FOREST STEWARDSHIP PLAN

for

Community Forest License K3G

Appendix 1

Stocking Standards

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1.0 FORWARD

Pursuant to the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation section 16, the following tables are the stocking standards that are to be applied to cut blocks harvested under this Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) for the areas included under this plan within the Sunshine Coast Timber Supply Area that may be harvested under Powell River's Community Forest License K3G. These standards are to be used in conjunction with site plans where required under the Forest and Range Practices Act.

The standards recognize several silviculture systems and regeneration situations that may occur as a result of harvesting or other disturbances.

The tables and standards herein are based on the Provincial publications:

- Reference Guide for Forest Development Stocking Standards (updated June 2018);
- Updates to Reference Guide for FDP Stocking Standards (2014): Climate Change Related Stocking Standards;
- Establishment to Free Growing Guidebook (Version 2.3, revised October 2007);
- A Field Guide for Site Identification and Interpretation for the Vancouver Forest region (1994, Land Management Handbook Number 28)

2.0 EVEN-AGED MANAGEMENT

The following standards apply to blocks and/or standards units where even aged management is practiced and are applicable to the following silviculture systems:

- Clear-cut;
- Clear-cut with (Group and/or Disbursed) Reserves;
- Retention, where edge influence is less than 100%, within openings only.

The tables cover site series commonly found within the Sunshine Coast Timber Supply Area for the following biogeoclimatic (BEC) variants: CWHxm1, CWHdm, CWHvm2, & MHmm1.

2.1 STOCKING STANDARDS FOR K3G, SUNSHINE COAST FOREST DISTRICT.

The following tables outline the stocking standards that apply to even-aged management stands.

