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**MANAGEMENT PLAN NO. 2**

**for**

**WOODLOT LICENCE NO. 0019**

**held by**

**AHOUSAHT COUNCIL**

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Licensee:

*[Signature]*  
On behalf of the Ahousaht

Approved:

*[Signature]*  
Cindy Stern, District Manager  
South Island Forest District

Date Approved:

June 1/99

*March, 1999*



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**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

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<b>1.0 INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2.0 GEOGRAPHIC FEATURES.....</b>	<b>2</b>
2.1 LOCATION AND SIZE .....	2
2.2 CLIMATE.....	2
<b>3.0 HISTORY.....</b>	<b>3</b>
3.1 HISTORY OF THE AREA.....	3
<b>4.0 MANAGEMENT GOALS .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>5.0 MANAGEMENT OF OTHER RESOURCES .....</b>	<b>5</b>
5.1 FISHERIES.....	5
5.2 WILDLIFE.....	6
5.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL SITES .....	6
5.4 TRADITIONAL FOREST USE .....	6
5.5 VISUAL LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT .....	7
5.6 RECREATION MANAGEMENT.....	7
5.7 DOMESTIC AND INDUSTRIAL WATER SUPPLY AREAS .....	8
5.8 INTEGRATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT .....	8
5.9 BIODIVERSITY.....	9
5.10 OTHER USERS.....	9
<b>6.0 TIMBER MANAGEMENT.....</b>	<b>10</b>
6.1 FOREST PRODUCTS .....	10
6.2 ALLOWABLE ANNUAL CUT.....	10
6.3 TIMBER INVENTORY .....	11
6.4 ACCESS AND ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT.....	11
6.4.1 Access.....	11
6.4.2 Engineering Development .....	11
6.4.3 Road Maintenance and Deactivation.....	12
6.5 HARVESTING .....	12
6.5.1 Forest Development Plans.....	12
6.5.2 Harvesting Patterns.....	12
6.5.3 Harvesting Methods.....	12
6.5.4 Utilization Standards.....	13
<b>7.0 SILVICULTURE MANAGEMENT.....</b>	<b>14</b>
7.1 SILVICULTURE SYSTEMS .....	14
7.2 STAND CUTTING PRIORITY.....	14
7.3 BASIC SILVICULTURE.....	14
7.4 BACKLOG REFORESTATION .....	15
7.5 SITE REHABILITATION.....	16
7.6 INCREMENTAL SILVICULTURE.....	16
7.7 FOREST PESTICIDES.....	17
<b>8.0 FOREST PROTECTION.....</b>	<b>18</b>
8.1 PLANNING FOR FIRE PROTECTION .....	18
8.2 FIRE HAZARD.....	18
8.3 PESTS AND DISEASES .....	18
8.4 SOIL CONSERVATION .....	18
8.5 WINDTHROW .....	19
<b>9.0 SOCIOECONOMIC BENEFITS.....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>10.0 RELATION TO THE CLAYOQUOT SOUND PROCESS.....</b>	<b>21</b>
10.1 THE SCENIC CORRIDORS LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT PLAN .....	21
10.2 THE CLAYOQUOT SOUND INTERIM MEASURES AGREEMENT.....	21
10.3 THE CLAYOQUOT SOUND SCIENTIFIC PANEL REPORT .....	21

<b>11.0 REVISION.....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>12.0 INFORMATION GATHERING AND REVIEW .....</b>	<b>23</b>
12.1 PUBLIC REVIEW .....	23
12.2 RESOURCE AGENCIES AND INTEREST GROUPS .....	23
<b>13.0 ANNUAL REPORT.....</b>	<b>24</b>

**APPENDICES**

APPENDIX I:	Map of Woodlot Licence Blocks
APPENDIX II:	Annual Allowable Cut Method and Calculation
APPENDIX III:	Forest Cover Map - 1:20,000 Map Area Statement (Schedules A & B)
APPENDIX IV:	Proposed Scenic Corridors Zoning Standards & Map of the Scenic Corridors
APPENDIX V:	Recreation Inventory Information
APPENDIX VI:	Agency Comment and Response
APPENDIX VII:	Advertisement, Public Comments and Responses
APPENDIX VIII:	Map of Anderson Creek Watershed

## 1.0

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# INTRODUCTION

Management Plan No. 2 has been prepared for the Ahousaht First Nation, who are the licensees for Woodlot Licence No. 0019 (W0019). The Ahousaht live on Flores Island (Marktosis), approximately 20 kilometres north of Tofino. The woodlot is adjacent to the village of Ahousaht and is located within Clayoquot Sound, it is accessible by air or boat from Tofino, British Columbia.

The Ahousaht Council, Ahousaht members, and the Ahousaht forestry manager have assisted in the preparation of this plan.

Since the first Management Plan, a number of relevant issues have arisen, including:

- no logging or other forest management activities have taken place within the Woodlot;
- the Clayoquot Sound Land Use Decision has been passed;
- the *Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act (FPC)* and associated regulations have been enacted;
- the Interim Measures Agreement between the Central Tribes of the Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council (which includes the Ahousaht First Nations) and the government of British Columbia, regarding the co-management of natural resources in Clayoquot Sound has come into effect and has since been extended as the Interim Measures Extension Agreement. This has effectively created the Central Region Board through which all resource plans must pass;
- The recommendations of "The Scientific Panel for Sustainable Forest Practices in Clayoquot Sound" (CSSPR) report have been adopted by Government.

## 2.0

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# GEOGRAPHIC FEATURES

### 2.1 LOCATION AND SIZE

The Woodlot Licence is 267 hectares in size and is comprised of six blocks of land on Flores Island. Five of the blocks are on Crown land and one is located on private Indian Reserve land:

#### *Schedule A, Indian Reserve #15 Lands (Total 20 hectares)*

Block F (20.0 ha.) consists of the northern portion of I.R. 15 (Marktosis). This Block is directly to the south of Lot 1296 and fronted by Millar Channel to the east. This is the private portion of the Woodlot Licence.

#### *Schedule B, Provincial Forest Lands (Total: 247.2 hectares)*

Block A (81.5 ha.) consists of lots 1295 and 1296, and is comprised of the Northern end of the Marktosis Peninsula, between Millar Channel and Matilda Inlet.

Block B (70.4 ha.) consists of the northern half of Lot 1561 and part of Lot 1540, and is situated between the westerly shoreline of Matilda Inlet and the boundary of Tree Farm Licence No. 44, Block 5.

Block C (21.5 ha.) consists of Lot 1297, and is situated on the peninsula between the easterly shoreline of Matilda Inlet and the westerly boundary of Indian Reserve (I.R.) 15.

Block D (23.7 ha.) consist of Lot 1294, and is comprised of an island at the southern end of Matilda Inlet.

Block E (50.1 ha.) consists of Lot 1370, 1072 and the southern part of Lot 363.

