



Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations

2011/12
to 2013/14

Silviculture Funding Criteria



LBIS Silviculture Funding Criteria for Forests For Tomorrow

Investment principles¹

- 1) Funds will be allocated to activities based on their potential² contribution to the goals, strategic objectives, and priorities outlined in the Land Based Investment Strategy.
 - a) Allocation of investments will be based on consideration of the following factors³ (in order):
 - i. magnitude⁴ of the impact in addressing the goals, strategic objectives, and priorities resulting from the activity;
 - ii. activities that address timber supply;
 - a. Maintain adequate growth rates on existing government funded land based investments.
 - b. address critical mid-term time periods when second growth timber must be available in sufficient quantities and size to meet supply demands,
 - c. reforest catastrophic disturbance where mid and long-term timber supply has been impacted
 - iii. activities that are dependent on a specific biological window where delays could result in lost opportunities;
 - iv. the ability to leverage funding from other sources;
 - v. additional benefits that can be achieved from the activity.

¹ General rules governing decisions for investment of Land based Investment Strategy funds

² Having a latent possibility or likelihood of contributing to the goals, objectives, and strategic priorities.

³ Consideration will be given to strength of evidence that the expenditure will have the impact that is claimed

⁴ The size of the contribution and importance of the contribution to the goals, objectives, and strategic priorities.

Criteria for implementation

Filter 1: Provincial level determination of silvicultural response

Determination of silvicultural response to provincial level timber supply issues will be based upon the ability to mitigate impacts on timber supply caused by catastrophic disturbance or constrained⁵ timber.

Current reforestation

Filter 2: Provincial level determination of Regional Investment level

Determination of level of investment in each region or combinations of regions of the province will be based upon the level of need and opportunity for mitigation of impacts on timber supply caused by catastrophic disturbance or constrained timber relative to the contribution of the region or combination of regions to the provincial revenue from timber.

Filter 3: Determination of areas of focus

Priority should be given to the following types of disturbance in the following order:

1. Burnt plantations
2. Insect or disease damaged plantations (no legal reforestation obligations)
3. Defaulted legal reforestation obligations⁶
4. Insect or disease killed mature timber⁷
5. Burnt Mature timber
6. Treatable Backlog NSR (pre-1987)

Central interior⁸

Priority management units for treatment to be identified based on the degree of impact on mid and long-term timber supply caused by catastrophic events (e.g. Mountain Pine beetle and amount of area consumed by recent wildfires (2010)). (Appendix 1)

Coast, northwest⁹, southeast¹⁰

Priority management units for treatment to be identified based on amount of timber volume currently impacted by catastrophic disturbance or of defaulted Free Growing obligations.

Additional information for consideration:

⁵ Public policy decisions that reduce harvest levels (e.g Government Action Regulations)

⁶ Potential for others to pick up legal obligations on defaulted major licenses is exhausted as indicated by direction of the District Manager.

⁷ Damage must have occurred at least 3 years prior to treatment.

⁸ Districts as indicated in appendix 1

⁹ Skeena-Stikine, and Kalum forest districts

¹⁰ Districts within the Kootney Boundary region

- Contribution of current harvest levels to salvaging and reforesting areas impacted by catastrophic disturbance.
- Type 2 silviculture strategies
- Timber supply review background information
- Silviculture opportunities map
- Amount of volume projected to be impacted by Mountain Pine Beetle in the future
- Ability to naturally regenerate with appropriate commercially valuable species
- Product value (current, historic, and future)
- Contribution of current harvest levels to salvage and reforestation of catastrophic disturbances.
- Capacity to implement
- Reliability/security of intended investment benefits (e.g. potential park, protected area, urban, or recreational development)

Filter 4: Maximization of productivity

Central interior

Priority will be given to units with the highest site productivity. Preference will be given in the following order:

Leading species to be reforested¹¹:

1. Fdi
2. Sx/Sw
3. Lw/Pw
4. Pli/Py

Site Index

1. SI > 20
2. SI 15- 20
3. No treatment for areas < SI 15

Southeast¹²

Priority will be given to units with the highest site productivity. Preference will be given in the following order:

Leading species to be reforested¹³:

