Haisla Resources Forest Stewardship Plan #3

***Term:** Five years as specified in the approval by the Delegated Decision Maker.*

For operations within the Coast Mountains Natural Resource District under:

Forest Licenses A99407 & A99408,

First Nations Woodland License N1D, and

Forestry Licenses To Cut A75851, A86739 & A93428.

Held by:

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Licensee Signature: _____

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Date: _____

Authorized RPF Signature: _____

Name: Christopher Johnston, RPF

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Table of Contents

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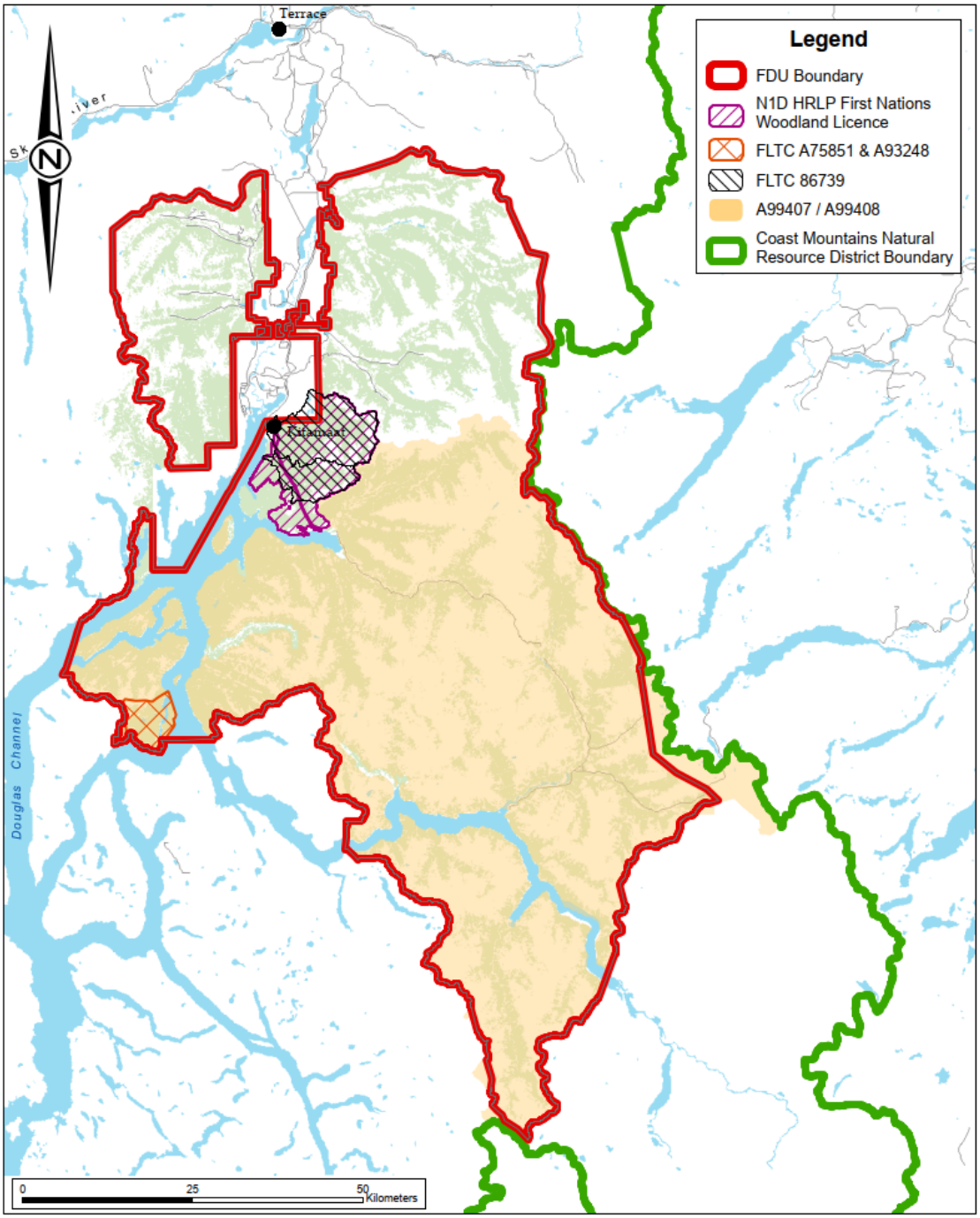
FSP Overview Map

FSP Overview Map, showing Forest Development Unit



Forest Stewardship Plan #3 for FL A99407 & A99408, FNWL N1D, and FLTC A75851, A86739, A93428

HAISLA RESOURCES
LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

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1 INTRODUCTION

This Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) has been prepared for the operations of Haisla Resources Limited Partnership and Haisla Resources General Partnership ("Haisla Resources", or "the FSP Holder") under Forest Licenses A99407 & A99408, First Nations Woodland Licence (FNWL) N1D and Forestry Licenses to Cut (FLTC) A75851, A86739 & A93428, within the Coast Mountains Natural Resource District. This is the second replacement FSP for this area of interest – the original FSP was approved in July, 2017 and the second FSP was approved in March, 2024. The FSP describes:

1. The planned area of interest (known as a Forest Development Unit or FDU) that contains logging and road building activities.
2. Results and strategies for the FDU that are consistent with applicable legislation and objectives set by government.

The results and strategies must be measurable or verifiable; this will allow the Designated Decision Maker[1] to evaluate whether consistency with the objectives is being achieved. Within the FSP document, the description of each result or strategy indicates that it applies to the FDU identified in the FSP.

Preparation of an FSP is a requirement of the *Forest and Range Practices Act* (FRPA), which was enacted on January 31, 2004. The FRPA and its associated regulations identify objectives and/or prescribe requirements for the following forest values:

- Soils
- Timber (including Forest Health)
- Wildlife
- Water
- Fish
- Biodiversity
- Cultural Heritage Resources
- Recreation Resources
- Resource Features
- Visual Quality
- Forage

A supporting document has been prepared which includes rationales for the results and strategies described in the FSP, as well as providing descriptions of how the FSP relates to certain forest values. While the Supporting Document is not part of this FSP, it is expected that the reader will refer to it while reviewing the FSP.

1.1 Description of the Forest Tenure and the FSP Area

This FSP is for operations under Forest Licenses A99407 & A99408, First Nations Woodland Licence (FNWL) N1D and Forestry Licenses to Cut (FLTC) A75851, A86739 & A93428, and falls within the Coast Mountains Natural Resource District. All licenses are all held by Haisla Resources.

Haisla Resources is based in Kitamaat Village, BC, and was formed in 2006 to act as the forest management arm of the Haisla First Nation. In early 2004, the Haisla First Nation signed a Forest and Range Agreement (FRA) with the BC government to access undercut volume from Tree Farm License (TFL) 41 within the Kalum Forest District (now the Coast Mountains Natural Resource District). This agreement resulted in the issuance of FLTC A75851 to the Kitamaat Village Council, which then formed Haisla Resources. That license had a term of five years, starting January 1, 2005 and a total apportionment of 130,000 m^3. Following issuance, the volume apportioned to A75851 was increased to 195,875 m^3 and the license was subsequently extended to its maximum term of 10 years. The license has since expired; however, the FSP Holder has restocking requirements under the license, and for that reason it is still applicable to this FSP.

When FLTC A75851 expired in 2015, there was approximately 82,250 m^3 remaining. FLTC A93428 was issued in 2015 to avail this undercut volume with a term of two years. FLTC A86739 was issued to access timber within the Wathl and Wathlsto drainages. That licence was issued with a term of five years, starting

[1] For this FSP, the Designated Decision Maker is the District Manager of the Coast Mountains Natural Resource District, BC Ministry of Forests

August 1, 2010 and a total apportionment of 164,125 m^3. FNWL N1D, which covers the same area as A86739, was issued June 1, 2020 with a term of 25 years and an initial allowable annual cut (AAC) of 10,500 m^3. Forest Licenses A99407 (replaceable) and A99408 (non-replaceable) were issued in 2024, for the portions of Haisla Territory within the Coast Mountains Resource District and Pacific Timber Supply Area, exclusive of the FNWL. A99407 has an AAC of 13,175 m^3. A99408 has a term of five years, starting May 1, 2024 and a total apportionment of 200,000 m^3.

The FSP operating area is combined into one FDU. The allowed operating area for A75851 was lands within Haisla Traditional Territory that overlap the pre-2011 TFL 41 boundary. Operations under A86739 and N1D were/are restricted to the Wathl and Wathlsto drainages. Operations under A93428 were restricted to the areas adjacent to Kitsaway anchorage. Operations under A99407 are restricted to Haisla Territory within Block 28 of the Pacific TSA and Operations under A99408 are further restricted to the portions of that area defined as outside of the timber harvesting land base via 2017 timber supply review for the Pacific TSA. The areas are all displayed on the FSP Key Map.

1.2 Term of the Forest Stewardship Plan

The term of this plan is for five years, starting from the date specified in the approval by the Delegated Decision Maker.

1.3 Interpretation

All references to the *Forest Act* mean the *Forest Act (Chapter 157)*, current to November 19, 2025.

All references to the *Forest and Range Practices Act*, or to FRPA, mean the *Forest and Range Practices Act (SBC 2002, Chapters.69)*, current to November 19, 2025.

All references to the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation,* or to FPPR, mean the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation* (BC Reg 36/2023), consolidated to October 21, 2025.

All references to the *Government Actions Regulation*, or to GAR, mean the *Government Actions Regulation (BC Reg 281/2023)*, as it was consolidated on November 11, 2025.

All references to the *Invasive Plant Regulation* mean the *Invasive Plant Regulation (BC Reg 18/2004)*, as it was consolidated on November 11, 2025.

All references to the *Special Tree Protection Regulation* mean the *Special Tree Protection Regulation (BC Reg 229/2020)*, as it was consolidated on November 11, 2025.

All references to the *Land Act* mean the *Land Act (Chapter 245)*, current to November 19, 2025.

All references to the *Wildfire Act* mean the *Wildfire Act (Chapter 31),* current to November 19, 2025.

All references to the *Wildlife Act* mean the *Wildlife Act (Chapter 488),* current to November 19, 2025.

All reference to the *Federal Seed Regulation* mean the *Seed Regulation* (CRC, c 1400) current to November 19, 2025.

All references to the *Kalum Sustainable Resource Management Plan*, or Kalum SRMP, mean the *Kalum Sustainable Resource Management Plan (April 2006)*, including amendments, as they occur from time to time.

All references to the *Kalum Land and Resource Management Plan*, or Kalum LRMP, mean the *Kalum Land and Resource Management Plan (May 2002) including amendments, as they occur from time to time.*

Unless otherwise noted, statements and information provided are current to November 19, 2025. Every effort has been made to ensure that current data has been used in map generation and analyses. While this does not mean that the data is up-to-date or completely accurate, it is the best available information.

1.4 Content Requirements

The required content in an FSP is described in the *Forest and Range Practices Act* (FRPA) and the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation* (FPPR).

The basic requirements are:

- A map that shows the boundary of proposed and approved FDU(s) (*FRPA s. 5(1)(a)*). There is one FDU, described as the **Haisla FDU** or **FDU**.
- A description of the results and/or strategies necessary to be consistent with applicable legislation, and with objectives that have been set by government (*FRPA s. 5(1)(b)*). The strategies and results are described in **Section 2**.
- A description or a map showing the following where it exists on the FSP area (*FPPR s. 14(2) & (3)*):
    - Ungulate Winter Range
    - Wildlife Habitat Areas
    - Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds
    - Lakeshore Management Zones
    - Scenic Areas
    - L1 Lakes
    - Community Watersheds
    - Old Growth Management Areas
    - Areas where harvest is prohibited
    - Cutting Permits and Road Permits held by the FSP Holder

  This information is provided on the FSP maps as described in **Section 4**.
- Description of the Stocking Standards that will apply on the FDUs (*FPPR s. 16*). Described in **Section 3.2**.
- Where applicable, address:
    - Invasive plants (*FPPR s. 17*). **Section 3.3**
    - Natural range barriers (*FPPR s. 18*). **Section 3.4**
    - The cumulative effect of multiple FSPs in an area (*FPPR s. 19*). **Section 3.5**
- Information on public review and advertisement, as well as efforts to meet with First Nations, must also be provided (*FRPA s. 18* and *FPPR s. 21 & 22*). **Section 3.6**
- Signature by an authorized representative of the licensee (FRPA s. 5(3)). **Title page**

1.5 Explanation of Objectives, Results, and Strategies

Objectives are descriptions of how overall goals are to be achieved. In this case, the goals are increased flexibility in forest management, decreased administrative complexity and maintenance of environmental protection. Objectives can vary from place to place depending on the circumstances of the area. The FRPA defines three types of objectives:

Objectives set in regulation: These objectives are explicitly stated in the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation, and apply provincially.

Objectives enabled by regulation: The Government Action Regulation (GAR) provides authority to the Ministers responsible for the *Forest Act*, *Land Act* and *Wildlife Act* to establish objectives for certain items described in the regulation. These objectives can apply at many different scales.

> *Notices* providing information on habitat amount, distribution, and attributes have been provided for several wildlife species under section 7(2) of the FPPR (“Section 7" notices).
>
> Under GAR, Wildlife Habitat Areas and Ungulate Winter Range have been established for areas that overlap with the FDU.
>
> See the Supporting Document to this FSP for further discussion of these items.

Land-use objectives: These are objectives specific to a certain area that have been established through a Landscape Unit Plan or some sort of higher-level plan such as a Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP) or Sustainable Resource Management Plan (SRMP). The Minister responsible for the *Land Act* sets these objectives.

The Kalum SRMP was approved in April 2006, using the cabinet-approved Kalum LRMP as its basis. The objectives within the SRMP are considered land-use objectives under the FRPA.

Results are:

- measurable or verifiable outcomes in respect of a particular established objective, and
- the situations or circumstances that determine where in a FDU the outcomes will be applied.

Strategies are:

- measurable or verifiable steps or practices that will be carried out in order to achieve consistency with a particular established objective, and
- the situations or circumstances that determine where in a FDU the steps or practices will be applied.

Some **Practice Requirements** can be affected by strategies or results. Under the FPPR, there are practices described that must be followed; however, some of these practice requirements are optional if the FSP contains results or strategies for objectives that also meet the intent of the practice. Conversely, some of these optional practice requirements, if committed to in the FSP, relieve the FSP Holder from having to provide results or strategies for certain objectives. These practice requirements are considered to achieve some of the objectives set by government. It is up to the FSP Holder to indicate whether the results and strategies in the FSP allow the FSP to be exempted from following these optional practice requirements, or whether by following certain practice requirements, the FSP does not require results or strategies for certain objectives.

More information on the objectives, results, and strategies and how they relate to the forest values can be found in the Supporting Document to this FSP.

1.6 Parts of this document that comprise the Forest Stewardship Plan

In accordance with the FRPA, the only parts of this document that are considered to be the Forest Stewardship Plan are:

- the title/signature page;
- the results and strategies, as described in **Section 2**;
- the additional information provided, discussed, or referenced in **Section 3**; and
- the 1:50,000 scale maps indicating the FDU as attached as part of **Section 4**.

A separate document has been prepared which provides supporting information for this plan. This *Supporting Document* is not considered part of the Forest Stewardship Plan; however, it is important to have the Supporting Document in hand as it will provide context and help in understanding this FSP.

1.7 Cumulative Effects Framework

The Government of British Columbia has established the Cumulative Effects Framework (CEF) as a strategic, government-led approach to assessing and managing cumulative effects on selected environmental, ecological, and socio-economic values at provincial and regional scales.

CEF assessments are conducted using spatially explicit, landscape-level analyses and describe the current condition of CEF values relative to objectives and benchmarks, where available. CEF assessments are intended to inform natural resource decision-making, including forest management planning, by providing context regarding existing cumulative effects and key drivers influencing the condition of values.

The Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) is a site- and tenure-specific planning instrument prepared under the Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA). While the FSP does not replicate or replace CEF assessments, it is prepared with consideration of the cumulative effects context described through applicable CEF values, where information is available.

The results and strategies contained in this FSP are designed to:

- be consistent with applicable legislation and objectives set by government; and
- contribute to the management of cumulative effects on values overlapping the Forest Development Unit (FDU) through measurable, verifiable practices implemented at the operational level.

Where relevant, CEF values and objectives provide context for interpreting cumulative effects, but do not establish regulatory thresholds or replace determinations made under FRPA or associated regulations.

Where available cumulative effects information indicates that values may be at elevated risk of further degradation, the FSP Holder will consider and implement appropriate operational responses to avoid or reduce contribution to those effects, which may include modification, deferral, or sequencing of activities, reduction of road permanence, or prioritization of restoration or reclamation measures.