### 2.2 CLIMATE

The Woodlot is within the Southern Very Wet Hypermaritime Coastal Western Hemlock Zone (CWHvh1). The climate on this part of the West Coast of Vancouver Island is described as the Estevan Point Type, characterized by:

- wet, foggy summers with 88 mm. as the precipitation in the driest month
- cool summer temperatures (14.1°C warmest month mean, 28.9°C absolute)
- mild winters (1.9°C is the mean of the coldest month)
- mean annual precipitation is 3120 mm.; 2% falls as snow
- range between minimum winter and maximum summer means is 9.6°C

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# HISTORY

### 3.1 HISTORY OF THE AREA

The area encompassed by the Woodlot Licence has a long history of occupation by the Ahousaht peoples of the West Coast of Vancouver Island. This unbroken chain of occupation predates written history and archaeological information from nearby areas (Meares Island Archaeological Study) indicates the Ahousahts have lived in these areas for over 5,000 years. The present reserve at Marktosis was surveyed and gazetted in 1783. Today, this reserve is the main village of several tribes who were amalgamated as the Ahousaht Confederacy.

The waters of Matilda and Millar Channels have a long history of fishing activities and the forests were used for activities such as hunting, gathering, canoe making and cedar bark weaving. There has been little logging activity, except in most recent times. In 1970, approximately eight hectares were logged on the private land portion of the Woodlot Licence (Block F).

Currently, the village of Ahousaht, which is adjacent to the Woodlot Licence, houses over 700 people and has its own school, administrative structure and other village infrastructure features. The Ahousahts are a seafaring people and fishing in the open sea is their mainstay. To the west of Marktosis and located adjacent to Block B on the westerly shore of Matilda Inlet, is a General Store and Post Office. There are no other permanent residences near the Woodlot Licence area.

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### MANAGEMENT GOALS

- To profitably operate Woodlot Licence No. 0019.
- To provide the children of Ahousaht with future opportunities to become involved in "hands on" forest management.
- To allow Woodlot Licence No. 0019 to be used for demonstration purposes and public education. Woodlot Licence No. 0019 is available for public tours and educational programs related to forest management.
- To manage the Woodlot Licence area on based upon an even level of timber flow by conducting harvesting operations in an environmentally sound manner, and consistent with the intent of the CSSPR.
- To ensure basic silviculture is being conducted on a current basis, and rehabilitating areas within the Woodlot Licence that are not currently supporting productive coniferous forest types.
- To allow for reasonable recreational use of lands within the Licence by members of the general public and to maintain hiking and nature trails within the Woodlot. To protect the integrity of the Wildside Trail and the adjacent Gibson Marine Park.
- To market poles, pulp, and sawlogs and other forest products, such as firewood and shake blocks in such a manner as to realize the highest possible utilization of the timber resource. Timber objectives include the production of both pulp and sawlogs.
- To create and maintain employment opportunities and other social benefits.
- To identify and address environmental protection concerns on an ongoing basis. Environmental goals include:
  - to protect the fisheries and wildlife habitat surrounding and within the Woodlot;
  - to maintain viewsapes for all areas around the Woodlot;
  - to minimize the accumulation of bark and other logging debris in the waters around Matilda Inlet and Millar Channel;
  - to protect community water resources.
- To maintain and protect traditional activities and traditional use areas of the forest;
- To ensure the retention of biodiversity within the Woodlot area.
- To safeguard the sulphur warmspring and other shoreline features, such as archaeological sites from forest management activities.
- To implement the Clayoquot Sound Scientific Panel recommendations.

## 5.0

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# MANAGEMENT OF OTHER RESOURCES

### 5.1 FISHERIES

The CSSPR refers to waterbodies and their immediately adjacent terrestrial environments as 'hydroriparian ecosystems' and states they should be treated as single systems. To ensure appropriate protection for aquatic and riparian ecosystems, the entire drainage system and the associated hydroriparian zones must be considered. Recommendations for managing the hydroriparian zone are organized according to the type of waterbody and character of the adjacent riparian land. Streams are classified according to whether the channel is alluvial, and according to gradient, confinement, and channel width. These criteria determine the nature of the hydroriparian zone. Marine foreshores are classified based upon the nature of the shoreline and lentic (standing fresh water) systems are classified according to shore morphology (lakes) and wetland type.<sup>1</sup>

All forestry activities within W0019 will adhere to these recommendations of the CSSPR, *FPC* and associated regulations. Hydroriparian management areas will be established and classification criteria will be determined during the operational planning process.

Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) have no information which indicates that any of the streams within the woodlot bear anadromous fish. According to information supplied by the DFO, the area around Matilda Inlet has important herring spawning habitat, the herring fishery in Matilda Inlet is an important food source to Ahousaht members. The correct location of storage sites are essential to maintain the foreshore habitat and all activities will be carried out away from the spawning habitats and undertaken only during the periods when spawning is inactive.

Prior to any activities being undertaken on the licence area, Ahousaht will consult with resource agencies to determine an acceptable location for dry land sorts or log dump sites. The Licensee will attempt to construct a dry land sort adjacent to the woodlot licence area, if a log dump in Millar Channel proves to be unacceptable. All logs will be bundled, if there is a sufficient volume of logs these will be barged out as opposed to towing. Proposed roads will avoid the need for dumping logs adjacent to each block, foreshore leases will require the approval of the DFO.

Blocks B and D, will both be difficult to develop, as they front on Matilda Inlet and are surrounded by a sensitive fishery and wildlife foreshore. Timber from all Blocks could be milled in the small sawmill located on the adjacent private land or at the proposed mill at Cypre River.

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<sup>1</sup> Excerpted from "The Scientific Panel for Sustainable Forest Practices in Clayoquot Sound", pages 29, 177, 179.

## 5.2 WILDLIFE

The Woodlot Licence area borders on significant tidal foreshore areas as well as being composed primarily of old growth forest types. This is the home of birds and animals such as eagles, woodpeckers, and small fur bearing mammals.

Hydroriparian Management Areas will be maintained around all tidal foreshore zones, according the CSSPR, as a result of this over 50% W0019 is reserved from all forest harvesting activities. BC Environment did not report the existence of any traplines on the Woodlot Licence area. Ahousaht has no record of any unregistered traplines within W0019. The nearest documented trapline touches the foreshore at the tip of the peninsula in Block A.

Some of the trees within the Woodlot are important habitat for platform-nesting birds such as eagles. Wildlife Danger Tree Assessment will be conducted concurrently with the development of Silviculture Prescriptions. Trees identified as nest trees for birds will be protected from harvesting and designated as Wildlife Trees. (An eagle tree has been identified and marked in Lot 1370). Other significant other wildlife trees may also be retained as identified.

## 5.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL SITES

The Ministry of Small Business, Tourism and Culture and MoF Protocol Agreement on the Management of Cultural Heritage Resources identifies the need to identify cultural heritage resources. All cultural heritage resources will be protected, as per the *Heritage Conservation Act*.

In partnership with the MoF, funded by FRBC, Ahousaht completed a Culturally Modified Tree (CMT) Inventory of the inland area of W0019 in September, 1997. Results of the CMT inventory demonstrate that parts of the woodlot have been utilized in the past, fifteen separate sites have been identified, several of which include clusters of CMT's. The Clayoquot Sound Inventory project has surveyed the shoreline area of the woodlot during the course of this Management Plan and several additional sites have been noted.