Table 1	Regeneration Guide									
SSID #	BGC Classification		Species		Stocking			Min Inter-tree Spacing (m)	Regen. Delay (Max yrs)	Comments
			Species/Minimum FG Height (m)		Tar-get	MIN p&a	MIN p			
	Zone/SZ	Site Series	Preferred (p)	Acceptable (a)	(well-spaced/ha)					
	CWHxm1	01	Fd/3.0	Hw/2.0 Cw/1.5 Pw/2.5 Dr/4.0	900	500	400	2.0	3	Hw: suitable in wetter portion of BEC unit Pw: risk of white pine blister rust, must be restricted to blister rust resistant stock Dr: as a minor component on nutrient medium to rich sites.
	CWHxm1	02	Pl/1.25 Fd/2.0		400	200	200	2.0	3	
	CWHxm1	03	Fd/2.0 Pl/1.25	Cw/1.0	800	400	400	2.0	3	Pl: suitable on nutrient-very-poor sites
	CWHxm1	04	Fd/3.0	Cw/1.5 Pw/2.5	900	500	400	2.0	3	Pw: risk of white pine blister rust, must be restricted to blister rust resistant stock
	CWHxm1	05	Cw/2.0 Fd/4.0	Hw/2.0 Pw/2.5 Bg/3.5 Dr/4.0	900	500	400	2.0	3	Pw: risk of white pine blister rust, must be restricted to blister rust resistant stock Dr: accepted as minor component
	CWHxm1	06	Cw/1.5 Hw/2.0 Fd/3.0	Dr/4.0	900	500	400	2.0	6	Fd: restricted to eastern portion of biogeoclimatic unit in region Dr: accepted as minor component
	CWHxm1	07	Cw/2.0 Fd/4.0	Bg/3.5 Hw/2.0 Ss/3.0 Dr/4.0	900	500	400	2.0	3	Fd: restricted to eastern portion of biogeoclimatic unit in region Ss: risk of weevil damage, must be restricted to weevil resistant stock Dr: accepted as minor component
	CWHxm1	08	Ss/4.0 Cw/2.0	Bg/3.5 Dr/4.0	900	500	400	2.0	3	Ss: risk of weevil damage, must be restricted to weevil resistant stock Dr: accepted as minor component
	CWHxm1	09	Cw/2.0	Bg/3.5 Dr/4.0	900	500	400	2.0	3	Cw Bg: elevated microsites are preferred. Dr: accepted as minor component
	CWHxm1	11	Pl/1.25	Cw/1.0	400	200	200	2.0	3	Pl, Cw: elevated microsites are preferred
	CWHxm1	12	Cw/1.0	Hw/2.0 Pw/2.5 Ss/3.0	800	400	400	2.0	3	Cw, Hw: elevated microsites are preferred Pw: risk of white pine blister rust, must be restricted to blister rust resistant stock Ss: risk of weevil damage, must be restricted to weevil resistant stock
	CWHxm1	13	Bg/3.5 Cw/2.0 Fd/4.0	Ss/4.0 Dr/4.0	900	500	400	2.0	3	Ss: risk of weevil damage, must be restricted to weevil resistant stock Dr: accepted as minor component
	CWHxm1	14	Bg/3.5 Cw/2.0	Ss/3.5 Dr/4.0	900	500	400	2.0	3	Bg, Cw: elevated microsites are preferred. Dr: accepted as minor component Ss: risk of weevil damage, must be restricted to weevil resistant stock
	CWHxm1	15	Cw/2.0		800	400	400	2.0	3	Cw: elevated microsites are preferred
	CWHxm1 Root Rot	All	Cw/1.5 Pw/2.5 Dr/4.0	Pl/1.25 Fd/3.0	900	500	400	2.0	3	Fd: accepted as minor component, from natural seed source Dr: only preferred for the following site series: 01, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 13, 14
	CWHxm1 Alder Mgmt.	01 05 06 07 08 09 13 14	Dr/4.0	Mb/4.0 Ep/4.0	1200	700	600	2.0	3	
	CWHxm Elk	01	Fd/3.0 Cw/1.5 Hw/3.0 Pw/2.5	Dr/4.0	900	300	300	2.0	6	Hw: suitable in wetter portion of BEC unit Pw: risk of white pine blister rust, must be restricted to blister rust resistant stock Dr: as a minor component on nutrient medium to rich sites.
	CWHxm Elk	05	Cw/2.0 Fd/4.0 Pw/2.5 Bg/3.5 Hw/2.0	Dr/4.0	900	300	300	2.0	6	Pw: risk of white pine blister rust, must be restricted to blister rust resistant stock Dr: accepted as minor component

