activities carried out or authorized by the holder(s) of the FSP within scenic areas established within the Campbell River and South Island Natural Resource Districts, will be consistent with: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the visual quality objectives as established by the District Manager; and (b) the categories of visually altered forest landscape as defined in FPPR S. 1.1, and (c) any subsequent amendments made to the VQOs in (a) and (b), and (d) any future Orders enacted that relate to visual quality. 3. Prior to authorizing primary forest activities, where VQOs apply, the Holder will ensure a detailed Visual Impact Assessment is completed by a Qualified Registered Professional to ensure the activities are consistent with the VQO, taking into account the current state of the VQO and the effects of surrounding development. Where portions of an assessed landform contain existing non-forested alterations, such as private land, gravel pits, or natural rock bluffs, the Visual Impact Assessment will not assess these areas as contributing to the current state of the VQO.

3.2 Karst

FDU / LU	Practice Requirement
1 / ALL	<p>Resource features are practice requirements outside of the FSP, and are mentioned here only as background information supporting the plan. Because no objectives are specified in resource feature orders, results or strategies are not required.</p> <p>The holder(s) of the FSP will ensure that any primary forest activities authorized or carried out by the holder(s) of the FSP will be carried out so as not to damage or render ineffective a resource feature, as required under FPPR S. 70 (1), in accordance with the established Resource Feature Orders, “Order to Identify Karst Resource Features for the Campbell River Forest District” dated May 30, 2007, and “Order to Identify Karst Resource Features for the South Island Forest District” dated January 15, 2010, or as subsequently amended.</p> <p>Pursuant to Section 5(1) (a) of the Government Actions Regulation under the Forest and Range Practices Act, the following are defined as surface or subsurface elements of a karst system as resource features wherever they are found within the Campbell River and South Island Forest Districts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Karst caves; (b) significant surface karst features; and (c) important features and elements within high and very high vulnerability karst terrain. <p>The location of a subsurface or subsurface element of a karst system identified above will not be publicly disclosed by the agreement holder(s).</p> <p>Where a surface or subsurface element of a karst system described above is located and has not been reported in a previous reporting period, the holder(s) must satisfy the annual reporting requirements for karst resource features as per FPPR s. 86(3)(b).</p>

3.3 Recreation

FDU / LU	Practice Requirement
1 / ALL	<p>Resource features are practice requirements outside of the FSP, and are mentioned here only as background information supporting the plan. Because no objectives are specified in resource feature orders, results or strategies are not required.</p> <p>The holder(s) of the FSP will ensure that any primary forest activities authorized or carried out within identified recreation resource feature polygons established under section 5(1) of the Government Actions Regulation (B.C. Reg. 17/04), “Order to Identify Recreation Resource Features for the Campbell River Forest District”, dated April 12, 2006, and “Order to Identify Recreation Resource Features for the South Island Forest District”, dated December 1, 2005, or as subsequently amended, will not damage or render ineffective a resource feature as required under FPPR S. 70 (1).</p>

4 Measures to Prevent the Introduction and Spread of Invasive Plants

FRPA S. 47 requires that:

A person carrying out a forest practice or a range practice must carry out measures that are:

- (a) *specified in the applicable operational plan, or*
- (b) *authorized by the minister to prevent the introduction or spread of prescribed species of invasive plants.*

FPPR S. 17

For the purpose of section 47 [invasive plants] of the Act, 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.

FDU / LU	Measure
1 / ALL	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prior to starting development in a new area, the Holder will check the Invasive Alien Plant Program Application (IAPP) to ascertain known locations of invasive plants. 2. If the risk of establishment and spread of invasive plants is determined to be moderate to high and they are likely to germinate on soil exposed because of the FSP Holder's road construction or cutblock harvesting under this FSP, and it is reasonably foreseeable that revegetation with grass seed would materially reduce the likelihood of germination, a Holder of this FSP will: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. within one year of the Holder completing such activity, seed such soil that exceeds 0.1 ha in contiguous area; and b. use seed: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) that meets Common No. 1 Forage Mixture (or better); ii) with high sod forming content (except in areas that are planted with tree seedlings); and iii) that has been certified by the Canadian Seed Growers Association that the seed meets the standards for varietal purity established by the Association for seed of that kind of species (<i>Seeds Act, Seeds Regulation S. 2(1)</i>), as advised in Appendix C of the <i>"Invasive Plant Information for FSP Preparers & Reviewers with the Coast Region"</i>; and iv) that is of native origin, provided: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) the seed is readily available; and (2) the seed is comparable in cost to agronomic mixtures; and (3) the seed is comparable in effectiveness to agronomic mixtures. 3. If moderate to high risk invasive plants are likely to establish in cutblocks harvested during the forest regeneration phase, the Holder of this FSP will through normal reforestation practices: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Establish a stand of coniferous and/or deciduous crop trees consistent with the applicable stocking for the area on or before the regeneration date; and

