

OKANAGAN SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

Public Advisory Group Field Tour

September 4th, 2008



Hosted by:

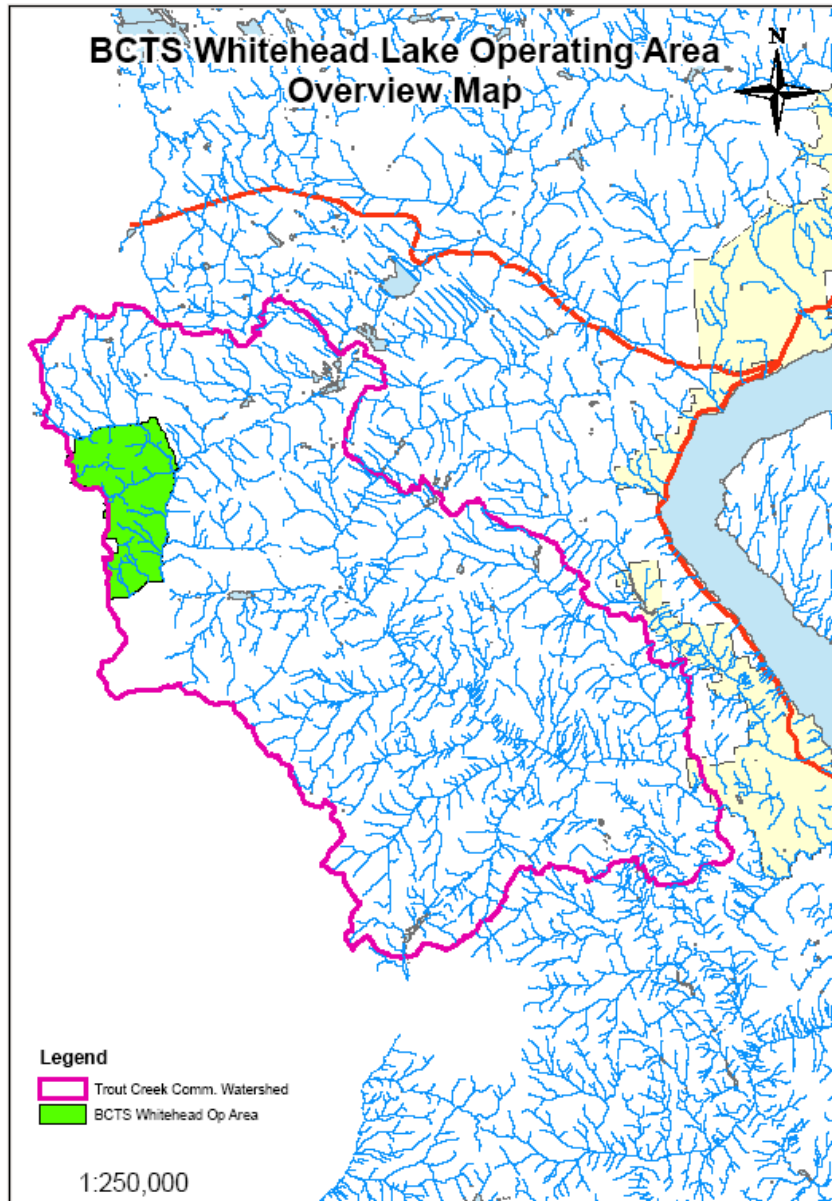


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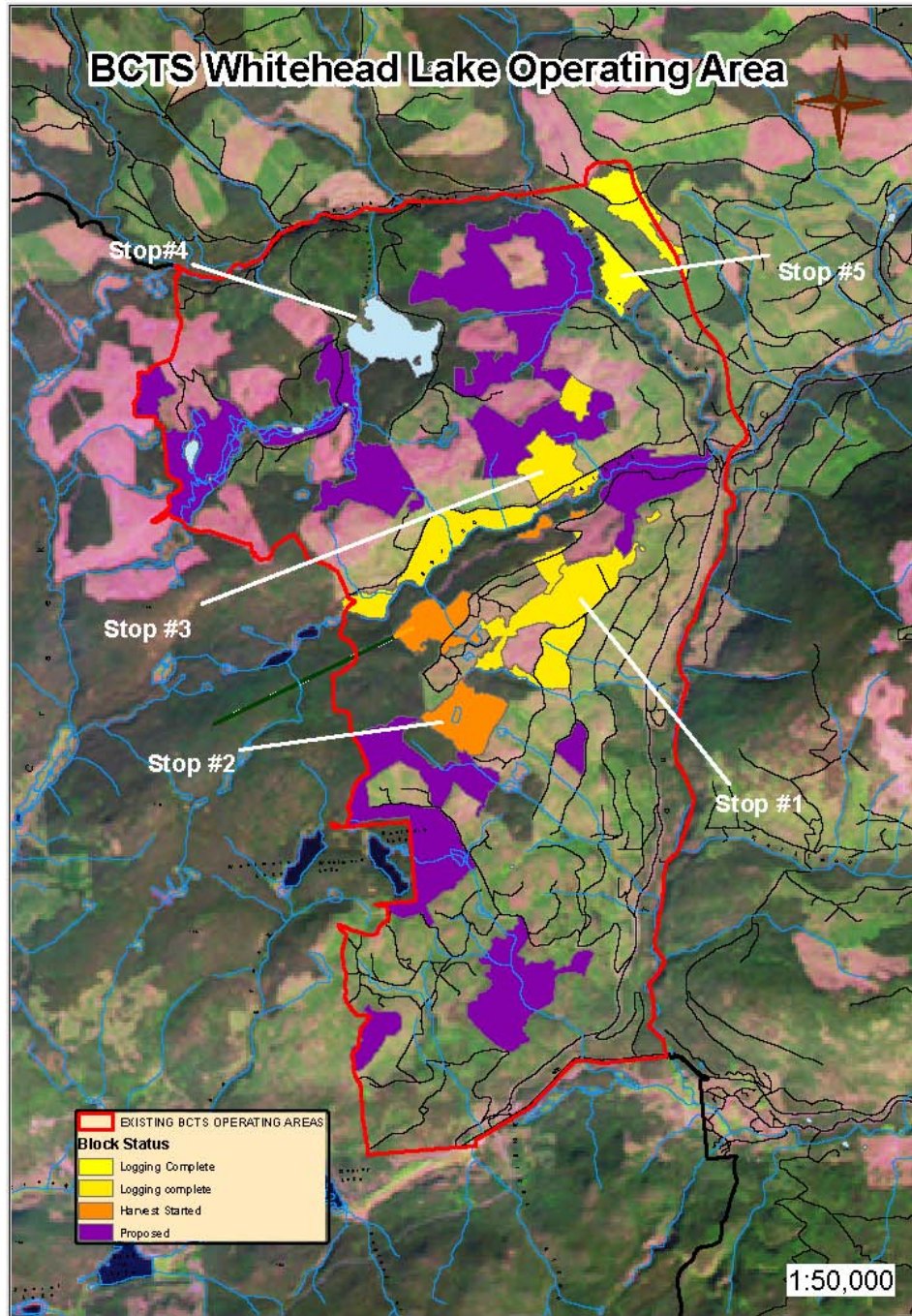
Introduction