1.8 Acronyms

Acronyms used in the FSP or Supporting Document are as follows:

AAC:	Allowable Annual Cut
AIA:	Archaeological Impact Assessment
AOA:	Archaeological Overview Assessment
ATV:	All-Terrain Vehicles
BA:	Basal Area
BCTS:	British Columbia Timber Sales
BEC:	Biological, Ecological, and Climatic; or Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification
C&E:	Compliance and Enforcement
CDC:	Conservation Data Center
CHR:	Cultural Heritage Resource
CHRR:	Cultural Heritage Resource Review
CMNRD:	Coast Mountains Natural Resource District
CMT:	Culturally Modified Tree
CP:	Cutting Permit
CWD:	Coarse Woody Debris
CWH:	Coastal Western Hemlock
DDM:	Delegated Decision Maker
DFO:	Fisheries and Oceans Canada
ECA:	Equivalent Clearcut Area
EMS:	Environmental Management System
ESSF:	Engelmann Spruce Sub-Alpine Fir
FA:	Fuel Assessment
FAR:	Fuel Assessment Rating
FDP:	Forest Development Plan
FDU:	Forest Development Unit
FL:	Forest License
FLTC:	Forestry License to Cut
FMSS:	Fire Management Stocking Standard
FNWL:	First Nations Woodland License
FPPR:	Forest Planning and Practices Regulation
FRPA:	Forest and Range Practices Act
FSP:	Forest Stewardship Plan
FSR:	Forest Service Road
GAR:	Government Actions Regulation

GWM: General Wildlife Measure
HLUP: Haisla Land Use Plan
ICH: Interior Cedar-Hemlock
ILMB: Integrated Land Management Bureau
IWMS: Identified Wildlife Management Strategy
LRMP: Land and Resource Management Plan
LU: Landscape Unit
MAg: Ministry (or Minister) of Agriculture
MFLNRO: Ministry (or Minister) of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations
MFLNRORD: Ministry (or Minister) of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development
MH: Mountain Hemlock
MOE: Ministry (or Minister) of Environment
MOF: Ministry (or Minister) of Forests
MOFR: Ministry (or Minister) of Forests and Range
MOTSA: Ministry (or Minister) of Tourism, Sports, and the Arts
MSRM: Ministry (or Minister) of Sustainable Resource Management
MWLAP: Ministry (or Minister) of Water, Land and Air Protection
NAR: Net Area to be Reforested
NDT: Natural Disturbance Type
NLG: Nisga'a Lisims Government
NRFL: Non-Renewable Forest License
NSR: Not sufficiently restocked
NWC: Nass Wildlife Committee
OGMA: Old Growth Management Area
OSBG: Objectives Set by Government
QP: Qualified Professional
RESULTS: Reporting Silviculture Updates and Land Status Tracking System
RIC: Resource Inventory Committee
RMA: Riparian Management Area
RMZ: Riparian Management Zone
RP: Road Permit
RPBio: Registered Professional Biologist
RPF: Registered Professional Forester
RRZ: Riparian Reserve Zone
RUP: Road Use Permit
SP: Site Plan
SPAR: Seed Planning and Registry System
SRMP: Sustainable Resource Management Plan
SRMZ: Special Resource Management Zone
SU: Standards Unit
TFL: Tree Farm License
TIRMP: Thunderbird Integrated Resource Management Plan
TRP: Total Resource Plan
TSA: Timber Supply Area
TSFA: Terrain Stability Field Assessment
TSK: BC Timber Sales – Skeena Office
TSL: Timber Sale License

UWR:	Ungulate Winter Range
UW:	Undeveloped Watershed
VIA:	Visual Impact Assessment
VQO:	Visual Quality Objective
VSC:	Visual Sensitivity Class
WAP:	Watershed Assessment Procedure
WHA:	Wildlife Habitat Area
WTRA:	Wildlife Tree Retention Area, also sometimes known as a Wildlife Tree Patch (WTP)

2 OBJECTIVES, RESULTS AND STRATEGIES

This section describes the objectives, the strategies to be carried out by the FSP Holder, and the results to be achieved by the FSP Holder. This will ensure that the activities within the FDU that are directed by this FSP are consistent with applicable legislation and with the objectives. In addition, practice requirements that are subject to exemption are also described.

This information is described in a table that is generally organized to follow the order of objectives set in regulation as described in the FPPR: soils, timber, wildlife, riparian areas, fisheries sensitive watersheds, community watersheds, biodiversity, visual quality, and cultural heritage resources. After these, land-use objectives are described. After each objective described in FPPR and where applicable, a statement is provided identifying which of the FPPR practice requirements are optional and eligible for exemption (and that relate to the objective) and which of these are being "exempted" (i.e., will no longer apply to activities under this FSP), or "not exempted" (i.e., the practice requirements continue to apply). Unless otherwise noted, the eligible practice requirements that are not exempted will apply on all FDUs. For clarity, when it is indicated below that an "eligible practice requirement is not exempted", this is an undertaking that the FSP Holder will comply with that practice requirement.

Results or strategies are then specified that are consistent with the objective. These results and strategies apply in addition to practice requirements that are not exempted. Where a reference number is **bolded**, the result or strategy was created specifically for that objective. Where a reference number is not bolded, it was created for another objective but is noted with a comment as being consistent with the current objective as well. This acknowledges that results and strategies may address more than one forest value and associated objective. For additional clarity regarding the application of results or strategies to wildlife management, the appropriate wildlife order or notice is noted under the result or strategy reference number.

As a point of information, results or strategies that begin with "HR17" and "HR-22" are carried forward from a previous Haisla Resources FSP.

FPPR s. 5 Soils Objective

FSP Ref #	Result or strategy?	Description
Objective:	FPPR s. 5: "The objective set by government for soils is to conserve the productivity and the hydrologic function of soils."	
	Practice Requirement(s) eligible for exemption:	FPPR s. 35, 36
	Eligible Practice Requirement(s) exempted:	None
	Eligible Practice Requirement(s) not exempted:	FPPR s. 35, 36
HR17-01	Strategy	During the term of this FSP, for roads within the FDU that fall under the FSP Holder's responsibility (i.e., covered by FSR, RP, RUP with maintenance requirements or CP): 1. Perform a risk assessment to determine an inspection frequency, or follow these minimum inspection frequencies: a. For roads that are subject to active log hauling or that will not be inactive for more than nine months: the minimum inspection frequency is once every three months. The initial inspection will occur within 30 days before or after the start of hauling. b. For roads that will be inactive for more than nine months, the minimum inspection frequency is once per calendar year, under snow-free conditions. 2. Conduct inspections in accordance with (1). 3. Set priorities and schedules for acting on items that are identified through the inspection in (2). 4. Carry out actions consistent with (3).
HR17-08	*Comment: This Result, as described below in relation to FPPR s. 8.2, is also consistent with FPPR s. 5.*	

FPPR s. 6 Timber Objective

FSP Ref #	Result or strategy?	Description
Objective:	FPPR s. 6: "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 activities 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."	
	Practice Requirement(s) eligible for exemption:	FPPR s. 43.1(1)
	Eligible Practice Requirement(s) exempted:	None
	Eligible Practice Requirement(s) not exempted:	FPPR s. 43.1(1)
HR17-02	Result	Within the FDU, blocks logged by the FSP Holder are reforested to: 1. At least the minimum stocking with the species identified in the stocking standards that apply to this FSP. 2. Meet the free growing heights, and free growing dates as described in the stocking standards that apply to this FSP.
HR22-01	Strategy	Within the FDU, during the term of this FSP, for standard units (SU) to be logged by the FSP Holder: 1. Where 50% of the SU is located within 500 m of three or more known instances of structures or infrastructure*, a Fuel Assessment (FA)** will be conducted. The assessment will consider current conditions and future conditions under both conventional stocking standards and Fire Management Stocking Standards (FMSS) 2. Where 50% of the SU is located within 500 m of one or two known instances of structures or infrastructure*, a FA** may be conducted at the discretion of the prescribing forester. 3. If the FA** in (1) or (2) determines that the Fuel Assessment Rating (FAR) is projected to be moderate, high or extreme using conventional stocking standards, and if the FAR is projected to drop at least one class using Fire Management Stocking Standards (FMSS), Fire Management Stocking Standards (FMSS) will be used (as described in the stocking standards that apply to this FSP). ** Structures or infrastructure are those that are known, legally established, in usable condition, vulnerable to fire and known to have been actively used within the year previous to SP field data gathering.* *** A FA means a Fuel Assessment Worksheet as found in Appendix B of the Wildfire Threat Assessment Guide and Worksheets (June 2020).*

FSP Ref #	Result or strategy?	Description
HR22-03	Strategy	For the purposes of regenerating, retaining and enhancing western redcedar in blocks harvested by the FSP Holder within the FDU during the term of this FSP, the FSP Holder will: 1. Focus the cedar regeneration efforts in (2) on standard units (SUs): a. with stocking standards that list western redcedar as a preferred species; and b. that meet at least one of the following criteria; i the SU contained greater than 20% pre-harvest western redcedar[1]; or ii the SU is likely to remain accessible[2]. 2. On SUs identified for focusing western redcedar regeneration efforts as per (1) above: a. SUs with less than 5% western redcedar in the pre-harvest stand[1], that are likely to remain accessible and natural regeneration is not expected[3] to result in greater than or equal to 5% of total stems per hectare (sph): i plant a minimum of 5% of the target stocking sph as western redcedar. b. SUs with greater than or equal to 5% and less than 30% pre-harvest western redcedar[1], where natural regeneration is expected[3] to result in a percentage of western redcedar by total sph that is equal to or greater than the percentage in the pre-harvest stand[1]: i leave for natural regeneration. c. SUs with greater than or equal to 5% and less than 30% pre-harvest western redcedar[1], where natural regeneration is not expected[3] to result in a percentage of western redcedar by total sph that is equal to or greater than the percentage in the pre-harvest stand[1]: i carry out planting within two growing seasons; and ii plant a minimum of 30% of the target stocking sph as western redcedar. d. SUs with greater than or equal to 30% pre-harvest western redcedar[1]: i carry out planting within two growing seasons; and ii plant a minimum of 50% of the target stocking sph as western redcedar. 3. In blocks that are spaced or thinned, consider western redcedar: a. a preferred crop tree for retention; or b. a ghost tree (i.e., not considered the crop tree but not cut down) for retention if the tree does not occupy a suitable canopy position to be considered a crop tree. 4. For a block that has a pre-harvest percentage of western redcedar[1], in the portion of a block that is harvested using ground-based machinery, prescribe in the Site Plan retention of live understory western redcedar less than 17.5 cm dbh with greater than 30% live crown to the greatest extent possible. 5. In a second growth block that has a pre-harvest percentage of western redcedar[1] and that is harvested before culmination[4,5], western redcedar will not be targeted for harvesting. Incidental harvest of western redcedar is only acceptable for crop tree spacing, trails, safety or other necessary non-commercial factors documented in the Site Plan. *[1] Pre-harvest component determined using net volume based on the most current vegetative resource inventory or cruise as specified in the Site Plan.* *[2] Displayed on the FSP Maps as "Western Redcedar Enhancement Zone".* *[3] As indicated in in the Site Plan or a subsequent silviculture survey.* *[4] Harvesting before culmination will be supported by a documented rationale that considers the guidance in the 2011 Guiding Principles and Considerations when Planning the Harvest of Second Growth in the Kalum Resource District (as updated from time to time).* *[5] Culmination age is the age at which a stand reaches its highest mean annual increment and will be determined by:* • *stratifying the proposed block into like forest types;* • *determining the age of the stand (e.g., by increment bore age sample/destructive sampling); and* • *using the growth and yield tables that were used in the last applicable timber supply model to determine mean annual increment based on stand age.*

FSP Ref #	Result or strategy?	Description
HR22-04	Strategy	For the purposes of implementing an adaptive management approach to cedar regeneration, retention and enhancement, the FSP Holder will monitor the success of the strategies listed in HR22-03 by: 1. Ensuring a review is conducted to determine if blocks harvested by the FSP Holder during the term of this FSP are collectively on track to meet or exceed the Target in (3). The methodology used to conduct the review will be documented. At a minimum, the review will occur at least once within five years of the approval of this FSP, and then at least once within every five-year period thereafter. 2. Ensuring an action plan is prepared and implemented if the review in (1) determines that the blocks are not on track to meet the Target in (3). 3. Adopting a minimum Target for Free Growing western redcedar measured collectively across all blocks harvested by the FSP Holder during the term of this FSP The minimum Target is the greater of the following: a. 5% of Free Growing stems; or b. another percentage of Free Growing stems, as determined by a review of updated available information[1] for the FDU. *[1] This information may include updated vegetative inventories or a District specific process that applies to the FDU.*
The following results and strategies, described in relation to Kalum SRMP Objectives 1 and 4 are also consistent with FPPR s.6: *HR17-19* *HR17-20*		
FSP Ref #	**Result or Strategy?**	**Description**
H25-01	Result	1. The FSP Holder will not disturb “Active Status Growth and Yield Plots”, also known as Permanent Sample Plots, or the ministry’s Research Installations, also known as “Experimental Plots (EPs) when conducting forest development activities. 2. If an unmapped Permanent Sample Plot or EP is discovered in the field during any forest development activities, the plot location, descriptor and condition will be reported via email to either a MoF Research Program Specialist or a MOF Vegetation Resources Inventory Specialist. [2]

[2] This result is in response to the April 29, 2024 Chief Forester Memorandum accessed on November 19, 2025 at https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/farming-natural-resources-and-industry/forestry/stewardship/forest-analysis-inventory/ground-sample-inventories/permanent-sample-plots/277649_memo-protection_of_active_status_growth_and_yield_plots_psps_2024.pdf and the October 22, 2024 Chief Foresters Memorandum on Protection of Ministry of Forests Research Installations as provided by the CMNRD on Sept 26, 2025

FPPR s. 7 Wildlife Habitat Objective

FSP Ref #	Result or strategy?	Description
Objective:	FPPR s. 7(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."	
	The FSP Holder is required to prepare results and strategies for FPPR s. 7(1) if: 1. A notice is issued by the Minister responsible for the *Wildlife Act* providing descriptions of the habitat area, distribution, and attributes for a species (as per FPPR s. 7(2)). AND 2. The objective is NOT already addressed by an objective in relation to a WHA, UWR, GWM or wildlife habitat feature (as per FPPR s. 7(3)). As of April: For the area covered by the FSP Holder's FDU, Section 7 notices providing descriptions of habitat area, distribution, and attributes have been released by the Minister responsible for the *Wildlife Act* for coastal tailed frog, grizzly bear, Marbled Murrelet, mountain goat, and moose. The following have been established over the area covered by the FDU: • Mountain Goat UWR; • Moose UWR; • Coastal Tailed Frog WHA; and • Grizzly Bear WHA. Therefore, the FSP Holder is exempt from preparing results and strategies for mountain goat, moose, coastal tailed frog, and grizzly bear. Nonetheless, some of the results and strategies provided in this FSP for other wildlife species may also be of benefit to these species.	
Practice Requirement(s) eligible for exemption:		None
HR17-05	Result	For blocks logged during the term of this FSP by the FSP Holder within the FDU: 1. within Grizzly Bear Watershed Units*, or 2. outside of Grizzly Bear Watershed Units* but within Moose Ungulate Winter Range**, where a site plan identifies that this result is necessary to provide for or conserve Moose Winter Range habitat, the stocking and inter-tree spacing requirements for the site associations described in the Stocking Standards for Wildlife Forage that apply to this FSP are met when free-growing is declared. ** As shown on the FSP maps, which correspond to Map 7 of the Kalum SRMP (April 2006).* *** As shown on the FSP maps, which corresponds to Ungulate Winter Range Order U-6-009.*
HR22-05	Result	For the purposes of providing visual screening in blocks logged within the FDU during the term of this FSP by the FSP Holder: 1. After logging is complete, retain regenerating broadleaf trees and woody vegetation within 10 m of a road[1], measured from the edge of the road running surface, except where an operational safety (e.g., line of sight for road safety) or forest health concern exists. 2. Broadleaf trees and woody vegetation within 10 m of a road[1], measured from the edge of the road running surface, are not considered competing vegetation for the application of the stocking standards that apply to this FSP. *[1] For this Result, a road is defined as a permanent access structure (as per FPPR) that provides access, or is expected to provide access, to more than one block.*

FSP Ref #	Result or strategy?	Description
HR22-06	Strategy	Before the FSP Holder commences harvesting on an area within the FDU, the FSP Holder will ensure that the steps in (1) and (2) occur. 1. The Site Plan for the harvest area includes or refers to the documented opinion of a qualified person[1] that: a. assesses the block and road for signs and indicators of use (e.g., trails, prints, feces, hair on branches, rubbings on trees, teeth marks on bark) by mountain goats, grizzly bears or moose; b. where signs of use are observed, provides recommendations[2] for management of mountain goat, grizzly bear and moose. 2. The Site Plan for the planned harvest area describes how the opinion in (1b) has been incorporated into the Site Plan. *[1] A "qualified person" will be competent in identifying signs and indicators of mountain goat, grizzly bear and moose.* *[2] Recommendations may include, but are not limited to, additional assessments, road deactivation, access control, creating visuals screens, buffering mainlines and FSRs, and retention area placement.*
HR25-02	Strategy	During the term of this FSP: 1. If an Order established through legislation is in place for Northern Goshawk within the FDU(s), the FSP Holder(s)' operations will be consistent with the Order. 2. If no Order is in place for Northern Goshawk, before the FSP Holder(s) commence harvesting within 2 km of a potentially active[1], known Northern Goshawk nest site[2], the FSP Holder(s) will ensure the Site Plan for their planned harvest area within the 2 km radius: a. includes or refers to the documented opinion of a qualified person(s) [3] that: i assesses the nest, breeding area[4] and foraging habitat[5] associated with the nest site; or ii indicates that no assessment is required because operations are unlikely to have a material adverse impact on the nest, breeding area[4] and foraging habitat[5]. b. describes how the opinion in (a) has been incorporated into the Site Plan. c. The FSP holder will ensure all field crews can identify a Northern Goshawk and its nest. d. Any new Northern Goshawk breeding area will be reported to MOF. *[1] A Northern Goshawk nest will be considered "active" if it was used by Northern Goshawks for breeding (even if unsuccessful) within the previous 5 years, or is within a breeding area that has a nest used by Northern Goshawks for breeding within the previous 5 years.* *[2] A "known Northern Goshawk nest site" is defined as a nest site, identified by a qualified person, to belong to a Northern Goshawk and has been made known to the FSP holder.* *[3] A "qualified person(s)" will be competent to carry out the assessment in 2ai or make the determination in 2aii. A different person may act as the qualified person in 2ai and 2aii depending on their competence.* *[4] For the purpose of this FSP the "breeding area" is the combination of the nest area and post-fledging habitat.* *[5] "Foraging habitat" represents the area used by a pair of Northern Goshawks during the breeding season, which encompasses both the breeding area and foraging areas.*
The following results and strategies, described in relation to other objectives, are also consistent with FPPR s. 7(1), particularly with respect to the Section 7 Notice for Marbled Murrelet: HR17-19 HR17-20 HR17-21		