	<p>b) Meet Free Growing requirements consistent with the applicable stocking standards on or before the late Free Growing Date so that the stand will form a closed canopy to suppress seed and vegetative production of shade intolerant invasive plants.</p> <p>4. The Holder will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate all significant occurrences of prolific or atypical plant species identified during silviculture surveys at the pre-harvest site plan stage or post-harvest and report confirmed occurrences that were previously unknown to the IAPP within a month of identification; where a prolific or atypical plant species is identified as an invasive plant species as described in the Invasive Plant Regulation, establish site specific measures to control the spread of the invasive plant species with the assistance of the MoF Invasive Plant Specialist, if necessary; instruct employees and contractors to sufficiently clean equipment and vehicles prior to moving them from an area with known occurrences of invasive species, or from a location external to and FDU in this FSP, to within the areas of primary forest activities; ensure contractors begin work in un-infested areas before moving into known infested areas; ensure contractors do not park equipment in known infested areas; instruct contractors not to move soil, subgrade or surfacing material from an area known to have invasive plants to an area known to be free on invasive plants; annually provide appropriate personnel training and information regarding the recognition of 10 most likely invasive plants that are known to exist, or likely to exist within an FDU of this FSP, to all field staff and contractors. <p>5. If invasive plants establish as a direct result of the Holders forest practices, the Holder will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> develop and implement an invasive plant treatment plan with assistance from the MoF Invasive Plant Specialist, if necessary, and monitor the revegetated areas, repeating revegetation as necessary until exposed soil is eliminated, and. Report the location of the invasive species through a government platform.
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5 Measures to Mitigate the Effect of Removing or Rendering Ineffective Natural Range Barriers

For the purpose of [section 48 \[natural range barriers\] of the Act](#), a person who prepares a forest stewardship plan must specify measures to mitigate the effect of removing or rendering ineffective natural range barriers.

FDU / LU	Measure
1 / ALL	No measures are proposed as there are no range tenures within this FDU.

6 Stocking Standards

6.1 Situations or Circumstances that determine whether Free Growing is assessed on a Block Basis or Across Blocks

FPPR S. 44(1) applies in all situations or circumstances under the FSP where a free growing stand is required to be established under FRPA S. 29.

6.2 Regeneration Date and Stocking Standards, Free Growing Height

The FSP Stocking Standards specify the regeneration date, free growing height and stocking standards for the situations or circumstances where FPPR S. 44(1) applies.

6.3 Situations or Circumstances that Determine when FPPR S. 44(4) and the Standards Applicable Under FPPR S.16(4) Applies

If areas of FDU 1 are harvested for special forest products, intermediate cuts or a commercial thinning, the stocking standards in Appendix 1.0 of this FSP will be maintained on the area for twelve months following the completion of the harvesting.

6.4 Ecologically Suitable Species

Ecologically suitable tree species are species that have been found to occur based on available soil water and nutrients. The soil moisture regime and soil nutrient regime are combined into an edatope. The edatopic grid for each species determines infrequent, and frequent to very frequent occurrences. Ecologically suitable species, in the context of this stocking standard, are found in the frequent to very frequent ranges due to moderate to good vigour performance unless limited by a footnote. The prescribing Forester must determine suitability based on site specific criteria such as soil moisture and nutrient regimes, aspect and elevational transition zones determined in the field. As per FPPR S. 26 (3)(a) the species listed in Table 2 are derived from *Land Management Handbook No. 28, A Field Guide for Site Identification and Interpretation for the Vancouver Forest Region*¹³, *Reference Guide for Forest Development Plan Stocking Standards (September 2021)*¹⁴, and *The Distribution and Synopsis of Ecological and Silvical characteristics of tree species in British Columbia's forests*¹⁵.

