

**KINGCOME TIMBER SUPPLY AREA
TSR 3 DATA PACKAGE**

**Prepared for:
Kingcome TSA Licensee-Agency Group**



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Attention: Ian Robertson, RPF
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Reference: Kingcome TSA TSR 3 Data Package

Attached please find the Data Package report as part of the Kingcome TSA TSR 3 process. This report outlines the inputs and assumptions that will be used in the timber supply analysis for the TSA. Revisions have been made based on feedback from members of the Licensee Group and MoFR.

Thank you for your input and assistance during the preparation of the Data Package.

Yours truly,
TIMBERLINE NATURAL RESOURCE GROUP LTD.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Erik Wang", is written over a light blue circular background.

Erik Wang, RPF
Senior Resource Analyst



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A timber supply review process has been initiated for the Kingcome Timber Supply Area (TSA). These reviews are conducted every five years and assist the B.C. Forest Service's Chief Forester in re-determining allowable annual cuts (AACs). For the Kingcome Timber Supply Area the Chief Forester will determine a new AAC by August 2008. Timberline Natural Resource Group Ltd., on behalf of the Kingcome TSA Licensee-Agency Group, is preparing timber supply information for the analysis.

The allowable annual cut (AAC) for the Kingcome TSA was set in 1996 at 1,399,000 m³, which equated to a 22 percent reduction from the previous AAC. In July 2002, the Chief Forester temporarily reduced the AAC under section 173 in Part 13 of the *Forest Act*, to 1,355,000 m³. This reduction was done to account for the Central Coast Designated Area. On October 1, 2002, the Chief Forester determined the AAC under section 8 of the *Forest Act* to be 1,284,000 m³, a reduction of 8 percent from the previous AAC. This included a 20,340 m³ partition for deciduous-leading stands. The July 2002 temporary reduction of 44 000 m³, also applied to the October 2002 determination and remained in place until June 2004. In September 2006, the Chief Forester made a new determination under Section 173 of the *Forest Act* that reduced the AAC by 52,000 m³ to 1,232,000 m³. This reduction did not affect the deciduous partition and remains in effect until the area referred to as the Central Coast Designated Area No. 2 ceases to be a designated area in May 23, 2010. It is expected that either the area will be re-established as a Designated Area or it will have achieved full provincial park status by that date.

On July 27, 2007, the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands issued a legally binding Ministerial Order (MO) called the South Central Coast Order. The legal order requires forest licensees to implement Ecosystem Based Management (EBM) in the southern portion of the Central Coast Land and Resource Management Plan (CCLRMP) area.

This *Kingcome TSA Data Package* is provided to the public and First Nations for review prior to initiation of the analysis to support allowable cut determination for Timber Supply Review (TSR) 3. Although it is a technical document for a technical audience, every effort has been made to ensure that it is self-explanatory.

The Data Package allows the reader to consider the inputs and assumptions that will be used in the timber supply analysis. These include:

- Documentation of inventory data and sources;
- Classification of the land base according to each hectare's contribution to management (harvest, resource management for wildlife, *etc.*);
- Land productivity estimates and prediction of stand growth and timber yield;
- Silviculture and harvesting regimes;
- Action taken to model multi-resource requirements;
- Modelling structures to address the Central Coast Land and Resource Management Plan (CCLRMP); and
- Timber supply scenarios and sensitivities to be investigated.

The TSR process is designed to capture “current practice” on a management unit. However, during the period in which EBM parameters are being established and implemented, current practice is in fact in a stage of transition. To capture this dynamic, two scenarios will be explored.

- Pre-EBM - This scenario will capture current Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA) management practices and assumptions.
- EBM Ministerial Order – This will capture the objectives as defined in the final South Central Coast Order, which has now been legally established.

The public and First Nations review processes have been completed, and this document has been finalized. It will be published as an appendix to the Timber Supply Analysis Report. There will be another public review opportunity at that time.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Timberline Natural Resource Group Ltd. (Timberline), on behalf of the Kingcome Timber Supply Area (TSA) Licensee-Agency Group (the Group) is preparing timber supply information for the Provincial timber supply review. The Group is composed of forest companies and British Columbia Timber Sales (BCTS) with some participation by First Nations and the Ministry of Forests and Range (MoFR). It was originally formed under the Defined Forest Area Management (DFAM) concept, developed by the MoFR as a policy framework to identify the obligations and opportunities for collaborative forest management within the province's TSAs. While the DFAM concept has since been terminated by the Chief Forester, the Group continues to exist and will assume collective responsibility for timber supply analysis within the TSA.

Timber supply reviews are conducted every five years to assist the B.C. Forest Service's Chief Forester in re-determining the allowable annual cut (AAC). For the Kingcome Timber Supply Area (TSA), the Chief Forester will determine a new AAC by August 2008.

Timberline will complete the steps leading up to, and including the delivery of, timber supply analyses as follows:

- Collecting data and preparation of a Data Package which summarizes the data assumptions—land base, growth and yield, forest management practices, statement of management strategies, and analysis methods—that will be used, and the critical issues that will be examined in the timber supply analysis;
- Completing the timber supply analysis and report; and
- Providing the necessary information for public and First Nations reviews.

Upon acceptance by the British Columbia MoFR Forest Analysis and Inventory Branch, the assumptions and methodology provided in the Data Package will be used by the Group to prepare and submit a timber supply analysis to the MoFR. These results will be presented in a Timber Supply Analysis Report. First Nations and the public will have an opportunity to review and comment on the timber supply analysis report that has been accepted by the Chief Forester. Finally, the Chief Forester will consider the Timber Supply Analysis Report and other sources of information in order to make a new AAC determination. All results will be presented to the Chief Forester of British Columbia for the determination. This determination will be published in a report entitled '*Kingcome Timber Supply Area – Rationale for AAC Determination*'.

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of the Data Package is to provide information on the forest resource inventory and the practices within the timber supply area (TSA) that will be compiled for the purposes of conducting a timber supply analysis. It includes descriptions of information sources, assumptions, issues, and any relevant data processing or adjustments related to the land base, growth and yield, and management objectives and practices.

The following principles and standards will apply to the data sources and Data Package (MoFR, 2003a):

- The Data Package must describe, and where appropriate summarize, all data and information to be used in the timber supply analysis;
- The Data Package must contain descriptions of how current forest management, or reasonable extrapolations of current management will be modelled;

- The most current and best available data must be used;
- More detailed discussion should be provided in the package for data for which there is a high degree of uncertainty;
- The Data Package must contain a summary of plans for examining the potential impacts of important uncertainties in information (*i.e.*, planned sensitivity analysis);
- The evidentiary basis for information used in analyses must be available on request, and to the extent possible be included in the Data Package. Evidence could include the following:
 - A description of data sources;
 - A description of sampling and data analysis methods or standards;
 - Digital or analog maps of the land base (*e.g.*, forest cover, ownership, habitat areas);
 - Results of any reviews or audits of source information or inventories; and
 - Any acceptances by appropriate professionals (*e.g.*, terrain stability mapping).
- When collecting or analyzing data to include in the Data Package, existing standards should be followed, unless justification is provided for diverging from standards. Such justification should demonstrate that although standards were not followed, the information is the best available that could be obtained for the timber supply review;
- Where possible, the implications to the timber supply analysis (*e.g.*, increased uncertainty) of diverging from the standards should be examined and reported; and
- The choice of a particular timber supply model is at the discretion of MoFR.

1.2 Background

The AAC for the Kingcome TSA was set in 1996 at 1,399,000 m³, which equated to a 22 percent reduction from the previous AAC. In July 2002 the Chief Forester temporarily reduced the AAC under Section 173 in Part 13 of the *Forest Act*, to 1,355,000 m³. This reduction was done to account for the Central Coast Designated Area. On October 1, 2002, the Chief Forester determined the AAC under section 8 of the *Forest Act* to be 1,284,000 m³, a reduction of 8 percent from the previous AAC. This included a 20,340 m³ partition for deciduous-leading stands. The July 2002 temporary reduction of 44,000 m³, also applied to the October 2002 determination and remained in place until June 2004. In September 2006, the Chief Forester made a new determination under Section 173 of the *Forest Act* that reduced the AAC by 52,000 m³ to 1,232,000 m³. This reduction did not affect the deciduous partition and remains in effect until the area referred to as the Central Coast Designated Area No. 2 ceases to be a designated area in May 23, 2010. It is expected that either the area will be re-established as a Designated Area or it will have achieved full provincial park status by that date.

On July 27, 2007, the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands issued a legally binding Ministerial Order (MO) called the South Central Coast Order (Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, 2007). This legally established order requires forest licensees to implement Ecosystem Based Management (EBM) in the southern portion of the Central Coast Land and Resource Management Plan (CCLRMP) area. This includes the mainland portion of the Kingcome TSA.

1.3 Processes, Roles and Responsibilities

This Kingcome TSA Data Package fits within a continuum of processes progressing towards the determination of the AAC for the Kingcome TSA. The Data Package outlines the steps to be

followed from collection of existing information through to completion of the Timber Supply Analysis Reports.

MoFR staff plays a key role in reviewing and accepting both the Data Package and the subsequent timber supply analysis. They have provided technical support, facilitated resolution of issues, and validated technical information. The following summary shows the general roles and responsibilities associated with the timber supply analysis leading to an AAC determination.

Licensee-Agency Group Obligations	Government Obligations
Collect and prepare a Data Package based on the best available information	Set standards for the Data Package Review and accept the Data Package
Complete an analysis for the Kingcome TSA	Set standards for the analysis Review and accept the analysis
Provide information to the public and First Nations	Consult with First Nations Determine the AAC for the Kingcome TSA

When completed, this document will be published as an appendix to the Timber Supply Analysis Report. For further information about the Data Package and timber supply analysis for the Kingcome TSA, please contact:

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Copies of this document are available at <http://www.timberline.ca/kingcome/>.

1.4 Timber Supply Review

The preparation of the Data Package is the first step in the TSR process. The Data Package must go through two revision processes before it is accepted for use. MoFR must review and accept the first draft of the Data Package. It must also be made available for a public and First Nations review. Feedback from this review process must be documented along with records of how comments were incorporated into the revision of the Data Package. After the first revision, the Data Package is then submitted for a second review by the MoFR, public and First Nations. After this review and accompanying revision, the Data Package can be accepted for use in the TSR.

Once the Data Package has achieved approval for use, the timber supply analyses can be performed following all of the criteria outlined in the Data Package. The results of these analyses are documented in the analysis report. This report is then submitted to the Chief Forester for

consideration as part of the TSR process. The timber supply analysis report will also be made available for review and comment by First Nations and the public.

To facilitate the Data Package review process, a web site dedicated to the TSR 3 analyses was established at <<http://www.timberline.ca/kingcome/index.html>>. The draft Data Package and background documents will be placed on this site. This provides individuals with the opportunity to download these materials for review.

1.5 Forest and Range Practices Act

The Forest Practices Code (FPC) was introduced in 1995. The Forest and Range Practices) came into force January 31, 2004 and for the most part, replaced the FPC by December 31, 2005. This move from the FPC to the FRPA represents a transition from a primarily plan and process-based regime under FPC to a results-based regime under FRPA. Prior to December 31, 2005 there was a transition period where licensees worked under either a Forest Development Plan (as per FPC) or a Forest Stewardship Plan (as per FRPA).

Under FRPA, FPC guidelines will no longer be within the legal framework but will move to the non-legal realm. To meet the objectives set by government either through land use, regulation, or enabled by regulation, greater emphasis will be placed upon professional reliance in the preparation of operational plans to ensure such objectives will be met. The licensee may propose results and strategies in their operational plan (i.e., Forest Stewardship Plan) or in some cases may select default results and strategies identified in the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation (FPPR).

1.6 Central Coast Land and Resource Management Plan Process

The July, 2007 South Central Coast Order regarding the CCLRMP defines land use objectives and other measures to implement ecosystem based management within the South and Central Coast area. A copy of the order and a map outlining the areas where the objectives will be applied is available at:

<http://www.mediaroom.gov.bc.ca/DisplayEventDetails.aspx?eventId=389>

There are two key components that will be recognized when addressing the CCLRMP, specifically:

- Protection of new Conservancy areas and Biodiversity areas; and
- Ecosystem-Based Management (EBM) objectives and targets.

1.7 Timber Supply Scenarios

The TSR process is designed to capture “current practice” on a management unit. However, during the period in which EBM parameters are being established and implemented, current practice is in fact in a stage of transition. To capture this dynamic, two scenarios will be explored.

Pre-EBM - This scenario will capture current Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA) management practices and assumptions.