## 5.4 TRADITIONAL FOREST USE

The FDP will be presented to the membership for their input. First Nations members will be encouraged to identify the areas within W0019 they want protected from harvesting activities for their value in traditional medicines, abundance of berries, trees earmarked for canoe construction, culturally modified trees, areas with possible traplines or other traditional uses.

Village elders will be consulted as to their knowledge of the location and existence of fishtraps, canoe runs, shell middens, spiritual sites, burial sites and culturally modified trees. Upon identification of these areas, they will be excluded from harvesting operations.

## 5.5 VISUAL LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT

There is constant boat traffic in the summer passing by Flores Island. The village of Ahousaht which fronts the Licence area has over 700 residents. The Woodlot therefore has important visual qualities.

Landscape information has been collected as part of the Clayoquot Sound Scenic Corridor process. There will be an impact on harvesting as a result of this process. The Clayoquot Sound Scenic Corridor Management Plan (CSSCMP) is before cabinet for approval. Scenic Corridors have been divided into three Management Zones, each of which occurs within W0019:

Block A	Management Zone 1 & Management Zone 2
Block B	Management Zone 1 & Management Zone 3
Block C	Management Zone 1
Block D	Management Zone 1
Block E	Management Zone 1
Block F	Excluded: Indian Reserve Lands

There will be no clearcutting in visible areas of Management Zone 3, as per the recommendation of the CSSCMP. Appendix IV "Proposed Scenic Corridors Zoning Standards", from the Draft CSSCMP provides further information on potential management requirements within scenic corridors.

Where required, Visual Impact Assessments (VIA) will be carried out to ensure that harvesting activities do not compromise the landscape. This will be done to determine the best lay-out, shape, location, and orientation of openings and to ensure Visual Quality Objectives are maintained and to ensure the intent of the CSSCMP are met.

## 5.6 RECREATION MANAGEMENT

The recreation inventory lists angling, boating, viewing, and wildlife viewing as activities within W0019. Villagers of Ahousaht continue to partake in casual recreational use of the Woodlot Licence; utilizing the woodlot for nature walks and collection of botanical forest products and medicines. Recently constructed, the Wildside Trail begins in Ahousaht and passes through a portion of block E, W0019 before following the shoreline and ascending to the top of Flores Mountain. The popularity of the trail is expected to increase over time.

Over time opportunities may exist to develop camping sites, hiking trails and interpretive trails. The woodlot licence offers ideal opportunities for the local school to become involved in nature studies. The shoreline fronting Lot 1241

in the Gibson Marine Park has a small mineral water warm spring that is used very infrequently by the Ahousahts, but may grow in popularity. The integrity of the spring will be protected by the hydroriparian zone, which is reserved from all harvesting activities.

Over the course of the Management Plan the licensee will meet with local residents to discuss a means by which the recreational resources of the licence area could be improved.

All recreational plans will be developed in cooperation with the MoF and the licensee will consult with affected resource agencies, such as BC Parks on a site specific basis. The Woodlot is also located adjacent to the Gibson Marine Park. Adequate measures will be taken to protect the integrity of the park.

During operations, signs will be posted to advise the public of active logging activities. Public access to the woodlot will not be restricted. An exception to this may occur when management operations may endanger public safety, during periods of extreme fire hazard or when there is a need to protect equipment.

When an area adjacent to the Wildside Trail is being harvested, public access to the Wildside Trail will be maintained by the construction of temporary alternative trail routes.

#### **5.7 DOMESTIC AND INDUSTRIAL WATER SUPPLY AREAS**

The main supply of water to the community of Ahousaht comes from Anderson Creek. The intake for Ahousaht Waterworks is found approximately 1600 metres from the mouth of the Anderson Creek Estuary. The 150 mm pipeline from the Anderson Creek water intake passes through Lot 1294 and the integrity of the pipeline will be protected during access development and harvesting operations.

The federal government has purchased Lot 1561 for the Ahousaht First Nation, so that a dam can be built on Anderson Creek to increase the amount of water available.

#### **5.8 INTEGRATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

An integrated resource management strategy will be developed for the recognition and management of present and future resource values in a manner which ensures compatibility and sustainability. As newly acquired information becomes available, objectives and prescriptions for specific resource values will be modified through an adaptive management approach.

The following actions will be undertaken to address the issue of integrated resource management:

- information assembly and map designation that may lead to the recognition of specific resource values relating to such resources as fisheries, wildlife, heritage, timber, and recreation;

- the development of prescriptions and constraints, particularly for forest harvesting, that will lead to more detailed planning that addresses sustainability of forest processes and non-timber resource values;
- appropriate alternative silvicultural systems will be assessed through operational trials, to determine suitable means of sustaining a variety of biological processes across a full complement of forest ecosystems, and successional stages;

## 5.9 BIODIVERSITY

Planning to maintain biodiversity will occur at landscape and stand levels, plans will strive to maintain all native species and ecological processes by managing the forest to resemble a forest that was established from natural disturbance. The licensee will provide for biodiversity by:

- maintaining a variety of patch sizes, seral stages, forest stand attributes and structures across a variety of ecosystems and landscapes,
- maintaining a connectivity of ecosystems in such a manner as to ensure the continued dispersal and movement of forest dwelling organisms across the landscape,
- providing forested areas of sufficient size to maintain forest interior habitat conditions and to prevent the formation of excessive edge habitat;
- maintaining a broad distribution of ecosystems and species within the forest land so as to ensure genetic and functional diversity,
- undertaking intensive forestry and other resource development activities that are compatible with maintaining biological diversity;
- restoring and recovering those areas where past forest management practices have resulted in conditions that prevent biodiversity objectives from being achieved;
- managing in a flexible and adaptive manner.

## 5.10 OTHER USERS

The lands described in this Licence are subject to use and occupation by the holders of tenures granted to them by the Crown. There are currently two mineral claims on the Woodlot Licence area. The Licensee will not obstruct or impede the use or occupation held under the terms of the tenure. Notice that the FDP is available for public review will be sent to the holders of the mineral claims for their input.

## 6.0

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# TIMBER MANAGEMENT

### 6.1 FOREST PRODUCTS

Sawlogs and pulp logs will be the major forest products produced from this Licence. Minor volumes of shake and shingle bolts, firewood, Christmas trees, fence rails and other special forest products may be produced.

### 6.2 ALLOWABLE ANNUAL CUT

The model used to do the Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) calculation for Woodlot Licence 0019 was WOODLOT 1.0, developed for the MoF, specifically for the Woodlot Licence program.

There has been a significant decrease in the AAC since the last determination, due largely to the CSSPR. The geography of W0019 and the designation of the hydroriparian corridors within the woodlot licence has resulted in a reduction of the area on which forest management activities can occur. The AAC has been calculated as 500m<sup>3</sup> per year based on an operable area of 138 hectares.

Over the course of the next five year period, the AAC may increase as a result of incremental silviculture activities undertaken on the Woodlot Licence, stand tending activities and /or establishment of stocked conifer stands and increased utilization to allow for greater efficiency in the recovery of wood fiber.