Sitka Spruce (*Picea sitchensis*) is susceptible to white pine weevil. Therefore, Sitka spruce is limited to a minor component of 20% of the target stocking standard in areas of moderate and high risk spruce weevil damage, unless weevil resistant stock is planted. If weevil resistant stock is planted, in areas of moderate and high risk spruce weevil damage, the use of Ss to meet the MSS is not limited. Sitka spruce must display a healthy leader and meet minimum height requirements to be accepted as a crop tree at free growing.

True Firs (*Abies* spp.) are at risk of future infestation by the Balsam woolly adelgid. These trees will not be managed in pure plantations. Where listed as a preferred species, true firs will not contribute more than 30% towards the target stocking standard (TSS).

¹³ Green, R.N. and Klinka, K 1994. Land Management Handbook No. 28, A Field Guide for Site Identification and Interpretation for the Vancouver Forest Region

¹⁴ British Columbia Ministry of Forests and Range, 2021. Reference Guide Standards in Excel for Microsoft 365 format. Forest Practices Branch, Victoria, BC.

¹⁵ Klinka, K., Worrall, J., Skoda L., and Varga, P. 2000. The Distribution and Synopsis of Ecological and Silvical Characteristics of Tree Species in British Columbia's Forests. Canadian Cartographics. Coquitlam, BC

Yellow Cedar (*Cupressus nootkatensis*), though a high valued species, is limited to less than 20% of well-spaced free growing stems per hectare and even then is limited to micro-climates having cold air drainage, north aspects and seepages. Prescribing foresters doing Site Plans will make the decision on acceptability on a site specific basis.

Western White Pine (*Pinus monticola*) - On page 19 of the *Forest Tree Genetic Conservation Status Report 1, In Situ Conservation Status of All Indigenous British Columbia Species*, the authors state "Some of the less common species....occur on a wide range of sites (pinumon)" (Christine Chourmouzis, 2009). As well, on the *UBC Faculty of Forestry, Centre for Forest Conservation Genetics* website¹⁶, a review of the species range maps and conservation summaries shows the species range and the number of location records in the CWHvm1 subzone, indicating it's suitability as an acceptable species. Use seed which has been selected to be resistant to White pine blister rust (*Cronartium ribicola*). White pine will be planted to a maximum of 200 seedling per hectare, evenly distributed throughout the plantation.

Red Alder (*Alnus rubra*) will be considered a crop tree on rich mesic or better sites and will not be considered to be a competitor on mesic or lower sites for areas of Elk management.

Free growing trees will be assessed using the characteristics in the latest Silviculture Survey Reference (FS 660).

6.5 Even Aged Management

Table 2 applies to sites and Standards Units with even-aged management. Even-aged stands generally have one dominant age class; although, one or more age classes can be represented through different silviculture systems. The following silviculture systems are applicable to even aged management: Clear Cut, Clear Cut with Reserves, Seed Tree, Retention (groups or dispersed), and Group Selection.

6.6 Site Series Mosaics/Complexes

Where more than one site series is located within a logical standards unit area the standard that applies will be that of the dominant site series. This standard can be modified with the inclusion of additional species selected from the standard of the subdominant site series for those specific areas of the mosaic or complex. These additional components to the standard will be supported by a documented rationale.

6.7 Transitional Sites

On transitional sites occurring between two BEC units, the standard that applies will be that of the dominant BEC unit. This standard can be modified with the inclusion of components associated with the sub-dominant BEC unit. These additional components to the standard will be supported by a documented rationale.

6.8 Minimum Intertree Distance

The general minimum intertree distance (MITD) of 2.0 metres can be reduced to 1.5 metre for any given site where productive and plantable spots are limited by site characteristics. These can include, but are not limited to, colluvial sites, wet sites, disturbed roadsides, or other sites where site conditions preclude the attainment of the target stocking standards. The target inter-tree spacing will remain the same, but a reduced MITD will allow for the selection of the most productive growing sites. Justification for the reduced MITD will be supported by a documented rationale.