EBM Ministerial Order – This scenario will capture the objectives as defined in the now legally established South Central Order.

2.0 INVENTORY AND GENERATE DATA

2.1 Data Sources

The sources of data compiled for input into the TSR 3 timber supply analyses are documented in Table 1. The use of these data sources is noted in the following sections describing land base and management assumptions. Details about the data source are available from the data source contacts. Further information specific to each inventory category will be made available with the final Data Package included with the Timber Supply Analysis Report. The use of each data component is also indicated in Table 1. The table also indicates whether the data was employed only in the **Pre** EBM scenario or as an additional component in the **EBM** scenario.

There are three major new or updated sources of data that were not included in the previous timber supply review. These data are the recently completed Vegetation Resource Inventory (VRI), CCLRMP land use zones and EBM boundaries.

Table 1 – Data sources

Inventory Category	Coverage Name	Source Agency ⁽²⁾	Date of Compilation or Update	Analysis Use ⁽¹⁾		
				Net	Res	Zone
TSA Boundary	Tsa_bnd	ILMB	2006	Pre		
Protected Areas	Prot_areas	ILMB	2006	Pre		
Ownership TSR 2	Own	MoFR	2000	Pre		
Vegetation Res Inventory	VRI	MoFR	2004	Pre	Pre	
Addition Forest Cover	For_t0405	MoFR	2006	Pre	Pre	
Old Growth Management Area	Ogma	ILMB	2006	Pre		
Woodlots	Woodlots	MoFR	2006	Pre		
Karst Potential LRDW	Karstpot	ILMB	2002	Pre		
Timber Licences	Tls	MoFR	2006	Pre	Pre	
Operability	Oper_rw8	TNRG Vancouver	2006	Pre		
Recreation	Rec_ften/rec	ILMB	2006	Pre	Pre	
Riparian Management Area	Rma	TRIM/TFIC	2006	Pre		
Road Buffer	Road_20mbuf	TRIM/TFIC	2006	Pre		
Wildlife Habitat Area	Wha	ILMB	2006	Pre		
Archaeology	Arch_buf	TNRG Vic	2006	Pre		
ESA 1	Esa_1	MoFR	1978	Pre	Pre	
ESA 2	Esa_2	MoFR	1978	Pre	Pre	
Ungulate Winter Range	Uwr	MOE	2006		Pre	Pre
Protection and Biodiversity	tg2g_14	ILMB	2007	Pre	Pre	
Logged Blocks	Tsa33_log	MoFR	2007	Pre	Pre	
BEC	Bec	MoFR	2006		Pre	Pre
Community Watersheds	Com_watsh	ILMB	2006		Pre	Pre
Visual Landscape Inventory	Dmpvli	MoFR	2006		Pre	Pre
Landscape Units	Lu	ILMB	2006		Pre	Pre
Scenic Areas	Sa_dec05	MoFR	2006		Pre	Pre
Inventory Ageclass	Ageclass	TNRG Vic.	2006		Pre	
Planted Douglas Fir	Fd_plant	Interfor	2007		Pre	
Watersheds	Cc_swshd	ILMB	2006		Pre	

Inventory Category	Coverage Name	Source Agency ⁽²⁾	Date of Compilation or Update	Analysis Use ⁽¹⁾		
				Net	Res	Zone
Marbled Murrelet	Mm_hab2006	MOE	2007		Pre	
Slope Coverage	Mslp	MoFR	2006		Pre	
Openings	Openings	MoFR	2006		Pre	
Floodplain	Cc_flood	MoFR	2002	EBM	EBM	
Grizzly Bear Habitat	Tgbh	ILMB	2005	EBM	EBM	
EBM Boundary	EBM_bnd	TNRG / TSA Boundary	2007		EBM	EBM
Estuaries	Estuaries	Pac. Coast Est. Prog	2004		EBM	
Estuary buffers TT	Est_ebm	TNRG/ Estuaries, VRI	2007	EBM	EBM	
Estuary buffers MO	Est_mo	TNRG/ Estuaries, VRI	2007	EBM	EBM	
Archaeological features	Req154north_point	Interfor – Mike Landers	2007	EBM		
	Req866king_point	Interfor – Mike Landers	2007	EBM		
	Req317	Interfor – Douglas Sauer	2007	EBM		
High Value Fish Habitat	Hvfs	MOE/ILMB	2005	EBM	EBM	
Known Fish Presence	Lfish_buf	ILMB	2006	EBM	EBM	
Predicted Landscape Elements	Ple_eco	JST/TNRG	2007	EBM	EBM	
Buffered Swamps	Swamp	TRIM/TNRG	2007	EBM	EBM	
Wild Zones	Wildzone	ILMB	2005		EBM	EBM

⁽¹⁾ Net = netdown; Zone = management zone mapping; Res = resultant

⁽²⁾ ILMB=Integrated Land Management Bureau, MoFR=Ministry of Forests and Range, MOE=Ministry of Environment, TNRG=Timberline Natural Resource Group, TRIM=Terrain Resource Information Management

2.2 Current Forest Cover Inventory

The present vegetation resource inventory (VRI) for the Kingcome TSA was last updated to July 2004 to account for changes in denudation through harvesting, based on imagery and district data. Supplementary logged area mapping was incorporated into the data base to capture additional disturbances. The forest cover VRI was projected to January 2006.

The VRI was found to lack attributes in harvested polygons which became obvious in the first review of the timber harvesting land base (THLB). These gaps in the data were identified as harvested blocks and a composite harvested or logged block layer was provided to Timberline by MoFR. These logged blocks were assumed to represent productive/ potentially harvestable areas, and were used to override non-productive, inoperable, low site, and non-merchantable classifications. Where possible, forest cover attributes were assigned to these harvested areas by using history information from the MoFR Results Database.

It was found that some of the harvested or logged blocks did have appropriate VRI information and that about half of the remaining blocks were identified in the Results history information. The remaining polygons identified as logged blocks were assigned labels for growth and yield modelling purposes. Section 7.1 lists the assumptions made to assign labels.

The forest cover inventory data has been prepared using a geographic information system (GIS). Use of GIS ensures that spatial relationships between inventory attributes are maintained throughout the analysis process.

2.3 Forest Cover Inventory – Statistical Adjustment

The phase 2 VRI statistical attribute adjustment study for the Kingcome TSA was completed by J.S. Thrower & Associates in May 2005 (J.S. Thrower, 2005) for the Kingcome TSA licensees. The attribute adjustment is the process of correcting aerial photo-based inventory data from the estimation phase using ground sample observations. The purpose of the adjustments is to obtain unbiased overall averages and totals for the TSA by major species groups and to adjust the existing estimation data to obtain individual stand values (MoFR, March 2004). This analysis indicated that the volume in the timber harvesting land base was underestimated by approximately 9% with a sampling error (at the 95% probability level) of 12.3%.

Seventy-five (75) Phase II ground samples were installed by crews from Kerley & Associates Ltd. in the 2003 field season and 79 net volume adjustment factor (NVAF) trees were destructively sampled by crews from McColl Forestry during the 2004 field season. The target population for the statistical adjustment included polygons in the operable land base with a stand age of at least 30 years that were likely to be included in the timber harvesting land base (THLB) in TSR 3. The target population covered 251,188 ha. Approximately 26% of the area was located in Immature stands (less than 21 years), 32% was located in Low Land cedar stands (stands leading in western red cedar in the CHWvh1 biogeoclimatic zone), and 42% in Mature stands (120 years and older).

NVAF trees were selected across the Kingcome TSA and Tree Farm Licence (TFL) 45. The objective was to estimate NVAF adjustment ratios that would apply to both management units. Results showed that taper equations and net factoring rules under-estimated the true net merchantable volume for dead potential, live immature, and mature cedar trees by 2-3%. For mature hemlock and other mature trees, taper equations and net factoring rules over-estimated true volume by 1% and 3%, respectively.

The following steps were employed to adjust the inventory attributes:

1. Perform analysis on VRI ground sample inventory data and develop inventory file adjustment factors for age and height;
2. Using the factors derived in step 1, adjust height and age in the inventory database files;
3. Based on the adjusted inventory file height and age, use Variable Density Yield Predictor (VDYP Version 6.6d) to compute an “attribute-adjusted” inventory volume;
4. Develop inventory file adjustment factors for volume (using ground sample inventory volume and “attribute-adjusted” inventory volume); and
5. Using the volume adjustment factors derived in step 4; adjust the “attribute-adjusted” inventory volume derived in step 3. The adjusted volumes are based on net factoring with the NVAF applied. This volume is referred to as the final adjusted inventory volume.

Results are presented in Table 2. Following adjustment, both the overall average live net merchantable volume (17.5 cm+) and the average mature volume increased 9% to 503 m³/ha and 627 m³/ha, respectively. The overall average increases were +14%, -1% and +12% for the immature, low land, and mature stands, respectively. The increases were similar for all leading species groups within a maturity group.

Inventory site index decreased on average by 10%. The average decrease was slightly more important in the immature (12%) and low land stands (13%) than in the mature ones (6%).

Table 2 – Inventory statistical adjustment results

Stratum	Area		Net Merchantable Volume (17.5 cm+)			Site Index (m)		
			Phase I (m ³ /ha)	Adjusted (m ³ /ha)	Difference (%)	Phase I (m ³ /ha)	Adjusted (m ³ /ha)	Difference (%)
	(ha)	(%)						
Immature	67,739	26%	337.3	386.1	14%	24.9	22.0	-12%
Low Land	79,896	32%	447.6	442.7	-1%	12.1	10.6	-13%
Mature	103,552	42%	558.2	626.6	12%	14.0	13.2	-6%
Total	251,188	100%	463.4	503.2	9%	16.3	14.7	-10%

One of the project objectives was to estimate average net merchantable volume in the population of interest to within 15% (at the 95% confidence level). This objective has been met since the 95% sampling error for the adjusted net merchantable volume was 12.3%. Based on the coefficient of variation observed in the sample, another 52 plots would be required to decrease the 95% sampling error to 10%.

These site index and volume estimates were utilized only in the natural unmanaged stand yield tables. Section 7.4 Site Index, provides an explanation of the process used to estimate site index for managed stand yields.

The report identified several potential sources of uncertainty in this analysis.

NVAF factors were obtained from two management units. There was concern that these adjustments might differ and therefore applying them to the Kingcome could create bias. No obvious biases were detected.

There was also some concern that inclusion of several outlier sample points in the deciduous-leading immature stratum could have introduced bias in to the results. A larger sample size would be necessary to resolve this.

It was necessary to complete the sampling before the final THLB was established. It is possible that some areas that will be included in the final version of the THLB were not included in the target population from which the Phase II samples were selected, introducing a risk of bias.

There is no approved method for adjusting species composition, although preliminary analysis indicated that the ratio adjustments are not the same for all species in a stratum.

The stratification used for adjustment was based on broad age classes (Immature and Mature). There were concerns that adjustment ratios might be correlated with age, which would cause bias if the ratios are not computed and applied by age class. This was investigated, and only net merchantable volume in the immature stratum showed a slight positive correlation trend.

These results are presented here only to provide a general understanding of the process, and potential uncertainties inherent in a sampling process such as this. The study report should be referred to for a complete description and explanation.

3.0 TIMBER SUPPLY ANALYSIS FORECASTS

The British Columbia Timber Supply Review process utilizes forest estate modelling techniques to forecast timber supply characteristics of major management units. Such models require that the land base be stratified and characterized by management objectives.

Management objectives are described by two methods within the forest estate modelling framework. The first method is by considering that the management objective results in exclusion of area for the purposes of timber harvesting. This is often referred to as defining the timber harvesting land base or the netdown process. The second method is through the use of forest cover or adjacency constraints. An example of a forest cover constraint is requiring a specific percentage of a specified management zone to be above a certain age.

Section 4.0 provides a description of Timberline's proprietary spatial timber supply model CASH6 (Critical Analysis of Schedules for Harvesting) that is used in the analysis.

Details about the individual factors determining the timber harvesting land base and management zones for the Pre-EBM and EBM scenarios are found in Sections 5 and 6. Details about regeneration and growth and yield assumptions and the attendant silviculture prescriptions are discussed in Sections 7 and 8. Section 9 provides a summary of the Integrated Resource Management objectives that will be modelled. Section 10 provides a summary of modelling rules to be employed in the analysis.

Finally, Section 11 summarizes the analyses that will be performed to test the sensitivity of the forecasted results to changes in one or more assumptions.

The TSR 3 analysis used the 'best available information'. In this case the best available information includes the information collected by the Kingcome TSA Licensee-Agency Group.