FPPR s. 8 Riparian Objective

FSP Ref #	Result or strategy?	Description
Objective:	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." FPPR 12(3): "Despite section 12.1 (2) and (6), a person who prepares a forest stewardship plan must specify in it, for the objective set out in section 8, a result or strategy that addresses retention of trees in a riparian management zone."	
	Practice Requirement(s) eligible for exemption:	FPPR s. 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52(2), 53
	Eligible Practice Requirement(s) exempted:	None
	Eligible Practice Requirement(s) not exempted:	FPPR s. 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52(2), 53
HR17-07	Result	During the term of this FSP, for blocks logged by the FSP Holder within the FDU: 1. Retain an amount of basal area within the riparian management zone (RMZ) of a stream, wetland, or lake as follows: a. On S1, S2, and S3 Streams*, retain a minimum of 20% of the basal area of the RMZ. b. On S4 and S5 Streams*, and on the lower 100 m** of S6 Streams* that are direct tributaries of S1, S2, or S3 Streams*, retain a minimum of 10% of the basal area of the RMZ. c. On all other S6 Streams*, no basal area retention is necessary. d. On all Wetlands* and Lakes*, a minimum of 10% of the basal area of the RMZ will be retained. 2. Basal area retention in RMZs may be distributed in a non-uniform manner along the stream: that is, clumps of retention may be interspersed with portions of RMZ that have no retention. 3. The use of area retention will be considered a reasonable estimate of basal area retention as long as the forest type of the retained portion of the RMZ is similar to that of the original portion. ** Stream, Wetland, and Lake is as defined in FPPR.* ***Measured from the confluence of the S6 and S1, S2 or S3 streams to 100 m slope distance upstream on the S6 stream.*

FPPR s. 8.1 Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds Objective

FSP Ref #	Result or strategy?	Description
Objective:	FPPR s. 8.1: "(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."	
	Practice Requirement(s) eligible for exemption:	FPPR s. 55, 56, 57
	Eligible Practice Requirement(s) exempted:	None
	Eligible Practice Requirement(s) not exempted:	FPPR s. 55, 56, 57
Not applicable	*Comment: No result or strategy is necessary as there are no fisheries sensitive watersheds within the FDUs, and the December 31, 2005 time frame has passed.*	

FPPR s. 8.2 Water Objective

FSP Ref #	Result or strategy?	Description
Objective:	FPPR s. 8.2: "(2) The objective set by government for water being diverted for human consumption through a 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 license pertaining to the waterworks."	
	Practice Requirement(s) eligible for exemption:	FPPR s. 59, 60, 61
	Eligible Practice Requirement(s) exempted:	None
	Eligible Practice Requirement(s) not exempted:	FPPR s. 59, 60, 61
HR17-08	Result	During the term of this FSP, within Community Watersheds* in the FDU, before harvesting commences under authority of this FSP the FSP Holder will ensure that: 1. Equivalent clear-cut area (ECA) is calculated (as per 3) for the Community Watershed as a whole, and for individual sub-basins larger than 250 ha; or 2. An assessment** is conducted. The assessment will determine the parameter (and associated threshold) that is appropriate as a measure of maintenance of natural flow regime. If the assessment determines that: a. the threshold for ECA is different than 20%, then that threshold is used in 4 below; or b. a threshold for a parameter other than ECA is more appropriate, then that parameter and threshold is used in (4) below then 3. Subject to (4) below, ECA for sub-basins larger than 250 ha is less than 20%; and ECA for sub-basins smaller than 250 ha exceeds 20% only if the overall ECA for the community watershed basin is less than 20%. 4. If there is a parameter and/or threshold that qualifies as described in (2a) or (2b) above, then that parameter and/or threshold is not exceeded for the Community Watershed. ** Wathl Creek, as shown on the FSP maps* *** Consistent with the Watershed Assessment Guidebook (2nd Ed, version 2.1 April 1999)*

FPPR s. 9 Landscape-level Biodiversity Objective

FSP Ref #	Result or strategy?	Description
Objective:	FPPR s. 9: "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."	
Practice Requirement(s) eligible for exemption:		FPPR s. 64, 65
Eligible Practice Requirement(s) exempted:		None
Eligible Practice Requirement(s) not exempted:		FPPR s. 64, 65
The following results and strategies, described in relation to other objectives, are also consistent with FPPR s. 9 Objective: *HR17-02* *HR17-05* *HR17-19* *HR17-20* *HR17-21* *HR17-22* *HR17-26*		

FPPR s. 9.1 Stand-level Biodiversity Objective

FSP Ref #	Result or strategy?	Description
Objective:	FPPR s. 9.1: "The objective set by government for wildlife and biodiversity at the stand level is to retain wildlife trees."	
Practice Requirement(s) eligible for exemption:		FPPR s. 66, 67
Eligible Practice Requirement(s) exempted:		FPPR s. 66, 67
Eligible Practice Requirement(s) not exempted:		None
The following results and strategies, described in relation to other objectives, are also consistent with FPPR s. 9.1 Objective: *HR17-07* *HR22-09* *HR22-02* *HR17-25*		

Non-spatial Old Growth Order

FSP Ref #	Result or strategy?	Description
Objective:	**OLD GROWTH ORDER (Higher Level Plan Objectives):** The Minister responsible for land use planning (the Minister of Sustainable Resource Management at the time) made an *Order Establishing Provincial Non-Spatial Old Growth Objectives*, effective June 30, 2004. This Order establishes landscape units (LU) and biodiversity emphasis for each LU, and retention levels for old growth by natural disturbance type. This "Old Growth Order" requires an analysis of each LU with respect to the amount of old-growth remaining by biogeoclimatic ecological classification.	
Practice Requirement(s) eligible for exemption:		None
HR17-19	*Comment: This Strategy, as described below in relation to Kalum SRMP Objective 1, is also consistent with the Order Establishing Provincial Non-Spatial Old Growth Objectives (June 2004) within the Kowesas LU portion of the FDU.* *This Order has been superseded by the Kalum SRMP for the rest of the FDU.*	

FPPR s. 9.2(2) Visual Quality Objective

FSP Ref #	Result or strategy?	Description
Objective:	FRPA s. 181: "All objectives in respect of areas continued under section 180 that were in effect immediately before the effective date are continued as objectives under this *Act*." GAR s. 17: "A visual quality class for a scenic area is continued under this regulation as a visual quality objective if (a) the visual quality class has been (i) set out before October 24, 2002 in a letter from the district manager to the holder of an agreement under the *Forest Act*, or (ii) included in the most recent tree farm license visual landscape inventory prepared by the holder of a tree farm license and approved by the regional manager, and (b) in existence on the coming into force of this section. FPPR s. 9.2(2): "The objective set by government in relation to visual quality for a scenic area, that (a) was established on or before October 24, 2002, and (b) for which there is no visual quality objective is to ensure that the altered forest landscape for the scenic area (c) in visual sensitivity class 1 is in either the preservation or retention category, (d) in visual sensitivity class 2 is in either the retention or partial retention category, (e) in visual sensitivity class 3 is in either the partial retention or modification category, (f) in visual sensitivity class 4 is in either the partial retention or modification category, and (g) in visual sensitivity class 5 is in either the modification or maximum modification category."	
	Practice Requirement(s) eligible for exemption:	None
HR22-10	Strategy	Within the FDU, during the term of this FSP, the FSP Holder will ensure that: 1. A visual impact assessment (VIA) will be carried out and attached or referred to in the Site Plan for blocks that are located within known scenic areas and that are identified with a Visual Quality Objective (VQO) of Preservation (P), Retention (R), Partial Retention (PR), or Modification (M), or with a Visual Sensitivity Class (VSC) of 1, 2, 3, or 4. a. VSC will be treated as having VQOs as follows: i. VSC 1 = Retention ii. VSC 2 = Partial Retention iii. VSC 3 and 4 = Modification iv. VSC 5 = Maximum Modification 2. The VIA will: a. review the visual landscape from up to three viewpoints, identified as per (3) i. If more than 3 potential viewpoints are identified, additional viewpoints will be determined by the qualified person[1] conducting the VIA. b. not require consideration of the impact of a utility corridor or natural catastrophic event on the landform when determining consistency with the VQO; and c. describe how the visual design is consistent with the VQO. 3. Viewpoints are identified as follows: a. by meeting the viewpoint criteria[2]; or b. if no viewpoints meet the viewpoint criteria[2], the VIA will use an alternate point that is closest, in the opinion of the qualified person[1] conducting the VIA, to meeting the viewpoint criteria. *[1]The "qualified person(s)" is competent in visual assessment and design methods.* *[2]Viewpoint criteria: for a visual landscape, a viewpoint must be:* • *at a point along a travel corridor[3] that allows for an extended viewing experience[4], or* • *at a public place of congregation that persons can stop for an extended viewing experience[4].* *[3]A travel corridor is defined as a route, highway or waterway regularly used by the public to travel from one geographic area to another.* *[4] Extended viewing experience = greater than 60 seconds uninterrupted view when stopped at a public place of congregation, or while travelling at the posted/ normal speed on a travel corridor.*
HR17-10	Result	Within the portion of the FDU that overlaps known scenic areas, the block configuration in a SP and CP prepared by the FSP Holder and signed during the term of this FSP will be consistent with the visual design as described in a visual impact assessment (VIA) prepared in accordance with Strategy HR22-10.
HR17-27	*Comment: This Result, as described below in relation to the Kalum SRMP Objective 16, is also consistent with the FPPR s. 9.2(2).*	

FPPR s. 10 Cultural Heritage Resources Objective

FSP Ref #	Result or strategy?	Description
Objective:	FPPR s. 10: "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 *Heritage Conservation Act*."	
	Practice Requirement(s) eligible for exemption:	None
HR22-07	Strategy	During the term of this FSP: 1. The FSP Holder will meet regularly with local First Nation groups that have asserted claim area within the FDU. As a minimum, meetings must occur annually when forest development operations (i.e., layout, road construction, or harvesting) will be occurring within the First Nation's traditional territory. When there are no operations planned in the next calendar year in the First Nation's traditional territory, a telephone, email, or letter exchange will be considered adequate. a. The FSP Holder will: i Share, review and discuss any previously unknown cultural heritage resource information[1], and information related to First Nations identified values[2]. ii Request from the First Nation any information* on cultural heritage resources of continuing importance to the First Nation that has not been previously shared with the FSP Holder; and information related to First Nations identified values[2]. b. Where traditional use information is made available, the FSP Holder will hold any information received in confidence. It is only with the express written consent or direction of the holder of the Traditional Use information that the FSP Holder will release any traditional use information to any other party (including other First Nation groups, the Government of BC or its Ministries, or BC Timber Sales). c. The FSP Holder will review with respective First Nations the areas where forest development operations are planned, with the intent of describing and addressing the concerns of both parties. Specifically: i Determine areas or items of concern related to cultural heritage resources and First Nations identified values[2]. This includes defining the nature and extent of areas or items of concern that may be impacted by the planned operations. ii Describe forest management activities that will conserve or protect the cultural heritage resources and values[2] defined in (i) above. iii Modify planned operations where and as necessary to conserve or protect the cultural heritage resources and values[2] defined in (i) above. iv Attempt to resolve any conflicts through consensus. d. With reference to the areas or items of concern as defined in (1.c.i), and at the request of either party for specific information for which there is a demonstrable link between the request and the potential impact, available information directly related to the defined resource shall be shared between the FSP Holder and the First Nation. "Available information" means reports, studies, or plans, whole or portions thereof that either party has direct access to or has in its possession. 2. The FSP Holder will prepare a summary[3] of the process in (1) above, indicating whether there were any issues and how they were resolved. If issues were not resolved, the summary[3] will describe how the parties have attempted to address the issues. In the unlikely event that meetings have not occurred, the summary[3] will document the efforts made to meet and/or review information with First Nations. The summary[3] will be provided to: a. The First Nation representative, and b. The District Manager (or his/her delegate). *[1] including but not limited to traditional use information, archaeological information, cultural sites and traditional use studies* *[2] First Nation identified values shall include items brought up during discussions under this Strategy, but as a minimum shall always include these topics: access; fish and water quality; wildlife and wildlife habitat; and cedar.* *[3] summary will respect confidentiality*

FSP Ref #	Result or strategy?	Description
HR22-08	Strategy	During the term of this FSP: 1. Before logging commences on any block where site specific cultural heritage resource information for an area in the FDU is not available, the FSP Holder will conduct a cultural heritage resource review (CHRR), which will consist of: a. A review of known information for the area covered by the block, including but not limited to archaeological overview assessments, archaeological impact assessments, traditional use studies, information gathered for nearby blocks, and information received through HR22-07. b. A review of the block by a person with knowledge and experience in recognition of cultural heritage resources to identify the location, nature, and extent of cultural heritage resources of ongoing importance to a First Nation. c. If, in the opinion of the person conducting the review there is potential for impact to a cultural heritage resource of ongoing importance to a First Nation, the CHRR will include recommendations for the conservation, mitigation or protection of the cultural heritage resource, and will be shared with the appropriate First Nation(s). d. If, in the opinion of the person conducting the field review there is potential for resources covered by the *Heritage Conservation Act* (HCA), the block will be adjusted to protect the potential HCA resource or an archaeological impact assessment will be done. 2. For any potential cultural heritage resource sites identified by operational personnel (i.e., layout, road construction, or harvesting crews), which were not previously identified through cultural heritage resource information sharing as described in HR22-07, a CHRR as described in (1) above, or for which a process, policy, strategy, or result that describes how to deal with that cultural heritage resource is not in place or has not been shared with the appropriate First Nation(s): a. activity will be modified or stopped to the extent necessary to protect the potential cultural heritage resource site(s) until (b) and (c) occur; b. the FSP Holder will be notified; and c. a site visit will be conducted by a person with knowledge and experience in recognition of cultural heritage resources to determine the need for mitigative measures. 3. The FSP Holder will ensure that the Site Plan for the block will describe how the recommendations in (1c) or the mitigative measures in (2b) have been incorporated into the Site Plan. 4. Any new cultural heritage resource information resulting from items (1) or (2) above and a description of any mitigative measures will be shared/provided to the appropriate First Nation(s) and District Manager by the FSP Holder in accordance with item (5) below. 5. Information noted in (4) above will be shared/provided by the FSP Holder as follows: a. Where a cultural heritage resource feature is discovered before a cutting authority is issued, at or before application for the cutting authority. b. Where a cultural heritage resource feature is discovered after a cutting authority is issued, the information will be shared/provided within two weeks of the FSP Holder being notified of the cultural heritage resource features' discovery.
HR22-09	Result	Within the FDU, during the term of this FSP, for any block with cedar in retention zones (including WTRAs or RMZs*), removal of cedar by the FSP Holder on behalf of a First Nation from those retention areas for cultural purposes occurs as follows: 1. no more than 5% of the co-dominant/dominant stems within a WTRA are removed, with no more than 10% of the stems within a given hectare, unless the Site Plan describes how the WTRA is able to retain its function; and 2. removal of co-dominant/ dominant stems from within a RMZ area must be consistent with the RMZ retention described in result HR17-07 unless the Site Plan describes how the RMZ is able to retain its function; and 3. removal from within an active cutting authority held by the FSP Holder is authorized through a letter of agreement between the FSP Holder and a First Nation Council or appropriate House Chief or designate. Alternatively, removal can be authorized by a permit issued by the responsible Ministry. ** Removal of stems from within RRZ will be as per the FPPR – currently, removal for cultural purposes is not an allowed activity within RRZs.*

FSP Ref #	Result or strategy?	Description
HR17-14	Strategy	During the term of this FSP, within the FDU, during layout* of a cutblock, the FSP Holder will ensure that: 1. Where post-contact CMTs are found which were modified prior to 1900: a. if the CMT is a bark-strip, test-hole, or plank tree, then record and provide information on the CMT in accordance with Strategy HR22-08 (4); b. if the CMT is a canoe or totem pole tree (or log), then stop work, record and provide information on the CMT in accordance with Strategy HR22-08 (2) and (4). ** Layout means: Location and traversing of boundaries and in-block roads*
The following results and strategies, described in relation to other objectives, are also consistent with FPPR s. 10 Objective: *HR22-03* *HR22-04* *HR22-02*.		