Similarly, there may be reductions in the AAC as a result of forest land withdrawals for heritage sites, refinement of inventory data which determines stands are less productive or inoperable, additional areas set aside for recreation or education purposes and to meet other integrated resource management objectives, such as visual quality.

#### 6.2.1 Cut Control

In Management Plan #1, approved January 01, 1989, the AAC for W0019 was determined to be 1248 m<sup>3</sup>; the first cut control period was 1989 - 1993. The five year cut for this period was carried into the present cut control period as per the *Cut Control Regulation*, approved by the MoF and due largely to the planning situation in Clayoquot Sound. The licensee will apply to the MoF for a carry-over of this cut control into the subsequent cut control period.

It is proposed that the AAC be reduced to 500 m<sup>3</sup> / year, effective June 1, 1994 which is consistent with the affect of the Clayoquot decision on other tenure holders in Clayoquot Sound. A summary of the current cut control situation follows:

Cut Control	Allowable Cut	Amount Harvested	Comments
#1 1989 - 1993	6124	0	Approved Carry Over
#2 1994 - 1998	2802	0	No Harvest, apply for Carry over
1999	500	TBA	
2000	500	TBA	
2001	500	TBA	
2002	500	TBA	
2003	500	TBA	Cut Control Period ends Dec. 31, 2003

### 6.3 TIMBER INVENTORY

The forest inventory for the Woodlot Licence was compiled from cruise data collected by the MoF and the Ahousaht First Nation. No field data was collected for Block A and volume data was estimated from stand statistics of the other five blocks. Inventory data will be maintained in a current state by updating as disturbance occurs.

### 6.4 ACCESS AND ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT

#### 6.4.1 Access

The woodlot licence area is located in the southeastern portion of Flores Island in Clayoquot Sound. All access to the area is by boat, helicopter, or float plane.

#### 6.4.2 Engineering Development

A good network of roads will be a key factor in the successful management of this woodlot licence. During the term of this Management Plan, a complete access plan will be developed. There are no roads presently on the Woodlot Licence area. However, there is a new road proposed to Anderson Creek dam and reservoir site. Lot 1561 has now been purchased by the federal government on behalf of the Ahousaht First Nation to provide access to a dam and reservoir, as mentioned in Section 5.7. It is expected that this new access route could be used to access Block B.

Road development plans will be addressed during the preparation of the Forest Development Plan. All roads will be developed to minimize environmental impacts and maximize efficiency. The location and construction of roads and drainage structures will be guided by the *Forest Road Engineering Guidebook (FPC)*.

### **6.4.3 Road Maintenance and Deactivation**

During the term of this Management Plan, all roads within the woodlot used for harvesting and/or silviculture activities will be upgraded and maintained as required, as per the *Forest Road Engineering Guidebook (FPC)*. Surface and drainage structures will be repaired, cleaned and maintained as necessary. All snags, danger trees and other obstructions posing potential hazards along the main lines will be removed.

Temporary logging trails and spur roads will be deactivated fully and the original drainage pattern(s) restored by the construction of water bars. These deactivated areas will be replanted. Semi-permanent roads will also be deactivated by the construction of water bars at the conclusion of operations.

## **6.5 HARVESTING**

### **6.5.1 Forest Development Plans**

A Forest Development Plan (FDP) will be submitted to the MoF as required and will be prepared in accordance with the *FPC* to show activities over a five (5) year period. These plans will be presented for public discussions at First Nations meetings to receive input of the residents of Ahousaht. The FDP will be consistent with the Watershed Plan that will be developed for Flores Island. If there is no plan in place prior to the commencement of the Development Planning process, an Interim Watershed Plan will be a component of the FDP.

### **6.5.2 Harvesting Patterns**

Harvesting patterns will conform to the British Columbia FPC, CSSPR and the Clayoquot Sound Scenic Corridors Landscape Management Plan. Opening size will vary depending on the silvicultural system prescribed.

### **6.5.3 Harvesting Methods**

In selection of a harvesting method it is understood that the system utilized will best suit ground conditions and environmental constraints and will be consistent with the recommendations of the CSSPR.

#### **Ground Based Methods**

During the operational planning process, areas that are suitable for harvesting using ground based systems such as skidding, hoe forwarding or horse logging will be identified. This will be feasible on sites with slopes less than 30%, stable soils, and mesic to xeric moisture conditions. The Site Plan will stipulate any seasonal harvesting constraints that are necessary.

#### **Cable Based Methods**

Cable systems, such as conventional highlead or grapple yarding in variable retention harvesting systems will be employed where deemed necessary in order to minimize soil compaction, forest floor displacement, and the protection of riparian areas.

### **Aerial Methods**

Aerial logging methods such as helicopter or skyline logging will be employed in areas where the terrain and soil conditions preclude road construction.

### **6.5.4 Utilization Standards**

Timber utilization will reflect the objectives of maximum recovery and accounting of all waste. All commercial timber will be harvested to the minimum utilization standards in effect at the time of harvest. Utilization standards are contained in the Cutting Permit.

The MoF will perform waste and residue measurements on all openings once harvesting operations are complete. If utilization levels are unacceptable, monetary and / or cut control billings will follow. Waste includes timber left on harvested areas that should have been utilized (X grade or better) whereas that timber left for which utilization is optional is classed as residue.

## 7.0

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# SILVICULTURE MANAGEMENT

## 7.1 SILVICULTURE SYSTEMS

The CSSPR recommends a silviculture system defined by the type and amount of forest cover retained within watersheds and cut areas. This 'variable-retention silviculture system' emphasizes retaining ecosystem components. The retained trees and forest patches create forest characteristics similar to patterns and remnant structures left after natural disturbances. This system is relatively novel, and therefore its implementation and regulations must proceed adaptively. There is limited experience with, or scientific study of, a variable-retention silviculture system, such as that recommended in the CSSPR.<sup>2</sup>

The type of silviculture system chosen within the Woodlot, therefore, will be based on the CSSPR recommendations, and will be adapted annually, given the experience of the previous year.

## 7.2 STAND CUTTING PRIORITY

It is expected that Block B and E will be the location of any harvesting activities during the term of this Management Plan. Operations are intended to be restricted mainly to mature stands. There will be no cutting of harvesting of immature stands during the term of this Management Plan due to the age class distribution of the Woodlot Licence. However, in instances of insect and disease attack, fire damage or windthrow, these areas will be given harvest priority. Any amendments to the Development Plan necessitated by the latter will be requested from the Forest Service.

## 7.3 BASIC SILVICULTURE

### 7.3.1 Reforestation

Harvested areas will be restocked to the standards and within the time frame prescribed in the *Woodlot Licence Regulation*. All areas with high brush potential will be planted within one year of commencement of logging and all other areas will be restocked within two years of commencement of logging.

Reforestation methods will be based on the biogeoclimatic requirements and site conditions. Planting of harvested areas will be the most common reforestation method in this licence area, there is the possibility of utilizing natural regeneration. Species selection will be guided by *A Field Guide for Site Identification and Interpretation in the Vancouver Forest Region*.

