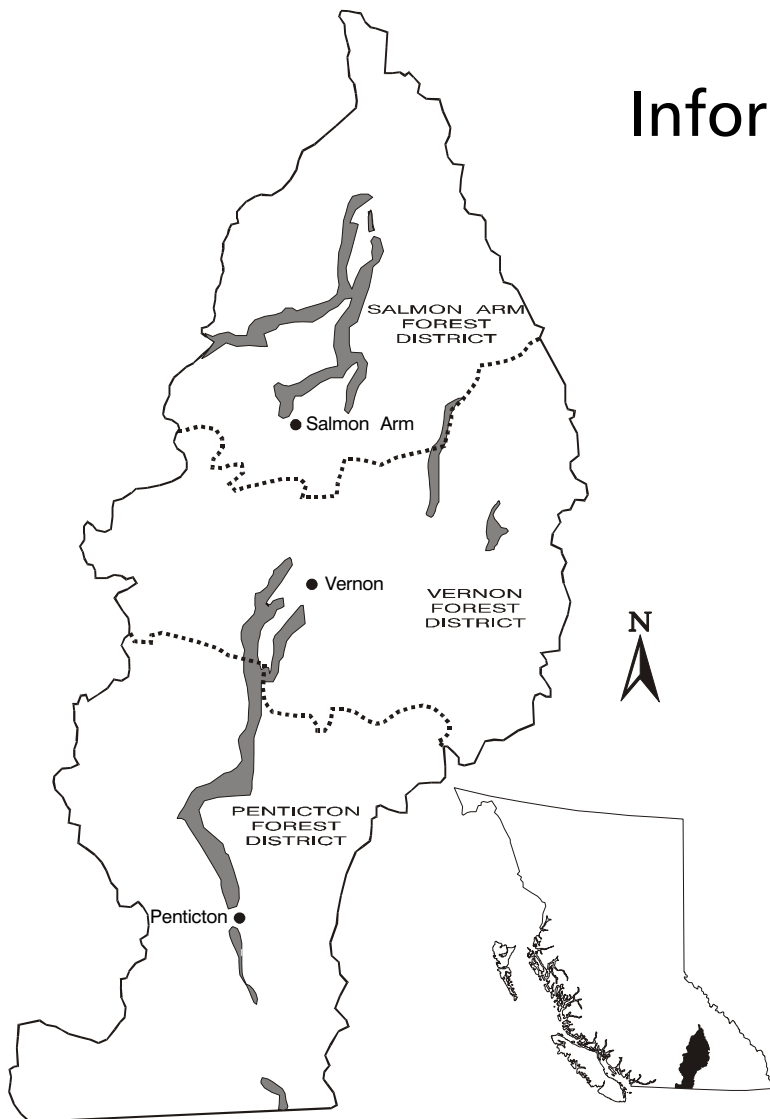


Timber Supply Review

Okanagan Timber Supply Area

Information Report
June 1999



Introduction

The British Columbia Forest Service is required by law to formally review the timber supply* in all timber supply areas* and tree farm licence* areas in the province. A review of each of the areas is completed at least once every five years. The main objectives of the reviews are:

- to identify the economic, environmental and social information that reflects the current forest management practices—including their effects on the short- and long-term timber supply
- to identify where improved information is required for future timber supply forecasts
- to provide the chief forester with information to make any necessary adjustments to the allowable annual cuts* for the next five years

*Throughout this document, an asterisk at the end of a phrase or word indicates that a definition can be found in the margin.

Objective of this document

The objective of this document is to provide an opportunity for public review of the draft data and management assumptions that will be applied in reviewing the timber supply for the Okanagan timber supply area. This document represents the early stages of the timber supply review process and is intended to provide a non-technical overview of the draft data and management assumptions that will be used in the upcoming *Okanagan Timber Supply Area Analysis Report*.

The *Okanagan Timber Supply Area Analysis Report* will be one of the documents that the chief forester will consider in making the allowable annual cut determination under Section 8 of the *Forest Act*. Public input is encouraged to ensure the best information is used in determining allowable annual cuts.

This report contains a general description of the data assumptions and current forest management practices related to timber supply for the Okanagan timber supply area. For the purpose of this timber supply review, current practices can be defined as the set of land-use decisions and forest management practices that are currently implemented and enforced. Future forest management objectives that may be established but are not currently implemented and enforced are not included.