1. Fdi
2. Sx/Sw
3. Cw/Lw/Pw

¹¹ Intent is to foster species diversity and should not preclude using the most productive species for a particular ecosystem. As well, [FFT policy #1 Management of tree species composition](#) must be followed when developing planting prescriptions

¹² Districts within the Kootney Boundary region

¹³ Intent is to foster species diversity and should not preclude using the most productive species for a particular ecosystem

4. Pli/Py

Site index

1. SI > 25
2. SI 20- 25
3. SI 15 - 19
4. No treatment for areas < SI 15

Northwest ¹⁴

Priority will be given to units with the highest site productivity. Preference will be given in the following order:

Leading species to be reforested ¹⁵:

1. Fdi
2. Sx/Sw/Ss
3. Cw
4. Pli

Site index

1. SI > 25
2. SI 20- 25
3. SI 15 - 19
4. No treatment for areas < SI 15

Coast

Priority will be given to units with the highest site productivity. Preference will be given in the following order:

Leading species to be reforested ¹⁶:

1. Fdc
2. Ss/Sx
3. Cw/Pw
4. Ba

Site index

1. SI > 25
2. SI 20- 25
3. SI 15 - 19
4. No treatment for areas < SI 15

¹⁴ Skeena-Stikine and Kalum forest districts

¹⁵ Intent is to foster species diversity and should not preclude using the most productive species for a particular ecosystem

¹⁶ Intent is to foster species diversity and should not preclude using the most productive species for a particular ecosystem

Filter 5: Maximization for return on investment

Priority will be given to units with highest return on investment.

1. ROI > 5%
2. ROI 3-5%
3. ROI 2-2.9%
4. No treatment targeted for areas where the return on investment is less than 2%.

Filter 6: Project size

The largest areas or groupings of areas that give rise to the realization of greater future product capture and treatment opportunities will be given priority.

DRAFT

Timber Supply Mitigation

Filter 2: Provincial level determination of Regional Investment level

Determination of level of investment in each region or combinations of regions of the province will be based upon the level of need for mitigation of impacts on timber supply caused by catastrophic disturbance or constrained timber relative to the contribution of the region or combination of regions to the provincial revenue from timber.

Filter 3: Determination of area of focus

Priority management units for treatment to be identified based on relative of timber supply available in the mid-term compared to current and future Allowable annual Cuts. (Appendix 2)

Additional information for consideration:

- Type 2 silviculture strategies
- Timber supply review background information
- Silviculture opportunities map
- Product value
- Reliability of intended investment benefits (e.g. future forest health impacts, other forest use designations)

Filter 4: Maximization of productivity

Fertilization – Central Interior:

Priority will be given to units with the highest fertilization volume response. Preference will be given in the following order:

Species:

1. Fdi
2. Sx/Sw
3. Pli

Age:

1. 40 – 80 years
2. 15-40 years

Site Index:

- SI 15 – 25

Forest Health:

- Minimal forest health hazard¹⁷

¹⁷ A forest health specialist should be consulted in situations where insect, disease, or animal factors may affect the priority rating of candidate stands.

Exclusions:

- Exclude stands in the Interior Douglas Fir (IDF) Biogeoclimatic zone)

Fertilization - Coast

Priority will be given to units with the highest fertilization volume response. Preference will be given in the following order:

Species:

1. Fdc
2. Cw
3. Ss

Age:

1. 40 – 80 years
2. 15 - 39 years

Site Index:

1. SI 24– 38
2. Northern Vancouver Island Cw fertilization SI 17 – 32

Forest Health:

- Minimal forest health hazard¹⁸

Fertilization – Northwest

Priority will be given to units with the highest fertilization volume response. Preference will be given in the following order:

Species:

1. Fdi
2. Ss/ Sx/Sw
3. Cw/Ba

Age:

1. 40 – 80 years
2. 15 - 39 years

Site Index:

1. SI 20– 32

Forest Health:

- Minimal forest health hazard¹⁹

¹⁸ A forest health specialist should be consulted in situations where insect, disease, or animal factors may affect the priority rating of candidate stands.