Higher Level Plan Recreation Objectives

FSP Ref #	Result or strategy?	Description			
Objective:	**RECREATION TRAILS & SITES (Higher Level Plan Objectives):** As of February 2024, the following are Recreation Sites/Trails that have established Higher Level Plan Objectives and are within an FDU under this FSP:				
	Site/ Trail	**Recreation Experience Objective**	**Site/Trail Management Objective**	**Access objective**	
	Chist Creek Recreation Site	Roaded	Exposed bedrock and natural vegetation will be retained within site boundaries	n/a	
	Clague Mountain Recreation Trail and Cabin	Appropriate semi-primitive motorized winter recreational activities	Active trail and natural vegetation will be retained within 10 metres on either side of the trail centerline	Winter motorized access from November 1 to May 30; all motorized activities restricted from June 1 to October 31	
	Enso Recreation Site	Roaded	River and creek shoreline and natural vegetation will be retained within site boundaries	n/a	
	Larson Ridge Recreation Trail and Cabin	Semi-primitive non-motorized	Active trail and natural vegetation will be retained within 10 metres on either side of the trail centerline	n/a	
	Mt. Elizabeth Recreation Trail	Semi-primitive non-motorized	Active trail and natural vegetation will be retained within 10 meters on either side of the trail centerline	n/a	
	Robinson Ridge Recreation Trail and Cabin	Appropriate semi-primitive motorized winter recreational activities	Active trail and natural vegetation will be retained within 10 meters on either side of the trail centerline	Winter motorized access from November 1 to May 30; all motorized activities restricted from June 1 to October 31	
	Upper Kitimat River Recreation Site	Roaded	River shoreline and natural vegetation will be retained within site boundaries.	n/a	
Practice Requirement(s) eligible for exemption:			None		

FSP Ref #	Result or strategy?	Description
HR17-15	Result	During the term of this FSP, on these established Recreation Trails with established objectives within the FDU: • Claque Mountain Recreation Trail • Larson Ridge Recreation Trail • Mt. Elizabeth Recreation Trail • Robinson Ridge Recreation Trail 1. No disturbance by the FSP Holder for harvesting, road construction or silviculture activities to natural vegetation within 10 m of trail centerline other than for a required crossing, as per (3). 2. Development activities by the FSP Holder that occur within 50 m either side of trail centerline: a. Will only occur after the planned activity has been referred to the Ministry responsible for the trail. b. A CP, RP, or FSR submission indicates that development is within 50m of the trail and describes the results of the referral to the Minister responsible for the trail. 3. A crossing of the trail by the FSP Holder is permitted if the crossing is required to access productive forest land that would otherwise be isolate, provided: a. The trail location is re-established if the crossing disturbs it. Alternatively, the trail may be relocated away from the crossing. The timing of the trail crossing, re-establishment, or trail relocation will require authorization from the Ministry responsible for the trail. b. A trail crossing is deactivated once it is no longer required. 4. For trails with a "non-motorized" recreation objective: a. Only the existing access to the trail is maintained (as per HR17-18) unless otherwise authorized by the Ministry responsible for the trail; b. Where a new road created by the FSP Holder comes within 50 m of a trail, a barrier is in place to prevent access to the trail by two- or four-wheel drive vehicles (not including ATVs*) or an alternative is identified in consultation with the Ministry responsible for the trail. ** It is almost impossible to restrict access to ATVs, so they are exempt; however, ATV access should not be promoted.*
HR17-16	Result	During the term of this FSP, on these established Recreation Sites with established objectives within the FDU: • Chist Creek Recreation Site • Enso Recreation Site • Upper Kitimat River Recreation Site No disturbance* by the FSP Holder to areas within 10 m of lake shorelines, river, stream or creek banks or marine foreshore (this only applies to sites where an RRZ is not in existence). The remainder of the area within the recreation sites will be reserved from disturbance by the FSP Holder other than where authorized by the Ministry responsible for the Recreation Site, or where action or access is required to prevent or address potential losses due to fire, wind, or forest health factors, or in accordance with another result or strategy provided in this FSP. ** from activities related to the FSP Holder's road construction, harvesting or silviculture activities*
HR17-17	Result	During the term of this FSP, on these established Recreation Trails with established objectives within the FDU: • Claque Mountain Recreation Trail • Robinson Ridge Recreation Trail 1. No motorized activity by the FSP Holder as per access objective identified for the trail, except as follows: a. Motorized activity for silviculture or planning activities (or for access to silviculture or planning activities) is acceptable if written or email notice is given to the Ministry responsible for the trail, and the Ministry's representative provides an exemption.
HR17-18	Result	During the term of this FSP, on all established recreation sites or trails with established objectives within the FDU, at least four-wheel drive status is maintained for roads under the control of the FSP Holder when those roads are the only access to the trail or site.
HR17-27	*Comment: This Result, as described below in relation to the Kalum SRMP Objective 16, is also consistent with the Recreation Objectives.*	

Kalum SRMP Objective 1 Seral Stage Distribution

FSP Ref #	Result or strategy?	Description
Objective:	Kalum SRMP – Objective 1: Maintain a range of forest seral stages by biogeoclimatic variant, within each landscape unit, consistent with Tables 1, 2, and 3.	
HR17-19	Strategy	Within the FDU, during the term of this FSP: 1. The FSP Holder will ensure that areas harvested by the FSP Holder will have been reviewed prior to harvesting with respect to: a. whether they are of a size and distribution that emulates the historical temporal and spatial distribution of the Natural Disturbance Types (NDTs) for the forests within the FSP area; and b. whether they are moving towards the patch size and seral stage distribution targets that are in place for NDTs, calculated separately for each LU that overlaps the FDU. 2. Subject to (3), the reviews in (1) above will be considered complete if they include process steps in (4) and (5) below that have occurred at least once within five years of the approval of this FSP, and then at least once within every five-year period thereafter. 3. The reviews in (1) above will be considered complete if the FSP Holder's development is included in the most recent seral/patch analysis for the Coast Mountains Natural Resource District that applies to the FDU and that analysis is not more than five years old. 4. **Temporal** – Conduct Seral stage analysis by LU and NDT: a. Determine proportional representation of the LUs within the FSP Holder's FDU. b. Determine the proportional representation with respect to sensitive areas* within the FSP Holder's FDU. c. Determine need for actions to address seral stage imbalances**. d. If necessary, prepare action plan(s) to address seral stage imbalances and implement them. e. Prepare a summary of the allowable seral stages. 5. **Spatial** – Analyze patch size distribution by LU and NDT: a. Determine proportional representation of existing patch sizes within the FSP Holder's FDU. b. Determine target patch size distribution for the FDU. c. Determine need for actions to address patch size imbalances**. d. If necessary, prepare action plan(s) to address patch size imbalances and implement them. e. Prepare a summary of the allowable patch size distribution. ** Sensitive areas include items such as seral stage targets for Special Resource Management Zones in the Kalum SRMP, Ungulate Winter Range seral requirements, or other items similar in nature if identified in the review in (1) above.* ***Based on the Kalum SRMP (April 2006), except for in the Kowesas LU where the Non-spatial Old Growth Order (June 2004) applies, unless superseded by a new land use objective.*
HR17-20	Result	Within the FDU, the FSP Holder will ensure that: 1. The sizes and distribution of harvest openings under this FSP are within the targets* described in an allowable patch size and seral stage distribution. 2. If there are areas that are outside of target* levels for patch size and seral stage distribution, within five (5) years of the most recent patch/seral analysis for the Coast Mountains Natural Resource District, harvest activities under this FSP are shown to be static or moving toward the target* levels for these areas. ** Target levels for LUs and SRMZs are from the Kalum SRMP; target levels for FDUs are as determined through Strategy HR17-19.*

Kalum SRMP Objective 2 Old Forest Retention in Undeveloped Watersheds

FSP Ref #	Result or strategy?	Description
Objective:	Kalum SRMP – Objective 2: Maintain old seral stage forest within each undeveloped watershed listed in Table 4 and shown on Map 3 consistent with Table 5.	
HR17-21	Strategy	During the term of this FSP, prior to the FSP Holder harvesting within a UW* that is within the FDU: 1. Determine the amount of old seral stage forest that exists within the portion of the UW that falls within the FDU: a. Subject to section (2), if the amount of old seral stage is at least 95% of the minimum targets for the BEC site series** described in Table 5 of the Kalum SRMP, no further action is required. b. If the amount is below 95% of the minimum targets, review the representation of old growth by BEC site series** within the UW but outside of the FDU: i. If there is adequate old seral stage by BEC site series** to meet the UW targets, no further action is required; ii. If there is insufficient old seral stage, designate old seral recruitment areas to capture the BEC site series**. c. For BEC site series** that amount to less than 10 ha in a UW, the targets will not apply. d. For BEC site series** that are represented adequately within the UW, but outside of the FDU (through no-log areas), the targets will not apply within the FDU. 2. Section 1 does not apply to a road if: a. The road is necessary to access timber beyond the occurrence of a BEC site series that is below the 95% threshold if that timber would otherwise be isolated from harvest; or b. Terrain conditions such as slope, gradient or terrain stability constrain road locations and dictate that sections of road enter and leave a BEC site series that is below the 95% threshold to access timber that otherwise would be isolated from harvest; or c. No practicable alternative exists. **Undeveloped Watersheds are as shown on Map 3 of the Kalum SRMP (April 2006) and the FSP maps: Emsley (Jesse-Bish LU); Wathlsto (Hirsch LU); Hugh (Falls LU); Brim, Wahoo and Owyacumish (Kemano LU) watersheds.* *** Site series may be represented through Predictive Ecosystem Mapping, or some other surrogate as agreed to by the Agency responsible for the Kalum SRMP.*

Kalum SRMP Objective 3 Retention of Old Forest Through Establishment of OGMAs

FSP Ref #	Result or strategy?	Description
Objective:	Kalum SRMP – Objective 3: Maintain or recruit old seral stage forest, reflective of the full range of ecosystems, including some with interior forest conditions, throughout each rotation within the Old Growth Management Areas shown on Map 4. Forest harvesting activities in the OGMAs are limited to insect or disease control measures that are necessary to mitigate severe damage to the habitat attributes in the OGMAs, or other forest values in the landscape.	
HR17-22	Result	During the term of this FSP, within the FDU, no forest harvesting by the FSP Holder of old seral stage forest within the Old Growth Management Areas (OGMAs)* other than for insect or disease control measures that are necessary to mitigate severe damage to the habitat attributes in the OGMAs, or other forest values in the landscape, or in accordance with strategy **HR17-23.** ** As shown on the FSP maps, which correspond to:* • *the legal OGMAs shown on Map 4 of the Kalum SRMP (April 2006, and as updated from time to time by Government); and* • *for the Kowesas LU only, non-legal OGMAs.*

Kalum SRMP Objective 4 Operational flexibility within OGMAs

FSP Ref #	Result or strategy?	Description
Objective:	Kalum SRMP – Objective 4: Provide operational flexibility in managing OGMAs by allowing up to 10 hectares or 10% of the individual OGMA area, whichever is less, to be disturbed for one or more of the following purposes: • allowing road development where no practicable alternative exist; • to better reflect physical features that were intended to form the actual boundaries of the OGMA; • to improve harvest boundary alignment in a way that will contribute to the maintenance of the OGMA; • to address a compelling forest health issue; or, • to shift the location of the contiguous area of the OGMA to improve the retention of old forest attributes as identified through field assessment. The allowable disturbance described above is conditional upon a forest agreement holder identifying and reserving from harvesting an alternative area(s) within the same BEC variant within a landscape unit, provided the alternative area: • is of equal or greater extent in total than the area to be disturbed; and, • will result in equal or greater retention of key old forest attributes that are understood to be important for biodiversity conservation.	
HR17-23	Strategy	During the term of the this FSP: 1. Within the FDU, the FSP Holder may disturb an OGMA* for one or more of the following purposes, subject to (2) and (3) below: a. to allow road development where no practicable alternative exists; b. to better reflect physical features that were intended to form the actual boundaries of the OGMA; c. to improve harvest boundary alignment in a way that will contribute to the maintenance of the OGMA; d. to address a compelling forest health issue; e. to shift the location of the contiguous area of the OGMA to improve the retention of old forest attributes as identified through field assessment; f. to preserve First Nations traditional and cultural use; and g. to reflect or address operational considerations. 2. Replacement OGMA(s) is selected by the FSP Holder within the same BEC variant within a landscape unit, provided the alternative OGMA: a. is of equal or greater extent in total than the area to be disturbed; and, b. will result in equal or greater retention of key old forest attributes that are understood to be important for biodiversity conservation. And 3. An amendment request to disturb and replace the OGMA is referred to the District Manager (or his/her delegate) by the FSP Holder, and the District Manager approves the request: a. A request for a minor amendment** is submitted in advance of, or in conjunction with, the submission of a CP and/or RP application; *b.* A request for a significant amendment*** is submitted in advance of the submission of a CP and/or RP application. ** As shown on the FSP maps, which correspond to:* • *the legal OGMAs shown on Map 4 of the Kalum SRMP (April 2006, and as updated from time to time by Government); and* • *for the Kowesas LU only, non-legal OGMAs.* *** A minor amendment disturbs 10 hectares or 10% of an individual OGMA*, whichever is less and is further defined in the Skeena Old Growth Management Policy (August 2010).* ****A significant amendment is as defined in the Skeena Old Growth Management Policy (August 2010).*

Kalum SRMP Objective 5 Stand Structure through Wildlife Tree Retention

FSP Ref #	Result or strategy?	Description
Objective:	Kalum SRMP – Objective 5: Maintain structural diversity in managed stands by retaining wildlife tree patches in each cut block, over the rotation, consistent with the targets in Table 6. Shift or vary targets shown in Table 6 among cut blocks within a cut block aggregate based on risks to biodiversity.	
HR22-02	Result	During the term of this FSP, within the FDU, wildlife tree retention* for a cut-block or cut-block aggregate** logged by the FSP Holder is consistent with Table 6 of the Kalum SRMP (April 2006). **Considerations for wildlife tree retention should prioritize retention of wildlife habitat attributes within WTRAs, so that the WTRA can act as habitat anchors. Document these considerations in the Site Plan. Wildlife habitat attributes may include, but are not limited to: riparian areas, mature deciduous trees, wetlands, seepage areas, smaller streams, large woody debris (>100 cm dbh), structurally diverse understory, rare ecological communities, wildlife habitat features (den sites and cavity nesting trees), wildlife movement corridors/trails including along ridge breaks, cultural and medicinal plants, and other culturally important sites and features.* *** A Cut-block aggregate is a group of cut blocks which are within 10 kilometers radius of each other and where the SP or CP for these blocks refers to the fact that they are a cut block aggregate (as defined in the Kalum SRMP, April 2006).*
HR17-25	Strategy	During the term of this FSP, within the FDU, the FSP Holder will carry out timber harvesting within a WTRA designated by a licensee other than the FSP Holder, only if: 1. the trees on the net area to be reforested of the cut block to which the WTRA relates have developed attributes that are consistent with a mature seral condition; or 2. the other licensee is subject to FPPR s. 67, and the Minister responsible for WTRAs provides an exemption under FPPR s. 91 (2); or 3. the other licensee is not subject to FPPR s. 67 and one, or more, WTRA replacement areas have been established that provide an area that is consistent with Table 6 of the Kalum SRMP for the cut-block to which the WTRA relates.

Kalum SRMP Objective 6 Species Composition

FSP Ref #	Result or strategy?	Description
Objective:	Kalum SRMP – Objective 6: Maintain the natural composition of dominant tree species across each landscape unit and throughout the rotation.	
HR17-02	*Comment: This Result, as described above in relation to the objective described in FPPR s. 6, is also consistent with the Kalum SRMP Objective 6.*	

Kalum SRMP Objective 7 Temporal and Spatial Distribution of Cutblocks

FSP Ref #	Result or strategy?	Description
Objective:	Kalum SRMP – Objective 7: Attain a landscape pattern of patchiness that, over the long term, reflects the natural disturbance patterns as per Table 7.	
The following strategy and result, as described above in relation to the Kalum SRMP Objective 1, are also consistent with the Kalum SRMP Objective 7: HR17-19 HR17-20		

Kalum SMRP Objective 8 Kiteen and Cedar Wildlife Connectivity Corridor

FSP Ref #	Result or strategy?	Description
Objective:	Kalum SRMP – Objective 8: Maintain forest stand structure and function for continued wildlife movement through the level pass between the Kiteen (Ksi Gahlt'in) and Cedar drainages identified on Map 5. • Within polygon "A", retain 100 % of forested area. • Within polygon "B", timber harvesting will be limited to partial cutting systems	
n/a	**Not applicable to this FSP**	

Kalum SMRP Objective 9 Williams and Thomas/Clore Wildlife Connectivity Corridor

FSP Ref #	Result or strategy?	Description
Objective:	Kalum SRMP – Objective 9: Maintain forest stand structure and function to facilitate wildlife movement, in the level pass between the Williams and Thomas/Clore watersheds identified on Map 5.	
n/a	**Not Applicable to this FSP**	

Kalum SMRP Objective 10 Skeena Islands

FSP Ref #	Result or strategy?	Description
Objective:	Kalum SRMP - Objective 10 (as amended by Land Use Objectives Regulation Order to Amend the Kalum SRMP for the Skeena Islands Area, effective December 7, 2017): Conserve rare plant community complexes on the Skeena Islands identified on May 6, according to a), b), c) and d): (a) Within the High Conservation Areas[1], retain 100% of the Crown forested land. (b) Outside the High Conservation Areas, retain a forested, harvest-free 50-metre buffer around all back channels. (c) Outside the High Conservation Areas, retain a forested, harvest-free 50-metre buffer around coniferous stumps, logs, and snags greater than 50 cm in diameter and around live coniferous trees greater than 50 cm in diameter at breast height. (d) Only where it is otherwise not practicable and the objective to conserve rare plant community complexes can be achieved, may new roads be constructed within the High Conservation Areas to access timber outside those areas. (a) [1]*For the area identified as "Salvus", government-led research activities, including harvesting for research purposes, is allowed.*	
n/a	**Not Applicable to this FSP**	

Kalum SMRP Objective 11 Grizzly Bear Forage

FSP Ref #	Result or strategy?	Description
Objective:	Kalum SRMP – Objective 11: Maintain natural level of forage supply for grizzly bears in the watersheds identified on Map 7 by: (a) providing an adequate supply of berry feeding; (b) maintaining natural levels of forage supply as present in old growth forests; (c) on the rich and wetter sites implement regeneration and free to grow standards consistent with Table 8. Vary from these standards based on site specific factor, provided parts a) and b) in this objective will be achieved; and, (d) within McKay-Davies and Copper watersheds, no more than 30% of the forested land base, excluding hardwood, will be between 25 and 100 years old.	
HR17-26	Result	During the term of this FSP, harvesting operations by the FSP Holder are carried out within the portion of the McKay-Davies Grizzly Bear watershed* that falls within the FDU only if: 1. less than 30% of the forested land base, excluding hardwoods, is between 25 and 100 years old within the FSP Holder's portion of the McKay-Davies Grizzly Bear watershed; or 2. analysis of the Grizzly Bear watershed indicates that having more than 30% of the area within the FSP Holder's portion will not result in the 30% threshold being exceeded for the entire Grizzly Bear watershed. ** As shown on the FSP maps. This information corresponds to the map provided with the Kalum SRMP (April 2006).*
HR17-05	*Comment: This Result, as described above in relation to the objective described in FPPR s. 7(1), is also consistent with this Kalum SRMP Objective 11.*	