The draft data and management assumptions are summarized on pages six through nine. For a more detailed description of the information, please contact the Forest District office in Vernon, Salmon Arm, or Penticton and request a copy of the data package. A copy can also be obtained at the Kamloops Forest Region office in Kamloops. The public will have 30 days to review and comment on the information report and data package. A response form at the end of this document will assist you in providing your comments. Written comments will be accepted until July 5, 1999.

Timber Supply Review process

In British Columbia, a process of determining allowable annual cuts has been in place since the late 1940s. However, the process has changed significantly since then. More recently, the process has had some minor revisions designed to improve efficiency and encourage earlier public review through the release of this report.

Figure 1 (next page) illustrates the five-step process that has been developed for the Timber Supply Review of timber supply areas. The diagram indicates the current status of the timber supply review for the Okanagan timber supply area, and the estimated time required for each step.

Timber Supply Review

in the Okanagan TSA

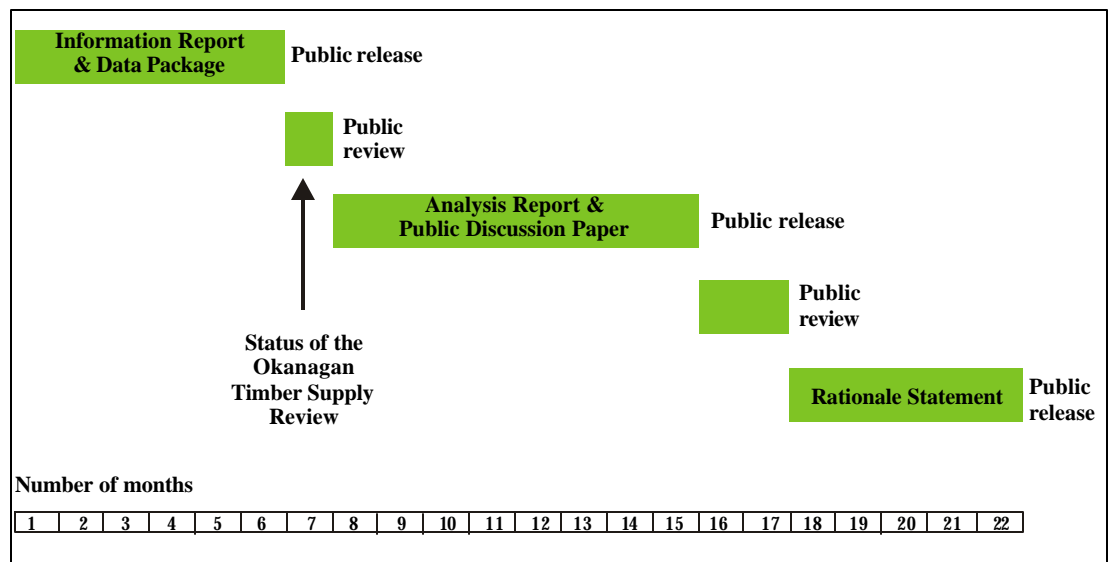
Timber supply
A harvest level that is forecasted to be available over time, under a particular management regime.

Timber supply area
An integrated resource management unit established in accordance with Section 7 of the Forest Act.

Tree farm licence (TFL)
Provides rights to harvest timber, and outlines responsibilities for forest management, in a particular area.

Allowable annual cut (AAC)
The rate of timber harvest permitted each year from a specified area of land, usually expressed as cubic metres of wood per year.

Figure 1.
Review process for
the Okanagan timber
supply area.



The process for reviewing the timber supply and establishing the allowable annual cut for tree farm licence areas is based on similar principles; however, the process takes 30 months from start to completion.