¹⁶ <https://cfcg.forestry.ubc.ca/resources/online-resource-hamann-et-al-2005/>

Colluvial sites are those with large surface rocks or boulders or sub-surface rocks. On these sites soil is either shallow or limited to gaps between rocks. These sites can be very localized or extensive in nature such as large deposition zones from historic slides, talus slopes, avalanche tracks or boulder veneers.

Wet sites are those with high or fluctuating water tables and growing season water surpluses. Productive growing sites are generally less frequent and found mainly on elevated mounds. Under the BEC system the soil moisture rating (SMR) for these sites ranges from very moist (6) to wet (7).

Disturbed roadside areas are those within the road prism where productive growing sites are less frequent because of broken rock, talus, heavy slash or other unfavorable soil materials caused by road building and harvesting operations.

6.9 Elk Stocking Standards

These elk standards will not be chosen at the site planning stage, even when it is evident that there is high elk presence in the area. An area will be considered as having heavy elk use if reasonable efforts to manage the risk have failed. The intention is that planting efforts will be made to reach the target in the initial stocking standard. Initial stocking efforts will reflect the elk browse potential in the area and strategies to mitigate elk damage, including species and stock type selection, application of deer/elk repellent products, installation of tree protection cones, microsite selection, and increased planting density. Fill planting will be conducted where needed.

When the efforts described above fail to generate stocking which meets originally applied standards, and there is evidence the damage is chronic and ongoing, the elk stocking standards will be applied. The preferred option is to stratify the worst damaged areas and apply the new standard to as small an area as possible.

Table 3 stocking standards will apply to areas of heavy elk use. The use of deciduous species mixed with conifers will be an acceptable strategy to reduce damage caused by elk (Henigman et al. 2005¹⁷). Red alder (Dr) will comprise not more than 5% of the crop trees for a SU. Where there are ≤ 10 Big-leaf maple (Mb) coppices/ha in a heavy elk use area, they will be accepted as a component for biodiversity. Conifer crop trees will be considered free growing with 1.0 m inter-tree distance between the stems of crop trees and deciduous trees at breast height. Conifer crop trees must not exhibit any signs of reduced leader growth over the previous two growing seasons.

6.10 Minimum Height Over Brush

For the CWH biogeoclimatic zone, the minimum free-growing height over competitive brush species will be 150%.

For the MH biogeoclimatic zone, the minimum free-growing height over competitive brush species will be 125%.

6.11 Free Growing Dates and Regeneration Delay Dates

The free growing date will be 20 years. **The regeneration delay date is 6 years in areas using the Elk Stocking Standards.**

¹⁷ Developed with reference to:

Henigman, J., J. Turner, and K. Swift. 2005. Coast Forest Region: Roosevelt Elk Wildlife Habitat Decision Aid. BC Journal of Ecosystems and Management 6(1):51-53.

APPENDIX 1.0 - MATCHLEE FSP STOCKING STANDARDS

1.1 ADMINISTRATION

As per [FPPR S. 16](#), the following tables are the stocking standards that are to be applied to the blocks harvested under this FSP within the noted licenses. These tables are to be used along with the block specific site plans as required by [FRPA S. 10](#).

Table 1. Stocking Standards: Administration

Region Coast Forest Region	District Campbell River Natural Resource District South Island Natural Resource District	Management Unit(s) FDU 1	Licensees and Licences Matchlee General Partner Ltd. FL A95359, FL A95360, FL A95361 & FL98667	Date March 13, 2025
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1.2 STOCKING STANDARDS