Kalum SMRP Objective 12 Lakelse River SRMZ

FSP Ref #	Result or strategy?	Description
Objective:	Kalum SRMP – Objective 12: Maintain wildlife habitat and biodiversity within the Lakelse River Special Resource Management Zone (Map 8). • In Subzone 1 – no harvesting of timber or blowdown salvage will occur. • In Subzone 2 – early seral stage target is a maximum of 27%; the maximum opening size is 15 hectares; a minimum 15 % retention within the cut blocks is required to add structural diversity; and in any five-year planning cycle at least 50% of the volume harvested is to be harvested by using a selection silviculture system.	
n/a	**Not applicable to this FSP**	

Kalum SMRP Objective 13 Upper Kitsumkalum SRMZ

FSP Ref #	Result or strategy?	Description
Objective:	Kalum SRMP – Objective 13: Maintain biological diversity and ecosystem representation within the Upper Kitsumkalum Valley by not harvesting timber within the Upper Kitsumkalum SRMZ (Map 8). Road construction is acceptable to access the timber outside of SRMZ where there is no other practicable route alternative.	
n/a	**Not applicable to this FSP**	

Kalum SMRP Objective 14 Miligit Creek SRMZ

FSP Ref #	Result or strategy?	Description
Objective:	Kalum SRMP – Objective 14: Conserve uncommon reticulated fens (Map 8) within the Miligit Valley area.	
n/a	**Not applicable to this FSP**	

Kalum SMRP Objective 15 Upper Copper River Viewscape

FSP Ref #	Result or strategy?	Description
Objective:	Kalum SRMP – Objective 15: Maintain a feeling of remoteness and pristine viewscape on the Upper Copper River (Zymoetz River) above the Limonite Creek (within the Kalum SRMP area). The following are practice requirements: (a) permit only one bridge crossing at any time; and, (b) retain a minimum of 100 meters no harvest reserve on both sides of the river. Less than 100 meters reserve is acceptable where this makes "best" operational/environmental practice, or for other site specific-reasons, provided the objective is met.	
n/a	**Not applicable to this FSP**	

Kalum SMRP Objective 16 Sue Channel/Hawkesbury Island Visual Quality

FSP Ref #	Result or strategy?	Description
Objective:	Kalum SRMP – Objective 16: Maintain the visual quality of the area visible from the Sue Channel/Hawkesbury Island protected area (Map 8) by: • applying single tree or group selection silviculture system; and, • limiting the maximum opening size to 1-2 tree lengths.	
HR17-27	Result	During the term of this FSP, within the FDU: 1. Harvest operations by the FSP Holder on the area identified as visible from the Sue Channel/Hawkesbury Island protected area* will: a. apply single tree or group selection silviculture system; and, b. limit the maximum opening size to 2 tree lengths**. ** As shown on the FSP maps. This information corresponds to the map provided with the Kalum SRMP (April 2006).* *** tree length = height of the dominant trees in the harvest area, as determined from cruise data (tallest 10%) or from other heights documented during field work.*

Kalum SMRP Objective 17 Community Watersheds

FSP Ref #	Result or strategy?	Description
Objective:	Kalum SRMP – Objective 17: Maintain the quality, quantity, and natural flow regimes of water in watersheds identified on Map 9 as newly established Community Watersheds. Ensure a clearcut equivalency of less than 20% of the watershed area in sub-basins larger than 250 hectares, unless a different threshold is determined as being more appropriate as a measure of maintenance of natural flow regimes.	
HR17-08	*Comment: This Result, as described above in relation to the objective described in FPPR s. 8.2, is also consistent with this Kalum SRMP Objective 17.*	

Kalum SRMP Kiteen LUOR Order

FSP Ref #	Result or strategy?	Description
Objective:	Kalum SRMP – Amendment to add Land Use Objectives in the Kalum SRMP – December 2017 (Kiteen Area only).	
	Several objectives were added to the SRMP, all for the Kiteen Area, which does not overlap with this FSP Holder's FDU.	
n/a	**Not applicable to this FSP**	

3 ADDITIONAL FSP INFORMATION

In addition to the objectives, strategies, and results, there are several other items to be shown or addressed in the FSP.

3.1 Areas under Cutting Authority

The FSP maps show blocks and roads that are currently under Cutting Permit (CP) and Road Permit (RP) that are under the control of Haisla Resources FLs A99407 & A99408, FNWL N1D and FLTCs A75851, A86739 & A93428,.

In addition, cutblocks or roads that are currently under CP, RP, Timber Sale License (TSL), or Forest Service Road (FSR), and are held by others, are shown on the FSP maps.

3.2 Cumulative Effects Framework

In preparing this Forest Stewardship Plan, the FSP Holder has considered cumulative effects in accordance with provincial direction under the Cumulative Effects Framework (CEF), using available regional and landscape-level information to understand existing cumulative pressures on values within the Forest Development Unit.

Where cumulative effects information indicates elevated risk to values, the FSP Holder will take proactive steps at the operational planning stage to avoid or reduce contribution to those effects, including modifying the location, timing, or intensity of activities; reducing road permanence; prioritizing road deactivation or reclamation; or not proceeding in high-risk areas.

These considerations are implemented through the results and strategies contained in this FSP and are intended to maintain consistency with applicable legislation and objectives set by government.

3.3 Stocking Standards

The FSP must describe the Stocking Standards that will apply on the FDUs (FPPR s. 16). The following information is provided to describe the stocking standards that apply on the FDU in this FSP.

Where intermediate cutting or commercial thinning is proposed within the FDU, thinning prescriptions and associated stocking standards will be developed in consideration of the Thinning Guidance for British Columbia (Office of the Chief Forester, February 2025), as amended from time to time.

Where a thinning prescription or stocking standard diverges from the guidance, the divergence will be supported by a documented professional rationale prepared by a qualified professional.

Tables describing the stocking standards that apply on the FDU in this FSP are provided in Appendix A. The stocking standards in Appendix A include:

- Table A1: species, regeneration dates, stocking required at regeneration, free-growing heights, and required stocking at free-growing for the site series that occur within the FSP area;
- Table A2: standards for plant associations identified for wildlife forage areas;
- Table A3: standards for stands heavily infected with Annosus root disease;
- Table A4: standards for multi-layer and uneven-aged management;
- Table A5: Single Entry Dispersed Retention Stocking Standards (SEDRSS) for constrained sites;
- Table A6: Commercial Thinning Stocking Standards
- Table A7 and A8: provide hazard ratings for spruce leader weevil and maximum percent of spruce by hazard rating; and
- Table A9 and A10 Intermediate Stocking Standards and residual crop BA for supporting other forest values without triggering regeneration obligation.

- Footnotes that apply to Tables A1, A2, A3, A4 and A5: “Standards” footnotes are part of the stocking standards. “Advisory” footnotes are provided to guide the prescribing forester but are not part of the stocking standards.

3.3.1 Application of Stocking Standards

Subject to the following sections (3.2.2 through 3.2.12), the stocking standards may be applied across one cutblock (as per FPPR s. 44) or across several cutblocks (FPPR s. 45) as long as:

- the area within the cutblock(s) has been mapped to identify the BEC (zone, subzone, variant, site series, and, where applicable, annosus infection level);
- the BEC is described or mapped as part of the SP for the cutblock(s); and
- the appropriate stocking standard identified in Appendix A for the BEC (zone, subzone, variant, site series, and, where applicable, annosus infection level) is identified in the SP.

These stocking standards apply to both even-aged and uneven-aged management.

The following stocking standards may be applied for areas where timber harvesting consists of intermediate cutting (commercial thinning, removal of individual trees or other forms) (FPPR 44(4)):

- Standards for multi-layer management in Table A4: Multiple-layer Stocking Standards (subject to 3.3.3)
- Single Entry Dispersed Retention Stocking Standards in Table A5: Single Entry Dispersed Retention Stocking Standards (subject to 3.3.4)
- Commercial Thinning Stocking Standards in Table A6 (subject to Section 3.3.5)
- Intermediate Stocking Standards in Table A9 (subject to Section 3.2.7)

3.3.2 Even-Aged Management

Even-aged management stocking standards apply to any silviculture system where:

1. The silviculture management objective is to develop a harvest crop consisting of a single age class or layer, generally the youngest age class following harvest or silviculture Layers 3 and 4. Trees from other age classes or layers may be retained on the site for seed trees and/or management of other values.
2. Retention of trees within age classes or layers other than the intended harvest crop is limited to a basal area less than or equal to 10 m^2 per hectare. Basal area is to be measured on any live retention tree equal to or greater than 12.5 cm dbh.
3. The management system creates openings larger than 0.6 hectares unless that opening is less than 70 m wide (i.e., two tree-lengths) along its narrowest axis.

For the purposes of (1) above, if a single subsequent harvest entry on the stand is planned within 20 years, even-aged management will apply. This option would be used when implementing seed tree systems or similar management regimes.

Even-aged management silviculture systems include clearcut, clearcut with reserves, shelterwood, and group selection. Dispersed retention refers to a harvest retention approach applied within these systems unless explicitly prescribed as a long-term retention system.”Wildlife forage stocking standards set out in Appendix A Table A2 apply when ecosystem classification identifies a complex that contains a treatable unit. A treatable unit is at least one hectare for pure sub-hygric to sub-hydric sites or two hectares of non-contiguous sub-hygric to sub-hydric sites with ecosystem complexes where the individual sites are greater than 0.25 hectares and such sites comprise more than 20% of the ecosystem complex area.

3.3.3 Uneven-Aged Management

Uneven-aged management stocking standards apply to silvicultural systems where the long term management objective is to maintain multiple age classes through repeated harvest entries, and where retention or opening characteristics meet the following criteria
:

1. The silviculture management objective is to develop a stand that supports economically viable

harvest entries at 20 to 50 year intervals; and
2. Retention of trees exceeds a basal area of 10 m^2 per hectare; or
3. Openings are less than 0.6 hectares in size with a target average in any harvest unit of 0.3 to 0.4 hectares, and less than 70 m wide (i.e., two tree-lengths) along its narrowest axis. Variance outside of these targets is allowed if supported by the proper rationale from a Qualified Professional.

Applicable silviculture systems are retention, single tree selection, and group selection.

3.3.4 Single Entry Dispersed Retention Stocking Standards

Single Entry Dispersed Retention Stocking Standards (SEDRSS) are intended for use on constrained sites, typically old growth coastal forest types. It is only applied on productive sites (as listed in Table A5) where higher level objectives cannot be met through other silviculture systems. SEDRSS stocking standards may be applied to areas where visual quality or wildlife management objectives constrain conventional logging options; areas with unstable or sensitive soils (generally considered terrain class IV and V); and areas outside the conventional timber harvest land base. SEDRSS may also be used as a tool to manage or address cultural heritage resources. SEDRSS is suitable for stands retaining 9 to 39 m^2 per ha of Layer 1 coniferous trees that create a suitable environment to maintain crop trees and contribute to potential future harvests. SEDRSS is not suitable for deciduous leading stands.

3.3.5 Commercial Thinning Stocking Standards

Commercial thinning stocking standards apply to stands that have not reached culmination age where an intermediate harvest removes merchantable trees with the intent to maintain an appropriate (i.e., commercially viable within 10 to 25 years) stand without the need for regeneration.

The commercial thinning stocking standards for Layer 1 are:

1. the preferred and acceptable species as per Tables A1, A2 and A3;
2. post thinning density greater than 60% of the minimum preferred and acceptable stocking level by BEC unit as outlined in Tables A1, A2 and A3; and
3. post thinning Basal Area greater than 30 m^2/ ha.

Table A6 provides commercial thinning stocking standards based on the even-aged stocking standards in Table A1 for the site series where commercial thinning is most likely to be applied.

3.3.6 Intermediate Cut Standards

Intermediate cut applications are intended to allow for the removal of timber without triggering a regeneration obligation, while either maintaining or creating stand conditions that support other forest values. Other forest values can include visuals, wildlife, old growth, fire resiliency, recreation, sensitive sites or riparian management zones. Intermediate Stocking Standards are suitable for stands retaining >40 m^2 per ha (12.5 cm DBH) of coniferous trees or using Table 10 for trees less than 100 years that create a suitable environment to maintain crop trees and contribute to potential future harvests. Intermediate cutting is not suitable for deciduous leading stands.

3.3.7 Thining Application for 3.2.5 and 3.2.6

Where commercial thinning is proposed for a timber objective, the prescribing forester may consider expected impacts to future stand development, including potential effects on future harvest volume, timing of subsequent entries, and stand structure. This consideration may be informed by stand-level modelling, yield tables, or other professional assessment methods, as appropriate to the stand and management objectives

Where intermediate cutting or commercial thinning is conducted, sufficient post-harvest information will be collected to confirm achievement of the applicable stocking standard, including residual stand condition where relevant.

Post-harvest information will be reported in accordance with applicable reporting requirements.

3.3.8 Selection of Well-Spaced Stems

Criteria for Evaluating Health, Form and Vigour

Trees that are selected as well-spaced are being chosen to form part of a future crop, so they must be of sufficient good health, form and vigour that they can be utilized as crop trees at the time of harvest. Crop trees may be utilized in the future as sources of lumber, veneer, or fibre.

The criteria for good health, good form and good vigour in even-aged managed stands, and in layers 3 and 4 in uneven-aged managed stands are as follows.

- Table A5-1 and Figures A5-1 to A5-4 in the Establishment to Free Growing Guidebook - Prince Rupert Forest Region (version 2.3, October 2007), with the following exception:
    - For pine that is infected by Dothistroma: the Defoliation Free Growing Damage Standard for Determinate Growth Conifers (March 2, 2005).
- The acceptability standards for advanced regeneration and residual mature and pole layer crop trees in Appendix 10 of the Establishment to Free Growing Guidebook - Prince Rupert Forest Region (version 2.3, October 2007).
- For blocks using SEDRSS standards, Tables 27 and 28 from the Free Growing Damage Criteria for Layered, Interior DFP, and SEDRSS Managed Stands (FS 660 2023/04/01, pages 27 – 32).
- For blocks using Commercial Thinning standards, trees must not exceed the damage criteria of Table 26 of the Free Growing Damage Criteria for Multi-layered Stands (FS 660 2023/04/01, pages 24 – 26).

For layers 1 and 2 in uneven-aged management stands the criteria for good health, form, and vigour are:

- trees must not exceed the damage criteria of Table 26 of the Free Growing Damage Criteria for Multi-layered Stands (FS 660 2023/04/01, pages 24 – 26);
- western hemlock trees must not be subject to a dwarf mistletoe infection rating of 4 or more as described in Figure 5 of the Dwarf Mistletoe Management Guidebook (July 1995); and
- trees must have at least 20% continuous live crown.

The following qualifiers apply to the criteria for good health, good form and good vigour:

- the assessment of health, form and vigour applies only at the time of Free Growing; or, for intermediate cuttings, at the time of the survey confirming that the area conforms to the stocking standards (as per FPPR 44(4)); and
- the criteria do not apply to broadleaf species.

Minimum Horizontal Inter-Tree Distance

Unless otherwise stated within Appendix A, the following minimum inter-tree distances will apply for trees to be counted as well-spaced:

- 0.0 metres in Layer 1 of multi-layered stands;
- 1.0 metres between layers 1, 2, 3 and 4 for multi-layered stands;
- 1.0 metres for the wildlife forage stocking standards (Appendix A, Table A2) to allow for cluster management. This minimum inter tree spacing also applies within clusters when cluster management is identified as a stand level strategy in the site plan;
- 1.6 metres on hygric, sub-hydric, colluvial or mechanically site prepared areas; and
- 2.0 metres for all other areas.

3.3.9 Brush and Broadleaf Competition Criteria

In addition to the required minimum height, well-spaced trees must meet the following minimum percentage height above brush in order to be free growing:

1. Be free from unacceptable levels of herb, shrub, or broadleaf tree competition, in accordance with the criteria set out in Appendix 9 of the Establishment to Free Growing Guidebook - Prince Rupert Forest Region (version 2.3, October 2007) with the following exceptions:
    - Where stocking standards include broadleaf tree species as preferred or acceptable species,

these broadleaf species shall be deemed to not be in competition.

- Layer 1 (> 12.5 cm dbh) broadleaf species retained within the SP for non-timber purposes will be considered non-competitive when assessing for Free Growing, if the total Layer 1 broadleaf species in the plot are either:
  - less than 6% crown closure
  - less than 8 m^2 basal area
- In order to increase riparian and biodiversity values, alder, aspen, birch, and cottonwood are not considered competing vegetation within the first 10 metres of the riparian management zones of S1 to S5 streams, L1 and L3 lakes or W1 and W3 wetlands.
- Herbaceous vegetation less than 100% of the height of crop trees within 5 m of a S4, S5 or S6 stream is not considered competing vegetation.
- To provide visual screening, broadleaf trees and woody vegetation are not considered competing vegetation within 10 m of the edge of the running surface of a road that is: a permanent access structure (as per FPPR); and provides access, or is expected to provide access, beyond the block.