Table 1			Regeneration Guide								
SSID #	BGC Classification		Species		Stocking			Min Inter-tree Spacing (m)	Regen. Delay (Max yrs)	Comments
			Species/Minimum FG Height (m)		Tar-get	MIN p&a	MIN p			
	Zone/SZ	Site Series	Preferred (p)	Acceptable (a)	(well-spaced/ha)					
	CWHdm	01	Fd/3.0 Cw/1.5 Hw/3.0	Pw/2.5 Dr/4.0	900	500	400	2.0	3	Hw: suitable in wetter portion of BEC unit Pw: risk of white pine blister rust, must be restricted to blister rust resistant stock Dr: as a minor component on nutrient medium to rich sites.
	CWHdm	02	Pl/1.25 Fd/2.0		400	200	200	2.0	3	
	CWHdm	03	Fd/2.0	Cw/1.0 Hw/2.0	800	400	400	2.0	3	
	CWHdm	04	Fd/3.0	Cw/1.5 Pw/2.5	900	500	400	2.0	3	Pw: risk of white pine blister rust, must be restricted to blister rust resistant stock
	CWHdm	05	Cw/2.0 Fd/4.0	Hw/4.0 Pw/2.5 Dr/4.0	900	500	400	2.0	3	Pw: risk of white pine blister rust, must be restricted to blister rust resistant stock Dr: accepted as minor component
	CWHdm	06	Cw/1.5 Hw/3.0	Fd/3.0 Dr/4.0	900	500	400	2.0	6	Fd: elevated microsites are preferred Dr: accepted as minor component
	CWHdm	07	Cw/2.0 Fd/4.0 Bg/3.5	Hw/4.0 Ss/4.0 Dr/4.0	900	500	400	2.0	3	Ss: risk of weevil damage, must be restricted to weevil resistant stock Dr: accepted as minor component
	CWHdm	08	Cw/2.0 Bg/3.5	Dr/4.0	900	500	400	2.0	3	Dr: accepted as minor component
	CWHdm	09	Cw/2.0	Bg/3.5 Dr/4.0	900	500	400	2.0	3	Cw Bg: elevated microsites are preferred. Dr: accepted as minor component
	CWHdm	11	Pl/1.25	Cw/1.0	400	200	200	2.0	3	Pl, Cw: elevated microsites are preferred
	CWHdm	12	Cw/1.0	Hw/2.0 Pw/2.5 Ss/3.0	800	400	400	2.0	3	Cw, Hw: elevated microsites are preferred Pw: risk of white pine blister rust, must be restricted to blister rust resistant stock Ss: risk of weevil damage, must be restricted to weevil resistant stock
	CWHdm	13	Bg/3.5 Cw/2.0 Fd/4.0	Ss/4.0 Dr/4.0	900	500	400	2.0	3	Fd: elevated microsites are preferred Ss: risk of weevil damage, must be restricted to weevil resistant stock Dr: accepted as minor component
	CWHdm	14	Bg/3.5 Cw/2.0	Ss/3.5 Dr/4.0	900	500	400	2.0	3	Bg, Cw: elevated microsites are preferred. Dr: accepted as minor component Ss: risk of weevil damage, must be restricted to weevil resistant stock
	CWHdm	15	Cw/1.0		800	400	400	2.0	3	Cw: elevated microsites are preferred
	CWHdm Root Rot	All	Cw/1.5 Pw/2.5Dr/4.0	Pl/1.25 Fd/3.0	900	500	400	2.0	3	Fd: accepted as minor component, from natural seed source Dr: only preferred for the following site series: 01, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 13, 14
	CWHdm Alder Mgmt.	01 05 06 07 08 09 13 14	Dr/4.0	Mb/4.0 Ep/4.0	1200	700	600	2.0	3	
	CWHdm Elk	01	Fd/3.0 Cw/1.5 Hw/3.0 Pw/2.5	Dr/4.0	900	300	300	2.0	6	Hw: suitable in wetter portion of BEC unit Pw: risk of white pine blister rust, must be restricted to blister rust resistant stock Dr: as a minor component on nutrient medium to rich sites.
	CWHdm Elk	05	Cw/2.0 Fd/4.0 Hw/4.0 Pw/2.5	Dr/4.0	900	300	300	2.0	6	Pw: risk of white pine blister rust, must be restricted to blister rust resistant stock Dr: accepted as minor component