Table 2. Stocking Standards for Ecologically Suitable Species

MoF ID#	BEC			Coniferous Species												Stocking		Regen Date (yrs)
	Zone	Subzone/ Variant	Site Series	1	Min Ht	2	Min Ht	3	Min Ht	4	Min Ht	5	Min Ht	6	Min Ht	Target (sph)	Min (sph)	
1048392	CWH	xm	01	Fd	3.0	Hw ²⁴	2.0	Cw	1.5	Pw ³¹	2.5					900	500	3
1048393	CWH	xm	02*	Fd	2.0	Pl	1.25									400	200	3
1048394	CWH	xm	03	Fd	2.0	Pl ⁶	1.25	Cw	1.0							800	400	3
1048395	CWH	xm	04	Fd	3.0	Cw	1.5	Pw ³¹	2.5							900	500	3
1048396	CWH	xm	05	Cw	2.0	Fd	4.0	Pw ³¹	2.5	Bg ⁵³	3.5					900	500	3
1048397	CWH	xm	06	Cw	1.5	Hw	2.0	Fd ¹⁸	3.0	Bg ⁷	3.0					900	500	6
1048398	CWH	xm	07	Cw	2.0	Fd	4.0	Bg ⁴⁷	3.5							900	500	3
1048399	CWH	xm	08	Cw	2.0	Ss ³⁵	4.0	Bg ⁴⁷	3.5							900	500	3
1048400	CWH	xm	09	Cw ¹	2.0	Bg ¹	3.5									900	500	3
1048401	CWH	xm	11*	Pl ¹	1.25	Cw ¹	1.0									400	200	3
1048402	CWH	xm	12	Cw ¹	1.0	Hw ¹	1.25	Pw ³¹	2.5							800	400	3
1048403	CWH	xm	13	Cw	2.0	Bg ⁴⁷	3.5	Fd	4.0							900	500	3
1048404	CWH	xm	14	Bg ^{1, 47}	3.5	Cw ¹	2.0									900	500	3
1048405	CWH	xm	15	Cw ¹	2.0											800	400	3

Table 2. Stocking Standards for Ecologically Suitable Species (cont.)

MoF ID#	BEC			Coniferous Species												Stocking		Regen Date (yrs)
	Zone	Subzone/ Variant	Site Series	1	Min Ht	2	Min Ht	3	Min Ht	4	Min Ht	5	Min Ht	6	Min Ht	Target (sph)	Min (sph)	
1048406	CWH	vh1	01	Cw	1.5	Hw	2.0	Yc	1.5	P ^l ⁶	1.5					900	500	6
1048407	CWH	vh1	02*	P ^l	1.3	Cw	1.0	Yc	1.0							400	200	3
1048408	CWH	vh1	03	Cw	1.0	Hw	1.3	P ^l	1.3	Yc	1.0					800	400	6
1048409	CWH	vh1	04	Cw	2.0	Hw	1.8	B ^a ⁴⁷	2.3	S ^s ³⁵	4.0					900	500	6
1048410	CWH	vh1	05	B ^a ⁴⁷	2.3	Cw	2.0	Yc	2.0	S ^s ³⁵	4.0	Hw ²	1.8			900	500	3
1048411	CWH	vh1	06	B ^a ⁴⁷	2.3	Cw	2.0	Yc	2.0	S ^s ³⁵	4.0	Hw ²	1.8			900	500	3
1048412	CWH	vh1	07	B ^a ⁴⁷	2.3	Cw	2.0	S ^s ³⁵	4.0	Hw ²	1.8					900	500	3
1048413	CWH	vh1	08	Cw	2.0	S ^s	4.0	B ^a ⁴⁷	2.3							900	500	3
1048414	CWH	vh1	09	Cw ¹	2.0	S ^s ¹	4.0	B ^a ^{1,47}	2.3							900	500	3
1048415	CWH	vh1	11	Cw ¹	1.0	Yc ¹	1.0	Hw ¹	1.3	P ^l ⁶	1.3					800	400	3
1048416	CWH	vh1	12*	Cw	1.0	P ^l ¹	1.3	Yc	1.0							400	200	3
1048417	CWH	vh1	13	Cw ¹	1.0	Yc	1.0	Hw ¹	1.3							800	400	3
1048418	CWH	vh1	14*	S ^s	2.0	Cw	1.0	P ^l	1.3							400	200	3
1048419	CWH	vh1	15	S ^s	3.0	Cw	1.5	Hw	2.0							900	500	3
1048420	CWH	vh1	16*	S ^s	3.0	Cw	1.5	P ^l	1.5							400	200	3
1048421	CWH	vh1	17	S ^s	2.0	Cw	1.0	Hw	1.3							900	500	3
1048422	CWH	vh1	18*	Cw ¹	1.0	S ^s ¹	2.0									400	200	3
1048423	CWH	vm1	01	Cw	1.5	Hw	3.0	B ^a ^{26,47,62}	1.8	F ^d ^{9,16}	3.0	P ^w	2.5			900	500	6
1048424	CWH	vm1	02*	P ^l	1.3	Cw	1.0	F ^d ^{9,16}	2.0	Hw	2.0					400	200	3
1048425	CWH	vm1	03	Cw	1.0	Hw	2.0	F ^d ^{9,16}	2.0	P ^l ⁵³	1.3	P ^w	2.5			800	400	6
1048426	CWH	vm1	04	Cw	1.5	Hw	3.0	F ^d ^{9,16}	3.0			P ^w	2.5			900	500	3
1048427	CWH	vm1	05	B ^a ^{47,62}	1.8	Cw	1.5	Hw ²	3.0	F ^d ^{1,9,16}	3.0	S ^s ³⁵	3.0	P ^w	2.5	900	500	3
1048428	CWH	vm1	06	B ^a ^{26,47,62}	1.8	Cw	1.5	Hw	3.0	P ^w	2.5					900	500	6
1048429	CWH	vm1	07	B ^a ^{47,62}	2.3	Cw	2.0	Hw ²	4.0	F ^d ^{1,9,23}	4.0	S ^s ³⁵	4.0	P ^w	2.5	900	500	3
1048430	CWH	vm1	08	B ^a ^{47,62}	2.3	Cw	2.0	Hw ²	4.0	S ^s ³⁵	4.0					900	500	3
1048431	CWH	vm1	09	B ^a ^{47,62}	2.3	Cw	2.0	Hw	4.0							900	500	3
1048432	CWH	vm1	10	Cw ¹	2.0	S ^s ^{1,35}	4.0	B ^a ⁴⁷	2.3							900	500	3
1048433	CWH	vm1	12	Cw ¹	1.0	Hw ¹	2.0	Yc ¹	1.0	P ^l ¹	1.3					800	400	3
1048434	CWH	vm1	13*	P ^l ¹	1.3	Cw ¹	1.0	P ^w	2.5							400	200	3
1048435	CWH	vm1	14	Cw ¹	1.5	Hw ¹	3.0	S ^s ^{1,35}	3.0	P ^w	2.5					800	400	3