2. Have experienced a minimum of 2 full growing seasons between any brushing treatment and the Free Growing assessment.
3. Meet the following minimum percentage height above competing brush in order to be Free Growing:

% Height above brush:	125%	150%
Applies to:	ESSF, MH	CWH

3.3.10 Hardwoods

Hardwood (deciduous or “broadleaf”) species are noted in the Stocking Standards and will be used as follows:

- Cottonwood (Act) is a commercial species and will be considered a preferred or acceptable species as noted in the stocking standards in Appendix A.
- Alder (Dr) is a commercial species and, when harvested from a stand where alder was a leading species (i.e., $\geq$ 30% of original stand composition as per Forest Cover or Vegetative Resources Inventory label), alder can contribute to minimum stocking. Alder is not a known host of the strain of Annosus root disease found in British Columbia. On sites identified as having high incidence of Annosus root disease alder can contribute to minimum stocking regardless of whether or not it was a leading species prior to harvest.
- Birch (Ep) is not currently considered a commercial species in the Kalum TSA but is considered a commercial species in some portions of the Province. There are periodic markets for birch within the Kalum TSA. Birch has been shown to be ecologically viable within certain site series of the CWHws1 and is not a known host of Annosus root disease. On sites identified as having high incidence of Annosus root disease, birch can contribute to minimum stocking.
- Where Fire Management Stocking Standards (FMSS) have been prescribed, black cottonwood (Act), alder (Dr), birch (Ep) and aspen (At) will be considered preferred and contributing to minimum stocking as per footnote ‘c’ in Table A1 and A3.
- Where the SP has identified management for a component of hardwood, hardwoods (other than cottonwood, alder or birch as noted above) identified in the Stocking Standards may be used in calculating stocking above the minimum stocking (preferred and acceptable).
- For hardwood species (other than cottonwood, alder or birch as noted in the bullets above), any desire to establish a hardwood management regime on an area (i.e., management where hardwoods make up any portion of the minimum stocking) will require consultation with the District Manager.

3.3.11 Complexes

Where a complex has been noted in a Silviculture Prescription or SP, the standards unit(s) will be

managed according to the dominant site series as identified in the Silviculture Prescription or SP.

3.3.12 Standard Units and Silviculture Surveys Stratification

Within each site plan a block may be subdivided into a series of standards units (SU). BEC zones and site series often form the basic unit of stratification. Within each SU, standards such as maximum site disturbance, silviculture system and stocking standards are the same. During silviculture surveys these standards units may be further subdivided by stratums. The minimum stratum size for milestone surveys in an SU that is <=20 ha is 1.0 ha. For an SU that is > 20 ha, the minimum stratum size is 2 ha or 5% of the standards unit, whichever is less. For the purposes of FPPR s 46.11(2), for an area to be considered mappable, its minimum dimension must be at least 35 m and its mappable area must be at least 0.25 ha.

3.3.13 Effect of Approval of the FSP

In accordance with FRPA s. 197(5), the FSP Holder specifies that they may choose to amend the stocking standards for silviculture prescriptions or SPs that are already in existence to conform to this FSP.

As per the FPPR s. 20(5), public notice of an amendment to the stocking standards will not be required.

Nothing in these stocking standards precludes the application of professional judgment to address site-specific conditions, forest health considerations, or non-timber values, consistent with the objectives of the Forest and Range Practices Act.

3.4 Invasive Plants

The FSP must address the introduction or spread of invasive plants (FPPR s. 17) and the following are measures to be used for control of invasive plant species identified in the Invasive Plants Regulation:

1. The FSP Holder will ensure only certified seed is used in erosion control and grass seeding activities associated with their operations. This certified seed will, at a minimum, meet or exceed the Common No. 1 Forage Mixture specifications in Table XIII of Schedule 1 to the Federal Seeds Regulations, C.R.C., c.1400.
2. The FSP Holder will ensure that road construction, logging and silviculture machinery[3] that is to be transported from more than 200 km away from the Coast Mountains Natural Resource District and that is to do work under the authority of this FSP must be washed before entering the FDU.

3.5 Natural Range Barriers

Where applicable (FRPA s. 48) the FSP must specify measures to mitigate the effect of removing or rendering ineffective natural range barriers (FPPR s. 18). None of the activities under this FSP are expected to remove or render ineffective a natural range barrier; therefore, there are no measures specified. As of February 2024, there are no Range tenures that overlap the FDUs.

3.6 Cumulative Effect of Multiple FSPs

Where applicable, the FSP must address the cumulative effect of multiple FSPs in an area (FPPR s. 19). There are several approved FSPs that result in FDU overlap.

- BC Timber Sales has an approved FSP for its operations within the Coast Mountains Natural Resource District. The BCTS Kalum FDU completely overlaps the Haisla FDU.
- Ama Gan LP (a Kitsumkalum company, currently managing the former Skeena Sawmills forestry tenures) are in the process of having FSPs approved FSPs for TFL 41 and FL A16885. The Kalum South FDU overlaps the the Haisla FDU.

The results and strategies from these FSPs are compared to ensures activities under all FSPs are not inconsistent. The FSPs generally share similar approaches to landscape level issues, including

[3] Road construction, logging, and silviculture machinery includes skidders, brushers, excavators, drills, loaders, and other heavy machinery. Also includes pickup trucks and ATVs if the vehicle has been off pavement.

proportionality for old growth and seral stage analyses and are also consistent in this respect.

3.7 Referral and Public Review Summary

Details regarding referral of this FSP to agencies and First Nations, the public review process of the FSP and any subsequent revisions to the FSP, are described in detail in the Supporting Document to this FSP.

4 MAPS

The FSP maps are provided separately from the FSP text.

The FSP maps are provided at a scale of 1:50,000. The maps show the critical content requirements as described in section 5(1)(a) of the *Forest and Range Practices Act* and section 14 of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation*.

There is one FDU in the FSP. It is shown on the maps and is identified as the **Haisla** FDU.

The FDU was chosen primarily to match the Haisla traditional territory.

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5 SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Information that supports or was used in the development of this FSP is contained in a separate document including:

- Information directly related to the strategies and results.
- General descriptions and discussion of issues that should add clarity and context to the enforceable results and strategies noted in this FSP with respect to the eleven resource values that have been identified in the FRPA.
- A description of the sources of information used in preparing this FSP.
- Public, agency and First Nation referral, comment, review and response information.

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APPENDIX A STOCKING STANDARDS TABLES

In the following tables:

- "Biogeoclimatic unit" or "BEC classification" means the zone, subzone, variant and site series described in the most recent field guide published by the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations for the identification and interpretation of ecosystems, as applicable to a harvested area.
- "MIN" or "Min" means minimum, "Max" means maximum.
- "p" means preferred, "a" means acceptable.

Table A1: Regeneration and Free Growing Guide

	BEC Classification		*Regeneration Guide*							*Free Growing Guide*		
			Species			**Stocking** (well-spaced/ha)			**Regen Delay Guide**	**Latest assessment**	**Min. Height**	
I.D. #	Zone/SZ	Series	Preferred (p)	Acceptable (a)	Broadleaf (p) or (a), as per footnotes	Target	MIN pa	MIN p	(Suggest max yrs)	(yrs)	Species	Ht (m)
1054913	**CWHvh2**	01	Cw[11] Hw Yc[11] Pl[16]	Ba[18] Ss[18,30,35,56]	Dr[a,c]	900	500	400	6	20	Hw Ss Pl Cw Yc Ba Others	2.0 1.5 1.4 1.0
1054914	CWHvh2	02	Cw[11] Yc[11] Pl	Hw		400	200	200	3	20	Pl Others	1.4 1.0
1054915	CWHvh2	03	Cw[11] Hw Yc[11] Pl	Ss		800	400	400	6	20	Hw Pl Others	1.8 1.4 1.0
1054916	CWHvh2	04	Cw[11] Hw Ba Ss[56] Yc[11,16]		Dr[a,c]	900	500	400	6	20	Hw Ss Cw Yc Ba Others	2.0 1.5 1.4 1.0
1054917	CWHvh2	05	Cw[11] Hw[19] Ba Ss[56] Yc[11,16]		Dr[a,c]	900	500	400	3	20	Hw Ss Cw Yc Ba Others	2.0 1.5 1.4 1.0
1054918	CWHvh2	06	Cw[11] Hw[19] Ba Ss[56] Yc[11,16]		Dr[a,c]	900	500	400	3	20	Hw Ss Cw Yc Ba Others	2.0 1.5 1.4 1.0
1054919	CWHvh2	07	Cw[11] Ba Ss[56] Yc[11,16], Hw[2,19]		Dr[a,c]	900	500	400	3	20	Hw Ss Cw Yc Ba Others	2.0 1.5 1.4 1.0
1054920	CWHvh2	08	Cw[11] Ba Ss[56]	Hw	Dr[b,c]	900	500	400	3	20	Hw Ss Cw Ba Others	2.0 1.5 1.4 1.0
1054921	CWHvh2	09	Cw[1,11] Ba[1] Ss[1,56]	Hw	Dr[b,c]	900	500	400	3	20	Hw Ss Cw Ba Others	2.0 1.5 1.4 1.0
1054922	CWHvh2	11	Cw [1,11] Hw[1] Yc[1,11] Pl[1]		Dr[a,c]	800	400	400	3	20	Hw Pl Others	1.8 1.4 1.0
1054923	CWHvh2	12	Cw[1,11] Yc[1,11] Pl[1]			400	200	200	3	20	Pl Others	1.4 1.0

I.D. #	BEC Classification		Regeneration Guide							Free Growing Guide		
			Species			Stocking (well-spaced/ha)			Regen Delay Guide	Latest assessment	Min. Height	
	Zone/SZ	Series	Preferred (p)	Acceptable (a)	Broadleaf (p) or (a), as per footnotes	Target	MIN pa	MIN p	(Suggest max yrs)	(yrs)	Species	Ht (m)
1054924	CWHvh2	13	Cw[1,11] Yc[1,11] Pl[1,16] Ss[16,56] Hw[19]	Ba Hm	Dr[a,c]	900	500	400	6	20	Ss Hw Others	2.0 1.8 1.0
1054925	CWHvh2	14	Ss[56]	Cw[11] Pl Hw	Dr[a,c]	400	200	200	3	20	Ss Hw Pl Others	2.0 1.8 1.4 1.0
1054926	CWHvh2	15	Ss[56]	Cw[11] Hw	Dr[a,c]	900	500	400	3	20	Hw Ss Cw Others	2.0 1.5 1.0
1054927	CWHvh2	16	Ss[56]	Cw[11] Pl	Dr[a,c]	400	200	200	3	20	Ss Pl Others	2.0 1.4 1.0
1054928	CWHvh2	17	Cw[11] Ss[56]	Hw Yc[11]	Dr[a,c]	900	500	400	3	20	Hw Ss Cw Yc Others	2.0 1.5 1.0
1054929	CWHvh2	18	Cw[1,11] Ss[1,56]			400	200	200	3	20	Ss Cw	2.0 1.5
1054929	CWHvh2	19	Cw[1,11] Ss[1,56]			400	200	200	3	20	Ss Cw	2.0 1.5
na	CWHvh2	31	non-	forested		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
na	CWHvh2	32	non-	forested		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
na	CWHvh2	33	non-	forested		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1054930	**CWHvm1**	01	Hw[30] Ba[18] Cw Ss[7,18,30,35, 56]		Dr[a,c]	900	500	400	6	20	Hw, Ss Cw Others	2.00 1.50 1.40
1054931	CWHvm1	02*	Pl Cw Hw	Fd[22]		400	200	200	3	20	Hw, Pl Others	1.40 1.00
1054932	CWHvm1	03	Cw Hw	Pl Fd[22]	Dr[a,c]	800	400	400	6	20	Hw, Pl Others	1.40 1.00
1054933	CWHvm1	04	Hw[30] Ba Cw Ss[30,35,56]		Dr[a,c]	900	500	400	3	20	Hw, Ss Cw Others	2.00 1.50 1.40
1054934	CWHvm1	05	Hw[30] Ba Cw Ss[30,35,56]		Act[b,c] Dr[b,c]	900	500	400	3	20	Hw, Ss, Act Cw Others	2.00 1.50 1.40
1054935	CWHvm1	06	Hw[30] Ba[18] Cw Ss[7,18,30,35, 56]		Dr[b,c]	900	500	400	6	20	Hw, Ss Cw Others	2.00 1.50 1.40
na	CWHvm1	07	**Not in**	**this area**								
1054936	CWHvm1	08	Hw[2,30] Ba Cw Ss[30,35,56]		Act[b,c] Dr[b,c]	900	500	400	3	20	Hw, Ss, Act Cw Others	2.00 1.50 1.40
1054937	CWHvm1	09	Ba Cw Ss[1,30,35,56]		Act[b,c] Dr[b,c]	900	500	400	3	20	Act Cw Others	2.00 1.50 1.40
1054938	CWHvm1	10	Cw[1] Ss[1,30,35,56]	Ba[1]	Act[b,c] Dr[b,c]	900	500	400	3	20	Ss, Act Cw Others	2.00 1.50 1.40
na	CWHvm1	11	no	conifers	Act[b,c] Dr[b,c]	-	-	-	-	-	All	1.40
1054939	CWHvm1	12	Cw[1] Hw[1,30] Yc[1]	Pl[1]		800	400	400	3	20	Hw, Pl Others	1.40 1.00

I.D. #	BEC Classification		Regeneration Guide							Free Growing Guide		
			Species			Stocking (well-spaced/ha)			Regen Delay Guide	Latest assessment	Min. Height	
	Zone/SZ	Series	Preferred (p)	Acceptable (a)	Broadleaf (p) or (a), as per footnotes	Target	MIN pa	MIN p	(Suggest max yrs)	(yrs)	Species	Ht (m)
1054940	CWHvm1	13*	Cw[1] Pl[1] Yc[1]	Hw[1,30]		400	200	200	3	20	Pl Others	1.40 1.00
1054941	CWHvm1	14	Cw[1]	Hw[1,30] Ss[1,30,56] Yc[1]	Act[a,c] Dr[a,c]	800	400	400	3	20	Act Hw, Ss Others	2.00 1.40 1.00
na	CWHvm1	31	non-	forested		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
na	CWHvm1	32	non-	forested		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1054942	**CWHvm2**	01	Hw[30] Ba Cw[14] Yc Ss[7,30,56]	Hm[13,30]	Dr[a,c]	900	500	400	6	20	Hw, Ss Cw, Yc Ba Hm	2.00 1.50 1.40 1.00
1054943	CWHvm2	02*	Pl Cw Yc	Hw[30]		400	200	200	3	20	Hw Pl Others	1.80 1.40 1.00
1054944	CWHvm2	03	Cw[14] Hw[30]	Hm[13,30] Pl Yc		800	400	400	6	20	Hw Pl Others	1.80 1.40 1.00
na	CWHvm2	04	**Not in**	**this area**								
1054945	CWHvm2	05	Hw[30] Ba Cw[14] Yc[13] Ss[30,56]	Hm[13,30]	Dr[a,c]	900	500	400	3	20	Hw, Ss Cw, Yc Ba Hm	2.00 1.50 1.40 1.00
1054946	CWHvm2	06	Hw[30] Ba Cw[14] Yc Ss[7,30,56]	Hm[13,30]	Dr[a,c]	900	500	400	6	20	Hw, Ss Cw, Yc Ba Hm	2.00 1.50 1.40 1.00
na	CWHvm2	07	**Not in**	**this area**								
1054947	CWHvm2	08	Hw[2,30] Ba Cw[14] Yc Ss[30,35,56]	Hm[13,30]	Dr[a,c]	900	500	400	3	20	Hw, Ss Cw, Yc Ba Hm	2.00 1.50 1.40 1.00
1054948	CWHvm2	09	Cw[1] Hw[1,30] Yc[1]	Pl[1] Hm[1,30]		800	400	400	3	20	Hw Pl Hm Others	1.80 1.40 0.80 1.00
1054949	CWHvm2	10*	Pl[1] Yc[1]	Hm[30]		400	200	200	3	20	Pl Yc Hm	1.40 1.00 0.80
1054950	CWHvm2	11	Cw[1] Yc[1]	Hm[1,30] Hw[1,30] Ss[1,30,56]	Dr[a,c]	800	400	400	3	20	Hw Ss Others	1.80 1.40 1.00
na	CWHvm2	31	non-	forested		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
na	CWHvm2	32	non-	forested		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
na	CWHvm2	51	non-	forested		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1054951	**CWHwm**	01	Ba[16,50] Hw[30] Ss[30,56]	Cw Hm[12,13,30] Yc[12,13]	Dr[a,c]	900	500	400	6	20	Hw, Ss Hm Others	2.00 1.00 1.40
1054952	CWHwm	02	Cw[16,50] Hw[30] Pl	Hm[12,13,30]	Dr[a,c]	900	500	400	6	20	Hw, Pl Hm Others	2.00 1.00 1.40
1054953	CWHwm	03	Ba[16,50] Ss[30,56] Hw[30]	Cw Yc[12,13]	Act[a,c] Dr[a,c]	900	500	400	3	20	Hw, Ss, Act Others	2.00 1.40