Fertilization – Southeast

Priority will be given to units with the highest fertilization volume response. Preference will be given in the following order:

Species:

1. Fdi
2. Sx/Sw
3. Lw/Cw

Age:

1. 40 – 80 years
2. 15 - 39 years

Site Index:

1. SI 20– 32

Forest Health:

- Minimal forest health hazard²⁰

Spacing – Central Interior:

Priority will be given to units with the highest single tree volume response. Preference will be given in the following order:

Species²¹:

1. Fdi
2. Sx/Sw
3. Pli

Height:

- 2-8 metres

Site Index:

1. SI >25
2. SI 20-25
3. SI 16-19

Initial dominant and co-dominant density²²:

- Fdi, Sx/Sw > 8,000 stems per hectare
- Pli > 10,000 stems per hectare

¹⁹ A forest health specialist should be consulted in situations where insect, disease, or animal factors may affect the priority rating of candidate stands.

²⁰ A forest health specialist should be consulted in situations where insect, disease, or animal factors may affect the priority rating of candidate stands.

²¹ Post-treatment leading species

²² Assumes uniform distribution and does not denote post spacing density target

Forest Health:

- Minimal forest health hazard²³

Spacing - Coast

Priority will be given to units with the highest single tree volume response. Preference will be given in the following order:

Species²⁴:

1. Dr²⁵
2. Fdc
3. Ss/Sx
4. Cw
5. Ba/Hw

Height:

- 4-8 metres

Site Index:

1. SI > 30
2. SI 25-29
3. SI 20-24

Forest Health:

- Minimal forest health hazard²⁶

Initial dominant and co-dominant density²⁷:

- Fdc > 5,000 stems per hectare
- Ss/Sx, Hw, Ba > 8,000 stems per hectare
- Dr > 1,500 stems per hectare (uniform distribution)

Spacing - Southeast²⁸

Priority will be given to units with the highest single tree volume response. Preference will be given in the following order:

Species²⁹:

²³ A forest health specialist should be consulted in situations where insect, disease, or animal factors may affect the priority rating of candidate stands.

²⁴ Post-treatment leading species

²⁵ Only as part of the Coast hardwood strategy and where stand management is focused on producing short rotation sawlogs

²⁶ A forest health specialist should be consulted in situations where insect, disease, or animal factors may affect the priority rating of candidate stands.

²⁷ Assumes uniform distribution and does not denote post spacing density target

²⁸ Districts within the Kootney Boundary region

1. Fdi
2. Sx/Sw
3. Pli/Lw
4. Cw
5. BI/Ba/Hw

Height:

- 4-8 metres
- 2-4 metres (repression spacing only)

Site Index:

4. SI > 30
5. SI 25-29
6. SI 20-24

Forest Health:

- Minimal forest health hazard³⁰

Initial dominant and co-dominant density³¹:

- Fdi, Sx/Sw, Hw, BI/Ba, Lw > 8,000 stems per hectare
- Pli > 10,000 stems per hectare

Spacing - Northwest³²

Priority will be given to units with the highest single tree volume response. Preference will be given in the following order:

Species³³:

1. Cw/Ba
2. Sx (where leader weevil risk is low)
3. Hw
4. PI (where damage agent risk low)
5. BI

Height:

- 4-8 metres

Site Index:

1. SI > 30
2. SI 25-29

²⁹ Post-treatment leading species

³⁰ A forest health specialist should be consulted in situations where insect, disease, or animal factors may affect the priority rating of candidate stands.

³¹ Assumes uniform distribution and does not denote post spacing density target

³² Skeena-Stikine and Kalum forest districts

³³ Post-treatment leading species

3. SI 20-24

Forest Health:

- Minimal forest health hazard³⁴

Initial dominant and co-dominant density³⁵:

- Sx, Hw, BI, Ba > 8,000 stems per hectare
- Pli > 10,000 stems per hectare

Filter 5: Maximization for return on investment

Priority will be given to units with highest return on investment. Cost³⁶ not to exceed \$1,700 per hectare on the Coast and \$1,400 per hectare in the interior

1. ROI > 5%
2. ROI 3-5%
3. ROI 2-2.9%
4. No treatment targeted for areas where the return on investment is less than 2%.

Filter 6: Project size

The largest areas or groupings of areas that give rise to the realization of greater future product capture and treatment opportunities will be given priority.