3.1 Pre-EBM

The Pre-EBM analysis is built from the TSR 2 analysis completed in October 2002, the details of which are documented in TSR 2 analysis report (MoFR, 2001). The Pre-EBM analysis also takes direction from the comments made by the Chief Forester in the 2002 AAC Rationale for the Kingcome TSA (MoFR, 2002). Information updates and improvements completed since TSR 2 are listed below:

- VRI coverage for the entire TSA;
- VRI phase II attribute adjustments;
- Improved site productivity estimates for managed stands;
- Use of tree improvement program seed;
- Updated spatially explicit road buffers;
- Updated spatially explicit stream buffers;
- Updated cultural heritage sites;
- Updated wildlife habitat information;
- New economic operability assessment;
- New Conservancy and Biodiversity Areas; and
- Allowance for disturbances in the non-timber harvesting land base.

3.2 EBM

In November 2006, the Kingcome TSA Timber Supply Review stakeholders composed a letter to the Provincial Chief Forester seeking direction on the role that Ecosystem-Based Management (EBM) should have in TSR. The TSR process is intended to model “current practice” on a management unit yet at that time the final EBM parameters had not yet been set by the Ministry of Forests and Range. Currently, for those who have committed to the process, each Kingcome TSA licensee is at a different stage in their implementation process.

In his January 16, 2007 letter in response, the Chief Forester acknowledged that while the exact EBM framework had not yet been formalized, the development of the actual EBM components should be left to the discretion of the Kingcome TSA stakeholder group. On February 19, 2007, a sub-group of the Kingcome TSA stakeholders met to define the timber supply analysis framework for the Kingcome TSR and finalize the parameters proposed for modelling the key components of EBM. The sub-group included Ted Stevens and Gary Ardron representing First Nations interests, Dave McKay, Gerry Sommers, and Warren Wartig of International Forest Products Ltd., Peter Koefed of Western Forest Products Ltd., Jim Brown, Jennifer Barolet and Christina Mardell of the MoFR, and Tara McCormick, Dave Coster, Laszlo Kardos, and Hamish Robertson of Timberline Natural Resource Group Ltd.

Modelling data sources and assumptions needed to address Ecosystem-Based Management objectives were defined by the group. Since that time, these approaches have been refined as the specifics of each objective have been clarified. For each objective, the specific approach is documented in the appropriate section of this report, depending upon whether it is a netdown factor (Section 5.2), a management zone (Sections 6.2, 9.2) a stand growth and yield adjustment (Section 8.5), or a timber flow consideration (Section 10.9).

The South Central Coast Ministerial Order is now legally established, formalizing the Land Use Objectives for the South Central Coast Area. These objectives address protection of the following resources. In each case, the section reference is listed to refer the reader to the appropriate section of this Data Package. The complete MO text describing the objective is included in the referenced section:

First Nations

- Objective 3: First Nations’ traditional forest resources (5.2.1);
- Objective 4: First Nations’ traditional heritage features (5.2.1);
- Objective 5: Culturally modified trees (5.2.1);
- Objective 6: Monumental cedar (10.9.1);
- Objective 7: Stand-level retention of Western red and Yellow Cedar (10.9.2);

Aquatic Habitats

- Objective 8: Important fisheries watersheds (6.2.1);
- Objective 9: High value fish habitat (5.2.2);
- Objective 10: Aquatic habitat that is not high value fish habitat (5.2.3);
- Objective 11: Forested swamps (5.2.4);
- Objective 12: Upland streams (6.2.2);
- Objective 13: Active fluvial units (5.2.5);

Biodiversity

- Objective 14: Landscape-level biodiversity (6.2.3);
- Objective 15: Red-listed and blue-listed plant communities (5.2.6);
- Objective 16: Stand-level retention (8.5.1); and
- Objective 17: Sensitive grizzly bear habitat (5.2.7).

These objectives will be modelled within the EBM zone, essentially the mainland portion of the TSA.

4.0 FOREST ESTATE MODEL

4.1 Model Description

Timberline's simulation model CASH6 (*Critical Analysis by Simulation of Harvesting*) will be used to develop harvest schedules integrating all resource management considerations. The model, which has been used for numerous timber supply reviews, Innovative Forest Practices Agreement, and land use planning analyses, has been accepted for use in timber supply by the MoFR. The model uses a geographic approach to land base and inventory in order to adhere as closely as possible to the intent of forest cover constraints on harvesting. Maximum disturbance and minimum forest cover retention requirements are explicitly implemented.

A variable degree of spatial resolution is available including block-to-block adjacency, depending on inventory formulation and resource emphasis area definitions. Forest stands in refuges such as environmentally sensitive and inoperable areas that do not contribute to the periodic harvest are nonetheless included for their contribution to forest structure at both the stand and landscape levels.

In their current implementation, forest cover objectives require a control area over which to operate. The control area for a constraint set should correspond to a realistic element in the landscape. For example, the requirements associated with visual quality objectives are designed to operate on the scene visible from discrete sets of viewpoints. In aspatial mode, pseudo-geography may be employed to translate spatial constraints on harvesting into forest cover and static access constraints. The objective is to identify the "natural" constituency for forest cover constraints. Numerous levels of land aggregation are used to define both geographically separate areas and areas of similar management regime.

The use of forest cover objectives improves forest management modelling by ensuring that non-timber resources are given appropriate consideration. Cover constraints are applied at different levels of spatial resolution depending on the management zone, or resource emphasis area, in question.

Forest cover objectives place maximum and/or minimum limits on the amount of young, mature and/or old growth found in land base aggregates such as combinations of landscape units and ecosystem units or resource emphasis areas. CASH6 defines the following three classes of forest cover constraints for modelling management objectives within each land base aggregate.

1. Disturbance: the maximum area that can be younger than a specified age or shorter than a specified height. This is intended to model cutblock adjacency and green-up requirements.
2. Old-growth Retention: the minimum area that must be older than, or as old as, a specified age. This is intended to model both retention of cover and retention of old growth.
3. Mature Retention: the minimum proportion of area that must be retained over a lower retention age. This is intended to model thermal cover for wildlife or mature biodiversity requirements. Mature and old growth retention forest cover objectives may overlap and area that qualifies for both is counted in both.

5.0 LAND BASE DESCRIPTION

This section describes factors that influence management of the Kingcome TSA land base and the methodology used to determine the way in which land contributes to timber supply. Some portions of the productive land base, while not contributing to harvest, may be available to meet other resource needs.

The section presents the determination of the timber harvesting land base for the Kingcome TSA. Each factor in the table is described in the sections which follow. The order in which these factors are applied to remove areas from the timber harvesting land base is important, as many of the netdown features overlap spatially. In the tables which accompany each of the following sections, productive area represents the total productive area within the feature. Area removed represents the area removal at that step in the netdown process, net of any area overlapping other features previously removed. The classification of land base for contribution to analysis described in this section is based on the procedure outlined in the *Supplemental Guide for Preparing Timber Supply Analysis Data Packages* (MoFR, 2003c).

All of the land base classification steps performed during TSR 2 remain in the current classification. However, the following additions or modifications have been made since TSR 2:

- Existing road losses are now explicitly (spatially) identified and removed from the land base contributing to timber supply;
- Riparian reserve and management zones are now explicitly (spatially) identified and removed from the land base contributing to timber supply;
- Old growth management areas, established within some landscape units, are now identified and removed from the land base contributing to timber supply;
- Landscape units with no old growth management areas are now managed to retention levels set by the Order Establishing Provincial Non-spatial Old Growth Objectives (June 30, 2004);
- Wildlife habitat areas (WHAs) and Ungulate Winter Ranges (UWRs) are now identified and removed from the land base contributing to timber supply;
- Existing forest inventory age and height values were adjusted, and the forest inventory has been updated for disturbance to 2004;
- Archaeological sites have been explicitly identified and the land base contributing to timber supply has been adjusted to account for these areas;
- Karst terrain features are now identified and removed from the THLB;
- Biodiversity Areas and Conservancy Areas either proposed or established as result of the CCLRMP are now removed from the land base contributing to timber supply; and
- EBM objectives requiring areas to be removed from the THLB are incorporated into the netdown process.

The final classification results in a current THLB of 208,175 hectares (Pre-EBM) and 182,052 hectares (EBM), compared to the TSR 2 current timber harvesting land base (168,726 ha) documented in the previous timber supply review analysis report. While reductions to address new Central Coast biodiversity, conservancy and EBM objectives removed significant areas from timber production, these were more than offset by additions based on a new economic operability assessment, and revised low site criteria. The THLB area includes 5,549 hectares of unreverted timber licence areas which do not contribute to the TSA timber supply until after they are harvested and regenerated. Also, 12,937 hectares of recently disturbed areas are included in the

timber harvesting land base. For the purpose of the analysis, these areas are classified as not satisfactorily restocked (NSR) that will successfully regenerate in the first simulation period.

Some parks and protected areas not managed by the BC Forest Service are included in the land base for analysis, as they contribute to non-timber objectives such as old-growth seral requirements to maintain landscape-level biodiversity.

The netdown results are summarized in Table 3. The productive area values in this table represent the total productive area of the feature, regardless of area removed previously. Pre-EBM netdowns are listed in Section 5.1 and additional EBM netdowns in Section 5.2.

Table 3 – Timber harvesting land base (THLB) determination

Land Classification	Refer to Section	Land Base			Productive Area (ha)
		Area (ha)	% of Crown	Volume (000 m ³)	
Total Area		1,172,428			
Exclusions from the total crown forest	5.1.1	21,274			0
Total Crown Forest		1,151,154	100		
Non-forest	5.1.2	369,252	32.1	0	0
Existing roads	5.1.3.1	4,457	0.4	0	0
Non-productive	5.1.4	126,749	11.0	0	0
Productive Forest		650,696	56.5	254,265	
Protected	5.1.5	32,781	2.8	13,832	32,781
G2G Biodiversity	5.1.6	14,088	1.2	4,844	14,215
G2G Conservancy	5.1.6	51,504	4.5	21,083	52,037
Inoperable	5.1.7	175,871	15.3	59,260	251,967
Operable Forest		376,452	32.7	155,246	
Sites with low growing potential	5.1.8	101,077	8.8	34,530	238,106
Non-merchantable	5.1.9	999	0.1	322	11,836
Environmentally sensitive – full netdown	5.1.11	5,146	0.4	2,548	35,026
Riparian	5.1.13	30,222	2.6	12,146	69,824
Wildlife Habitat (wha + uwr)	5.1.14	3,095	0.3	1,951	14,725
Old Growth Management Areas	5.1.15	1,544	0.1	964	9,491
Archaeological Sites	5.1.16	1,476	0.1	648	4,099
Karst	5.1.17	138	<0.1	42	3,768
Environmentally sensitive – partial netdown	5.1.10	13,778	1.2	7,391	96,979
Unstable terrain – partial netdown	5.1.12	10,802	0.9	4,964	156,323
Total Operable Reductions (Pre-EBM)		168,278	14.6	65,506	
Current THLB (Pre-EBM)		208,175	18.1	89,740	
EBM Exclusions					
Objective 3-5 – First Nations	5.2.1	1,072	0.1	481	4,099
Objective 9 - High Value Fish Habitat	5.2.2	7,052	0.6	3,052	38,374
Objective 10 - Not High Value Fish Habitat	5.2.3	1,462	0.1	856	30,711
Objective 11 – Forested Swamps	5.2.4	209	<0.1	100	1,998
Objective 15 - Red-listed Plant Communities	5.2.6	188	<0.1	134	2,247
Objective 15 – Blue-listed Plant Communities	5.2.6	13,095	1.1	8,378	48,601

Land Classification	Refer to Section	Land Base			Productive Area (ha)
		Area (ha)	% of Crown	Volume (000 m ³)	
Objective 17 – Grizzly	5.2.7	3,046	0.3	809	14,511
Total Operable Reductions (EBM)		26,123	2.3	13,810	
Current THLB (EBM)		182,052	15.8	75,930	
Less future roads (pre-EBM)	5.1.3.2	3,071	0.3		
Less future roads (EBM)	5.1.3.2	2,647	0.2		
Future THLB (Pre-EBM)		205,104	17.8		
Future THLB (EBM)		179,405	15.6		

5.1 Pre-EBM THLB Determination

5.1.1 Exclusions from the Total Crown Forest

The total area of the Kingcome TSA is 1,172,428 hectares. For timber supply purposes, private land, and crown land that is either managed by agencies other than the MoFR or administered by the MoFR but not a part of TSR 3 (*i.e.* woodlot licences) are generally excluded.