Table 2. Stocking Standards for Ecologically Suitable Species (cont.)

MoF ID#	BEC			Coniferous Species															Stocking		Regen Date (yrs)	
	Zone	Subzone/ Variant	Site Series	1	Min Ht	2	Min Ht	3	Min Ht	4	Min Ht	5	Min Ht	6	Min Ht	7	Min Ht	8	Min Ht	Target (sph)	Min (sph)	
1048436	CWH	vm2	01	Hw	2.5	Cw ¹⁴	1.5	Yc ^{13,69}	1.5	Ba ^{47,62}	1.8	Fd ^{1,9,14}	2.3	Ss ^{7,15,35}	3.0	Hm ¹³	1.0	Pw	2.5	900	500	6
1048437	CWH	vm2	02*	Pl	1.3	Cw	1.0	Yc ⁶⁹	1.0	Fd ^{9,16}	1.5	Hw	1.8							400	200	3
1048438	CWH	vm2	03	Cw	1.0	Hw	1.8	Yc ⁶⁹	1.0	Fd ^{9,16}	1.5	Pw ^{16,31}	2.5							800	400	6
1048439	CWH	vm2	04	Cw	1.0	Hw	1.8	Yc ⁶⁹	1.0	Fd ^{9,16}	1.5	Ba ⁴⁷	1.5	Pw ¹⁶	2.5					900	500	6
1048440	CWH	vm2	05	Cw	1.5	Hw	2.5	Yc ⁶⁹	1.5	Ba ^{47,62}	1.8	Fd ^{1,8,9,23}	2.3	Ss ^{15,35}	3.0					900	500	3
1048441	CWH	vm2	06	Cw	1.5	Hw	2.5	Yc ⁶⁹	1.5	Ba ^{47,62}	1.8									900	500	6
1048442	CWH	vm2	07	Cw	2.0	Hw ²	3.5	Yc ⁶⁹	2.0	Ba ^{47,62}	2.3	Ss ^{15,35}	4.0							900	500	3
1048443	CWH	vm2	08	Cw ¹⁴	2.0	Hw ²	3.5	Yc ⁶⁹	2.0	Ba ^{47,62}	2.3	Ss ³⁵	4.0							900	500	3
1048444	CWH	vm2	09	Cw ¹	1.0	Hw ¹	1.8	Yc ^{1,69}	1.0	Hm ¹³	0.8	Ba ⁴⁷	1.5							800	400	3
1048445	CWH	vm2	10*	Pl ¹	1.3	Yc ^{1,69}	1.0	Hm	0.8											400	200	3
1048446	CWH	vm2	11	Cw ¹	1.0	Yc ^{1,69}	1.0	Hw ¹	1.8											800	400	3
1048447	MH	mm1	01	Ba ⁴⁷	0.6	Hm ¹³	1.0	Yc ¹³	1.0	Se	1.0	Cw ¹⁴	1.0	Hw ¹⁴	1.0	Bp ^{13,47}	0.6	Fd ^{9,14}	1.0	900	500	7
1048448	MH	mm1	02	Hm	0.8	Yc	0.8	Ba ⁴⁷	0.6	Se ²³	0.8									800	400	4
1048449	MH	mm1	03	Ba ⁴⁷	0.6	Hm	1.0	Yc	1.0	Bp ^{23,47}	1.3	Hw ^{14,53}	1.0	Se ²³	1.0					900	500	4
1048450	MH	mm1	04	Ba ⁴⁷	0.6	Hm	1.0	Yc	1.0											900	500	7
1048451	MH	mm1	05	Ba ⁴⁷	0.6	Yc	1.0	Hm	1.0											900	500	4
1048452	MH	mm1	06	Hm ¹	0.8	Yc ¹	0.8	Ba ^{1,47}	0.6											800	400	7
1048453	MH	mm1	07	Ba ^{1,47}	0.6	Yc ¹	0.8	Hm ¹	0.8											900	500	4
1048454	MH	mm1	08	Hm ¹	0.8	Yc ¹	0.8													400	200	4
1048455	MH	mm1	09	Yc ¹	0.8	Hm ¹	0.8													800	400	4