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<sup>2</sup> Excerpted from "The Scientific Panel for Sustainable Forest Practices in Clayoquot Sound", page 78.

### **7.3.2 Seed Collection**

Initially the licensee will purchase seedlings to meet reforestation needs. All stock will originate from registered seedlots and will conform to the Seed Transfer Guidelines outlined in the FPC. Genetically superior A Class seed, from seed orchard seed will be used if available.

Over time, seed collection for W0019 may be coordinated with MacMillan Bloedel Ltd. under the Joint Cooperative Venture. Seed will be registered and local commercial nurseries will be contracted to grow planting stock for this Woodlot.

### **7.3.3 Site Preparation**

All site preparation treatments will strive to conserve the soil. The Licensee is aware of the high brush status of the majority of the sites on the W0019. Site preparation may include spot burning, where slash accumulation is moderate to high, since this may be the most appropriate treatment for small openings. Where slash accumulation is low and evenly distributed within the Cut-block, no site preparation will be carried out.

### **7.3.4 Silviculture Surveys**

Silviculture surveys will be conducted to MoF Standards on all areas harvested. Any corrective measures deemed necessary, such as fill planting, will be undertaken.

### **7.3.5 Brushing**

Brushing will be carried out where necessary to ensure fully stocked plantations or naturally regenerated sites reach a free growing status, in accordance with the FPC. Due to the high brush potential of this biogeoclimatic zone, brushing will be crucial in ensuring that the harvested areas reach a free growing status. *Gaultheria shallon* (salal) has shown to be a major problem on the West Coast as a persistent brush species.

Brushing will be consistent with objectives for integrated resource management and the FPC. In the selection of the brushing method, the licensee will consider biological, environmental, social, and economic factors. Brushing should be limited to manual methods, using brush cutters and/or powersaws. Chemical treatment of brush will not be carried out due to the proximity of the cut-blocks to the residential area of Ahousaht; the frequent use of the area by school children and hikers; and the fact that areas within W0019 are used for food-gathering purposes by the Ahousahts.

## **7.4 BACKLOG REFORESTATION**

The licensee will identify these areas and reforestation will be undertaken in consultation with the Forest Service on any site it is deemed to be necessary with the intent being to bring all such sites into production as quickly as possible. A plan will be developed in consultation with the Forest Service which will specify the time frame required to reforest the entire backlog area.

## 7.5 SITE REHABILITATION

Site rehabilitation involves the removal of existing non-commercial stands and subsequent regeneration of the site to commercial species. This management practice will be carried out in areas that:

- are currently NSR and are covered by brush species or are stocked with non-merchantable species such as alder. There is presently one polygon in the Crown land portion of the woodlot that may fit this category.
- contain timber of very poor quality that is mostly dead or decadent, where the productivity of these sites can be improved by site rehabilitation.

Stocking surveys will be conducted and site rehabilitation plans developed for all areas where it is considered necessary during the term of this Management Plan.

## 7.6 INCREMENTAL SILVICULTURE

The goals of incremental silvicultural activities are to improve forest health, and to improve the overall productivity and value of the forest. A Stand Management Prescription (SMP) must be completed to describe the silvicultural treatments on free growing stands. The SMP must be signed and sealed by an R.P.F. and submitted to the District Manager for approval. The undertaking of incremental silviculture activities will be dependent on the availability of funding.

### 7.6.1 Fertilization

Increased yields and a reduction in rotation length are possible as a result of fertilization which can be especially beneficial to sites of low productivity. Fertilization can also accelerate the development of specific age classes which could fill gaps in a age class profile. Any fertilization program will be carried out after the trees have been juvenile spaced or thinned. No operational fertilization is planned during the term of this Management Plan.

### 7.6.2 Juvenile Spacing

The objective of juvenile spacing is to concentrate growth on fewer stems which results in a lower technical rotation age of crop trees. In addition to managing stand densities, spacing will be used to improve species composition and the phenotypical characteristics of the stand. Juvenile spacing will be carried out in a manner that is consistent with the objectives of integrated resource management.

### 7.6.3 Pruning

Pruning will improve forest values by increasing the amount of clear wood and reducing the size of the knotty core, reducing stem taper and resulting in a increased final product value. Pruning will be carried out where opportunities exist, most often in stands that have been juvenile spaced.

## 7.7 FOREST PESTICIDES

The use of pesticides is not anticipated at this time in the woodlot. If a severe disease outbreak occurs within the Woodlot that requires the application of pesticides (and if all regulatory agencies approve such a measure), such a proposal to use forestry chemicals will be submitted to the Ahousaht First Nations membership for their approval. If such approval is obtained, forest pesticides and herbicides will be handled, stored, and applied according to the Federal *Fisheries Act*, *Control Products Act*, *Pesticide Control Act*, *Waste Management Act*, *Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act*, *Pesticide Control Act Regulation*, and any other applicable legislation or regulations.

## 8.0

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# FOREST PROTECTION

### 8.1 PLANNING FOR FIRE PROTECTION

The Licensee, during the Fire Season, will prepare and submit a Preparedness Plan to the District Manager at least 30 days prior to the anticipated date of the start of operations. The licensee will comply with the Forest Fire Prevention and Suppression Regulation regarding fire suppression equipment required, work hours and other prevention measures.

### 8.2 FIRE HAZARD

To minimize the buildup of fuels from harvesting activities, consideration will be given to fuel management during planning of forest harvesting operations. Fire hazards created during industrial operations will be assessed within 30 days of logging and the licensee will abate any hazards that are created.

In the event of fire, an attempt will be made to minimize losses to the resource by prompt and intensive initial attack, followed by a thorough mop-up and patrol program. Care will be taken to ensure that fire control operations do not create or aggravate sediment discharge into streams in a way that harms water quality. Fire trails and fire guards and other fire suppression related works will be stabilized, within the specified time periods, so that natural drainage patterns are maintained and surface run-off and soil erosion are minimized.

### 8.3 PESTS AND DISEASES

There is evidence of Hemlock Dwarf Mistletoe (*Arceuthobium tsugense*) on the Western hemlock as evidenced by the prominent broom structures. This is common in mature and immature stands on Vancouver Island with a component of Western Hemlock.

Appropriate measures will be taken to reduce the incidence of this disease through harvesting activities and incremental silviculture operations on free to grow stands, such as spacing or at in any intermediate harvests, such as commercial thinning.

Any unusual insect or disease activity will be reported to the MoF, cooperation in pest monitoring and control will be provided as required by the licensee. If required, pest and disease survey will be carried out using methods approved the MoF prior to the commencement of any forest operation.

### 8.4 SOIL CONSERVATION

The following measures will be undertaken to protect and conserve soils to ensure that the physical, chemical, and biological conditions that are essential to maintaining the long-term productivity of soils are either protected, maintained, or enhanced as outlined in the *FPC*:

- site and soil data will be collected to facilitate the development and review of ecologically sound operational plans and prescriptions;
- to reduce the risk of damage to watersheds and aquatic habitats, forest practices that cause excessive displacement of the forest floor, or exposing extensive areas of mineral soil to the erosive forces of rainfall and flowing water, will be minimized;
- any degraded soils will be rehabilitated, to ensure that the long-term productivity and environmental quality of the soils are retained.