The chief forester's responsibility

Determining the allowable annual cuts for Crown forest lands in British Columbia is the responsibility of the province's chief forester. It is one of the chief forester's most important responsibilities since it affects the local and provincial economies and environment—now and in the future. Section 8 of the *Forest Act* requires the chief forester to consider the following factors to determine allowable annual cuts for timber supply areas and tree farm licence areas:

- a) the rate of timber production that may be sustained from the area, taking into account:
 - the composition of the forest and its expected rate of growth
 - the time in which the forest will become re-established
 - silvicultural treatments, including reforestation
 - standards of timber utilization

- constraints on the amount of timber produced from the area due to use of the forest for purposes other than timber production
 - any other information which relates to the capability of the area to produce timber
- b) the short- and long-term implications to the province of alternative rates of timber harvesting from the area
 - c) the nature, production capabilities and timber requirements of established and proposed processing facilities
 - d) the economic and social objectives of the Crown for the area, the region and the province, as expressed by the minister of forests
 - e) abnormal insect or disease infestations and major salvage programs planned for the timber on the area

Some of these factors can be measured and analyzed—others cannot. Ultimately, the chief forester's determination is an independent, professional judgment based on the best available information. Information that is relevant to the factors listed above is provided to the chief forester by government agencies, the minister of forests and the public.

One of the objectives of the Timber Supply Review is to incorporate changes arising from new information, new

practices and new government initiatives that may have an impact on timber supply. In the event of significant change, the allowable annual cut may be reviewed in less than the required five years.

Following the release of the allowable annual cut determination by the chief forester, the minister of forests apportions the cut to the various licences and programs.

Principles of the Timber Supply Review

In determining allowable annual cuts—in addition to the requirements outlined in Section 8 of the *Forest Act*—the following principles have been developed.

The Timber Supply Review:

- is a decision-making process for establishing the allowable annual cut for timber supply areas and tree farm licence areas by the chief forester on a maximum five-year cycle, as required under Section 8 of the *Forest Act*; **it is not a process for making land-use or management decisions**
- incorporates the best information available including all relevant current practices, and identifies where new information is needed
- reflects the results of implemented plans and land-use decisions, and provides a benchmark for future planning processes
- involves other agencies, affected groups and the public

Okanagan/Shuswap Land and Resource Management Plan

The Okanagan / Shuswap Land and Resource Management planning process began in 1995. The planning area covers the Okanagan timber supply area and includes tree farm licences 15, 33, and 49. While each of the tree farm licenses are evaluated in a separate timber supply

review process, for the purpose of this document, only the Okanagan timber supply area is being reviewed. The planning process provides an opportunity for the public, interest groups and government to make recommendations regarding proposed new protected areas and future management of public forest lands in the Okanagan / Shuswap planning area.

The purpose of the management plan is to balance the increasing demands on the resources by addressing protection of the environment, increased recreational usage, and providing more certainty for primary resource industries. The plan is at a stage where different options are being discussed and potential impacts to resources identified. Once the management plan is completed, approved by government, and implemented, the plan will be reflected in future timber supply reviews.

Description of the timber supply area

The Okanagan timber supply area is located in south-central British Columbia and covers approximately 2.3 million hectares. Approximately 320 kilometres long and 140 kilometres wide, it stretches from the Seymour River watershed that flows into Shuswap Lake, south to the Canada/U.S. border; and from the Monashee Mountains in the east, to the Okanagan Mountain Range in the west. There is a diversity of climates and associated vegetation, from the northern wet interior hemlock and redcedar forests, to the southern semi-arid sage brush grasslands.

The Okanagan timber supply area covers three districts and is administered by the Forest Service offices in Salmon Arm, Vernon and Penticton Forest Districts.

Biogeoclimatic
zones

A large geographic
area with broadly
homogeneous climate
and similar dominant
tree species.

Forest land resources

Timber, forage, water, fisheries, wildlife, scenic landscapes, and outdoor recreation opportunities highlight the wide range of forest land resources found in the Okanagan timber supply area. The area is dominated by mature and old-growth forests. Guide outfitting and trapping depend on the large mammals and fur-bearing animals common to the area. The scenic beauty is enjoyed by both residents and tourists. Outdoor recreation opportunities include hiking, camping, hunting, fishing, snowmobiling, and cross country, telemark and heli-skiing.

Environment

The seven biogeoclimatic zones* in the Okanagan timber supply area range from arid, hot desert in the south, to low elevation open forests, forest plateaus with lakes and wetlands at mid elevation levels, and moist forested areas with alpine tundra at higher elevations. The distinct ecological features as well as the unique nature of the area contribute to high biodiversity values.