Table 3. Elk Stocking Standards

MoF ID#	BEC			Coniferous Species																Stocking		Regen Date (yrs)
	Zone	Subzone/ Variant	Site Series	1	Min Ht	2	Min Ht	3	Min Ht	4	Min Ht	5	Min Ht	6	Min Ht	7	Min Ht	8	Min Ht	Target (sph)	Min (sph)	
CWH	xm	01	Fd	3.0	Hw ²⁴	2.0	Cw	1.5	Pw ³¹	2.5	Dr	4.0								1200	250	6
CWH	xm	04	Fd	3.0	Cw	1.5	Pw ³¹	2.5												1200	250	6
CWH	xm	05	Cw	2.0	Fd	4.0	Pw ³¹	2.5	Bg ⁵³	3.5	Dr	4.0								1200	250	6
CWH	xm	06	Cw	1.5	Hw	2.0	Fd ¹⁸	3.0	Bg ⁷	3.0	Dr	4.0								1200	250	6
CWH	xm	07	Cw	2.0	Fd	4.0	Bg ⁴⁷	3.5	Hw	3.0	Dr	4.0								1200	250	6
CWH	vm1	01	Cw	1.5	Hw	3.0	Ba ^{26,47,62}	1.8	Fd ^{9,16}	3.0	Pw	2.5	Ss ^{7,35}	3.0	Dr	4.0				1200	250	6
CWH	vm1	04	Cw	1.5	Hw	3.0	Fd ^{9,16}	3.0	Pw	2.5	Ss ^{15,35}	3.0								1200	250	6
CWH	vm1	05	Ba ^{47,62}	1.8	Cw	1.5	Hw ²	3.0	Fd ^{1,9,16}	3.0	Ss ³⁵	3.0	Pw	2.5	Dr	4.0				1200	250	6
CWH	vm1	06	Ba ^{26,47,62}	1.8	Cw	1.5	Hw	3.0	Pw	2.5	Ss ^{7,35}	3.0	Dr	4.0						1200	250	6
CWH	vm1	07	Ba ^{47,62}	2.3	Cw	2.0	Hw ²	4.0	Fd ^{1,9,23}	4.0	Ss ³⁵	4.0	Pw	2.5	Dr	4.0				1200	250	6
CWH	vm2	01	Hw	2.5	Cw ¹⁴	1.5	Yc ^{13,69}	1.5	Ba ^{47,62}	1.8	Fd ^{1,9,14}	2.3	Ss ^{7,15,35}	3.0	Hm ¹³	1.0	Pw	2.5	1200	250	6	
CWH	vm2	05	Cw	1.5	Hw	2.5	Yc ⁶⁹	1.5	Ba ^{47,62}	1.8	Fd ^{1,8,9,23}	2.3	Ss ^{15,35}	3.0						1200	250	6