Although a revised ownership definition within the Kingcome TSA is underway, it has not been included in the analysis as it was not determined by the cut-off date for inclusion. A sensitivity analysis will be completed however, if the definition is established during the timber supply review.

Table 4 shows the area excluded from the timber harvesting land base. Ownership codes are generally used to identify whether land can be considered to contribute to timber supply. Ownership Codes which do not signify crown land in a forest management unit or timber licence land (see Section 5.1.19) are generally removed. These codes are those currently defined in the ownership layer. In the case of woodlots, these attributes are overridden by information contained in a separate woodlot GIS layer provided by MoFR.

Table 4 – Land base reductions for land not administered by MoFR

Land classification	Ownership Code	Area Removed (ha)
Private - Crown Grant	40N	11,518
Federal Reserve	50N	803
Indian Reserve	52N	6,197
Woodlots (ownership code overridden by designation in woodlot coverage)		2,756
Total		21,274

5.1.2 Non-forest

Non-forest land includes areas that are either not vegetated, such as lakes, rocks and shrubs that occupy less than 5% of the land, etc., or are unreported. Non-forest land also includes vegetated areas where less than 10% of the area is occupied by trees. With the exception of areas classified

as bare ground or little tree cover but recently logged, all these non-forest areas are considered non-contributing to timber supply and are excluded from the Kingcome TSA (Table 5).

Table 5 – Land base reductions for non-forest

Classification	Area Removed (ha)
Non-Forested	369,252
Total	373,709

5.1.3 Roads, Trails and Landings

Forest operations create roads, trails, and landings that can reduce the productivity of growing sites, and reduce the area available for growing trees. Many existing roads and trails are identified as line features in the digital inventory. For input to modelling, areas and volumes associated with existing roads, trails, and landings must be estimated and removed from the timber harvesting land base. In addition, there are changes in available growing area and productivity for future stands due to road building disturbance.

5.1.3.1 Existing Roads, Trails and Landings

Existing roads for the Kingcome TSA are described as line features from the following sources:

- Consolidated road coverage used for the *Kingcome TSA Economic Operability Assessment* (Timberline 2006); and
- Licensee road classification by chart area (May 2006).

As the sources and detail of this information are varied, it is not possible to provide a meaningful summary by road classification. Existing roads have been spatially netted out of the land base using a 14 meter buffer width. This buffer width reflects an overall average site loss associated with road and cutblock development, and is based on the following assumptions:

- Average side slope: 50%
- Width of cut and running surface for 50% average side slope: 10 meters
- Average side cast: 6.5 meters
- Percent of side cast considered to be productive: 50%
- Allowance for quarries, landings and turnouts: 0.5 meters
- Total road allowance = $10 + (6.5 \times .5) + 0.5 = 13.75$ (rounded to 14 meters).

Existing road exclusions are shown in Table 6.

Table 6 – Land base reductions for existing roads

Classification	Area Removed (ha)
Existing roads	4,457
Total	373,709

5.1.3.2 Future Roads, Trails and Landings

Upon harvesting, a component of each stand is placed into a category that will remain in a disturbed state in perpetuity. If the area harvested is included in an area associated with forest cover constraints relating to integrated resource management, the road area will become part of the disturbance area permanently.

Generally these stands will provide harvest volume on the first entry but not on further entries. The area contributing to the long-term sustainable harvest is net of this amount. In CASH6, a percentage reduction will be applied to reduce the area of each newly-roaded forest class the first time it is harvested. In these cases, area reductions are made in the timber supply analysis after the volume is credited to the harvest.

The area that will be removed from the THLB for future reading was determined by applying a 14 meter buffer to the future roads developed for the Kingcome Economic Operability Study, and overlaying these areas on the existing THLB to determine the net area which will be removed. A summary by age class is provided in Table 7. However, the operability study also indicated that the proposed road network underestimated the actual roading requirements by approximately 16% (*Kingcome TSA Economic Operability Assessment, Timberline, 2006*). Therefore, these areas were increased by 16% to account for this bias. The majority of these removals fall in stands above age 40. The THLB area in these age classes totals 155,807 hectares, and the estimated future roaded area (3,071 hectares) represents 1.97% of this amount. Therefore, to model the correct area in future roads, a 2 % future road reduction will be applied to all stands currently greater than age 40 on the first entry.

Table 7 – Land base reductions for future roads, trails and landings

Age Class	THLB Area (ha)	THLB + 16% (ha)
0	144	167
1-20	97	113
21-40	66	77
41-60	204	237
61-80	287	333
81-100	142	165
101-120	109	126
121-140	42	49
141-250	253	294
251+	1,302	1,510
Total	2,647	3,071

5.1.4 Non-productive

Non-productive and non-commercial lands (Table 8) were removed based on age or site productivity:

- Mature stands with Crown closure < 10% (< 30% for Hemlock); or
- Stands with no assigned species or a site index < 5.0.

Table 8 – Land base reductions for non-productive

Criteria	Area Removed (ha)
Crown closure-based	88,579
Productivity-based	38,170
Total	126,749

5.1.5 Protected Areas

While protected areas are not managed for timber supply, the forested areas within them contribute to non-timber objectives, and they therefore are included in the land base for analysis. These areas were either identified based on ownership, or by a separate protected area (PA) coverage. Areas are summarized in Table 9.

Table 9 – Land base reductions for protected areas

Criteria	Name	Productive Area (ha)	Area Removed (ha)
Ownership layer	Crown Reserves	3,143	3,142
PA coverage	Beresford Island Ecological Reserve	2	2
	Brooks Peninsula Park	6,995	6,995
	Broughton Archipelago Marine Park	1,899	1,899
	Cape Scott Park	16,022	16,022
	Cormorant Channel Marine Park	238	238
	Duke of Edinburgh Ecological Reserve	57	57
	Echo Bay Marine Park	0	0
	God's Pocket Marine Park	538	538
	Kingcome River / Atlatzi River Ecological	385	385
	Klaskish River Ecological Reserve	126	126
	Lanz and Cox Islands Park	1,340	1,340
	Lawn Point Park	499	499
Schoen Lake Park	1,537	1,537	
Subtotal from PA coverage		29,639	29,639
TSA Total		32,781	32,781

5.1.6 G2G Biodiversity and Protected

The April 2006 orders-in-council established Central Coast Designated Area No. 2 for protection from harvesting under Part 13 of the Forest Act. Two categories of protected areas were identified, Conservancy Areas and Biodiversity Areas. More than half of the proposed Conservancy Areas have been legally designated and work is ongoing to designate the remaining Conservancies and the Biodiversity Areas.

Under Section 170 (2) of the Forest Act the Minister of Forests and Range, by written order, has suspended plans, prescriptions, cutting permits, timber sale licences and road permits within the Central Coast Designated Area No.2 (with some specified exemptions) and has directed that any

person authorized to issue a permit, licence or plan not to do so if any part of the permit, licence or plan is in the designated area, unless exempted in the Minister's Order. Therefore, the Central Coast Designated Area is assumed to be reserved from logging in the timber supply analysis, and the areas removed from the THLB. Table 10 lists the areas removed from the THLB. A map showing the locations of all protected areas will be posted on the Kingcome TSR 3 website.

Table 10 – Land base reductions for Central Coast Designated Area No. 2

Theme	Name	Productive Area (ha)	Area Removed (ha)
Conservancy	Boat Bay	9	4
	Broughton	4,077	4,008
	Burdwood Group	117	1
	Catto Creek	847	847
	Dzawadi/Klinaklini Estuary	2	2
	Hunwadi / Ahnuhati – Bald	9,167	9,167
	Hunwadi/Ahnuhati-Bald	10,787	10,787
	Kingcome Estuary	28	28
	Mahpahkum-Ahkwuna	881	699
	Oogwewa'/Cape Caution	4,527	4,402
	Polkinghorn Islands	149	119
	Tsa-Latl/Smokehouse	179	179
	Upper Klinaklini River	20,733	20,733
	Wahkash Point	174	174
	Wakeman Estuary	132	132
Waw Wat'l/Seymour Estuary	229	224	
Subtotal		52,037	51,504
Biodiversity	Adeane Point-mining	1,300	1,300
	Hanson Island-head_lease	21	3
	Inland Cape Caution-mining	1,965	1,965
	Shelter Bay-mining	5,755	5,646
	Waump-mining	5,174	5,174
Subtotal		14,215	14,088
Total		66,252	65,592

5.1.7 Economically Inoperable

In TSR 2, it was apparent that the existing operability assessment significantly understated the economic availability of timber on the TSA. To address this, The Kingcome TSA Economic Operability Study was completed in 2006 (*Kingcome TSA Economic Operability Assessment* Timberline, 2006). This model was applied to all commercial species including cottonwood and alder, and was based on a Value Index, *i.e.* the difference between timber values and delivered wood costs for each stand of timber. The model was based on 2006 delivered wood costs, 10 year median log price selling price table and representative log grade distributions. It was necessary to establish a Value Index threshold to determine profitability. Upon first consideration, it would seem logical to use the breakeven point (no profit or loss when the stand

is harvested). However, the following assessment supports the use a negative profit margin when determining which stands are economically operable.

Of the 56 cutting permits (CPs) reviewed for this project, 20 had a negative value index. Twelve of those were below \$-10.00, and six were below \$-20.00. In fact, the average volume-weighted Value Index for the helicopter CPs examined was \$-9.94. Market variability and business cycles result in changes in economic thresholds for harvesting. The economic operability analysis is designed to avoid “spot market” conditions and assess availability over the long-term time horizon of the analysis. There is always a core component of the land base that will be available under most economic conditions. In addition, other more marginal components move in and out of economic availability, and harvest planning allows these stands to be accessed under the right market conditions.

These results support the conclusion that licensees on the coast have been able to harvest blocks that would appear to be unprofitable according to a strict application of the CVP system. In support of this harvesting, Interfor points out that:

1. Higher value stands harvested by licensees will frequently subsidize the development of marginal stands making them economically viable; and
2. Licensees with post-processing facilities may also harvest at a loss to maintain their customer base and to prevent substitution to other materials.

For these reasons, a stand was deemed inoperable if the net value (timber value minus delivered wood costs) was less than a \$-10 profit margin. Scenarios using \$-20 and \$0 profit margins will be explored as sensitivities.

The preliminary results of this study were reviewed by licensees and staff of the North Island-Central Coast Forest District staff, and their comments were taken into consideration in developing the final economic operability definition.

Reductions to the timber harvesting land base due to inoperability are shown in Table 11. It should be noted that the area considered to be inoperable includes the entire Klinaklini supply block.

Table 11 – Land base reductions for inoperable areas

Inventory Description	Code	Total Area (ha)	Productive Area (ha)	Area Removed (ha)
Inoperable	I	760,547	251,967	175,871

5.1.8 Low Growing Potential

These stands do not currently have high enough timber volumes to make harvesting feasible and are not likely to achieve a harvestable volume over a reasonable time horizon. Stands may fall into this category in two ways:

1. The site is either not fully occupied by commercial tree species; or
2. The productivity of the site limits timber growth.

In the TSR 2 AAC determination rationale document, with reference to the low site criteria used, the Chief Forester stated that “...the minimum volume requirements appear to be high in comparison to those used in the timber supply analyses for other coastal units. I also noted that the criteria used to exclude low productivity stands from the timber harvesting land base resulted in the exclusion of some very old stands that met the minimum volume criteria but were below the minimum site index value.” Licensees at that time were also concerned that the approach resulted

in exclusions from the THLB in conditions where operational performance could be demonstrated. Consequently, in the *Implementation* section of the *Rationale*, the Chief Forester directed staff to “...continue to review and refine the criteria used to identify low productivity stands in preparation for the next determination.”

During a meeting with most licensees in attendance it was agreed that the TSR 2 thresholds for cedar and hemlock/balsam should be reviewed. The basis for this review was an assessment of demonstrated performance and future harvesting opportunities in the low site stands. Two harvest history and planning data sources were reviewed to assess the productivity spectrum in which licensees are presently operating.

To address the concerns noted above by the Chief Forester in his TSR 2 Determination, analysis of MoFR Results data and Interfor harvest block data were used to investigate performance in the inoperable. Results of this analysis indicated a significant level of performance in stands with site indices (SI) below the original low site thresholds used in TSR 2 (site index thresholds generated in VDYP6 based on the volume thresholds used). Specifically, a significant level of harvesting has been and is occurring in the SI range of 10-11 metres for cedar/cypress, and 12-13 metres for hemlock/balsam. Below these levels, while some harvesting is occurring, the performance clearly falls off. Consequently, conservative thresholds were selected. Minimum site index thresholds of 10.5 metres for cedar, and 12.5 metres for hemlock/balsam were selected to reasonably reflect past performance and future opportunities. Both data sources supported this conclusion. Although the data indicated that at least 5% of the harvesting occurs below these levels, this is probably offset by the fact that there will be some areas above the thresholds that would be excluded for productivity reasons as well.