The diverse forests of the Okanagan timber supply area host a wide variety of wildlife species, some which are considered to be endangered or threatened. Examples in the Okanagan timber supply area include the grizzly bear, gopher snake, northern goshawk, and night snake. Other species considered to be potentially threatened by human activities or natural events include marten, bull trout, sandhill crane, and bighorn sheep.

The timber supply area supports numerous fish species which include kokanee, rainbow trout, lake char, largemouth bass, and whitefish. The Shuswap Lake system supports sockeye lake spawners and provides vital rearing area for hundreds of millions of coho, chinook and sockeye fry which makes it one of the most important salmon producing areas in British Columbia. The Adams River sockeye run is the second largest in British Columbia.

Water is a primary and fundamental resource of the timber supply area. It is an essential resource that is available as surface or groundwater, and is a crucial component of the ecosystems.

The communities

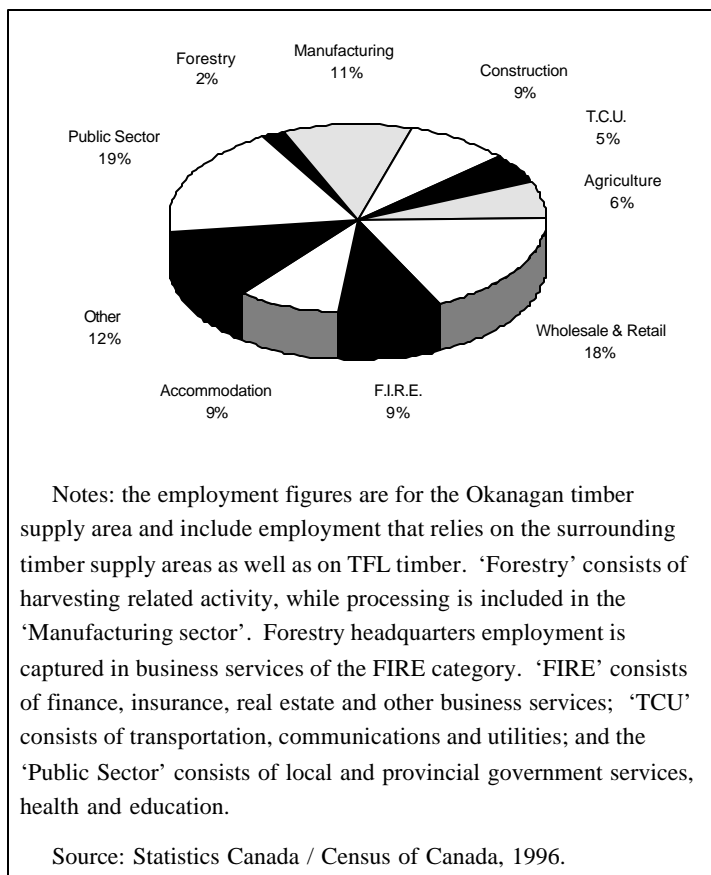
The Okanagan timber supply area includes the Regional Districts of Columbia-Shuswap, North Okanagan, Central Okanagan and Okanagan-Similkameen. According to the 1996 Census, the population of the timber supply area increased by almost 20 per cent since 1991 to 312,807 — about eight per cent of the total provincial population. The largest centres are Kelowna (89,442), Vernon (31,817), and Penticton (30,987). By 2001, the population of the Okanagan timber supply area is expected to grow by another 10 per cent.

First Nations

There are eleven First Nations bands in the Okanagan timber supply area with a total population of approximately 4,500. Six Okanagan Nation member bands (Lower Similkameen, Upper Similkameen, Osoyoos, Penticton, Westbank, Okanagan) are affiliated with the Okanagan Nation Alliance and two Shuswap Nation bands (Adams Lake and Neskonlith) belong to the Shuswap Nation Tribal Council. The Little Shuswap and Spallumacheen Indian bands are independent bands, but are considered part of the Shuswap Nation Community. The Upper Nicola Band is considered part of the Okanagan Nation Community.