Table 1			Regeneration Guide							
SSID #	BGC Classification		Species		Stocking			Min Inter-tree Spacing (m)	Regen. Delay (Max yrs)	Comments
			Species/Minimum FG Height (m)		Tar-get	MIN p&a	MIN p			
	Zone/SZ	Site Series	Preferred (p)	Acceptable (a)	(well-spaced/ha)					
	CWHvm2	01	Hw/2.5 Cw/1.5 Ba/1.75	Hm/1.0 Yc/1.5 Fd/2.25	900	500	400	2.0	6	Climate Change Standard Cw Fd: suitable at lower elevations Fd elevated microsites are preferred, restricted to southerly aspects Yc Hm: suitable at upper elevations
	CWHvm2	02	Pl/1.25 Fd/1.5 Cw/1.0 Yc/1.0	Hw/1.75	400	200	200	2.0	3	Fd: restricted to southerly aspects, suitable in the southern portion of biogeoclimatic unit Yc: suitable at upper elevations of the biogeoclimatic unit only when used in the southern portion of the biogeoclimatic unit
	CWHvm2	03	Cw/1.0 Hw/1.75 Fd/1.5 Yc/1.0	Pw/2.5 Hm/0.75	800	400	400	2.0	6	Fd: restricted to southerly aspects, suitable in the southern portion of biogeoclimatic unit. Yc: suitable at upper elevations of the biogeoclimatic unit only when used in the southern portion of the biogeoclimatic unit Pw: risk of white pine blister rust, must be restricted to blister rust resistant stock, suitable in the southern portion of biogeoclimatic unit Hm: suitable at upper elevations
	CWHvm2	04	Cw/1.0 Hw/1.75 Fd/1.5 Yc/1.0	Ba/1.5 Pw/2.5 Hm/0.75 Ss/2.0	900	500	400	2.0	6	Fd: restricted to southerly aspects, suitable in the southern portion of biogeoclimatic unit. Yc: suitable at upper elevations of the biogeoclimatic unit only when used in the southern portion of the biogeoclimatic unit Pw: suitable in the southern portion of biogeoclimatic unit Ss: risk of weevil damage, must be restricted to weevil resistant stock Hm: suitable at upper elevations
	CWHvm2	05	Cw/1.5 Hw/2.5 Yc/1.5 Ba/1.75	Fd/2.25 Hm/1.0	900	500	400	2.0	3	Fd: elevated microsites are preferred, suitable on steep slopes, restricted to southerly aspects, suitable in the southern portion of biogeoclimatic unit Yc: suitable at upper elevations of the biogeoclimatic unit only when used in the southern portion of the biogeoclimatic unit.Hm: suitable at upper elevations
	CWHvm2	06	Cw/1.5 Hw/2.5 Yc/1.5 Ba/1.75	Fd/2.25 Ss/3.0 Hm/1.0	900	500	400	2.0	6	Fd: elevated microsites are preferred, restricted to southerly aspects, suitable in the southern portion of biogeoclimatic unit. Yc: suitable at upper elevations of the biogeoclimatic unit only when used in the southern portion of the biogeoclimatic unit.Hm: suitable at upper elevations Ss: suitable on nutrient-medium sites
	CWHvm2	07	Cw/2.0 Hw/3.5 Yc/2.0 Ba/2.25	Hm/1.0	900	500	400	2.0	3	Yc: suitable at upper elevations of the biogeoclimatic unit only when used in the southern portion of the biogeoclimatic unit. Hm: suitable at upper elevations
	CWHvm2	09	Cw/1.0 Hw1/1.75 Yc1/1.0	Ba/1.5 Hm/0.75	800	400	400	2.0	3	Cw Hw Yc: elevated microsites are preferred Yc: suitable at upper elevations of the biogeoclimatic unit only when used in the southern portion of the biogeoclimatic unit. Hm: suitable at upper elevations

Table 1	Regeneration Guide									
SSID #	BGC Classification		Species		Stocking			Min Inter-tree Spacing	Regen. Delay	Comments
	Zone/SZ	Site Series	Species/Minimum FG Height (m) Preferred (p)	Species/Minimum FG Height (m) Acceptable (a)	Target (well-spaced/ha)	MIN p&a (well-spaced/ha)	MIN p (well-spaced/ha)	(m)	(Max yrs)	
	MHmm1	01 03	Ba/0.6	Hw/1.0 Se/1.0 Hm/1.0 Yc/1.0 Cw/1.0 Fd/1.0 Bp/1.25	900	500	400	2.0	6	Climate Change Standard Hw Cw: suitable at lower elevations, Fd: suitable at lower elevations, restricted to southerly aspects Bp Hm Yc: suitable at upper elevations
	MHmm1	04	Ba/0.6 Hm/1.0 Yc/1.0	Hw/1.0	900	500	400	2.0	7	Hw: suitable at lower elevations, minor component
	MHmm1	05	Ba/0.6 Yc/1.0	Hm/1.0 Hw/1.0	900	500	400	2.0	4	Hw: suitable at lower elevations, minor component
	MHmm1	06	Hm/0.75 Yc/0.75	Ba/0.6	800	400	400	2.0	7	Hm Yc Ba: elevated microsites are preferred
	MHmm1	07	Ba/0.6 Yc/0.75	Hm/0.75	900	500	400	2.0	4	Hm Yc Ba: elevated microsites are preferred