## 8.5 WINDTHROW

The exposed nature of parts of this woodlot may precipitate windthrow hazards. In stands where windthrow susceptibility is likely to be moderate to high, field assessments will be conducted and prescriptions formulated that will minimize the potential for windthrow. Factors affecting windthrow susceptibility include: rooting depth, soil depth, soil drainage, terrain, tree height, and topography. The licensee plans to minimize windthrow in hazardous areas by boundary alternation, edge-feathering, pruning and topping.

## 9.0

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### SOCIOECONOMIC BENEFITS

There are certain social and economic benefits to the Ahousaht First Nations members in holding Woodlot Licence 0019 which include:

- The development of good forest management principles and practices among the members which could be used to manage the other 26 timbered properties that Ahousaht owns.
- The establishment of a successful silvicultural contracting company that can be undertaken with the local forest companies and the Forest Service.
- An inspiration to the students at the Ahousaht school to take an interest and follow a career in forestry and other natural resource professions.
- The Woodlot Licence should act as the impetus to propel Ahousaht to try and acquire a much larger forest tenure that can offer a large degree of self-sufficiency to its membership.

## 10.0

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# RELATION TO THE CLAYOQUOT SOUND PROCESS

### 10.1 THE SCENIC CORRIDORS LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The "Scenic Corridors Landscape Management Plan" for Clayoquot Sound includes areas within Woodlot Licence 0019. One of the main objectives of this plan is to maintain and restore key scenic values within Clayoquot Sound. At the time of writing of this report, the draft "Scenic Corridors Landscape Management Plan" was before cabinet for approval. All development within the licence area will adhere to the plan.

### 10.2 THE CLAYOQUOT SOUND INTERIM MEASURES AGREEMENT

This Management Plan is subject to the terms and conditions of the Clayoquot Sound Interim Measures Extension Agreement, ratified April 24, 1996 between the government of British Columbia and the First Nations of Ahousaht, Toquaht, Hesquiaht, Ucluelet, and Tla-o-qui-aht (the Central Region tribes). This agreement, which has been extended for an additional 3 years, and retains the Central Region Board; composed of the five First Nations and provincially appointed local community residents. This board reviews plans and practices for resource extraction, aquaculture, land tenure, wildlife management, and mining. It ensures proposed projects conform to the CSSPR recommendations, the *FPC*, the Clayoquot Sound planning process, and recognizes the perspective of the First Nations.

### 10.3 THE CLAYOQUOT SOUND SCIENTIFIC PANEL REPORT

The CSSPR recommendations have been adopted by the government of British Columbia. This report sets the standards for forest management within Clayoquot Sound. These standards are over and above what is required by law under the *FPC* and associated regulations. All forest management activities undertaken within the Woodlot will adhere to these standards and recommendations.

## 11.0

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### REVISION

Revision, amendment and updating of the Management Plan will be done as required by the Forest Service. It is understood that any variations from the Management Plan in effect, will require prior written consent from the District Manager.

The Licensee has applied to the Ministry of Forests to increase the size of the Woodlot from 247.2 hectares of Crown lands (Schedule B) to the maximum allowed size of 400 hectares. The *Woodlot Licence Area Regulation*, which allows an increase in the size of a Woodlot Licence came into effect October 15, 1994.

## **12.0**

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# **INFORMATION GATHERING AND REVIEW**

### **12.1 PUBLIC REVIEW**

The District Manager, South Island Forest District, has required that this Management Plan be advertised for public review. This draft plan was advertised in the local newspaper and the British Columbia Gazette in November, 1997.

The plan was made available for public review at the Ahousaht administration office and the South Island Forest District for a six (6) week period, with the deadline for comments being January 5, 1998. No comments were received.

### **12.2 RESOURCE AGENCIES AND INTEREST GROUPS**

In addition to the Ministry of Forests, the resource agencies that have been consulted during the preparation of this Management Plan are:

1. Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks
  - Fish and Wildlife Branch
  - Water Management Branch
2. Department of Fisheries & Oceans
  - Habitat Management Unit
3. Central Region Board

## 13.0

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### ANNUAL REPORT

An annual report will be submitted to the MoF and the CRB by April 30 of each year, covering the previous calendar year. The report will include information and a map of an appropriate scale for each completed project. The reporting requirements apply to all work done on the woodlot, including road construction, harvesting, basic and incremental silviculture projects. The report will comment on the level of achievement with respect to the objectives contained within the Management Plan.

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## APPENDICES

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**APPENDIX I**

**Map of Woodlot Licence Blocks**

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**APPENDIX II**

**Annual Allowable Cut**

**Method and Calculation**

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## Woodlot Licence Harvest Planning Report

Date : 10 June, 1997  
 Woodlot Licence# : 0019  
 Forest District : South Island  
 Company : Ahousaht First Nation  
 User : Unknown  
 Woodlot File : C: TEMP\W0019.LOT  
 Scenario : Unknown

### Model Information:

Woodlot Version : Release 1.00 - June, 1996 - WIN3.1-  
 VDYP Version : Prod 6.3b  
 TIPSYP Version : BTIPSYP V2.2.1

## 1.0 Introduction

This report summarises information used to calculate a long term harvest rate on Woodlot Licence No. 0019. The calculated harvest rate can be used to assist in determining the allowable annual cut (AAC). It should be assessed in light of the assumptions used, social and economic considerations in determining the AAC.

## 2.0 Polygon Data

### a) General Information and Current Volumes

Map Sheet	Poly ID	Area (ha)	Age (Yrs.)	VAF	PSYU	FIZ Zone	MANAGE Cur/Fut	Silv m <sup>3</sup> /ha	Vol. m <sup>3</sup>	Net Vol.
92E030	23	17.7	200	1.00	0196	B	Nat/ManCC	859	15,201	
92E030	24	11.2	300	1.00	0196	B	Nat/ManCC	496	5,551	
92E030	25	1.2	200	1.00	0196	B	Nat/ManCC	755	906	
92E030	29	54.0	210	1.00	0196	B	Nat/ManCC	496	26,789	
92E030	32	4.4	200	1.00	0196	B	Nat/ManCC	469	2,065	
92E030	40	5.2	180	1.00	0196	B	Nat/ManCC	705	3,668	
92E030	43	9.8	210	1.00	0196	B	Nat/ManCC	611	5,989	
92E030	44	6.6	210	1.00	0196	B	Nat/ManCC	786	5,190	
92E030	38p	5.2	200	1.00	0196	B	Nat/ManCC	340	1,770	
92E030	38	19.2	200	1.00	0196	B	Nat/ManCC	340	6,536	
92E030	39	4.0	200	1.00	0196	B	Nat/ManCC	332	1,327	
TOTAL		138.5								74,991

## 3.0 Yield Data

### a) VDYP (unmanaged) Specific - Input

Map	Poly	Site	Crown	Stock	SPECIES AND COMPOSITION
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c) First and Subsequent Cutting Parameters