Reference Guide for FSP Stocking Standards

Footnote #	Footnote	Footnote #	Footnote
Conifer Tree Species			
"Ba" means amabilis fir;	1 elevated microsites are preferred	46 restricted to area north of the Dean Channel	
"Bg" means grand fir;	2 suitable on thick forest floors	47 risk of balsam wooly adelgid	
"Bl" means subalpine fir;	3 restricted to coarse-textured soils	48 risk of heavy browsing by deer	
"Bp" means noble fir;	4 restricted to medium-textured soils	49 applies only to rust resistant, planted stock.	
"Cw" means western red cedar;	5 footnote retired	50 restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species in a pre-harvest, natural stand	
"Fd" means Douglas-fir;	6 restricted to nutrient-very-poor sites	51 restricted to areas with proven PI performance	
"Hm" means mountain hemlock;	7 restricted to nutrient-medium sites	52 restricted to sheltered microsites with deep soil	
"Hw" means western hemlock;	8 restricted to steep slopes	53 minor component	
"Lt" means tamarack;	9 restricted to southerly aspects	54 risk of unsuccessful release of advance regeneration	
"Lw" means western larch;	10 restricted to northerly aspects	55 acceptable in sx-sm portion of site series	
"Pa" means whitebark pine;	11 restricted to crest slope positions		
"Pf" means lodgepole pine;	12 suitable on cold air drainage sites		
"Pw" means white pine;	13 restricted to upper elevations of biogeoclimatic unit		
"Pyl" means ponderosa pine;	14 restricted to lower elevations of biogeoclimatic unit		
"Sb" means black spruce;	15 restricted to northern portion of biogeoclimatic unit in region		
"Se" means Engelmann spruce;	16 restricted to southern portion of biogeoclimatic unit in region		
"Ss" means Sitka spruce;	17 restricted to western portion of biogeoclimatic unit in region		
"Sw" means white spruce;	18 restricted to eastern portion of biogeoclimatic unit in region		
"Sx" means hybrid spruce or interior spruce;	19 restricted, not in Queen Charlotte Islands		
"Sxs" means hybrid Sitka spruce;	20 restricted, not near outer coast		
"Sxw" means hybrid white spruce;	21 restricted to mainland		
"Yc" means yellow cedar.	22 restricted to southern Gardner Canal-Kitlope area		
	23 restricted to trial use		
	24 suitable (as a major species) in wetter portion of biogeoclimatic unit		
Broadleaf Tree Species			
"Acb" means balsam poplar;	25 suitable on sites lacking salal		
"Act" means black cottonwood;	26 suitable minor species on salal-dominated sites		
"At" means trembling aspen;	27 partial canopy cover required for successful establishment		
"Dr" means red alder;	28 limited by moisture deficit		
"Ep" means common paper birch;	29 risk of heavy browsing by moose		
"Mb" means bigleaf maple;	30 risk of porcupine damage		
"Qg" means garry oak;	31 risk of white pine blister rust		
"Ra" means arbutus;	32 limited by growing-season frosts		
	33 footnote retired and replaced with footnote 'a'		
Biogeoclimatic unit" or "BGC classification" means the zone, subzone, variant and site series described in the most recent field guide published by the Ministry of Forests for the identification and interpretation of ecosystems, as applicable to a harvested area.	34 risk of snow damage		
	35 risk of weevil damage		
	36 suitable major species on salal-dominated sites		
	37 risk of heart rots		
	38 footnote retired		
	39 avoid exposed and windy sites		
	40 risk of redheart		
	41 limited by poorly drained soils		
	42 restricted to fresh soil moisture regimes		
	43 suitable on mainland coast only (QCI only)		
	44 suitable in areas with stronger maritime influence		
	45 suitable in areas with stronger continental influence		