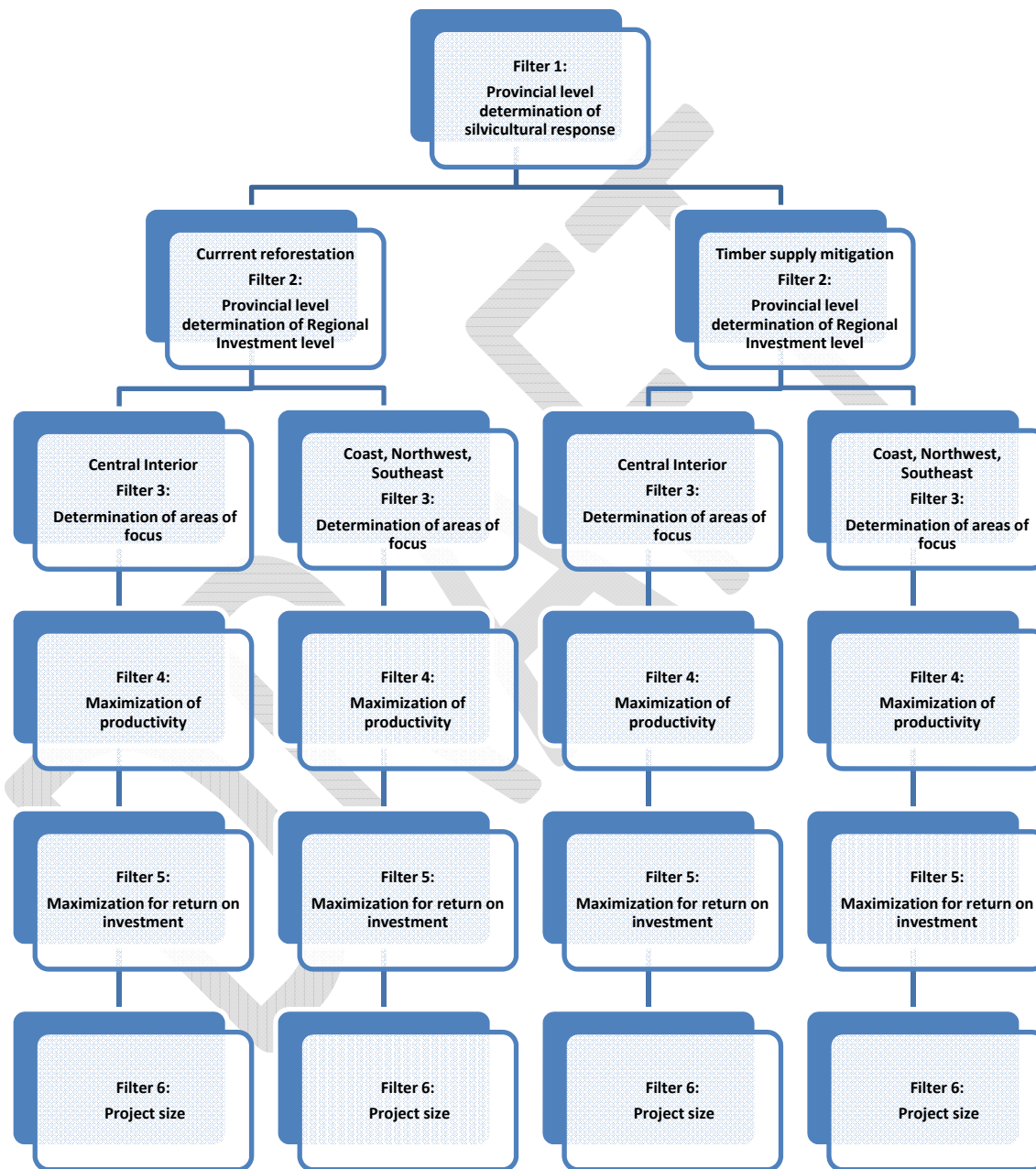
Spacing

- Units must be greater than 50 ha when subsequent fertilization is a possibility.

³⁴ A forest health specialist should be consulted in situations where insect, disease, or animal factors may affect the priority rating of candidate stands.

