GUIDELINES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

This report provides information that helps to decide riparian management on S5 and S6 streams.

This report does not apply to all streams and additional research is ongoing to examine other types of streams. In addition, while this report provides valuable information for certain stream types it does not constitute a complete directive on riparian management and implementation of the findings of this research should be guided by the following passages in the report:

Introduction, 1st paragraph:

"The FPC permits logging without a reserve zone of these streams (S5 and S6) in some situations. If the decision is made to not leave a streamside reserve, then an assessment of whether to remove the logging slash from the stream (often called stream cleaning) may be needed."

Conclusion, 1st paragraph:

"Harvesting plans for blocks that contain S5 and S6 streams should consider the effects that harvesting will have upon the stability of the stream, and whether sediment or logging debris will be transported downstream into fish-bearing waters. Each stream should be considered individually, and an appropriate harvesting strategy determined. If the assessment shows that harvesting along the channel banks is acceptable, then an assessment needs to be made whether logging slash will disturb the channel if it is left in the channel after logging. For streams that are suitable for logging to the banks, this study addresses the question of whether cleaning the logging debris from the stream is necessary to avoid channel disturbance."

Conclusion, 2nd paragraph:

It is important to note that in this method (ie. the GAP method), the highest ranking evaluation of any of the channel disturbance predictors determines the overall channel disturbance assessment. (This means that a channel may be less than 2 m wide, but still rates as moderate water transport potential).

Conclusion, 3rd paragraph:

The use of Tables 8 and 9 is recommended for open slope or gullied S5 and S6 streams in relatively erosion resistant surficial materials (most tills and colluvial sediments) that are connected to a fish stream. A qualified registered professional should be consulted in cases that do not meet the criteria specified above. In addition, it may be possible that streams in other geographic areas respond differently, and therefore local calibration should be done before using these results.

Conclusion, 5th paragraph, 1st sentence:

This study examined streams several years after harvesting, and the decision of whether to remove logging debris should be made prior to harvesting.