Notwithstanding the above, MoFR staff remain concerned that the cedar/cypress and hemlock/balsam thresholds are lower than warranted. To address this issue, all parties agree that the lower site conditions in question (site index values between 10.5-11.0 metres for cedar/cypress and 12.5-13.5 metres for hemlock/balsam) should be grouped and monitored by analysis unit as a separate component, in order that their contribution to timber supply can be evaluated and regulated, if deemed necessary to prevent unrealistic reliance on these stands in a particular simulation period.

TSR 2 low site thresholds for Douglas fir (Fdc) and spruce were unchanged. No thresholds were applied to other species. The revised criteria for exclusion are listed in Table 12, along with the areas removed.

Table 12 – Land base reductions for sites with low growing potential

Leading Species	Site Index (m)	Total Area (ha)	Productive Area (ha)	Area Removed (ha)
Cedar/cypress	< 10.5	174,711	141,257	77,624
Douglas Fir	< 20.2	8,394	6,819	265
Hemlock/Balsam	< 12.5	196,533	89,118	23,092
Spruce	< 10.8	1,046	912	96
Total		380,684	238,106	101,077

It should be noted that application of the logging history information as described in Section 2.2, can result in the inclusion of areas which fall below either the economic operability or low site thresholds. The rationale is that these stands have been logged previously, and therefore represent reasonable future logging opportunities.

5.1.9 Non-merchantable

Non-merchantable forest types are currently not utilized in the Kingcome TSA. The areas are physically operable and exceed low site criteria but because of the inherent low economic opportunity they are not currently utilized. The criteria are listed in Table 13.

Table 13 – Land base reductions for non-merchantable forest types

Species	Total Area (ha)	Productive Area (ha)	Area Removed (ha)
Pine	20,272	11,836	999

5.1.10 Deciduous Species

Alder and aspen/cottonwood leading types were not excluded from the THLB, unless they were removed for factors other than species (eg. inoperable, riparian). Instead they have been assigned separate analysis units, and can be incorporated into the analysis in whole or in part depending upon the scenario. However, deciduous volumes have been excluded from yield curves for coniferous-leading types.

In total, 6,394 hectares of alder leading types and 648 hectares of cottonwood leading types are included in the Pre-EBM THLB.

The alder area compares to approximately 1,080 hectares included in TSR 2 (no cottonwood leading types were included in TSR 2). This is primarily due to the revised economic operability criteria, which based the inclusion of alder on a timber value of \$70.28/m³. As well, there was no explicit low site threshold applied to alder, as the site index values were not deemed to be sufficiently reliable to permit this. Notwithstanding this, it is recognized that while the availability of alder may have been understated in TSR 2, not all of the currently included area may ultimately be economically accessible. In particular, 2,347 hectares of this alder component is currently over age 70, approaching the maximum age when alder is considered to be merchantable.

Currently, the Coast Region FRPA Implementation Team (CRIT) Silviculture Committee is developing a hardwood management strategy for the Coast Region. A draft discussion paper “*Hardwood Management in the Coast Forest Region*” has been prepared. This report suggests an interim target “to actively manage for and grow up to 1,200 hectares/year of hardwood species for sawlog production” (CRIT Unpublished draft report, 2008). The target for the North Island Central Coast Forest District is 200 hectares per year. It also suggests optimum rotations of 25-35 years to produce a minimum alder sawlog. This would require a very aggressive silviculture regime, with high initial densities, live crown management and density control. The VDYP/TIPSY yield curves employed in this analysis are based on more conventional regeneration strategies, and therefore the attendant yields and minimum harvest ages are considered to be very conservative.

In the base case timber supply analysis the harvest of deciduous species will be capped at approximately 25,000 cubic metres. This will create a requirement for approximately 70-80 hectares of hardwood silviculture per year, which appears to fall well within the silviculture targets suggested in the discussion paper. Alternative scenarios may also be explored to determine the implications of different harvest flows on the sustainability of the hardwood resource and the attendant silviculture requirements. These scenarios will include exclusion of the alder component currently greater than age 70.

5.1.11 Environmentally Sensitive Areas

ESA mapping for the Kingcome TSA was completed in 1978 for a variety of non-timber values. For soils, avalanche and regeneration problem categories, this mapping remains the “best available information” on a particular resource value or feature and was used in this timber supply analysis. It is however, recognized that this information is dated, and its reliability is questionable.

For recreation and wildlife habitat features, additional information has been acquired and was used in place of ESA mapping. Wildlife netdowns are summarized in Section 5.1.14.

Assessment of the current recreation inventory (REC) obtained from the ILMB concluded that the map is inaccurate (especially for class H/VH and H/H polygons) and incomplete (Southeast of Knight Inlet)¹, and that a review and adjustment was required to fix major issues in the recreation features inventory. Independent of the inventory there exists data (FTEN) for recreation tenures and reserve in layers in the ILMB.

The recreation inventory map (REC) was reviewed, along with the polygons, lines and points in the FTEN layers and recommendations made for appropriate criteria to remove areas from the THLB.

It was concluded that the two data sources, if used together, constitute the best available data on recreation management in the TSA. In this arrangement recreation features polygons were removed from the THLB as indicated in Table 14. In addition, features in FTEN layers were removed.

Table 14 – Supplementary recreation netdown sources

Coverage	Sensitivity	Significance	Removal (% criteria)
FTEN	-	-	100%
REC	H	VH, H	100%
	H	M	50%
	M	VH, H	50%

For the purposes of timber supply analysis, percent area reductions were used to remove areas from the THLB. The amounts of reduction applied for a particular ESA category are outlined in Table 15.

¹ C.J. Cornfield , Recreation Officer, Ministry of Tourism, Sport and the Arts, Discovery Coast Recreation District

Table 15 – Land base reductions for ESAs

ESA category	Criteria	Reduction (%)	Total Area (ha)	Productive Area (ha)	Area Removed (ha)
Avalanche	Ea1	100	3,994	3,359	371
Recreation	FTEN	100	2,826	2,786	383
Recreation	RECINV	100	988	908	215
Regeneration	Ep1, Ep2	100	30,858	23,350	4,177
Subtotal – full netdowns			43,350	35,026	5,146
Soils	Es1	80		44,578	9,812
Recreation	RECINV	50		52,401	3,966
Subtotal – partial netdowns				96,979	13,778
TSA Total				132,005	18,924

5.1.12 Unstable Terrain

The 1978 ESA mapping for areas of sensitive terrain is known to have some limitations. In particular, no areas of moderately sensitive terrain (Es2) have been mapped. In the last timber supply review, forest district staff conducted a study of detailed terrain stability to attempt to quantify the potential mapping problem. That study indicated that while there appeared to be only a slight underestimation of Class V areas (Es1), a large area of potential Class IV (Es2) area is not been identified.

While the 80 percent partial netdown for ESA = Es1 is considered to be a reasonable allowance for terrain class V areas, the Es2 classification does not accurately reflect terrain class IV. As was the case in TSR 2, slope-based factors have been applied to predict the area of operable land base in moderately unstable terrain (which is assumed to be equivalent to Es2). A reduction of 20 percent was then applied to these categories. Table 16 provides a summary of areas removed for this condition.

Table 16 – Land base reductions for unstable terrain

Slope Class	Predicted Percent of Class IV Terrain	Reduction (%)	Total Area ⁽¹⁾ (ha)	Productive Area ⁽¹⁾ (ha)	Area Removed (ha)
0-20%	3.5	20	9,744	6,233	369
21-40%	15.8	20	39,100	25,730	2,142
41-60%	38.9	20	101,396	51,391	4,065
61-80%	50.6	20	92,158	44,343	2,978
81-100%	43.1	20	28,324	13,596	855
101+%	32.7	20	39,819	15,030	393
TSA Total			310,541	156,323	10,802

(1) Area in slope class x predicted percent

5.1.13 Riparian Reserves and Management Zones

Riparian zones along waterways are required by the *Forest Range and Practices Act* to protect aquatic and terrestrial habitat. In TSR 2, riparian reserve zones were accounted for aspatially with a 4.2% reduction in the land base contributing to timber supply being applied. For this analysis, an explicit (spatial) stream buffering approach was employed. Riparian management areas were generated as buffer polygons around these features based on their classifications. The water features for the Kingcome TSA are currently compiled from two sources:

- Terrain Resource Inventory Mapping (TRIM); and
- Stream classification by licensee chart area.

Water features which have been categorized by the licensees are assumed to be the best information available. These areas are buffered according to the recommendations outlined in the *Riparian Management Area Guidebook* (Mover, 1995).

Water features outside of those provided by the licensees are based on TRIM and are classified as follows:

- Double line rivers are assumed to be S1;
- Single line rivers are classified using the slope of the stream reach and the distinction between definite/indefinite and intermittent streams (Table 17); and
- Lakes are categorized L1 to L4 based on area and BEC zone as outlined in the *Riparian Management Area Guidebook*. Marshes are categorised W1 to W4 using the same process. Wetland complexes (W5) were identified by producing 60 and 80 metre buffers around appropriately size wetlands and determining which of those wetlands and their buffers formed a “complex”.

These are also buffered based on the recommendation outlined in the *Riparian Management Area Guidebook*. Categories of streams are summarized in Table 17.

Table 17 – Stream categories

Stream Class	Single Line Water Type	Slope Class
S2/S3	Definite & Indefinite	<20%
S4	Intermittent	<20%
S5	Definite & Indefinite	>= 20%
S6 ⁽¹⁾	N/A	N/A

⁽¹⁾ – N/A for TRIM base, licensee

5.1.13.1 Streams and Rivers

Where available, stream classification was based on information submitted with Forest Development Plans. This inventory is updated as operational inventories are completed for planned harvest blocks. Stream reaches that are currently not inventoried are classified according to local knowledge and by relating to inventoried stream reaches. The number of mapped smaller streams has increased with the application of enhanced TRIM map data. The netdowns for riparian management areas follow the direction defined in the *Riparian Management Area Guidebook*. The classifications and associated stream buffer widths are summarized in Table 18.

Table 18 – Land base reductions for streams

Stream Class	Reserve Zone (RRZ) (m)	Management Zone (RMZ) (m)	RMZ Basal Area Retention (%)	Combined Riparian Zone Width ⁽¹⁾ (m)	Area Removed (ha)
S1	50	20	50	60	1,637
S2-S3	30	20	50	40	21,901
S4	0	30	25	8	357
S5	0	30	25	8	4,632
S6	0	20	5	0	5
TSA Total					28,532

⁽¹⁾ Combined riparian zone width = reserve zone + (management zone * (basal area retention / 100))

5.1.13.2 Lakes and Wetlands

Buffers and management area netdowns are consistent with the *Riparian Management Area Guidebook* for wetlands and smaller lakes. Buffers have been created adjacent to mapped lakes and wetlands and netdowns applied as described in Table 19.

Table 19 – Land base reductions for lakes and wetlands

Lake/Wetland Class	Reserve Zone (RRZ) (m)	Management Zone (RMZ) (m)	RMZ Basal Area Retention (%)	Combined Riparian Zone Width ⁽¹⁾ (m)	Area Removed (ha)
Unclassified					33
L1	10	0	25	10	730
L2	10	20	25	15	3
L3	0	30	25	8	88
L4	0	30	25	8	2
Subtotal					856
Unclassified					96
W1	10	40	25	20	277
W2	10	20	25	15	0
W3	0	30	25	8	246
W4	0	30	25	8	0
W5	10	40	25	20	215
Subtotal					834
TSA Total					1,690

⁽¹⁾ Combined riparian zone width = reserve zone + (management zone * (basal area retention / 100))

Table 20 summarizes the riparian management area reductions to the THLB in the Kingcome TSA.

Table 20 – Land base reductions for riparian management areas

Description	Total Area (ha)	Productive Area (ha)	Area Removed (ha)
Streams, lakes and wetlands	106,314	69,824	30,222

5.1.14 Identified Wildlife Habitat

Under the Forest and Range Practices Act, the Minister of Environment has identified two categories of species: Species at Risk and Regionally Important Wildlife which together are referred to as Identified Wildlife. An Identified Wildlife Management Strategy (IWMS) provides direction, policy, procedures and guidelines for managing Identified Wildlife. These include the establishment of wildlife habitat areas (WHAs) and the implementation of general wildlife measures (GWMs) and wildlife habitat area objectives, or through other management practices specified in strategic or landscape level plans.