³⁵ Assumes uniform distribution and does not denote post spacing density target

³⁶ "Costs" include the cost of treatment, administration, and quality assurance



Appendix 1

ranking	TSA/District Name	Pre-uplift AAC (m3)	% uplift	AAC (as of Sep 29, 2010)	(07/08 - 09/10)	Mid-term MoFR	LRSY	MaturePineVol m3	Percent Pine	and grey-attack	volume killed 2009	wildfires (ha)	wildfires (ha)	be killed by 2016	total mortality m3	harvest vs AAC	LRSY to mid-term	pre-uplift AAC	Harvest > Mid-term	term vs pre-uplift AAC	Drop in mid-term vs AAC	mid-term vs 3 yr	mid-term vs LRSY	AAC to mid-term	to mid-term								
1	Quesnel	3,248,000	63%	5,280,000	3,604,689	1,170,000	2,400,000	110,969,680	67	81	89,656,496.00	71,372	24,026	81	89,885,441	-32%	54%	111%	325%	2,138,000	4,170,000	2,494,689	1,290,000	66%	79%	69%							
1	Williams Lake	3,807,000	52%	5,770,000	2,902,331	1,840,000	1,900,000	143,621,136	54	60	86,576,480.00	111,617	33,758	64	91,917,527	-50%	3%	76%	158%	1,967,000	3,930,000	1,062,331	60,000	52%	68%	37%							
1	Lakes	1,500,000	111%	3,162,000	1,130,804	500,000	1,200,000	71,046,736	64	75	53,124,880.00	7,326	8,747	76	53,995,519	-64%	58%	75%	226%	1,000,000	2,662,000	630,804	700,000	67%	84%	56%							
2	Vanderhoof (District)	9,313,000	60%	14,944,000	8,698,921	6,150,000	9,500,000	109,503,152	73	73	70,811,744.00		7,303	73	71,275,553																		
2	Ft. St. James (District)							97,637,744	38	50	55,019,680.00	46,317																					
2	Prince George (District)							78,034,352	31	60	46,835,584.00							2,513	62	48,381,298													
2	Morice									2,165,000	1,780,254	1,200,000	1,600,000	57,078,896	43	50	28,640,688.00	8,852		65	37,101,282	-18%	25%		148%		965,000	580,254	400,000		45%	33%	
3	100 Mile House	1,334,000	50%	2,000,000	1,814,750	855,000	1,300,000	57,597,952	52	73	41,684,576.00	1,200	188	74	42,622,484	-9%	34%	136%	212%	479,000	1,145,000	959,750	445,000	36%	57%	53%							
3	Mackenzie			3,050,000	654,786	2,880,000	3,300,000	116,827,456	41	29	33,342,960.00	1,346	50	70	81,779,219	-79%	13%		23%		170,000	#####	420,000		6%	-340%							
3	Kamloops	2,682,000	49%	4,000,000	2,172,017	1,830,000	2,300,000	58,842,848	28	49	28,932,160.00	171		61	35,894,137	-46%	20%	81%	119%	852,000	2,170,000	342,017	470,000	32%	54%	16%							
3	Merritt	1,508,000	87%	2,814,171	2,860,700	1,536,000	1,600,000	66,165,184	51	25	16,671,168.00	42	1,427	53	35,067,548	2%	4%	190%	186%		1,278,171	1,324,700	64,000		45%	46%							
3	Arrow			550,000	536,504	450,000	700,000	7,895,984	16	30	2,325,088.00	4		66	5,211,349	-2%	36%		119%		100,000	86,504	250,000		18%	16%							
	Robson Valley			536,000	113,129	490,000	300,000	6,218,144	13	27	1,688,256.00	64		58	3,606,524	-79%	-63%		23%		46,000	(376,871)	(190,000)		9%	-333%							
	Okanagan	2,655,000	27%	3,375,000	2,768,528	2,140,000	3,000,000	57,336,608	27	14	8,290,624.00	320		51	29,241,670	-18%	29%	104%	129%	515,000	1,235,000	628,528	860,000	19%	37%	23%							
	Lillooet			570,000	115,413	414,000	400,000	19,483,744	39	24	4,633,760.00	3,488		58	11,300,572	-80%	-4%		28%		156,000	(298,587)	(14,000)		27%	-259%							
	Dawson Creek			1,860,000	1,148,764	1,180,000	1,800,000	30,889,120	29	20	6,025,680.00	508	647	70	21,622,384	-38%	34%		97%		680,000	(31,236)	620,000		37%	-3%							
	Invermere	582,000	3%	598,570	485,729	372,000	400,000	11,740,752	37	14	1,613,392.00	708		49	5,752,968	-19%	7%	83%	131%	210,000	226,570	113,729	28,000	36%	38%	23%							
	Cranbrook			904,000	816,416	529,000	900,000	30,875,856	47	10	3,080,032.00	43		46	14,202,894	-10%	41%		154%		375,000	287,416	371,000		41%	35%							
	Bulkley			882,000	469,313	701,000	600,000	13,183,136	19	12	1,532,288.00	4	500	71	9,360,027	-47%	-17%		67%		181,000	(231,687)	(101,000)		21%	-49%							
	Boundary			700,000	301,918	479,000	700,000	15,011,120	35	5	677,952.00	1		56	8,406,227	-57%	32%		63%		221,000	(177,082)	221,000		32%	-59%							
	Kootenay Lake			640,000	497,583	580,000	600,000	12,981,616	22	16	2,106,112.00	115		54	7,010,073	-22%	3%		86%		60,000	(82,417)	20,000		9%	-17%							
	Golden			485,000	267,296	446,000	400,000	5,027,152	14	21	1,033,696.00	82		55	2,764,934	-45%	-12%		60%		39,000	(178,704)	(46,000)		8%	-67%							