Map Sheet	Poly ID	Manage	CULMINATION			HARVEST AGE			PARTIAL CUT	
			Age (yrs)	Vol (m <sup>3</sup> /ha)	Mai (m <sup>3</sup> ha.yr)	Age (yrs)	Vol (m <sup>3</sup> /ha)	Mai (m <sup>3</sup> /ha)	% Cut	Re-Enter
92E030	23	VDYP	107	581	6.19	107	581	6.19	0%	0
		TIPSY	110	866	7.87	110	866	7.87		
92E030	24	VDYP	119	284	2.94	119	284	2.94	0%	0
		TIPSY	140	447	3.19	120	375	3.12		
92E030	25	VDYP	109	512	5.45	109	512	5.45	0%	0
		TIPSY	120	863	7.19	110	785	7.14		
92E030	29	VDYP	118	329	3.29	118	329	3.29	0%	0
		TIPSY	140	447	3.19	115	357	3.11		
92E030	32	VDYP	117	319	3.21	117	319	3.21	0%	0
		TIPSY	140	447	3.19	120	375	3.12		
92E030	40	VDYP	110	513	5.54	110	513	5.54	0%	0
		TIPSY	120	863	7.19	110	785	7.14		
92E030	43	VDYP	110	398	4.16	110	398	4.16	0%	0
		TIPSY	130	624	4.80	110	520	4.73		
92E030	44	VDYP	109	521	5.47	109	521	5.47	0%	0
		TIPSY	130	847	6.51	110	716	6.51		
92E030	38p	VDYP	126	237	2.25	126	237	2.25	0%	0
		TIPSY	150	286	1.91	125	228	1.82		
92E030	38	VDYP	126	237	2.25	126	237	2.25	0%	0
		TIPSY	150	286	1.91	125	228	1.82		
92E030	39	VDYP	133	244	2.13	133	244	2.13	0%	0
		TIPSY	150	286	1.91	135	253	1.87		

4.0 Calculation Assumptions

a) Initial Polygon Order

#	Map Sheet	Poly ID	Current Age (yrs)	1st Harvest Age (yrs)
2.	92E030	24	300	119
8.	92E030	44	210	109
7.	92E030	43	210	110
1.	92E030	23	200	107
4.	92E030	29	210	118
3.	92E030	25	200	109
5.	92E030	32	200	117
9.	92E030	38p	200	126
6.	92E030	40	180	110

b) Constraints

Area Netdown : 5  
 Height Constraint : NONE

Age Constraint : NONE

Minimum constraints

Minimum Harvest Age : 40 Years  
Minimum Harvest Diameter : 20 cm.  
Minimum Harvest Vol/ha : 200 m<sup>3</sup>/ha.  
TIPSY OAF1 : 15%  
TIPSY OAF2 : 5%  
Partial Cut Netdown : 20%  
Planning Horizon : 250 years

5.0 Harvest Planning Results

a) Harvest Rate : 500 m<sup>3</sup>/year

b) Harvest by Polygon:

Order	Area (ha)	Period	Mapsheet Poly
	11.2	1998-2008	92E030 24
	6.6	2008-2018	92E030 44
	9.8	2018-2031	92E030 43
	17.7	2031-2064	92E030 23
	54.0	2064-2122	92E030 29
	1.2	2122-2124	92E030 25
	4.4	2124-2129	92E030 32
	5.2	2129-2133	92E030 38p
	5.2	2133-2142	92E030 40
	11.2	2142-2152	92E030 24
	6.6	2152-2163	92E030 44
	9.8	2163-2176	92E030 43
	17.7	2176-2213	92E030 23
	54.0	2213-2247	92E030 29

c) Age Constraints Not Met During the following Period(s)

d) Height Constraints Not Met During the following Period(s)

e) Nothing Harvestable During the following Period(s)

f) Minimum Constraints Not Met During the following Period(s)