Wildlife habitat areas (WHAs) are areas managed for selected species and plant communities that have been designated under the Forest Practices Code as Identified Wildlife. Since TSR 2 many WHAs have come into force. In areas where harvesting is prohibited in a WHA, that area was removed from the THLB (Table 19).

The Kingcome Ungulate Winter Range (UWR) areas were officially established on June 9, 2006. Legal boundaries of these areas have been incorporated into the database for this analysis, and the areas removed from the THLB. (Table 21).

Table 21 – Land base reductions for wildlife habitat areas

Description	Total Area (ha)	Productive Area (ha)	Area Removed (ha)
Wildlife habitat	2,312	2,286	1,127
Ungulate Winter Range	24,264	12,439	1,968
Total	26,576	14,725	3,095

5.1.15 Old Growth Management Areas

Old growth management areas were defined within a number of landscape unit/biogeoclimatic ecosystem classification variant combinations by selecting those areas as prescribed in the *Landscape Unit Planning Guide* (LUPG) (MoF, 1999). In order to meet these landscape level objectives two broad categories were characterized:

- Objectives specific to the LUPG; and
- Objectives specific to the current operational planning requirements.

Under the first objective, the LUPG requires that OGMAs be representative of the various ecosystems, where each ecosystem has a representative percentage of productive area that must be retained in older age classes. Under the second objective, the selection process was designed to reflect the operational commitments currently in place on the TSA.

OGMAs have been identified for five landscape units in the Kingcome TSA (Table 22). For the Pre-EBM analysis these areas are assumed to satisfy all seral biodiversity requirements and are unavailable for timber supply. These areas and the reductions to the timber harvesting land base

are listed in Table 21. Old growth requirements will be met for the balance of the landscape units by applying old growth seral constraints at the Landscape Unit (LU)/BEC level (Section 9.2.2).

Table 22 – Land base reductions for old growth management areas

OGMA (Landscape Unit)	Total Area (ha)	Productive Area (ha)	Area Removed (ha)
Malcolm	814	808	535
Nahwitti	1,851	1,805	253
San Josef	2,867	2,581	231
Shushartie	1,557	1,480	283
Tsulquate	2,880	2,817	242
TSA Total	9,969	9,491	1,544

5.1.16 Archaeological Sites

Mapped archaeological sites (buffered point locations and mapped sensitive areas) were used to develop an appropriate netdown factor for timber supply analysis purposes. A 50-metre protection buffer was placed around all point locations. As this spatial information is not available for general distribution, and will not be included in the final archived spatial resultant data set, it was only used as background to develop aspatial netdown factors for timber supply analysis purposes. To accomplish this, the buffered areas were overlaid on the existing THLB. This information was then reviewed by licensee and First Nations representatives, and an aspatial netdown factor determined. This factor (0.63%) was applied to all harvestable polygons. (Table 23).

Table 23 – Land base reductions for archaeological sites

Description	Total Area (ha)	Productive Area (ha)	Area Removed (ha)
Archaeological Sites	7,252	4,099	1,476

5.1.17 Karst Features

In order to protect natural karst terrain systems and processes in the Kingcome TSA, mapped Karst features have been reviewed to determine an appropriate netdown to allow for protection of karst areas. Mapping of the high Karst Potential Areas was reviewed by licensees, and an appropriate netdown factor established. It was estimated that 8% of the mapped area falling within the THLB should be reserved from harvesting, and an 8% aspatial netdown factor was therefore applied to these mapped polygons (Table 24).

Table 24 – Land base reductions for Karst

Description	Total Area (ha)	Productive Area (ha)	Area Removed (ha)
Karst	4,321	3,768	138

5.1.18 Wildlife Tree Patches

Biodiversity planning is a requirement under the Forest Range and Practices Act and is done in accordance with the *Landscape Unit Planning Guide* (MoFR, 1999), and the definition of "priority biodiversity" planning described within. This priority biodiversity planning is the current focus of landscape unit planning and consists of two objectives: "*retention of old growth forest; and stand structure through wildlife tree retention (WTR)*".

The practice of leaving wildlife tree patches (WTPs) will be modelled in the timber supply analysis. WTPs will be modelled by reducing the area harvested, to account for trees that must be left standing in harvested areas. Existing Landscape Unit Plans (LUPs) contain specific WTP recommendations (Table 25). For all other landscape units, and BEC variants not specifically addressed within these plans, a 6% WTP allowance will be applied. Licensees (J. Leblanc, Interfor) have indicated that this is a reasonable reflection of current practice. It should be noted that this allowance will be employed in the Pre-EBM scenario, and outside the EBM zone in the EBM analysis. However, in the EBM analysis, an explicit WTP allowance will not be applied within the EBM zone, as the EBM objectives are deemed to adequately account for this factor.

Table 25 – WTP allowances in existing LUPs

Landscape Unit	BEC Variant	Pre-EBM THLB (ha)	WTP allowance (%)
Malcolm	CWHvm	3,776	10
Lower Nimpkish	CWHxm	0	11
	CWHvm	0	9
	MHmm	0	1
San Josef	CWHvh	3,733	6
	CWHvm	811	10
	MHmml	0	1
Sushartie	CWHvh (in SMZ)	989	1
	CWHvh (Outside SMZ)	614	0
Upper Nimpkish	CWHxm	0	13
	CWHmm	0	14
	CWHvm	23	9
	MHmm	4	3
Tsulquate (draft)	CWHvh1	1,278	2
	CWHvm1	3,239	4
Subtotal		14,467	5.9%
Balance of area with no LUP		193,708	6.0%
Total		208,175	

5.1.19 Timber Licences Reversions

Timber licences and timber agreements are old forms of tenure where the licensee was granted rights to harvest merchantable timber within a specific licence area. These are not currently part of the normal TSA lands managed by the MoFR. However, once these lands have been harvested, reforested, and are designated as free growing they revert back to the TSA. They are included in the THLB, but do not contribute to timber supply until they are harvested and

regenerated. In the context of the Kingcome TSA, any stands identified by licensees as expired, as well as any remaining timber licence areas younger than 50 years are assumed to have already reverted to the TSA. All remaining timber licences will be modelled to return to the TSA according to the reversion period. This is a general assumption, as it is recognized that expiry dates do not necessarily correspond to reversion dates. However, for the purposes of this analysis, this approach is deemed to provide a reasonable approximation. Table 26 provides a summary of all Timber Licence areas identified in the TSA, as well as those yet to be reverted. This information was provided to Timberline by Interfor (G. Sommers).

Table 26 – Timber licence reversion schedule and new contributions to the THLB

Expiry Year	Expired	Unexpired	Unexpired > Age 49 ⁽¹⁾	Reversion Period
2006 or unknown	940			
2007	4,679	694	591	2007-2011
2008		5,532	2,918	2007-2011
2009		220	220	2007-2011
2010		2,653	1,042	2007-2011
2012		535	15	2012-2016
2013		342	104	2012-2016
2015		572	199	2012-2016
2016		310	93	2012-2016
2030		442	218	2027-2031
2031		350	149	2027-2031
TSA Total	5,619	11,650	5,549	

(1) These areas are assumed to be unreverted and will contribute to the THLB starting in the corresponding reversion period.

5.2 EBM THLB Determination

The Pre-EBM analysis will be based on the THLB determined to this point. A number of the objectives associated with the Ministerial Order require additional removals from the THLB. These will serve to further reduce the THLB on which the EBM analysis will be based, and are outlined in the following sections.

5.2.1 First Nations Objectives 3-5

These objectives are designed to protect First Nations values.

5.2.1.1 Objective 3: Traditional forest resources

1. “Maintain traditional forest resources in a manner that supports First Nations’ food, social and ceremonial use of the forest”.

5.2.1.2 Objective 4: Traditional heritage features

1. “Protect traditional heritage features, other than culturally modified trees, and include a management zone of sufficient size to protect the integrity of the traditional heritage feature.

2. *Despite subsection (1), a traditional heritage feature, other than a culturally modified tree, may be altered or removed after information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation determines whether:

 - a) *the alteration or removal will cause a material adverse impact to the traditional heritage feature that is of continuing importance to the First Nation;*
 - b) *the alteration or removal is required for road access, other infrastructure, or to address a safety concern; and*
 - c) *there is any practical alternative to the alteration or removal”.**

5.2.1.3 Objective 5: Culturally modified trees

1. *“Protect culturally modified trees, and include a management zone of sufficient size to protect the integrity of the culturally modified tree.*
2. *Despite subsection (1), a culturally modified tree may be altered or harvested after information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation determines whether:

 - a) *the alteration or removal will cause a material adverse impact to the traditional heritage feature that is of continuing importance to the First Nation;*
 - b) *the alteration or removal is required for road access, other infrastructure, or to address a safety concern;*
 - c) *protection of all of the culturally modified trees in the cutblock would make harvesting the cutblock unviable; and*
 - d) *there is any practical alternative to the alteration or removal”.**
3. *Reserve culturally modified tree areas, at the landscape level and stand level, where practical, after information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation.”*

Land Base Definition

It was concluded based on discussions with licensees and First Nations representatives that the areas removed to account for archaeological sites in the pre-EBM scenario would need to be further expanded to address these objectives. To capture this impact, and again respecting the confidential nature of the mapped archaeological information, a further 0.63% aspatial land base reduction was applied to the pre-EBM THLB (Table 27).

Table 27 – Land base reductions for EBM Objectives 3 - 5

Description	Productive Area (ha)	Area Removed (ha)
Objectives 3-5	4,099	1,072

5.2.2 Objective 9. High value fish habitat

1. *“Adjacent to high value fish habitat, maintain a reserve zone with a width, on average, of 1.5 times the height of the dominant trees, and do not alter or harvest the forest in the reserve zones unless there is no practical alternative.*
2. *For the purposes of subsection (1), the width of the reserve zone in any one location may be increased or decreased by up to 0.5 tree heights to address site-specific values, including reserving critical habitat for species at risk.*
3. *Where some or all of the forest within the reserve zone required under subsection (1) has been previously altered or harvested, recruit functional riparian forest in that reserve zone, to the extent possible.”*

Land Base Definition

High value fish habitat is defined in the MO as “critical spawning and rearing areas for anadromous and nonanadromous fish”, and includes estuaries, floodplains and marine interface areas. A number of data sources (Table 28) were employed which were determined to be the best sources of information to define probable high value fish habitat areas. However, a two-treelength buffer was used (vs. 1.5 as specified in subsection (1)), in order to account for smaller-sized, meandering streams and side channels. Within the buffered areas, a 100% netdown was applied. Areas removed included active low and medium bench active floodplains.

Table 28 – Land base reductions for EBM Objective 9

Description	Productive Area (ha)	Area Removed (ha)
Floodplains	8,100	1,695
HVFB	16,138	3,131
Lfish	13,651	2,148
Estu	113	0
Est_mo	372	77
Total	overlapping conditions	7,052

5.2.3 Objective 10. Aquatic habitat that is not high value fish habitat

1. “Adjacent to the following aquatic habitat:
 - a) S1-S3 streams;
 - b) Lakes greater than 0.25 hectares; and
 - c) marshes and fen wetlands greater than 0.25 hectare;
 retain 90% of the functional riparian forest in a management zone with a width, on average, of 1.5 times the height of the dominant trees”.
2. The width of the management zone in subsection (1) may be increased or decreased by 0.5 tree lengths in any one location, to address site-specific values, including reserving critical habitat for species at risk.
3. Despite subsections (1) and (2), a forest stewardship plan may comply with the provisions for the managements of riparian management areas in accordance with the Forest and Range Practices Act and the regulations made there under, including section 8 of the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation for S1 to S3 streams and for lakes, and marsh and fen wetlands greater than 0.25 hectares.
4. Before altering or harvesting the forest described in subsection (3);
 - a) Ascertain and retain the amount of functional riparian forest sufficient to retain stream bank stability and stream channel integrity;
 - b) To the extent practical, develop and implement an adaptive management plan and monitor environmental impacts during any primary forestry activity; and
 - c) Engage in information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation.
5. Where some or all of the forest required in subsection (1) has been previously altered or harvested, to the extent practical, recruit functional riparian forest in that management zone or area.”

Land Base Definition

Buffers were defined as specified in subsection (1) from TRIM features. A buffer width of 1.35 times tree height was used (0.9 x 1.5). A 100% netdown was applied within these defined riparian buffers (Table 29).