additional information for consideration in decision to left of this space. This information was not used as the basis for the priority rankings

priority 1	priority 2	priority 3	
75%+	50%+	25%+	current harvesting assisting future timber supply
>20,000 ha	>5,000 ha	>1,000 ha	
>75M m3	>50 M m3	>25 M m3	

Priority 1 units have 2 or more priority 1 indications
 Priority 2 units had 2 or more priority 2 and or 1 indications
 Priority 3 units have 2 or more priority 3 and or 2 and or 1 indications

rankings in additional considerations inform but do not contribute directly to priority designation

The TSAs highlighted in red are all projected to experience significant amounts of mortality (approx 30 million m3) by 2016. Pine-leading timber marks also account for more than 80% of the harvest from these TSAs. Therefore, these TSAs account for the largest supply of MPB-killed logs.

While Dawson Creek TSA is projected to have a significant amount of pine mortality, that species does not yet comprise more than 50 percent of the harvest. Therefore it was not highlighted as a potentially significant source of MPB-killed logs.

TFL Number/Name	PercentPine
TFL 8 Interfor	49
TFL 14 Tembec	46
TFL 49 Tolko	43
TFL 35 Weyerhaeuser	39
TFL 42 Tanizul	36
TFL 18 Canfor	26
TFL 52 West Fraser	26
TFL 53 Dunkley	24
TFL 48 Canfor	23

The TFLs listed above are simply those TFLs with the greatest proportion of pine on the timber harvesting land base. In TFL 53 the proportion of pine in the harvest has started to decline, which indicates that there probably in not much more pine to harvest in this quite small TFL.