Table 1	Regeneration Guide									
SSID #	BGC Classification		Species		Stocking			Min Inter-tree Spacing	Regen. Delay	Comments
	Zone/SZ	Site Series	Species/Minimum FG Height (m) Preferred (p)	Species/Minimum FG Height (m) Acceptable (a)	Target (well-spaced/ha)	MIN p&a (well-spaced/ha)	MIN p (well-spaced/ha)	(m)	(Max yrs)	
Intermediate Cutting Single tree selection	All	All								No Regen Obligations provided the following: -Remove <50% of the basal area that existed on the SU at the commencement of harvesting -Retain at the conclusion of harvesting, not less than 50% of the basal area of each tree species that existed on the SU at the commencement of harvesting -Retain at the conclusion of harvesting trees of form, health and vigor representative of the original stand condition; and -create an opening size not more than 0.1ha
Intermediate Cutting Mechanical Strip Thinning	All	All								No Regen Obligations provided the following: -Removal of <35% of SU NAR -Harvesting operations create a maximum thinning corridor width of 8m (measured distance between stumps along outer edges of thinning corridor) -Even distribution/spacing of thinning corridors within the treatment area -Retain at the conclusion of harvesting trees of form, health and vigor representative of the original stand condition

Conifer Tree Species

"Ba" means amabilis fir;
"Bg" means grand fir;
"Bl" means subalpine fir;
"Bp" means noble fir;
"Cw" means western red cedar;
"Fd" means Douglas-fir;
"Hm" means mountain hemlock;
"Hw" means western hemlock;
“Lt” means tamarack;
"Lw" means western larch;
“Pa” means whitebark pine;
"Pl" means lodgepole pine;
"Pw" means white pine;
"Py" means ponderosa pine;
“Sb” means black spruce;
“Se” means Engelmann spruce;
"Ss" means Sitka spruce;
“Sw” means white spruce;
"Sx" means hybrid spruce or interior spruce;
"Sxs" means hybrid Sitka spruce;
“Sxw” means hybrid white spruce;
"Yc" means yellow cedar.

“**Biogeoclimatic unit**” or “**BGC classification**” means the zone, subzone, variant and site series described in the most recent field guide published by the Ministry of Forests for the identification and interpretation of ecosystems, as applicable to a harvested area.

“**MIN** or “**Min**” means minimum

Broadleaf Tree Species

“Acb” means balsam poplar;
“Act” means black cottonwood;
“At” means trembling aspen;
“Dr” means red alder;
“Ep” means common paper birch;
“Mb” means bigleaf maple;
“Qg” means garry oak;
“Ra” means arbutus;

2.2 USING ELK STOCKING STANDARDS

Elk stocking standards apply to areas within the Haslam FDU where elk are known to occur. The standards can only be applied for those blocks where elk damage has occurred and continues to occur and impedes the Holder from meeting stocking standards as identified in Table 1 under normal operating conditions (i.e. prior to elk translocation). Prior to adopting the elk stocking standards, the Holder through survey, will confirm the amount and extent of elk damage and apply elk standards to those blocks and/or standard units where damage is occurring. The use of elk stocking standards will be supported in a rationale and signed by the prescribing forester.

Within these Elk SUs, the use of deciduous species mixed with the conifer will be an acceptable strategy to reduce damage caused by elk and provide an opportunity to create a viable timber resource for the future. Conifer crop trees may be declared free growing so long as there is at least 0.5m distance between crop trees and deciduous trees at breast height and the conifer crop trees are not exhibiting reduced leader growth rates over the last two growing seasons.