I.D. #	BEC Classification		Regeneration Guide							Free Growing Guide		
			Species			Stocking (well-spaced/ha)			Regen Delay Guide	Latest assessment	Min. Height	
	Zone/SZ	Series	Preferred (p)	Acceptable (a)	Broadleaf (p) or (a), as per footnotes	Target	MIN pa	MIN p	(Suggest max yrs)	(yrs)	Species	Ht (m)
1054954	CWHwm	04	Ss[30,56] Hw[30]	Ba Cw Yc[12,13]	Act[a,c] Dr[b,c]	900	500	400	3	20	Hw, Ss, Act Others	2.00 1.40
1054955	CWHwm	05	Ba[16,50] Ss[30,56] Hw[30]	Cw	Act[b,c] Dr[b,c]	900	500	400	3	20	Hw, Ss, Act Others	2.00 1.40
1054956	CWHwm	06	Ba[1,16,50] Ss[1,30,56]	Cw[1]	Act[b,c] Dr[b,c]	900	500	400	3	20	Ss, Act Others	2.00 1.40
na	CWHwm	07*	no	conifers		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1054957	CWHwm	08*	Cw[1,16] Pl[1] Yc[1] Hw[1,30]	Hm[12,13,30]	Act[a,c] Dr[a,c]	900	500	400	6	20	Hw, Pl, Act Others	2.00 1.40
1054958	CWHwm	09	Cw[1,16,50] Ss[1,30,56]	Yc[1] Hw[1,30] Hm	Act[a,c] Dr[a,c]	800	400	400	3	20	Act Hw, Ss Others	2.00 1.40 1.00
1054959	CWHwm	10*	Pl[1] Yc[1]	Cw[1] Hw[30]		400	200	200	3	20	Pl Others	1.40 1.00
na	CWHwm	31	non-	forested		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
na	CWHwm	32	non-	forested		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
na	CWHwm	51	non-	forested		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1054960	**CWHws1**	01	Hw[30] Ba Cw	Pl Sxs[30,35,56]	Ep[c], Act[c], At[c], Dr[a,c]	900	500	400	6	20	Hw, Pl, Act Sxs Others	2.00 2.00 1.40
1054961	CWHws1	02*	Pl Hw[30]	Cw		600	400	400	6	20	Hw, Pl Others	1.40 1.00
1054962	CWHws1	03	Hw Pl	Cw	Ep[c], At[c]	900	500	400	6	20	Hw, Pl Others	2.00 1.40
1054963	CWHws1	04	Hw[2,30] Ba Cw	Sxs[30,35,56]	Ep[c], At[c] Act[a,c] Dr[a,c]	900	500	400	3	20	Hw, Act Sxs Others	2.00 2.00 1.40
1054964	CWHws1	05	Hw[30] Ba Cw	Sxs[7,30,35,56]	Ep[c], At[c], Dr[a,c]	900	500	400	6	20	Hw, Sxs Others	2.00 1.40
1054965	CWHws1	06	Hw[2,30] Ba Cw	Sxs[30,35,56]	Ep[c], At[c] Act[a] Dr[b]	900	500	400	3	20	Hw, Sxs, Act Others	2.00 1.40
1054966	CWHws1	07	Hw[30] Ba Cw	Sxs[30,35,56]	Act[b]	900	500	400	3	20	Hw, Sxs, Act Others	2.00 1.40
1054967	CWHws1	08	Ba[1] Cw[1]	Hw[30] Sxs[1,30,35,56]	Act[b] Dr[b]	900	500	400	3	20	Sxs, Act Others	2.00 1.40
na	CWHws1	09*	no	conifers	Act[b] Dr[b]	-	-	-	-	-	All	1.40
1054968	CWHws1	10*	Pl[1]	Cw[1] Hw[30]		400	200	200	3	20	Hw, Pl Cw	1.40 1.00
1055028	CWHws1	11	Cw[1] Sxs[1,30,56]	Ba[1] Hw[1,30]	Act[b,c] Dr[b,c]	800	400	400	3	20	Act Hw, Sxs Others	2.00 1.40 1.00
na	CWHws1	31	non-	forested		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
na	CWHws1	32	non-	forested		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1054969	**CWHws2**	01	Sxs[30,56] Hw[30] Ba Cw[14]	Bl[12] Pl Hm[13,30,50]	Ep[c], Act[c], At[c], Dr[a]	900	500	400	6	20	Pl, Act Hw Others	2.00 1.30 1.00
1054970	CWHws2	02*	Pl Hw[30]	Cw Hm[13,30]		600	400	400	6	20	Pl Others	1.40 0.80

I.D. #	BEC Classification		Regeneration Guide							Free Growing Guide		
			Species			Stocking (well-spaced/ha)			Regen Delay Guide	Latest assessment	Min. Height	
	Zone/SZ	Series	Preferred (p)	Acceptable (a)	Broadleaf (p) or (a), as per footnotes	Target	MIN pa	MIN p	(Suggest max yrs)	(yrs)	Species	Ht (m)
1054971	CWHws2	03	Hw Pl	Hm[13,30] Cw	Ep[c], At[c] Dr[a,c]	900	500	400	6	20	Pl Hw Others	2.00 1.30 1.00
1054972	CWHws2	04	Sxs[30,56] Hw[30] Ba Cw[14]	Bl[12] Hm[13,30]	Ep[c], Act[c] At[c] Dr[a]	900	500	400	3	20	Act Hw Others	2.00 1.30 1.00
1054973	CWHws2	05	Sxs[7,30,56] Hw[30] Ba Cw[14]	Bl[12]	Ep[c], At[c] Dr[a,c]	900	500	400	6	20	Hw Others	1.30 1.00
1054974	CWHws2	06	Sxs[30,56] Hw[30] Ba Cw[14]	Bl[12]	Ep[c], At[c] Act[c] Dr[a]	900	500	400	3	20	Act Hw Others	2.00 1.30 1.00
1054975	CWHws2	07	Sxs[30,56] Hw[30] Ba Cw	Bl[12]	Act[b] Dr[b]	900	500	400	3	20	Act Hw Others	2.00 1.30 1.00
1054976	CWHws2	08	Sxs[30,56] Hw[30] Ba[1] Cw[1]	Bl[12]	Act[b] Dr[b]	900	500	400	3	20	Act Other	2.00 1.00
na	CWHws2	09	no	conifers	Act[b] Dr[b]	-	-	-	-	-	All	1.40
1054977	CWHws2	10*	Pl[1]	Cw[1] Hm[30] Hw[30]		400	200	200	3	20	Pl Others	1.40 0.80
1054978	CWHws2	11	Cw[1] Sxs[1,30,56]	Hw[1,30] Ba[1]	Act[a,c] Dr[a,c]	800	400	400	3	20	Act Others	2.00 0.80
na	CWHws2	31	non-	forested		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
na	CWHws2	32	non-	forested		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
na	CWHws2	51	non-	forested		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1054979	**ESSFmk**	01	Bl Se	Ba[17] Hm Pl[34]		1200	700	600	7	20	Pl Others	1.60 0.80
1054980	ESSFmk	02*	Pa Pl	Bl Hm Se		1000	500	400	7	20	Pl Others	1.20 0.60
1054981	ESSFmk	03*	Pa Pl	Bl Hm Se Ba[17]		1200	700	600	7	20	Pl Others	1.60 0.80
1054982	ESSFmk	04	Bl Se	Ba[17] Hm Pl[34]		1200	700	600	4	20	Pl Others	1.60 0.80
1054983	ESSFmk	05	Bl Se[32]	Hm Ba[17]		1200	700	600	4	20	All	0.80
1054984	ESSFmk	06	Bl[1] Se[1,32]	Hm Ba		1000	500	400	4	20	All	0.80
1054985	ESSFmk	07	Bl[1] Se[1,32]	Ba		1000	500	400	4	20	All	0.80
na	ESSFmk	31	non-	forested		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
na	ESSFmk	51	non-	forested		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1054986	**ESSFwv**	01	Bl Se	Hm Hw Pl[34]		1200	700	600	7	20	Pl Others	1.60 0.80
1054987	ESSFwv	02*	Pl	Bl Hm Se		1000	500	400	7	20	Pl Others	1.20 0.60
1054988	ESSFwv	03*	Pl	Bl Hm Se Hw		1200	700	600	7	20	Pl Others	1.60 0.80
1054989	ESSFwv	04	Pl Bl	Se Hm		1200	700	600	7	20	Pl Others	1.60 0.80
1054990	ESSFwv	05	Bl Se	Hm Hw Pl[34]		1200	700	600	4	20	Pl Others	1.60 0.80

I.D. #	BEC Classification		Regeneration Guide							Free Growing Guide		
			Species			Stocking (well-spaced/ha)			Regen Delay Guide	Latest assessment	Min. Height	
	Zone/SZ	Series	Preferred (p)	Acceptable (a)	Broadleaf (p) or (a), as per footnotes	Target	MIN pa	MIN p	(Suggest max yrs)	(yrs)	Species	Ht (m)
1054991	ESSFwv	06	Bl Se[32]	Hm Hw		1200	700	600	4	20	All	0.80
1054992	ESSFwv	07*	Bl Se[32]	Hm Hw		1000	500	400	4	20	All	0.60
1054993	ESSFwv	08	Bl[1] Se[1,32]			1000	500	400	4	20	All	0.60
1054993	ESSFwv	09	Bl[1] Se[1,32]			1000	500	400	4	20	All	0.60
na	ESSFwv	31	non-	forested		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
na	ESSFwv	51	non-	forested		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1054994	**MHmm1**	01	Ba Hm Yc			900	500	400	7	20	All	1.00
1054995	MHmm1	02*	Hm Yc	Ba		800	400	400	4	20	All	0.80
1054996	MHmm1	03	Ba Hm Yc			900	500	400	4	20	All	1.00
1054997	MHmm1	04	Ba Hm Yc			900	500	400	7	20	All	1.00
1054998	MHmm1	05	Ba Yc Hm			900	500	400	4	20	All	1.00
1054999	MHmm1	06*	Hm[1] Yc[1]			800	400	400	7	20	All	0.80
1055000	MHmm1	07*	Hm[1] Ba[1] Yc[1]			900	500	400	4	20	All	1.00
1055001	MHmm1	08*	Hm[1] Yc[1]	Hw[1,14] Ba[1]		400	200	200	4	20	All	0.80
1055055	MHmm1	09*	Yc[1] Hm[1]	Ba[1] Hw[1,14]		800	400	400	4	20	All	0.80
na	MHmm1	31	non-	forested		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
na	MHmm1	51	non-	forested		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1055002	**MHmm2**	01	Ba Hm	Yc[17,50] Bl[50] Hw[14,30,50]		900	500	400	7	20	All	1.00
1055003	MHmm2	02*	Hm	Yc[17,50] Ba Bl[50]		800	400	400	4	20	All	0.80
1055004	MHmm2	03	Ba Hm	Yc[17,50] Bl[50] Hw[14,30,50]		900	500	400	4	20	All	1.00
1055005	MHmm2	04	Ba Hm	Yc[17,50] Bl[50]		900	500	400	7	20	All	1.00
1055006	MHmm2	05	Ba Hm	Yc[17,50] Bl[50]		900	500	400	4	20	All	1.00
1055007	MHmm2	06*	Hm[1]	Yc[17,50]		800	400	400	7	20	All	1.00
1055008	MHmm2	07*	Ba[1]	Yc[1,17,50] Hm[1]		900	500	400	4	20	All	1.00
1055009	MHmm2	08*	Hm[1]	Ba Bl[1,50] Yc[1,17,50]		400	200	200	4	20	All	0.80
1055010	MHmm2	09*	Hm[1]	Ba[1] Yc[1,17,50]		800	400	400	4	20	All	0.80
na	MHmm2	31	non-	forested		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
na	MHmm2	51	non-	forested		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1055011	**MHwh1**	01	Ba Hm Yc	Cw[14] Hw[14] Ss[14]		900	500	400	7	20	All	1.00
1055012	MHwh1	02*	Hm Yc	Cw[14]		400	200	200	4	20	All	0.80
1055013	MHwh1	03	Hm Yc	Cw[14] Ss[14]		900	500	400	7	20	All	1.00
1055014	MHwh1	04	Hm Yc	Cw[14] Ba Hw[14]		900	500	400	7	20	All	1.00
1055015	MHwh1	05	Ba Yc	Cw[14] Hm Hw[14] Ss[14]		900	500	400	4	20	All	1.00
1055016	MHwh1	06*	Hm[1] Yc[1]	Ba[1] Ss[1,14]		800	400	400	7	20	All	0.80

I.D. #	BEC Classification		Regeneration Guide							Free Growing Guide		
			Species			Stocking (well-spaced/ha)			Regen Delay Guide	Latest assessment	Min. Height	
	Zone/SZ	Series	Preferred (p)	Acceptable (a)	Broadleaf (p) or (a), as per footnotes	Target	MIN pa	MIN p	(Suggest max yrs)	(yrs)	Species	Ht (m)
1055017	MHwh1	07*	Ba[1] Yc[1]	Cw[14] Hm[1] Ss[14]		900	500	400	4	20	All	1.00
1055018	MHwh1	08*	Hm[1] Yc[1]	Ba[1] Hw[1,14]		400	200	200	4	20	All	0.80
1055019	MHwh1	09*	Yc[1]	Cw[1,14] Hw[1,14] Ba Hm[1]		800	500	400	4	20	All	0.80
na	MHwh1	31	non-	forested		-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Advisory note: These site series are sensitive to logging – avoid targeting them for harvest

Footnotes to Tables A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, and A6 are provided in the table that follows Table A8.

Table A2: Stocking Standards for Wildlife Forage Site Series

I.D. #	BEC Classification		Species		Stocking (well-spaced/ha)			Regen Delay Guide	Free Growing	Maximum Density		
	Zone/SZ	Series	Preferred (p)	Accept-able (a)	Target	MIN pa	MIN p	(Suggest max yrs)	Latest (yrs)	Pre Space * MAX	Post Spacing (well-spaced) MIN	MAX
Wildlife Forage - Devil's club												
1055020	CWHvm1	08	As per equivalent BEC classification in Table A1		600	400	400	3	20	660	400	660
1055021	CWHvm2	08	As per equivalent BEC classification in Table A1		600	400	400	3	20	660	400	660
Wildlife Forage - Devil's club												
1055022	CWHws1	06	As per equivalent BEC classification in Table A1		600	400	400	3	20	660	400	660
1055026	CWHws2	06	As per equivalent BEC classification in Table A1		600	400	400	3	20	660	400	660
Wildlife Forage - Skunk cabbage												
1055023	CWHvm1	14	As per equivalent BEC classification in Table A1		400	200	200	3	20	440	200	440
1055027	CWHvm2	11	As per equivalent BEC classification in Table A1		400	200	200	3	20	440	200	440
Wildlife Forage - Skunk cabbage												
1055029	CWHws1	11	As per equivalent BEC classification in Table A1		400	200	200	3	20	440	200	440
1055030	CWHws2	11	As per equivalent BEC classification in Table A1		400	200	200	3	20	440	200	440
Wildlife Forage - Salmonberry & red-osier dogwood												
1055031	CWHvm1	09	As per equivalent BEC classification in Table A1		500	200	200	3	20	550	200	550
1055024	CWHvm1	10	As per equivalent BEC classification in Table A1		500	200	200	3	20	550	200	550
Wildlife Forage - Salmonberry & red-osier dogwood												
1055025	CWHws1	07	As per equivalent BEC classification in Table A1		500	200	200	3	20	550	200	550
1055032	CWHws1	08	As per equivalent BEC classification in Table A1		500	200	200	3	20	550	200	550
1055033	CWHws2	07	As per equivalent BEC classification in Table A1		500	200	200	3	20	550	200	550
1055034	CWHws2	08	As per equivalent BEC classification in Table A1		500	200	200	3	20	550	200	550

Notes:

* If a stand exceeds the maximum density set in the prescription at free growing but does not exceed 4000 conifer stems per hectare (sph) (excluding germinants), the stand will be assessed to ensure there are sufficient gaps to provide forage for Grizzly Bears or Moose. Sufficient forage gaps are considered to be greater than 20% gaps across the Standards Unit. To test if adequate gap creation exists, 20% (per Standards Unit) of the established plots (50 square meters) may only contain conifers greater than 50 centimeters in height in one of four quadrants. For example, if five plots were assessed, four out of five plots could have conifers in more than one quadrant that are equal to or taller than 50 centimeters. If the results of the Free Growing survey show maximum density is exceeded without sufficient forage gaps or that total conifers (other than germinants) exceed 4000 sph, a spacing treatment to meet the forage objective will be implemented.

Free-growing assessment, Tree Height: Same as the stocking standards for the ecosystem as described in Table A1.

Minimum Inter-Tree Spacing: As per Section 3.2.6

Well-Spaced stems: "Well spaced" does not apply to forage gaps when cluster management is identified as a stand level strategy in the site plan.

Target post-spacing density: The target post spacing density is 100 stems/ha less than the post spacing maximum density.

Footnotes to Tables A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, and A6 are provided in the table that follows Table A8.

Table A3: Stocking Standards for Sites Heavily Infected with Annosus

I.D. #	BEC Classification		*Regeneration Guide*							*Free Growing Guide*		
			Species			Stocking (well-spaced/ha)			Regen Delay Guide	Latest Assessment	Min. Height	
	Zone/SZ	Series	Preferred (p)	Acceptable (a)	Broadleaf	Target	MIN pa	MIN p	(Suggest max yrs)	(yrs)	Species	Ht (m)
1055035	**CWHws1**	01	Cw Hw[30,57]	Ba Pl Sxs[30,35,56]	Ep[a,c], Act[c], At[c], Dr[a,c]	900	500	400	6	20	Plc, Cw Others	2.00 3.00
1055036	CWHws1	02*	Pl Cw Hw[30,57]			600	400	400	6	20	Plc, Cw Others	1.40 2.00
1055037	CWHws1	03	Pl Cw Hw[30,57]		Ep[a,c], At[c]	900	500	400	6	20	Plc, Cw Others	2.00 3.00
1055038	CWHws1	04	Cw Hw[30,57]	Ba Sxs[30,35,56]	Act[a,c] Dr[b,c,] Ep[b,c], At[c]	900	500	400	3	20	Cw Others	2.00 3.00
1055039	CWHws1	05	Cw Hw[30,57]	Ba Pl Sxs[30,35,56]	Dr[a,c], Ep[a,c], At[c]	900	500	400	6	20	Cw Others	2.00 3.00
1055040	CWHws1	06	Cw Hw[2,30,57]	Ba Sxs[30,35,56]	Act[b] Dr[b] Ep[b,c], At[c]	900	500	400	3	20	Cw Others	2.00 3.00
1055041	CWHws1	07	Cw Hw[30,57]	Ba Sxs[30,35,56]	Act[b]	900	500	400	3	20	Cw Others	2.00 3.00
1055042	CWHws1	08	Cw[1]	Ba[1] Hw[1,30] Sxs[1,30,35,56]	Act[b] Dr[a]	900	500	400	3	20	Cw Others	2.00 3.00
na	CWHws1	09*	no	conifers	Act[b] Dr[b]	-	-	-	-	-	All	1.40
1055043	CWHws1	10*	Pl[1]	Cw[1] Hw[1,30]		400	200	200	3	20	Plc, Cw Others	1.40 2.00
1055044	CWHws1	11	Cw[1] Sxs[1,30,56]	Ba[1] Hw[1,30]	Act[b,c] Dr[b,c]	800	400	400	3	20	Cw Others	1.40 2.00
na	CWHws1	31	non-	forested		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
na	CWHws1	32	non-	forested		-	-	-	-	-	-	-

***** These site series are sensitive to logging – avoid targeting them for harvest

Footnotes to Tables A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, and A6 are provided in the table that follows Table A8.