Appendix 2

Area	Region	TSA_name	District	Pre-uplift AAC (m3)	AAC	3 Yr Annual Harvest Avg (07/08 - 09/10)	Mid-term MoFR	current Harvest > Mid-term	LRSY	Mid-term vs AAC	Drop in mid-term vs pre-uplift AAC	Drop in mid-term vs AAC	Drop in mid-term vs 3 yr	drop in mid-term vs LRSY	%change from pre-uplift AAC to mid-term	% change from AAC to mid-term	% change from 3 yr harvest to mid-term	% change from LRSY to mid-term	Priority
North	Skeena	Lakes	Nadina	1,500,000	3,162,000	1,130,804	500,000	226%	1,200,000	16%	1,000,000	2,662,000	630,804	700,000	67%	84%	56%	58%	1
North	Omenica	Prince George	Vander, PG FSJ	9,313,000	14,944,000	8,698,921	6,150,000	141%	9,500,000	41%	3,163,000	8,794,000	2,548,921	3,350,000	34%	59%	29%	35%	1
South	Cariboo	Quesnel TSA	Quesnel	3,248,000	5,280,000	3,604,689	1,110,000	325%	2,400,000	21%	2,138,000	4,170,000	2,494,689	1,290,000	66%	79%	69%	54%	1
South	Cariboo	Williams Lake TSA	Cariboo/Chilcotin	3,807,000	5,770,000	2,902,331	1,840,000	158%	1,900,000	32%	1,967,000	3,930,000	1,062,331	60,000	52%	68%	37%	3%	1
South	Thompson	Kamloops	Kam/Headwaters	2,682,000	4,000,000	2,172,017	1,830,000	119%	2,300,000	46%	852,000	2,170,000	342,017	470,000	32%	54%	16%	20%	2
South	Thompson	Merritt	Cascades	1,508,000	2,814,171	2,860,700	1,536,000	186%	1,600,000	55%	1,278,171	1,324,700		64,000		45%	46%	4%	2
South	Thompson	Okanagan	OK Sushwap	2,655,000	3,375,000	2,768,528	2,140,000	129%	3,000,000	63%	515,000	1,235,000	628,528	860,000	19%	37%	23%	29%	2
South	Cariboo	100 Mile House	100 Mile House	1,334,000	2,000,000	1,814,750	855,000	212%	1,300,000	43%	479,000	1,145,000	959,750	445,000	36%	57%	53%	34%	2
North	Skeena	Moirice	Nadina	2,165,000	1,780,254	1,200,000		148%	1,600,000	55%		965,000	580,254	400,000		45%	33%	25%	2
South	Kootenay/B	Arrow	Arrow Boundary		550,000	536,504	450,000	119%	700,000	82%		100,000	86,504	250,000		18%	16%	36%	3
South	Kootenay/B	Cranbrook	Rocky Mountain		904,000	816,416	529,000	154%	900,000	59%		375,000	287,416	371,000		41%	35%	41%	3
South	Kootenay/B	Invermere	Rocky Mountain	582,000	598,570	485,729	372,000	131%	400,000	62%	210,000	226,570	113,729	28,000	36%	38%	23%	7%	3
South	Kootenay/B	Revelstoke TSA	Columbia River		230,000	197,410	187,000	106%	200,000	81%		43,000	10,410	13,000		19%	5%	7%	
South	Kootenay/B	Kootenay Lake	Kootenay Lake		640,000	497,583	580,000	86%	600,000	91%		60,000	(82,417)	20,000		9%		3%	
South	Kootenay/B	Golden	Columbia River		485,000	267,296	446,000	60%	400,000	92%		39,000	(178,704)	(46,000)		8%			
South	Kootenay/B	Boundary	Arrow Boundary		700,000	301,918	479,000	63%	700,000	68%		221,000	(177,082)	221,000		32%		32%	
Northeast	Northeast	Fort St. John	Peace		2,115,000	1,094,336	2,115,000	52%	2,400,000	100%		-	(1,020,664)	285,000				12%	
Northeast	Northeast	Fort Nelson	Fort Nelson		1,625,000	1,114,432	1,625,000	7%	2,300,000	100%		-	(1,513,568)	675,000				29%	
Northeast	Northeast	Dawson Creek	Peace		1,860,000	1,148,764	1,180,000	97%	1,800,000	63%		680,000	(31,236)	620,000		37%		34%	
North	Omenica	Robson Valley	Headwaters		536,000	113,129	490,000	23%	300,000	91%		46,000	(376,871)	(190,000)		9%			
North	Omenica	Mackenzie	Mackenzie		3,050,000	654,786	2,880,000	23%	3,300,000	94%		170,000	(2,225,214)	420,000		6%		13%	
Coast	Skeena	North Coast	North Coast		400,000	118,198	400,000	30%	400,000	100%		-	(281,804)	-				0%	
North	Skeena	Nass	Skeena Stikine		865,000	98,991	661,000	15%	400,000	76%		204,000	(562,009)	(261,000)		24%			
North	Skeena	Kispiox	Skeena Stikine		1,087,000	93,646	1,087,000	9%	700,000	100%		-	(993,354)	(387,000)					
North	Skeena	Kalum	Kalum		436,884	134,058	436,884	31%	400,000	100%		-	(302,826)	(36,884)					
North	Skeena	Cassiar	Skeena Stikine		305,000	90,422	305,000	30%	400,000	100%		-	(214,578)	95,000				24%	
North	Skeena	Bulkley	Skeena Stikine		882,000	469,313	701,000	67%	600,000	79%		181,000	(231,687)	(101,000)		21%			
Coast	South C	Sunshine Coast	Sunshine Coast		1,197,949	723,093	1,197,949	60%	1,100,000	100%		-	(474,856)	(97,949)					
Coast	South C	Soo	Squamish		480,000	214,165	480,000	45%	480,000	100%		-	(265,835)	-					
Coast	South C	Fraser	Chilliwack		1,270,000	748,043	1,270,000	59%	1,500,000	100%		-	(521,957)	230,000				15%	
South	Thompson	Lillooet	Cascades		570,000	115,413	414,000	28%	400,000	73%		156,000	(298,587)	(14,000)		27%			
South	West C	Strathcona	Campbell River		1,217,000	1,059,703	1,193,000	89%	1,000,000	98%		24,000	(133,297)	(193,000)		2%			
Coast	West C	Queen Charlotte	QCI		590,000	215,426	255,000	84%	300,000	43%		335,000	(39,574)	45,000		57%		15%	
Coast	West C	Pacific	Many		958,154		958,154	0%	1,000,000	100%		-	(958,154)						
Coast	West C	Mid Coast	N Is, Cent Coast		998,000	325,072	768,000	42%	700,000	77%		230,000	(442,928)	(68,000)		23%			
Coast	West C	Kingcome	N Is, Cent Coast		1,100,000	863,188	1,100,000	78%	1,000,000	100%		-	(236,812)	(100,000)					
Coast	West C	Arrowsmith	South Island		420,000	246,967	420,000	59%	500,000	100%		-	(173,033)	80,000				16%	
		Totals TSA			69,603,728	39,473,993	40,163,987	98%		58%		29,439,741	(689,994)			42%			