The economy

The economy of the Okanagan timber supply area is well diversified. Figure 2 illustrates total employment by industry sector for the area. In the past, the forest industry, mining and agriculture provided the foundation for the local economy. Today manufacturing, tourism, commerce and regional administrative functions provide the majority of employment. The diverse economy includes significant



100 direct forestry jobs in the Okanagan timber supply area, another 40 to 50 indirect and induced jobs are supported, depending on the type of forestry activity (logging or manufacturing) and the associated level of income. In comparison, every 100 jobs in the public sector or tourism supports another eight to twelve positions.

Figure 2.
Major employment by sector for the Okanagan timber supply area, 1996.

History of the allowable annual cut

On November 1, 1995, the chief forester set the allowable annual cut at 2,615,000 cubic metres, unchanged from the previous determination.

As part of the 1995 determination, the chief

contributions from agriculture (fruit, vegetables, specialty farms), cattle, vineyards, outdoor recreation, truck manufacturing, and transportation. Much of the growth in recent years can be attributed to improved transportation links, such as the completion of the Coquihalla Highway.

Forestry employment in the timber supply area is supported by harvesting and silviculture activity and the processing of wood products. Facilities range from single owner-operators to Riverside Forest Products' veneer and lumber operation in Armstrong which utilized over 800,000 cubic metres of timber in 1997, and employed close to 600 people. During 1997 almost 3,000 people were employed in the timber supply area mills.

The forestry sector supports numerous other jobs in the region through companies and employees purchasing goods and services from local businesses. This spending is another indicator of the role forestry has in the economy. For every

forester gave direction to resolve uncertainties with respect to the timber supply in the Okanagan timber supply area. In preparation for the next allowable annual cut determination, the following issues were examined:

- **unmerchantable forest types** - in the last rationale, the chief forester asked district staff to review rehabilitation or utilization of unmerchantable forest types. In the previous timber supply analysis, unmerchantable forest types — mainly lodgepole pine and hemlock-leading stands — were considered as not contributing to the timber harvesting land base.

To examine the utilization of unmerchantable forest types, the Forest Service performed an audit in 1996 and 1997 on lodgepole pine and hemlock stands. The audit showed that some lodgepole pine and hemlock stands were being harvested, and therefore an additional 35,000 hectares of lodgepole pine and hemlock stands will contribute to the timber harvesting land base.

Integrated resource management

The identification and consideration of all resource values, including social, economic and environmental needs, in resource planning and decision-making.

Forest Practices Code of BC Act Legislation, standards and guidebooks that govern forest practices and standards, with heavy penalties for violators.

- **unsalvaged losses** - are timber losses due to insects, fire, wind, and pests. In the previous determination, a concern was raised regarding the amount of unsalvaged losses accounted for in the timber supply analysis. In the last timber supply review unsalvaged losses were estimated to be 126,000 cubic metres per year.

Over the past several years, there has been an active small scale salvage program in the timber supply area. Using an improved method for estimating unsalvaged losses, the estimated losses have been reduced (by 52,000 cubic metres per year) to 74,000 cubic metres per year. The improved estimate of volume losses will be accounted for in the timber supply analysis.

Note: For more information on these points, please refer to the Okanagan Timber Supply Area Rationale for Allowable annual cut determination, November, 1995.

Current timber supply review

Public forest lands in British Columbia provide recreational enjoyment, fish and wildlife habitat, water supplies, timber resources and many other benefits. The Ministry of Forests manages the timber, range and recreation resources on public lands, while the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks is responsible for the management of fish, wildlife, water resources, commercial recreation and parks. Both agencies subscribe to the principle of integrated resource management*, where all resources are considered when making forest management decisions.

The Forest Practices Code* is now law and has been fully implemented in the timber supply area since June 15, 1997. The new practices may influence both the short- and long-term timber supply.

The data and management assumptions that will be used in the timber supply analysis will be based on the existing land-use designations and resource management practices that are currently approved and implemented in the Okanagan timber supply area. The timber supply forecast developed from this data is termed the base case. In addition, sensitivity analyses will be performed which are useful for assessing how any changes or uncertainties in assumptions might affect timber supply. The chief forester will also consider any new information, based on implemented changes, at the time of the allowable annual cut determination.

Draft data and management assumptions for public review

The public is encouraged to review the data and management assumptions for completeness and accuracy. In determining an allowable annual cut, the chief forester will consider these assumptions as required by Section 8 of the *Forest Act*. The following general outline contains *some* of the more pertinent information that will be used in the timber supply analysis and, subsequently, in the chief forester's allowable annual cut determination for the Okanagan timber supply area. More detailed information can be found in *Appendix A: Data Package*. This appendix is available upon request from the Ministry of Forests offices listed at the end of this report.