2.3 VARIANCES TO THE STOCKING STANDARDS:

1. Definition of Competition for Free Growing

For the purposes of this FSP and the applicable stocking standards referred to in sections 16(3)(b) and 44(1)(b) of the FPPR, as they were on the date this FSP was submitted for approval, the growth of a stand is not impeded by competing vegetation if:

a) conifers that have birch, bitter cherry or willow within the 1m radius that are taller than them at time of free growing assessment but are still exhibiting at least 75% of the leader growth of a typical conifer in the stand which is growing free of competition will be considered not impeded. In addition, these conifer trees must not be exhibiting a reduction in leader growth over the previous two growing seasons as further evidence they are truly unimpeded.

b) the crop tree to competing brush ratio within the 1m cylinder meets or exceeds the height in the following table:

Competing Brush	Crop tree % of competing height
Alder or maple , (*subject to section 1 above or section 4, 5, and 6 below)*	150
Bracken fern, lady fern	125
Birch, bitter cherry, willow sp.	100
Salmonberry, Thimbleberry, elderberry, fireweed, sword fern	100

2. Maple Coppice

(a) Where maple is coppicing within the pesticide free zone of a watercourse or in blocks where herbicide has not been used in deference to social pressure, such as but not limited to community watersheds, the maple will be managed as a crop tree. The coppice will be cut once to retain 5 or less of the straightest stems and then left to become crop trees.

(b) Where there are 10 or less maple coppice stools per hectare averaged across a standard unit they will be accepted as a valuable component of biodiversity within the standard unit.

3. Forest Health

In stands where root rot (undetected at the pre-harvest stage) caused by fungal pathogens is causing the death or poor performance of conifers that have been established to meet the requirements of s.16 (3) (b) and 44(1) (b) of the FPPR, as they were on the date this FSP was submitted for approval, deciduous species that are present can be substituted as preferred crop trees. To be acceptable the BEC site series must be one suitable for deciduous trees to achieve timber production as listed in Table 1 Stocking Standards for K3G.

2.4 RULES FOR MODIFYING GENERAL STOCKING STANDARDS

RULE NUMBER ONE **- Site Series Mosaics/Complexes**

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

RULE NUMBER TWO - **Transitional Sites**

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

RULE NUMBER THREE **- Minimum Inter-tree Distance (MITD)**

The general MITD of 2.0 meters can be reduced down to 1.5 meters for the following situations or circumstances:

1. <20m from road centerline
2. immediately adjacent to any:
   a) stream – riparian area;
   b) natural non productive area;
   c) unplantable slash that has been mechanically piled or results from helicopter operations where slash treatment is not practicable; or
3. on any:
   a) talus site;
   b) hygric or wetter site;
   c) very harsh site where protected microsites are critical;
   d) area where stump avoidance is necessary on a root rot site;
   e) area directly adjacent to the dripline of retained trees;

f) areas of heavy elk use - are those where heavy elk use is apparent during site plan/engineering field work. Evidence includes trails, bedding areas, scat and browse. Evidence could also include areas of heavy elk browse in adjacent regenerating cutblocks. Reducing the MITD will allow for more trees to be planted and more flexibility in implementing obstacle planting.

Justification for a reduced MITD will be incorporated into the Site Plan.

2.5 FOREST HEALTH FACTORS

Laminated Root Rot - Alternate stocking standards have been listed for sites infected by laminated root rot and armillaria in the CWH dm and CWHxm subzones of the Sunshine Coast Forest District. These standards will be applied to infected sites when an alternate species management strategy is prescribed. In addition to planting alternate species to Douglas-fir within root rot centers; a minor component of natural Douglas-fir with good form and vigour will be acceptable at free growing in these areas.

Spruce Weevil - Risk for Spruce Weevil is moderate for most of the plan area below 700m in elevation. For this reason, Sitka spruce and spruce hybrids will be limited to minor components (<20%) of planted and regenerated stands. Planted spruce is to be from seed which has been selected for resistance to spruce weevil.

2.6 HARDWOOD MANAGEMENT STRATEGY:

Regeneration with red alder will be targeted to not only root rot pockets but where desired and appropriate, Alder Management will also take place on suitable ecological sites.