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**APPENDIX III**

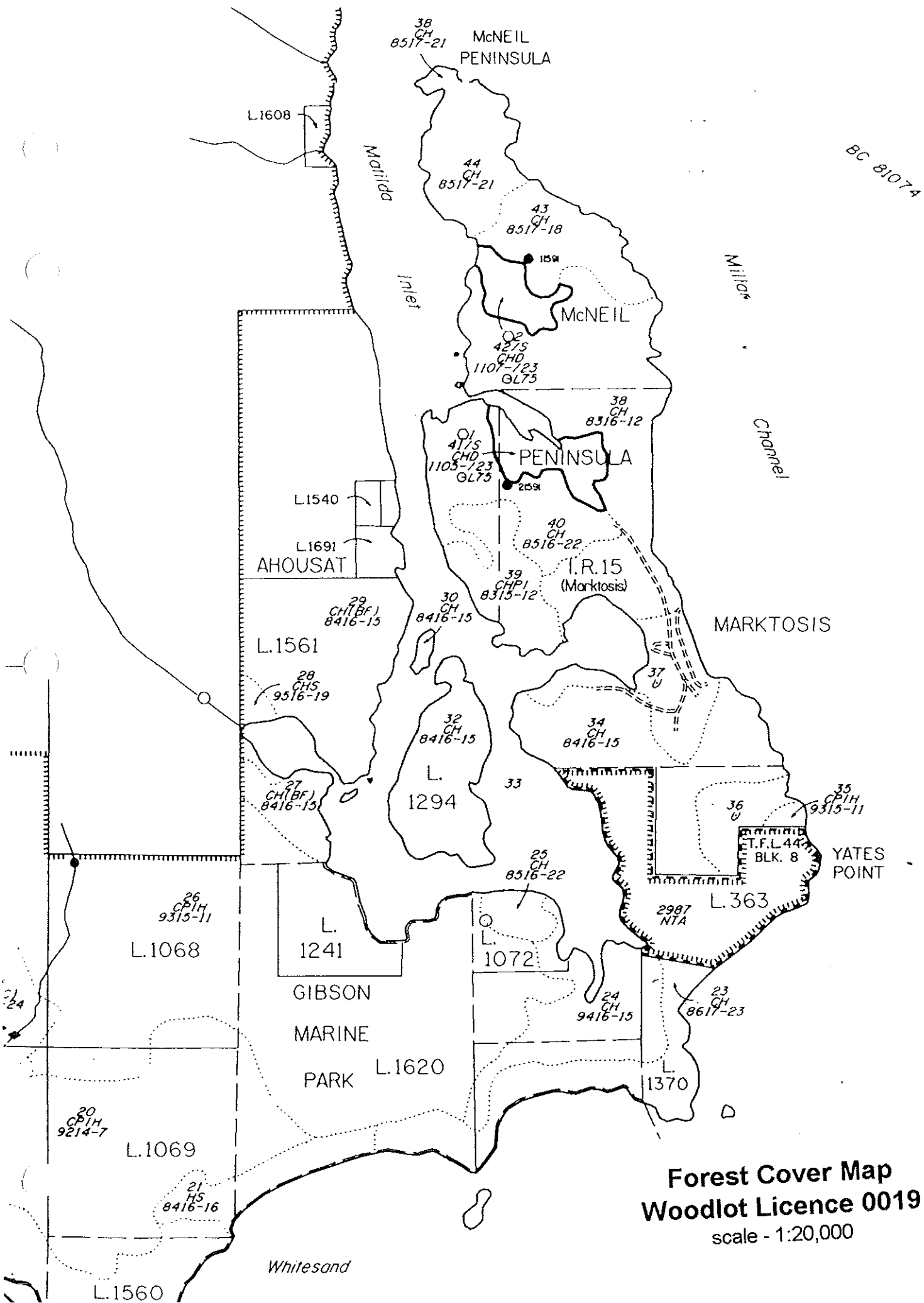
**Forest Cover Map - 1:20,000**

**Map Area Statement (Schedules A & B)**

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# WOODLOT 019

PRIVATE LAND													
Polygon	Area (ha)	SP 1	SP 2	SP 3	SP 4	Height (m)	Age (yrs)	Site Index	Crown Closure	Culm MAI	Other Comments		
38	12.7	Cw 60	Hw 40			24	200	12.3	60	2.3	2		
41	7.3	Cw 45	Hw 30	Dr 25		4	9	23	50	4.9	NSR		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20.00</b>												
CROWN LAND													
Polygon	Net Area (ha)	Operable (ha)	Netdown (ha)	SP 1	SP 2	SP 3	SP 4	Height (m)	Age (yrs)	Site Index	Crown Closure	Culm MAI	Other Comments
23	19.5	17.7	1.80	Cw 61	Hw 33	Ss 6		45	200	23.2	70	6.2	5.8
24	13.6	11.2	2.40	Cw 80	Hw 20			33	300	14.6	60	3	2.7
25	5.8	1.2	4.60	Cw 70	Hw 30			42	200	21.6	60	5.4	5.1
26	11.2	10.8	0.40	Cw 50	Hw 30	Hw 20		24	300	10.7	50	1.6	1.4 Low Site
29	70.4	54	16.40	Cw 60	Hw 20	Ba 10		30	210	15.3	60		
32	23.7	4.4	19.30	Cw 60	Hw 40			30	200	15.3	60	3.2	2.9
38	30.9	19.2	11.70	Cw 60	Hw 40			24	200	12.3	60	2.3	2
39	7.2	4	3.20	Cw 50	Hw 30	Pl 20		24	200	12.3	50	2.1	1.7 Low Site
40	13.1	5.2	7.90	Cw 80	Hw 20			42	180	22.4	60	5.5	5.2
41	1.2	0.2	1.00	Cw 45	Hw 30	Dr 25		4	9	23	50	4.9	4.5 NSR
42	7.1	5.6	1.50	Cw 50	Hw 30	Dr 20		4	9	23	70	5.1	4.7 NSR
43	22.8	9.8	13.00	Cw 60	Hw 40			36	210	18.1	70	4.3	4
44	20.7	6.6	14.10	Cw 60	Hw 40			42	210	21.3	70	5.5	5.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>247.20</b>	<b>149.90</b>	<b>97.30</b>										



BC 8107A

**Forest Cover Map**  
**Woodlot Licence 0019**  
 scale - 1:20,000

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**APPENDIX IV**

**Proposed Scenic Corridors Zoning Standards,  
& Map of the Scenic Corridors**

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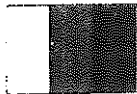
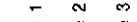
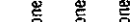
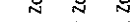
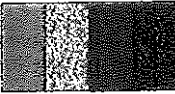


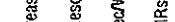





PROPOSED SCENIC CORRIDORS ZONING STANDARDS [see also options discussion for alternatives to some parts of this chart]

Standard/Zone	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3
Intent	Visible disturbance must remain visually subordinate in the landscape.	Visible disturbance may be discernible but not clearly evident in the landscape.	Visible disturbance is not discernible to the casual observer.
Design	Repetition of natural line and form must occur in seen and unseen areas to ensure a blending with the landscape.	Repetition of natural line and form must occur in seen and unseen areas to ensure blending with the landscape.	Repetition of natural line and form must occur in seen and unseen areas to ensure a blending with the landscape. In addition, repetition of color and texture must occur in seen areas.
Cumulative Disturbance (Note: does not apply to facility development)	Cumulative visual disturbance will not exceed 8% in perspective of the landscape unit, depending on the landscape's visual ability to absorb change (Low VAC means ≤ 4%, moderate VAC means ≤ 6%, and high VAC means ≤ 8%).	Cumulative visual disturbance will not exceed 4% in perspective of the landscape unit, depending on the landscape's visual ability to absorb change (Low and moderate VAC means ≤ 2%, and high VAC means ≤ 4%).	No visible bare ground or tree holes in seen areas.
Silvicultural Systems	Full range of silvicultural systems permitted.	Only alternative silvicultural systems in seen areas.	Only alternative silvicultural systems emphasizing single tree and group selection systems in seen areas.
Green-up	Visually effective green-up of at least 6 metres must have occurred before additional harvesting or development is permitted within the landscape unit.	Visually effective green-up of at least 7 metres must have occurred before additional harvesting or development is permitted within the landscape unit.	Visually effective green-up of at least 8 metres must have occurred before additional harvesting or development is permitted within the landscape unit.
Roads	Except for shoreline access points, roads must not introduce visible bare ground outside harvest blocks and must remain visually subordinate inside harvest blocks.	Except for shoreline access points, roads must not introduce visible bare ground or visually apparent bare tree boles outside harvest blocks, and must not introduce visible bare ground inside harvest blocks.	Except for shoreline access points, roads must not introduce bare ground or visually apparent bare tree boles into the landscape unit.
Facility Development (applies to all types of facilities including those related to tourism, recreation, forestry, aquaculture, residential and mineral exploration).	Visible single and clustered facilities are permitted in each landscape unit. -Apply visual assessment/design criteria for facilities (in Appendix G), guidelines 1 through 6, plus 9 and 10.	One visible single facility or one visible clustered facility is permitted in each landscape unit or small bay. "Small bay" example is Dixon Bay. -Apply visual assessment/design criteria for facilities (in Appendix G), all guidelines	No visible facilities are permitted except floats and buoys and existing facilities. Existing facilities will be managed as a legal non-conforming use for the duration of existing tenure agreement and will be subject to enhanced standards or will be relocated to zone one or zone two areas.

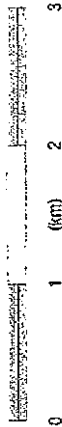
Note: The above standards only apply to seen areas unless otherwise stated above.  
 Note: If despite best efforts, these standards are not achieved, rehabilitation must be immediately undertaken where possible.

# Activity Setting 7 AHOUSAHT

## KEY

- |  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
|   | Scenic Corridors        |
|   | Management Zone 1       |
|   | Management Zone 2       |
|   | Management Zone 3       |
|   | Protected Areas         |
|   | Integrated Resource     |
|   | Special - Rec/Wildlife  |
|   | Excluded - IFS          |
|   | Excluded - Meares, etc. |
|  | Protected Areas Water   |
|  | SC Zone 1 Water         |
|  | SC Zone 2 Water         |
|  | SC Zone 3 Water         |

Scale 1:50,000



UTM Projection