Table 29 – Land base reductions for EBM Objective 10

Description	Productive Area (ha)	Area Removed (ha)
Not High Value Fish Habitat	30,711	1,462

5.2.4 Objective 11. Forested swamps

1. “Adjacent to forested swamps greater than 0.25 hectares, retain 70% of the functional riparian forest in a management zone with a width, on average, equal to 1.5 times the height of the dominant trees.
2. For the purposes of subsection (1), the width of the management zone in any one location may be increased or decreased by 0.5 tree lengths, to address site-specific values, including reserving critical habitat for species at risk.
3. Despite subsection (1), an additional 10% of the forest in the management zone adjacent to the forested swamp may be altered or harvested where:
 - a) alteration or removal is required for road access, other infrastructure, or to address a safety concern; or
 - b) where 70% retention would make harvesting the cutblocks economically unviable.
4. Before altering or harvesting the forest pursuant to subsection (3);
 - a) Ascertain and retain the amount of functional riparian forest sufficient to retain the integrity of the forested swamp;
 - b) To the extent practical, develop and implement an adaptive management plan and monitor environmental impacts during any primary forestry activity; and
 - c) Engage in information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation.
5. Where some or all of the forest required in subsection (1) has been previously altered or harvested, to the extent practical, recruit functional riparian forest in that management zone or area.”

Land Base Definition

A forested swamp as defined in the MO means “ a forested mineral wetland or a forested peatland with standing or gently flowing nutrient rich water in pools or channels, and the water table is usually at or near the surface...”. Forested swamp buffers were determined from TRIM features as described in the MO. A 100% netdown within these areas within the defined buffer was applied to account for unmapped forest swamps. Potential forested swamp features were restricted to those falling within CWHvm1, CWHws2 and CWHds2 BEC subzones. Swamp features in other subzones were not considered to meet the nutrient rich definition of forested swamps. (Interfor, personal communications). The area removed is listed in Table 30.

Table 30 – Land base reductions for EBM Objective 11

Description	Productive Area (ha)	Area Removed (ha)
Forested Swamps	1,998	209

5.2.5 Objective 13. Active fluvial units

1. “Retain 90% of the functional riparian forest on active fluvial units.
2. Despite subsection (1), up to an additional 10% of the forest on an active fluvial unit may be harvested in accordance with subsection (3).
3. Before altering or harvesting the functional riparian forest pursuant to subsection (2);
 - a) Ascertain and retain the amount of functional riparian forest sufficient to retain bank stability and channel integrity on the active fluvial unit;;
 - b) To the extent practical, develop and implement an adaptive management plan and monitor environmental impacts during any primary forestry activity; and
 - c) Engage in information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation”.

Land Base Definition

An active fluvial unit is defined in the MO as “an active floodplain, where water flows over land in a normal flood event, and includes low and medium benches, and the hydro-geomorphic zone of an active fan”. Given this definition, it was concluded that these areas have already been captured within active floodplains (Objective 9).

5.2.6 Objective 15. Red-listed and blue-listed plant communities

1. “Protect each occurrence of a red-listed plant community during a primary forest activity.
2. Despite subsection (1), up to 5% of each occurrence of a red-listed plant community may be disturbed if there is no practical alternative for road access, other infrastructure, or to address a safety concern.”
3. “Protect at least 70% of each occurrence of a blue-listed plant community in Schedule 5 during a primary forest activity, or protect at least 70% of each type of blue-listed plant community that occurs in a landscape unit”.

Land Base Definition

Red-listed plant communities are defined in the MO as “plant communities that are rare, threatened or extirpated in British Columbia”. Blue-listed plant communities are defined as “plant communities that are of special concern in British Columbia”. The corresponding site series which define these conditions are set out in Schedules 4 and 5 of the MO. As full coverage Terrain Ecosystem Mapping (TEM) is not available for the Kingcome TSA, red and blue-listed plant communities were identified using an approach based on the biophysical model used to predict site index across the TSA. The methodology is documented in the report: “Methods Used to Model Ecosystem Based Management in the Kingcome TSA for Timber Supply Review 3” (Timberline, 2007b), prepared for the Kingcome TSA Stakeholders.

The analysis model predicted the spatial location of site series, which in turn permitted the identification of red and blue-listed plant communities based on Schedules 4 and 5. The site series predictions were compared to existing TEM information where a moderate spatial correlation was evident in areas where TEM mapping was available. Consequently, the approach was deemed to be a reliable surrogate for modelling purposes in the absence of TEM. However, Interfor noted that the land base deletion figure of 13,095 ha for blue-listed species appears to be high, considering that this reduction is the second to last exclusion in a long set of incremental land base netdowns. In addition, operational experience suggests that the correlation in the field is not high.

For the EBM analysis, 100% of the red-listed areas were netted out of the THLB. In addition, a 70% partial netdown was applied to all blue-listed series (Table 31). Red and blue-listed areas include only those stands at least 180 years of age.

Table 31 – Land base reductions for EBM Objective 15

Description	Productive Area (ha)	Area Removed (ha)
Red listed species	2,247	188
Blue listed species	48,601	13,095
Total	50,848	13,283

5.2.7 Objective 17. Sensitive grizzly bear habitat

1. *“Maintain sensitive grizzly bear habitat will not cause a material adverse impact to the stability of the sensitive grizzly bear habitat;*
2. *Before altering or harvesting sensitive grizzly bear habitat:*
 - a) *Obtain from a registered professional biologist confirmation that the disturbance.*
 - b) *To the extent practical, develop and implement an adaptive management plan and monitor the ecological impacts of the proposed forestry development; and*
 - c) *Engage in information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation”.*

Land Base Definition

A 100% netdown was applied to all areas within the most recently defined grizzly habitat zone (Table 32).

Table 32 – Land base reductions for EBM Objective 17

Description	Productive Area (ha)	Area Removed (ha)
Grizzly bear habitat	14,665	3,046

6.0 INVENTORY AGGREGATION

For the purposes of timber supply analysis the land base is aggregated into management zones and analysis units (AUs). A number of management zones were established previous to the order. These zones are common to both the Pre-EBM and EBM analyses, and therefore THLB area figures for both scenarios are included in the tabular summaries Section 6.1). In addition, several of the EBM objectives require the establishment of management zones to control the rate of harvest and/or retain existing forest cover conditions. These are described in Section 6.2.

6.1 Pre-EBM Management Zones

Management zones define geographical units within which specific management guidelines are applied. In the Kingcome TSA, management zones are established to address the following objectives:

- Landscape level biodiversity;
- Vancouver Island Land Use Plan (VILUP) Objectives;
- Visual quality objectives;
- Community watersheds (CWS); and
- Marbled Murrelet nesting habitat.

6.2 Landscape Units

Landscape-level biodiversity is managed by ensuring that old-growth targets are maintained across the landscape. To ensure that retained old growth is spatially distributed and represents the full range of natural ecological conditions, these targets are established by landscape unit and biogeoclimatic sub zone and variant. The distribution of TSA land by LU/BEC is shown in Table 33.

Table 33 – Area by landscape unit and BEC

Landscape Unit		BEC	Total Area (ha)	Prod. Area (ha)	THLB (ha) Pre-EBM	THLB (ha) EBM
No.	Name					
1	Ahnuhati-kwalate	CMA unp	5,489	48	0	0
1	Ahnuhati-kwalate	CWH vm 1	5,721	5,020	376	309
1	Ahnuhati-kwalate	CWH vm 2	5,569	3,353	52	44
1	Ahnuhati-kwalate	MH mm 1	6,906	1,366	11	11
2	Ahta	CMA unp	761	10	0	0
2	Ahta	CWH vm 1	7,172	6,886	2,620	2,173
2	Ahta	CWH vm 2	4,645	3,589	528	473
2	Ahta	MH mm 1	3,798	1,266	19	19
3	Allison	CWH vh 1	59,044	54,263	17,184	15,764
4	Belize	CMA unp	4,286	502	0	0
4	Belize	CWH vh 1	15,469	14,369	5,739	5,351
4	Belize	CWH vm 1	29,408	28,403	12,939	10,745
4	Belize	CWH vm 2	23,020	19,716	2,271	1,972
4	Belize	MH mm 1	9,793	4,415	48	46

Landscape Unit		BEC	Total Area (ha)	Prod. Area (ha)	THLB (ha) Pre-EBM	THLB (ha) EBM
No.	Name					
5	Bonanza	CWH vm 1	2,514	2,225	1,168	1,168
5	Bonanza	CWH vm 2	1,983	1,801	673	673
5	Bonanza	MH mm 1	1,408	1,045	160	160
6	Brooks	CWH vh 1	7,220	5,868	0	0
7	Broughton	CWH vm 1	22,384	21,194	9,915	8,342
8	Charles	CMA unsp	2,617	80	0	0
8	Charles	CWH vm 1	5,575	5,280	2,488	2,157
8	Charles	CWH vm 2	4,134	3,157	276	251
8	Charles	MH mm 1	3,761	1,234	2	2
9	Franklin	CMA unsp	1,153	151	0	0
9	Franklin	CWH dm	610	609	141	138
9	Franklin	CWH vm 1	0	0	0	0
9	Franklin	CWH vm 2	856	794	112	105
9	Franklin	MH mm 1	707	489	9	9
10	Fulmore	CWH vm 1	209	188	107	93
10	Fulmore	CWH vm 2	150	147	13	12
10	Fulmore	MH mm 1	93	77	8	7
11	Gilford	CMA unsp	92	12	0	0
11	Gilford	CWH vm 1	38,530	36,314	23,816	21,269
11	Gilford	CWH vm 2	7,097	6,925	3,546	3,156
11	Gilford	MH mm 1	1,717	1,555	264	257
12	Holberg	CWH vh 1	1,326	1,095	354	354
12	Holberg	CWH vm 1	4,094	3,090	1,744	1,744
13	Huaskin	CWH vh 1	22,223	21,627	11,498	10,759
13	Huaskin	CWH vm 1	15,615	15,053	8,320	6,432
13	Huaskin	CWH vm 2	2,649	2,410	517	450
13	Huaskin	MH mm 1	144	85	1	1
14	Kakweiken	CMA unsp	5,964	200	0	0
14	Kakweiken	CWH vm 1	9,084	8,272	3,156	2,445
14	Kakweiken	CWH vm 2	10,916	7,701	1,012	879
14	Kakweiken	MH mm 1	10,632	2,561	63	61
15	Kashutl	CWH vm 1	0	0	0	0
15	Kashutl	CWH vm 2	9	2	0	0
15	Kashutl	MH mm 1	5	0	0	0
16	Keogh	CWH vm 1	5,222	908	95	95
17	Klaskish	CWH vh 1	15,589	14,817	4,347	4,347
17	Klaskish	CWH vm 1	1,455	1,297	250	250
17	Klaskish	CWH vm 2	919	752	121	121
17	Klaskish	MH mm 1	11	7	0	0
18	Knight East	CMA unsp	7,913	466	0	0
18	Knight East	CWH dm	109	94	44	43
18	Knight East	CWH vm 1	12,825	11,582	5,984	5,113
18	Knight East	CWH vm 2	8,975	7,321	1,337	1,136
18	Knight East	MH mm 1	7,944	3,866	94	92