Management Objectives
The primary objective is to provide quality saw logs for processing and sale to market in short rotations.

Stand Establishment
The establishment of red alder plantations will be restricted to suitable sites as outlined in the Alder Management stocking standards (Table 1). The primary focus will be on sites under 300 m in elevation which are nutrient-rich and do not suffer from moisture deficits. Preferred sites are rich and moist (05 and 07) sites and richer zonal sites although alder can be established in root rot centers on other suitable sites.

In the future, the use of hardwood stocking standards may also be utilized to help reduce fire risk in areas within 2km of the interface zone.

3.0 INTERMEDIATE CUTTING

Intermediate Cuttings may be utilized in the following two Scenarios:

Scenario 1: Intermediate Cutting – Single tree selection
Single tree selection to feather block edges (<50m from resource feature to clear-cut SU) to allow for timber to be harvested in areas that have other non-timber values including

- management for a Recreational Trail or Recreational Site
- management of a riparian features within the community watershed

Single tree selection to allow for timber to be harvested in areas that have other constraints including

- Un-stable Terrain areas (Terrain Class 4 and 5 areas) within the community watershed
- Visually Sensitive areas (Retention VQO areas)

Scenario 2: Intermediate Cutting – Mechanical Strip Thinning
Strip Thinning in areas including

- Younger second growth stands (30-80 years old), where thinning treatment can increase the stands potential volume.
- Interface areas (<2km to interface zone or private properties) to reduce fire risk.
- Areas adjacent to Recreational Trails or Recreational Sites
- Visually Sensitive Areas

The residual stand that remains following an intermediate cut (even-aged management) does not have a free growing requirement. There are no reforestation requirements for intermediate cutting if the treatment achieves and maintain for a period of 12 months after the completion of harvesting the following:

For Scenario 1: Intermediate Cutting – Single tree selection treatments:

- Remove <50% of the basal area that existed on the SU at the commencement of harvesting
- Retain at the conclusion of harvesting, not less than 50% of the basal area of each tree species that existed on the SU at the commencement of harvesting
- Retain at the conclusion of harvesting trees of form, health and vigor representative of the original stand condition; and
- create an opening size not more than 0.1ha

For Scenario 2: Intermediate Cutting – Mechanical Strip Thinning treatments:

- Removal of <35% of SU NAR
- Harvesting operations create a maximum thinning corridor width of 8m (distance measured between stumps along outer edges of thinning corridor)
- Even distribution/spacing of thinning corridors within the treatment area
- Retain at the conclusion of harvesting trees of form, health and vigor representative of the original stand condition

4.0 FREE GROWING STAND EXEMPTION UNDER S. 91 FPPR FROM FPPA S. 29

FPPR s. 44(1) applies in all situations or circumstances under the FSP where a free growing stand is required to be established under FRPA s. 29. *Except where as follows:*

In addition to the circumstances established under FPPR s 44(3): within areas that will be considered for salvage removal of special forest products (products as described in the Coastal Appraisal Manual) or the removal of endemic wind thrown trees; stocking standards will not be applicable in harvesting areas where trees are completely removed in a contiguous unit of less than 1 ha. Or; where the contiguous area is not applicable (i.e. single tree removal) and the volume in the general area (logical unit) is <500m3, no stocking standards will be applicable.

4.1 SITE PLAN EXEMPTION UNDER S. 91 FPPR FROM FPPA S. 10

Where salvaging of wind thrown trees and special forest products meets the above criteria (<1ha and < 500m3), no site plan is required. If salvage is adjacent to the licensee's recently harvested blocks and is operating under an existing site plan establishing a free growing stand under FRPA s. 29, the active Site Plan will be amended to include the salvage area prior to denudation being called in an effort to manage the combined area under one site plan.

Where salvage areas, together with an adjoining cut block that has been clear-cut and is subject to an exemption under this FSP and will result in a contiguous clear-cut exceeding 1 ha, stocking standards will apply.