Land base factors

- **operable area** - forested area in the Okanagan timber supply area has been assessed for operability based on slope steepness, soil sensitivity and timber types. Only those areas that are considered operable will contribute to the timber harvesting land base.

- **low forest productivity** - forest types that are not considered fully available for harvesting due to forest characteristics such as low timber volumes or low growth productivity will not contribute to the timber harvesting land base.
- **environmentally sensitive areas***- concerns about environmental sensitivity related to soils, avalanches, potential regeneration difficulties, wildlife, recreation and community watersheds will be addressed through land base deductions or requirements to retain specified amounts of forest cover.
- **forest roads** - harvesting and road construction follow provincial guidelines. Currently it is estimated that 5.4 per cent of the timber harvesting land base younger than 40 years is occupied by existing roads, trails and landings within the Okanagan timber supply area. Forests older than 40 years of age are estimated to have 0.6 per cent of the timber harvesting land base occupied by roads, trails and landings. As further access and harvesting occurs, an estimated additional 4.9 per cent of the remaining unharvested areas will be occupied by future roads, landings and trails.
- **timber licenses** - these are old tenure arrangements that give a licensee exclusive one-time harvest rights within the license area, and do not contribute to the timber supply. Once the license has been harvested, regenerated, and attained free-growing status, the timber license area reverts to Forest Service jurisdiction. According, 9174 hectares of license are projected for reversion, and will contribute to the timber harvesting land base and to the harvests in mid to long term.

Inventory factors

- **forest inventory** - the forest cover inventory has been updated to either 1995 or 1996, depending on the location, to record recent harvesting and silviculture activities.

The dominant tree species in the Okanagan timber supply area are lodgepole pine, Douglas-fir, sub-alpine fir, spruce, western redcedar, and hemlock. White pine, aspen, birch and cottonwood are also found in the timber supply area.

- **minimum harvestable ages** - for the purpose of the timber supply analysis, the minimum harvestable age is defined as the earliest age at which a forest stand is projected to reach a merchantable size. The minimum harvestable age for lodgepole pine is 80 years, and 100 years for all other species.

Forest re-establishment factors

- **basic silviculture** - British Columbia laws require that areas that are harvested and expected to produce timber in the future must be reforested with ecologically acceptable species within a specified time frame. The most common silvicultural practice is to harvest; then if necessary prepare the site for reforestation; reforest by planting a mix of species or by relying on natural regeneration; and control competing vegetation.

In the Okanagan timber supply area, reforestation is achieved predominantly by planting well-spaced trees of acceptable species. In the timber supply analysis, it is assumed that areas will be reforested within two to four years after harvesting has begun.

Timber utilization factors

- **timber utilization** - volume estimates will be based on the utilization of all trees (with some exceptions as noted below) which meet or exceed the following standards: a minimum top diameter (inside bark) of 10 centimetres, and a minimum diameter of 17.5 centimetres at 1.3 metres above the ground.

Environmentally sensitive areas
Areas identified as requiring special management to protect important recreation and scenic values, fisheries resources, sensitive soils and unstable slopes.

Cutblock

A specific area, with defined boundaries, authorized for harvest.

Green-up

The time needed after harvesting for a stand of trees to reach a desired condition (usually a specific height) — to ensure maintenance of water quality, wildlife habitat, soil stability or aesthetics — before harvesting is permitted in adjacent areas.

Riparian habitat

The stream bank and flood plain area adjacent to streams or water bodies.

Wildlife tree

A standing live or dead tree with special characteristics that provide valuable habitat for conservation or enhancement of wildlife.

Coarse woody debris

Logs and stumps that provide habitat for plants, animals and insects, and a source of nutrients for soil development.

The exception is lodgepole pine which is based on the utilization of all trees with a minimum diameter of 12.5 centimetres or greater at 1.3 metres above the ground. The maximum stump height for all species is 30 centimetres.