Table A4: Multiple-layer Stocking Standards

I.D. #	Target from Table A1 standards (stems/ha)	Species	Layer**	Stocking (well-spaced/ha) Target pa	MIN pa	MIN p	Regeneration delay Guide* (Suggested Max years)
1055045	**1200**	As per Table A1 for the ecosystem	1	600	300	250	7
			2	800	400	300	7
			3	1000	500	400	7
			4	1200	700	600	7
1055046	**1000**	As per Table A1 for the ecosystem	1	400	200	200	7
			2	600	300	250	7
			3	800	400	300	7
			4	1000	500	400	7
1055047	**900**	As per Table A1 for the ecosystem	1	400	200	200	7
			2	500	300	250	7
			3	700	400	300	7
			4	900	500	400	7
1055048	**800**	As per Table A1 for the ecosystem	1	300	150	150	7
			2	400	200	200	7
			3	600	300	300	7
			4	800	400	400	7
1055049	**600**	As per Table A1 for the ecosystem	1	300	150	150	7
			2	400	200	200	7
			3	500	300	300	7
			4	600	400	400	7
1055050	**400**	As per Table A1 for the ecosystem	1	200	100	100	7
			2	300	125	125	7
			3	300	150	150	7
			4	400	200	200	7

Regeneration Delay Guidance:
Maximum regen delay for uneven-aged management is 7 years. Regen delay can be met immediately following logging if the residual stand has no significant damage or pest problems and meets minimum stocking standards. If regeneration is achieved immediately following harvest, earliest Free-Growing date is 12 months after completion of logging.

****Stand Layer Definition***

Layer 1	Mature	trees >= 12.5 cm dbh
Layer 2	Pole	trees 7.5 cm to 12.4 cm dbh
Layer 3	Sapling	trees >= 1.3 m height to 7.4 cm dbh
Layer 4	Regeneration	trees < 1.3 m height

Section 3.2.6 applies to multi-layer stands for minimum inter-tree distance

Footnotes to Tables A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, and A6 are provided in the table that follows Table A8.

Table A5: Single Entry Dispersed Retention Stocking Standards

Potentially applies to: CWHvh2 01,04,05,06,07,08,09,13,15,17
CWHvm1 01,05,06,08,09
CWHvm2 01,05,06,08

I.D. #	*Regeneration Guide*						*Free Growing Guide*	
	Species	**Acceptable Layer 1 Residual Basal Area** (m^2/ha)	**Stocking** (well-spaced/ha)			**Regen Delay Guide**	**Latest assessment**	**Min. Height**
			Layer 2, 3 and 4 Target pa	MIN pa	MIN p	(Suggest max yrs)	(yrs)	Ht (m)
1055051	As per Table A1 for the ecosystem	9-15	800	400	300	See note 1	See note 1	As per Table A1 for the ecosystem
1055052	As per Table A1 for the ecosystem	16-22	700	300	200	See note 1	See note 1	As per Table A1 for the ecosystem
1055053	As per Table A1 for the ecosystem	23-28	500	200	100	See note 1	See note 1	As per Table A1 for the ecosystem
1055054	As per Table A1 for the ecosystem	29-39	400	100	0	See note 1	See note 1	As per Table A1 for the ecosystem

Notes:

1. **Regeneration Delay and Free Growing:** Recommended Regeneration Delay guidance of at least two years after the completion of harvest for Layer 1 and 2 trees. Free Growing obligations are as per the due dates in Table A1.
2. **Minimum Inter-Tree Distance:**
   - Between L1 and other layers = dripline*
   - Between L2, L3 and L4 = 2.0m

   ***Dripline** is defined as 'the vertical boundary of the outside of the outer live foliage of the overstory tree.' An understory tree is considered outside the dripline if 'the main stem pith of the understory stem is outside of the dripline as defined above.' Overstory Layer 1 trees (regardless if counted as a crop tree) inside and outside of survey plots are used to determine the dripline.*

Footnotes to Tables A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, and A6 are provided in the table that follows Table A8.

Table A6: Commercial Thinning Stocking Standards

I.D. #	BEC Classification		*Regeneration Guide*				
			Species	Post Thinning Layer 1 Basal Area (m^2/ha)	Stocking for Layer 1 (well-spaced/ha)		
	Zone/SZ	Series			Target pa	MIN pa	MIN p
1076467	CWHvh2	04	As per Table A1 for the ecosystem	>30	540	300	240
1076468	CWHvh2	05	As per Table A1 for the ecosystem	>30	540	300	240
1076469	CWHvh2	06	As per Table A1 for the ecosystem	>30	540	300	240
1076470	CWHvh2	07	As per Table A1 for the ecosystem	>30	540	300	240
1076471	CWHvm1	01	As per Table A1 for the ecosystem	>30	540	300	240
1076472	CWHvm1	04	As per Table A1 for the ecosystem	>30	540	300	240
1076473	CWHvm1	05	As per Table A1 for the ecosystem	>30	540	300	240
1076474	CWHvm1	06	As per Table A1 for the ecosystem	>30	540	300	240
1076475	CWHvm1	08	As per Table A1 for the ecosystem	>30	540	300	240
1076476	CWHvm1	09	As per Table A1 for the ecosystem	>30	540	300	240
1076477	CWHvm2	01	As per Table A1 for the ecosystem	>30	540	300	240
1076478	CWHvm2	05	As per Table A1 for the ecosystem	>30	540	300	240
1076479	CWHvm2	06	As per Table A1 for the ecosystem	>30	540	300	240
1076480	CWHvm2	08	As per Table A1 for the ecosystem	>30	540	300	240
1076484	CWHws1	01	As per Table A1 for the ecosystem	>30	540	300	240
1076485	CWHws1	04	As per Table A1 for the ecosystem	>30	540	300	240
1076486	CWHws1	06	As per Table A1 for the ecosystem	>30	540	300	240
1076487	CWHws2	01	As per Table A1 for the ecosystem	>30	540	300	240
1076488	CWHws2	04	As per Table A1 for the ecosystem	>30	540	300	240
1076489	CWHws2	06	As per Table A1 for the ecosystem	>30	540	300	240

Notes:

1. In general, thinning prescriptions are expected to retain sufficient post-harvest basal area to maintain site occupancy, stand stability, and windfirmness. Thinning treatments that remove a high proportion of pre-harvest basal area may require additional site-specific professional rationale addressing stand condition, windthrow risk, and expected stand development.

2, Trees retained following thinning will generally have sufficient live crown to respond to release and achieve the intended management objective. Unless otherwise supported by a documented professional rationale, retained trees are expected to have approximately 30 percent or greater live crown at the time of thinning.

Table A7: Spruce Leader Weevil Hazard Ratings by BEC

Hazard Rating	BEC Classification Zone/SZ	Modifier
Low	CWHvh2	n/a
	CWHvm1 South*	n/a
	CWHvm2 South*	n/a
	CWHwm	n/a
	CWHws2 South*	n/a
Moderate	CWHws1	>400 m elevation
	CWHws2 North*	n/a
	CWHvm1 North*	n/a
	CWHvm2 North*	n/a
High	CWHws1	0-400 m elevation

*The boundary between CWHvm1, CWHvm2 North and South is defined at Latitude 53º43'32" N (equivalent to the north end of Maitland Island).
Footnotes to Tables A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, and A6 are provided in the table that follows Table A8.

Table A8: Maximum % of spruce by Hazard

Hazard Rating	Natural or non-resistant stock type planted	Resistant stock type planted***	
		"A"* Class Stock	B+*, Sxs or identified provenances
Low	50% 40%**	No restriction <600m	No restriction
Moderate	30%	No restriction <600m	50%
High	20%	50% <600m	30%

* "A" is A class orchard seed and B+ is naturally genetic improved seed
**Ss
***Generally beyond current transfer guidelines but due to high performance in the IUFRO and EP 1072 Hybrid Transition Trials[iv] it is anticipated the Seed Transfer Guidelines will be amended at a future date.

Table A9: Intermediate Cut Standards

Intermediate cut applications are intended to allow for the removal of timber without triggering a regeneration obligation, while either maintaining or creating stand conditions that support other forest values.

Element	Intermediate Cuts for Preserving Other Forest Values						
	Visuals	Stand Enhancement (Wildlife)	Stand Enhancement (Old Growth)	Stand Enhancement (Fire Resiliency)	Recreation	Sensitive Sites	Riparian Management Zones
Long-term vision	Maintain visual quality consistent with visual quality objectives, while allowing for periodic volume extraction.	Create stand structural characteristics that produce improved wildlife habitat.	Promote or accelerate the development of old growth characteristics through removal of individual or small groups of trees.	Promote or accelerate the development of wildfire resiliency through removal of individual or small groups of trees.	Maintain recreation resource while allowing for periodic volume extraction.	Maintain the integrity of sensitive sites while allowing for periodic volume extraction.	Promote or maintain the integrity of the riparian reserve zone through enhancement of LWD recruitment or other direction from a SME where regeneration is not currently desired and where a clearcut with reserves would not be appropriate.
Situation and Circumstances	Partial Retention, Retention or Preservation VQOs	To be developed for specific species and their associated habitat needs. Ex. Grizzly bear partial harvest Wildlife Habitat Areas	Conservation networks or old growth recruitment areas	Wildland Urban Interface Areas	Adjacent to legal recreation sites and trails, where consistent with recreation feature outcomes and planning guidelines	Within Identified Watersheds	Conservation networks or old growth recruitment areas
Species	Trees that contribute to the residual basal area must be identified as ecologically suitable in the even-aged stocking standards for the site series in this Forest Stewardship Plan.						
Characteristics	The target species composition must be specified in the site-level plan.						
Quantity	As specified in the site-level plan by the subject matter expert to manage for the specific value and site conditions.						
Distribution	The residual basal area (m2/ha) must be either: • Greater than the specified target basal area per hectare identified in Table 8 for the associated leading species, age and top height, or • Greater than or equal to 40 m2/ha basal area (>12.5cm DBH) Basal area removal must be <40% of the pre-harvest basal area.						
Assessment	Compliance will be assessed using the Intermediate Cut- Commercial Thinning Survey Procedures from the latest version of the Silviculture Survey Procedures Manual. The residual crop basal area includes contributions from both the access trails and thinning zones.						
Free-growing obligation	If the stocking standard is met 12 months following harvest completion, the standards unit is exempt from the requirements to produce a free-growing stand, consistent with Forest Planning and Practices Regulation section 44(3)(h). If the stocking standards are not met 12 months following harvest completion, the site plan must be amended to delineate where the licensee shall hold a free-growing obligation, and appropriate standards must be applied to those areas (e.g., even-aged standards, SEDRSS standards).						

Notes:

1. In general, thinning prescriptions are expected to retain sufficient post-harvest basal area to maintain site occupancy, stand stability, and windfirmness. Thinning treatments that remove a high proportion of pre-harvest basal area may require additional site-specific professional rationale addressing stand condition, windthrow risk, and expected stand development.

2, Trees retained following thinning will generally have sufficient live crown to respond to release and achieve the intended management objective. Unless otherwise supported by a documented professional rationale, retained trees are expected to have approximately 30 percent or greater live crown at the time of thinning.

Table A10: Residual crop basal area quantities by leading species, age, and top height

Leading species of stand post-thinning and age[5]	Post-thinning stand average top height[6] (m)	Standards unit post-thinning average residual crop basal area (m^2/ha > 7.5 cm dbh)	Minimum post-thinning residual crop basal area[7] (m^2/ha > 7.5 cm dbh)
Western hemlock (Hw) or amabilis fir (Ba) < 100 years of age	10–15	14–22	10
	16	15–24	12
	17	16–26	14
	18	17–28	15
	19	18–28	17
	20	20–30	18
	21	21–31	19
	22	22–32	20
	23	24–33	20
	24	25–34	21
	25	26–34	23
	26	27–37	24
	27	28–36	25
	28	29–38	26
	29	30–39	27
	30	32–39	28
	31	32–40	30
	32	33–40	30
	33	35–41	31
	34	36–42	32
	35–37	38–45	34
Coastal Douglas-fir (Fdc) or Sitka spruce (Ss) < 100 years of age	10–15	10–18	10
	16	13–20	11
	17	14–21	12
	18	16–22	13
	19	17–24	14
	20	18–25	15
	21	20–26	16
	22	20–28	17
	23	22–29	18
	24	23–30	19
	25	24–30	20
	26	26–31	21
	27	27–32	22
	28	28–33	23
	29	30–34	25
	30	30–35	26
	31	31–36	27
	32	32–38	28
	33	34–39	29
	34	36–40	30
	35–37	36–41	30

[5] The growth and yield modelling that informed the values in this table was completed with a maximum thinning age of 65 years. The professional should consider whether the stand growth is comparable to the modelled scenarios.
[6] The top height tree is the largest DBH tree of a given species that is healthy and with an intact top in a 5.64m fixed radius plot. Top height is commonly used to determine the site index of a stand.
[7] No areas >1ha may fall below the minimum post-thinning crop basal area, and no more than 10% of the standards unit may be below this minimum.

Standards* footnotes to "Preferred", "Acceptable" or "Broadleaf" species within Tables A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, and A6	
a	Species is limited in productivity, reliability and/or feasibility, and subject to **Section 3.2.9 of this FSP**, may only be considered as "acceptable"
b	Species constitutes a productive, reliable, and feasible regeneration option, and subject to **Section 3.2.9 of this FSP**, may be considered as "preferred"
c	Will be considered preferred and contributing to minimum stocking when Fire Management Stocking Standards (FMSS) are applied. FMSS remove minimum coniferous stocking and replace it with minimum deciduous stocking.
16	Restrict to maximum of 20% of preferred well-spaced stocking
19	Restrict to maximum of 50% of preferred well-spaced stocking
56	Spruce content restricted based on leader weevil hazard and stock susceptibility. Limits on the amount of well- spaced and free growing spruce (Ss, Sxs, Sx and Se) on a standards unit due to leader weevil are calculated in Tables A7 Spruce Weevil Hazard Ratings by BEC and Table A8 Maximum % Spruce by Hazard Spruce
57	Hemlock is considered preferred but is limited to a maximum of 30% of well-spaced and free growing trees

**These footnotes are to be interpreted as a measurable, verifiable, and enforceable part of the Stocking Standards.*

Advisory footnotes to "Preferred" or "Acceptable" species within Tables A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, and A6**	
1	Elevated microsites are preferred
2	Suitable on thick forest floors
3	Restricted to coarse-textured soils
7	Restricted to nutrient-medium sites
11	Risk of heavy browsing by deer
12	Suitable on cold air drainage sites
13	Restricted to upper elevations of biogeoclimatic unit
14	Restricted to lower elevations of biogeoclimatic unit
17	Restricted to western portion of biogeoclimatic unit in region
18	Suitable as a minor species (e.g., less than 30%) in salal-dominated sites
22	Restricted to southern Gardner Canal – Kitlope area (i.e., where Fd could occur naturally)
28	Limited by moisture deficit
29	Risk of heavy browsing by moose
30	Risk of porcupine damage
32	Limited by growing-season frosts
34	Risk of snow damage
35	Risk of weevil damage
50	Restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species in a pre-harvest, natural stand
Note: The following do not exist as footnotes in this FSP: 4-6, 8-10, 15-16, 29-21, 23-27, 31, 33, 36-49, 51-55	

***These footnotes are provided as advice to a prescribing Forest Professional, and are not to be interpreted as a measurable, verifiable, or enforceable part of the Stocking Standards.*

BEC – Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification			
CWH	**Coastal Western Hemlock zone**	**ESSF**	**Engelmann Spruce Subalpine Fir zone**
vh2	very wet hypermaritime subzone, central variant	mk	moist cool subzone
vm1	very wet maritime subzone, submontane variant	wv	wet very cold subzone
vm2	very wet maritime subzone, montane variant	**MH**	**Mountain Hemlock zone**
wm	wet maritime subzone	mm1	moist maritime subzone, windward variant
ws1	wet submaritime subzone, submontane variant	mm2	moist maritime subzone, leeward variant
ws2	wet submaritime subzone, montane variant	wh1	wet hypermaritime (Forested) subzone, windward variant

Conifer Tree Species		**Broadleaf Tree Species**
"Ba" means amabalis fir "Bl" means subalpine fir; "Cw" means western red cedar; "Fd" means Douglas-fir; "Hm" means mountain hemlock; "Hw" means western hemlock; "Lw" means western larch;	"Pl" means Lodgepole pine; "Sb" means black spruce; "Sw" means white spruce; "Se" means Engelmann spruce; "Sx" means hybrid or interior spruce; "Yc" means yellow cedar.	"Act" means black cottonwood; "At" means trembling aspen; "Dr" means alder "Ep" means common paper birch;
In all BEC zones except the ESSF, the terms Ss, Sx and Sxs are used interchangeably; in the ESSF BEC zone, the terms Se, Sx and Sxs are used interchangeably. The terms are a reflection of the seed registration and are not indicative of the genetic material.		