Welcome to the 2008 Okanagan SFMP Public Advisory Group Field Tour. This year's tour will focus on the BCTS Whitehead Lake Operating Area in the upper reaches of the Trout Creek Community Watershed.



Overview Map

The Whitehead Operating Area ranges in elevation from 1200 to 1500 m and falls predominantly within the MSdm2 Biogeoclimatic Zone. The Whitehead Lake Operating area is 3,639 ha's in size, 3,550 ha's of which are forested. 70% of the forest cover contains Lodgepole Pine dominated stands.



Planned stops on today's tour

The MPB has recently moved in to this operating area. In 2006 a retention plan was developed that identified forested areas for both short and long-term retention. Much of the operating area falls within the Enhanced Coarse Woody Debris RMZ. The area is known for marten and lynx. The lower southeast portion of the operating area lies within NDT 4.

We have six stops planned for the day including a lunch stop at Whitehead Lake.

**Stop 1: TSL 81608
Landscape and Stand Level Biodiversity in Pine dominated stands**

Guest Speaker: Walt Klenner – MFR – Southern Interior Region
BCTS: Mike Jobke, Jim Wright



Biodiversity, or biological diversity, is the natural variety of life in an area. The size of the area considered may be local (e.g., a rotting log), regional, (e.g., a landscape covering many square kilometres), or global.

Mountain Pine Beetle starting moving in to this area in 2007. In anticipation of the beetle, BCTS developed a retention plan in 2006 that identified areas to retain both in the form of short and long term retention (21%). Our Site Plans identify stand level retention requirements

SFMP Indicators:

#5 – Wildlife Tree Retention

#8 – Forest Age Class Distribution

#15 – Forest Health harvest priorities

**Stop 2: TSL 83006
Active Logging**

BCTS: - Ian Horner



A review of concerns associated with harvesting and roadbuilding

Indicators:

#4 – Riparian Management

#5 – Wildlife Tree Retention

#6 – Coarse Woody Debris

#12 – Percent of openings in permanent access structures

**Stop 3: TSL 79532
Reforestation and Stocking Standards**

Guest Speaker: Greg O'Neil – MFR – Research Branch
BCTS: Mike Jobke



Much of the MPB infested Pine blocks we harvest are reforested with a percentage of lodgepole pine. Concerns have been raised that if we're putting PI back onto these sites, will we get the same beetle infestation in 60 – 80 years?

Indicators:

#7 – Reforestation – species diversity

#9 – Regenerated according to Seed Transfer Guidelines

#16- Planting completed before or during the second complete growing season

**Stop 4: Whitehead Lake
Lunch**



Whitehead Lake

**Stop 5: TSL 82802
Rehabilitation and Coarse Woody Debris**

Guest speaker: Andre Arsenault – MFR – Southern Interior Region
BCTS rep: Joe Schochter/Trevor Smiley

Rehabilitation



Rehabilitation of a temporary road

Certain forest types are sensitive to disturbance especially from road construction and harvesting activities involving mobile equipment such as excavators and skidders. Sensitive soils are identified in advance of harvest and limits on site disturbance are specified in the Site Plan.

Indicators:

#19 – Soil disturbance

Coarse Woody Debris



CWD on block post-harvest

Coarse Woody Debris (CWD) is generally considered to be sound and rotting logs, stumps and branches greater than 10 cm in diameter that provide, among other things, habitat for plants, animals and insects, and a source of nutrients for soil development. Maintaining CWD after harvesting is a critical element of managing for biodiversity.

Indicators:

#36 – Coarse Woody Debris piling