Infestations, devastations, and salvage of timber

Each year portions of the forests in the Okanagan timber supply area are damaged by natural agents such as insects, disease, fire and wind. It is anticipated that some of the damaged timber will not be salvaged due to poor road access and economic limitations. The unsalvaged volume is estimated to be 74,500 cubic metres annually.

Factors to be considered for purposes other than timber production

Forest management guidelines used to manage forest resources such as biodiversity, scenic values, wildlife habitat and water quality will be included in the timber supply analysis through the use of forest cover requirements, and volume and land-base reductions.

- **general forest cover requirements** - under current forest management practices, cutblocks* must achieve green-up* before adjacent areas are permitted to be harvested. For example, to account for forest cover requirements in the integrated management area, a maximum of 30 per cent of the timber harvesting land base will be allowed to have forests less than three metres tall at any time.
- **visually sensitive areas** - these are areas where the maintenance of scenic landscapes are a priority for recreation and tourism, particularly in areas that are adjacent to major travel corridors and waterways. Road construction and logging within these areas are planned and implemented to minimize visual impacts. Visual quality objectives have been established for scenic areas within

the Okanagan timber supply area. The current management practice in visually sensitive areas is to permit a maximum of between 3.5 to 21 per cent of harvested areas have forests less than 4.5 to 6.5 metres tall at any time.

- **riparian habitat*** - to meet the requirements of the Forest Practices Code, a portion of the timber harvesting land base will be considered unavailable for timber harvesting to account for riparian habitat areas along stream sides or around lakes and wetlands.
- **biological diversity** - or biodiversity, is the full range of living organisms, in all their forms and levels of organization, and includes the diversity of genes, species, and ecosystems, and the evolutionary and functional processes that link them. The Forest Practices Code requires that biodiversity be managed at both the stand and landscape level.

Leaving wildlife tree* patches and coarse woody debris* for stand-level biodiversity is current practice in the Okanagan timber supply area. Generally, coarse woody debris objectives can be met by the non-merchantable timber left on the area after harvesting. After accounting for stand-level biodiversity contributions from areas outside of the timber harvesting land base, the requirement for wildlife tree patches will be accounted for in the timber supply analysis by reducing volume estimates by approximately 1.5 per cent.

Landscape-level biodiversity will be addressed in the timber supply analysis by applying averaged seral stage* constraints to each draft landscape unit at the biogeoclimatic variant. This approach has been taken because at this time the landscape units and biodiversity emphasis objectives have not yet been formally established.

As part of the timber supply review analysis, sensitivity analyses* will be undertaken to examine the potential impact on timber supply of applying the draft biodiversity emphasis objectives developed for the Salmon Arm, Vernon, and Penticton Forest Districts.

- **community watersheds** - to account for forest cover requirements in community watersheds, a maximum of 30 per cent of the community watershed will be allowed to have forests less than six metres tall at any time.

Implications of alternative rates of harvesting

- **alternative rates of harvesting** - there are many alternative harvest forecasts that can be produced for a given set of forest conditions and management assumptions. Each alternative usually represents a trade-off between the harvest level in the short term and the subsequent rate of decline to the long-term harvest level. For the projected base-case forecast*, the initial harvest forecast will be based on trying to achieve the current rate of harvest in the short term without compromising the long-term harvest level. The implications of alternative short-term rates of harvest will be tested in sensitivity analyses.
- **implications related to community dependence** - the impact of timber supply adjustments on local communities and the provincial economy is an important consideration in the timber supply review. The October 1994 *Okanagan Timber Supply Area Socio-Economic Analysis* reported that, provincially, harvesting, silviculture and processing activities associated with the harvesting of the Okanagan timber supply supported 3,400 direct person-years* and 5,100 indirect and induced* person-years of employment. About 75 per cent of these jobs are located in the Okanagan timber supply area.

The socio-economic section of the upcoming timber supply analysis report will review the role of the forest sector in the timber supply area. To provide this update, current information on employment and fibre flows will be gathered from licensees, processing facilities, the B.C. Forest Service and other stakeholders. Indirect and other related employment at both local and provincial levels will also be estimated using employment multipliers provided by the Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations.

To examine the implications of alternative rates of harvest, employment co-efficients, reported the number of person-years per 1,000 cubic metres, will be developed and used to estimate changes to employment levels now and in the future from any potential harvest level changes.