priority 1	priority 2	priority 3		
55%+	45%+	15%+	current harvesting	Priority 1 rankings have 3 or more priority 1 indications
>1M m3	>0.5 M m3	>0.1 M m3	assisting mid-term	Priority 2 rankings had 3 or more priority 2 and or 1 indications
				Priority 3 ranking have 3 or more priority 3 indications

Proportional contribution to provincial AAC for Non-Priority Units from table above

Region	AAC contribution for none priority units	
Kootenay/Boundary	5,413,570.00	13%
Northeast	6,500,000.00	16%
Skeena	10,202,884.00	25%
South Coast	5,214,329.00	13%
West Coast	12,869,652.00	32%
total	40,200,435.00	

Ranking table for silviculture opportunities (separate tables for each activity)

Region	District	MU	Opening	Species	Age	ROI	MU Ranking ³⁷	Species ranking ³⁸	Age ranking ³⁹	ROI ranking ⁴⁰	Site Index ⁴¹	Total ranking ⁴²

³⁷ Units will be weighted based on filter 1 priority rating (e.g Priority 1 weighted 1, priority weighted 0.75, priority 3 weighted 0.5)

³⁸ Species will be weighted on level rating (e.g. species listed first is weighted as 1, species listed second weighted at 0.9, species listed 3 weighed at 0.8, etc)

³⁹ Age will be weighted on age class rating (e.g. age class listed first weighted as 1, age class listed second weighted as 0.5)

⁴⁰ ROI will be weighted on ROI class rating (e.g. roi class listed first weighted as 1, roi class listed second weighted as 0.75, roi class listed third weighted as 0.5, roi below 2% weighted as 0)

⁴¹ SI will be weighted on SI class rating (e.g. Si class listed first weighted 1, SI class listed second weighted as 0.5, rest weighted 0)

⁴² Total ranking is Actual ROI value +MU ranking+Species Ranking+Age ranking+Site index ranking)