Timber processing facilities

The socio-economic analysis will examine the implications of potential changes in timber supply for the area's two major processing facilities. Implications for other manufacturing plants outside the timber supply area but reliant on Okanagan timber supply area will also be examined. During 1997, the timber supply area facilities processed approximately 4,610 thousand cubic metres of timber.

There are eight large sawmills, approximately 100 small milling and processing operations, and five to ten pole/post-mills. Products are primarily destined for the North American market, with the remainder shipped to Japan and Europe.

The Okanagan area is ranked as having the second largest number of timber processing facilities in British Columbia, that process sawn lumber into value-added products. The products include engineered building products, garden products, and furniture.

Timber Supply Review

in the Okanagan TSA

Seral stages
Sequential stages in the development of plant communities that successively occupy a site and replace each other over time.

Sensitivity analysis
Examines how uncertainty in data and management assumptions affect timber supply.

Base case forecast
The timber supply forecast which illustrates the effect of current forest management practices on the timber supply using the best available information, and which forms the reference point for sensitivity analysis.

Person-year(s)
One person working the equivalent of one full year, defined as at least 180 days of work. If someone works full-time for 90 days, he or she accounts for 0.5 person years.

Indirect and induced jobs
Indirect jobs are supported by direct business purchases of goods and services. Induced jobs are supported by employee purchases of goods and services; for example, at retail outlets.

Economic and social objectives of the Crown

In a letter and a memo to the chief forester, the minister of forests has expressed the Crown's economic and social objectives for the province. The harvest flow objectives to be used in the timber supply analysis (see above, "Alternative rates of harvesting") are consistent with the minister's stated objectives.

In addition, economic and social objectives for the area and the general region will be derived from public input.

Your input is needed

Establishing the allowable annual cut is an important decision which requires well-informed and thoughtful public input. Feedback is welcomed on any aspect of this *Information Report*, the *Data Package Appendix* and other topics related to the timber supply in the Okanagan timber supply area. The response form at the end of this document will assist you in preparing your comments. As well, Forest Service staff would be pleased to discuss questions or concerns that may help you prepare your response.

Please mail the completed response form and your comments to the Forest Service district manager located at the address below. Your comments will be accepted until date, July 5, 1999.

After receiving public input, the B.C. Forest Service will finalize the data and management assumptions that will be applied in this timber supply analysis. The timber supply analysis will be completed and available for review by winter of 2000. You may also wish to participate in the second public review period, which will follow the release of the *Okanagan Timber Supply Area Analysis Report*.

Following the second public review period, the chief forester will examine all the information available in order to review the timber supply for the Okanagan timber supply area. The chief forester will then establish the allowable annual cut based on his consideration of the factors as required under Section 8 of the *Forest Act*.

You may identify yourself on your response if you wish. If you do, you are reminded that responses will be subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* and may be made public. If copies of the responses are requested, personal identifiers will be removed before the responses are released.

For more information contact and/or mail your comments to:

District Manager
Vernon Forest District
B.C. Forest Service
2501 14th Ave.
Vernon, B.C.
V1T 8Z1

Phone: (250) 558-1700
Fax: (250) 549-5485

District Manager
Penticton Forest District
B.C. Forest Service
102 Industrial Place
Penticton, B.C.
V2A 7C8

Phone: (250) 490-2200
Fax: (250) 490-2255

District Manager
Salmon Arm Forest District
B.C. Forest Service
850 16th Street, NE.
100 Station Main,
Salmon Arm, B.C.
V1E 4S4

Phone: (250) 833-3400
Fax: (250) 833-3399

or electronically mail to:
Ted.McRae@gems7.gov.bc.ca

APPENDIX A

Data Package

Description of Data Inputs and Management Assumptions

This appendix is available upon request from the
Ministry of Forests.

Offices are located at:

Vernon Forest District
2501 14th Ave.,
Vernon, B.C.
V1T 8Z1
Phone: (250) 558-1700

Penticton Forest District
102 Industrial Place,
Penticton, B.C.
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Salmon Arm Forest District
850 16th Street, NE.
Salmon Arm, B.C.
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Phone: (250) 833-3400

Kamloops Forest Region
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Timber Supply Branch
3rd Floor - 595 Pandora Avenue
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