Landscape Unit		BEC	Total Area (ha)	Prod. Area (ha)	THLB (ha) Pre-EBM	THLB (ha) EBM
No.	Name					
19	Lower Kingcome	CMA unp	12,684	1,027	19	19
19	Lower Kingcome	CWH vm 1	13,651	11,056	5,008	3,742
19	Lower Kingcome	CWH vm 2	11,745	7,757	1,383	1,152
19	Lower Kingcome	MH mm 1	10,303	3,043	149	147
20	Lower Klinaklini	CWH vm 1	3,182	1,105	639	587
20	Lower Klinaklini	CWH vm 2	386	334	81	74
20	Lower Klinaklini	CWH ws 2	613	155	0	0
20	Lower Klinaklini	MH mm 1	208	145	1	1
20	Lower Klinaklini	MH mm 2	1,392	145	0	0
21	Lower Nimpkish	CMA unp	2	0	0	5
21	Lower Nimpkish	CWH vm 1	670	78	5	0
21	Lower Nimpkish	CWH vm 2	8	0	0	0
22	Lull-Sallie	CMA unp	1,107	142	0	0
22	Lull-Sallie	CWH vm 1	12,935	12,519	6,580	5,734
22	Lull-Sallie	CWH vm 2	7,000	5,993	1,390	1,253
22	Lull-Sallie	MH mm 1	5,501	2,732	234	227
23	Mahatta	CWH vh 1	12,437	11,482	6,202	6,202
23	Mahatta	CWH vm 1	2,941	2,684	1,667	1,667
23	Mahatta	CWH vm 2	1,118	1,039	476	476
23	Mahatta	MH mm 1	2	2	0	0
24	Malcolm	CWH vm 1	8,664	6,115	3,776	3,776
25	Middle Klinaklini	CMA unp	42,273	14	0	0
25	Middle Klinaklini	CWH ds 2	12,555	7,440	0	0
25	Middle Klinaklini	CWH ws 2	13,530	6,319	0	0
25	Middle Klinaklini	ESSFmw	5,343	534	0	0
25	Middle Klinaklini	IDF ww	659	377	0	0
25	Middle Klinaklini	MH mm 2	16,617	1,177	0	0
26	Miriam	CMA unp	66	8	0	0
26	Miriam	CWH vm 1	11,765	11,579	5,749	4,690
26	Miriam	CWH vm 2	4,416	3,818	434	377
26	Miriam	MH mm 1	3,413	1,895	1	1
27	Nahwitti	CWH vh 1	33,595	24,026	4,016	4,016
27	Nahwitti	CWH vm 1	2,037	1,868	633	633
28	Nasparti	CWH vh 1	45	29	1	1
28	Nasparti	CWH vm 2	5	2	0	0
29	Neechanz	CWH vm 3	22	17	0	0
29	Neechanz	MH mm 1	1	0	0	0
30	Neroutsos	CWH vm 1	520	11	8	8
30	Neroutsos	CWH vm 2	221	11	1	1
31	Nigei	CWH vh 1	11,307	6,932	1,647	1,646
32	San Josef	CWH vh 1	29,062	24,960	3,733	3,733
32	San Josef	CWH vm 1	2,054	1,184	730	730
32	San Josef	CWH vm 2	180	155	81	81
33	Seymour	CMA unp	12,952	234	3	3

Landscape Unit		BEC	Total Area (ha)	Prod. Area (ha)	THLB (ha) Pre-EBM	THLB (ha) EBM
No.	Name					
33	Seymour	CWH vm 1	7,919	7,001	2,187	1,698
33	Seymour	CWH vm 2	10,007	6,423	492	333
33	Seymour	CWH vm 3	165	125	0	0
33	Seymour	MH mm 1	11,656	2,897	83	82
34	Shushartie	CWH vh 1	15,527	13,808	1,603	1,603
35	Sim	CMA unp	140	5	0	0
35	Sim	CWH vm 1	887	785	321	282
35	Sim	CWH vm 2	487	446	84	80
35	Sim	MH mm 1	460	249	3	3
36	Smith Sound	CWH vh 1	342	302	45	44
37	Smokehouse	CWH vh 1	2	2	0	0
37	Smokehouse	CWH vm 1	40	40	8	7
37	Smokehouse	CWH vm 2	103	93	0	0
37	Smokehouse	MH mm 1	38	6	0	0
38	Snowdrift	CMA unp	1,572	203	0	0
38	Snowdrift	CWH vm 1	21,836	20,957	12,656	10,397
38	Snowdrift	CWH vm 2	11,304	9,489	2,642	2,299
38	Snowdrift	MH mm 1	5,328	2,403	87	75
39	Stafford	CMA unp	18	0	0	0
39	Stafford	MH mm 1	4	0	0	0
40	Tahsish	CWH vm 1	26	0	0	0
41	Tsulquate	CWH vh 1	8,817	8,152	1,278	1,278
41	Tsulquate	CWH vm 1	12,058	10,237	3,239	3,239
42	Upper Kingcome	CMA unp	39,692	1,395	44	44
42	Upper Kingcome	CWH vm 1	12,544	10,006	4,309	2,620
42	Upper Kingcome	CWH vm 2	12,963	6,992	534	382
42	Upper Kingcome	MH mm 1	18,648	4,642	182	166
43	Upper Klinaklini	BAFAunp	11,043	13	0	0
43	Upper Klinaklini	CMA unp	33,201	0	0	0
43	Upper Klinaklini	CWH ds 2	6,472	3,735	0	0
43	Upper Klinaklini	CWH ws 2	6,634	2,040	0	0
43	Upper Klinaklini	ESSFmw	14,785	1,702	0	0
43	Upper Klinaklini	IDF ww	10,434	6,651	0	0
43	Upper Klinaklini	IMA unp	14,560	8	0	0
43	Upper Klinaklini	MH mm 2	8,456	166	0	0
44	Upper Nimpkish	CMA unp	273	96	0	0
44	Upper Nimpkish	CWH vm 1	713	701	8	8
44	Upper Nimpkish	CWH vm 2	436	407	15	15
44	Upper Nimpkish	MH mm 1	501	384	4	4
45	Wakeman	CMA unp	20,842	382	1	1
45	Wakeman	CWH vm 1	17,777	15,105	8,369	5,740
45	Wakeman	CWH vm 2	17,388	10,606	1,725	1,453
45	Wakeman	MH mm 1	20,144	5,206	89	88
46	Walker	CWH vh 1	1,215	1,136	101	99

6.2.1 Vancouver Island Land Use Planning Zones

In the year 2000, the Vancouver Island Land Use Plan (VILUP) Higher Level Plan Order was established. This set management objectives for a number of Special Management Zones (SMZ) and Enhanced Forestry Zones (EFZ) on Vancouver Island. SMZ management objectives are designed to sustain forest ecosystem structure and function, requiring the retention of specified forest structural components. EFZ management objectives are designed to increase short-term availability of timber. A number of these zones are found within the Kingcome TSA (Table 34). Minimum forest cover retention objectives (for SMZs) and maximum disturbance objectives (for EFZs) will be applied within these areas.

Table 34 – VILUP Enhanced and Special Management Zones

Type	Name	No.	Total Area (ha)	Prod. Area (ha)	THLB (ha) Pre-EBM	THLB (ha) EBM
Enhanced	San Josef-Koprino	4	16,233	13,419	4,483	4,483
	Holberg	5	4,983	4,043	2,032	2,032
	Keogh-Cluxewe	6	1,777	833	92	92
	Mahatta-Neuroutsos	8	12,382	11,010	6,318	6,318
	Bonanza	11	4,149	3,419	1,275	1,275
Subtotal			39,524	32,724	14,200	14,200
Special	Goletas Channel	1	10,619	9,826	2,030	2,030
	W Coast Nawhitti Lowlands	2	695	456	57	57
	Brooks Bay	3	9,896	9,473	4,212	4,212
	Johnstone Strait	7	1,748	1,650	726	726
Subtotal			22,958	21,405	7,025	7,025
Total			62,482	54,129	21,225	21,225

6.2.2 Visually Sensitive Areas

Visual quality objectives are achieved by limiting the rate of harvest in areas that are identified as visually sensitive in a Visual Landscape Inventory. Each polygon is assigned a VQO. In the Kingcome TSA, VQOs are applied at the VQO polygon level within the defined Known Scenic Area. Areas outside of these polygons, and outside the VILUP Enhanced Zones were assigned to an Integrated Resource Management (IRM) objective, where only a general maximum disturbance objective was assigned to mimic cutblock adjacency. Table 35 provides a summary of these areas.

Table 35 – Visually sensitive areas

Resource Emphasis Area	Total Area (ha)	Prod. Area (ha)	THLB (ha) Pre-EBM	THLB (ha) EBM
Visual Quality – Preservation	4,976	4,493	788	734
Visual Quality – Retention	14,446	13,749	4,512	4,243
Visual Quality – Partial Retention	68,798	64,747	34,147	30,825
Visual Quality – Modification	6,590	5,988	3,533	3,074
VILUP – Enhanced Zones	39,524	32,724	14,200	14,200
Integrated Resource Management	1,038,094	528,995	150,995	129,710
Total	1,172,428	650,696	208,175	182,052

6.2.3 Community Watersheds

The Forest Planning and Practices Regulation places limits on harvesting in identified Community Watersheds. There are three such areas within the Kingcome TSA (Table 36), although only one watershed incorporates a significant THLB.

Table 36 – Community watersheds

Community Watershed	Total Area (ha)	Prod. Area (ha)	THLB (ha) Pre-EBM	THLB (ha) EBM
Calbick (900.001)	6	6	0	0
Quaee (900.002)	377	175	0	0
Tsulquate (920.069)	4,205	3,813	760	760
Total	4,588	3,994	760	760

6.2.4 Marbled Murrelet Nesting Habitat

The March 2006 Notice under Section 7(2) of the FPPR for the North Island Central Coast Forest District requires that the total amount of currently suitable nesting habitat for Marbled Murrelet in the non-contributing land base (as of March 2006) be maintained.

In order to evaluate how much suitable habitat remains in the non-contributing land base the TSR 3 analysis will incorporate coarse scale mapping of potential suitable Marbled Murrelet nesting habitat. Habitat mapping data was based on application of the BC Coast Marbled Murrelet Suitability Model (Chatwin and Mather, 2007). The model was used in that study to estimate the distribution of existing habitat. It was considered a strategic level assessment, and was not supplemented with any photo mapping or low level reconnaissance. The mapping did not consider classes of habitat quality, and stand attributes such as canopy structure and site productivity were not considered. Further, the data used was only current to TSR 2, and therefore the results are somewhat dated.

Portions of these areas are included in the Kingcome TSA, as shown in Table 37. In the analysis, no restrictions will be placed on harvesting within these areas. However, the levels of harvesting within the nesting habitat will be tracked and reported on.

Table 37 – Marbled murrelet nesting habitat

Description	Total Area (ha)	Prod. Area (ha)	THLB (ha) Pre-EBM	THLB (ha) EBM
Nesting habitat	161,271	150,953	75,945	63,160

6.3 EBM Management Zones

In addition to the Pre-EBM management zones described in Section 6.1, the following management zones have been applied to address EBM Objectives 8, 12 and 14.

6.3.1 Objective 8. Important fisheries watersheds

1. “Maintain equivalent clearcut area < 20% in important fisheries watersheds.
2. Despite subsection (1), an equivalent clearcut area of more than 20% may be maintained after:
 - a) information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation;
 - b) A coastal watershed assessment or similar assessment of watershed sensitivity to forest development disturbance is completed to relevant professional standards;
 - c) Maintaining an amount, type and distribution of forest cover that is sufficient to sustain natural hydrological and fluvial processes, based on the assessment of subsection (2) (b); and
 - d) To the extent practical, an adaptive management plan is developed and implemented to monitor environmental impacts during any primary forest activity.”

Important fisheries watersheds were identified based on Schedule 2 of the MO. The productive and THLB areas are reported in Table 38.

Table 38 – Important fisheries watersheds area summary – Objective 8

Description	Prod. Area (ha)	THLB (ha) EBM
Important fisheries watersheds	164,406	34,121

6.3.2 Objective 12. Upland streams

1. “For watersheds in Schedule 2 of the MO, maintain 70% or more of the forest, in the portion of the watershed occupied by upland streams, as functional riparian forest.
2. For the purposes of subsection (1), allocate retention to include upland stream reaches with unique microclimate or other rare ecological or geomorphological characteristics.
3. Despite subsection (1), an equivalent clearcut area of more than 20% may be maintained after:
 - a) information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation;
 - b) A coastal watershed assessment or similar assessment of watershed sensitivity to forest development disturbance is completed to relevant professional standards;
 - c) Maintaining an amount, type and distribution of forest cover that is sufficient to sustain natural hydrological and fluvial processes, based on the assessment of subsection (3) (b); and

- d) *To the extent practical, an adaptive management plan is developed and implemented to monitor environmental impacts during any primary forest activity.*

Land Base Definition

Upland streams are defined in the MO as “streams with slope greater than 5% that are classified as S4 and S6 streams in Section 47 of the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation”. For this analysis, these zones were defined as areas within important fisheries zones (Objective 8) which fall above the floodplain, are outside of existing riparian zones. However, for modelling purposes, a 10% slope break was used as it was felt that the resolution of the slope gradient data was too coarse to reliably define a 5% gradient. Within the forested area of the zone, a 30% disturbance constraint will be applied. The zone area is summarized in Table 39.

Table 39 – Upland streams – Objective 12

Description	Prod. Area (ha)	THLB (ha) EBM
Upland streams	139,663	29,756

6.3.3 Objective 14. Landscape-level biodiversity

1. *“For landscape units in Schedule 1, retain an amount of old forest equal to or greater than that specified for each site surrogate listed in Schedule 3, except where alteration or removal is required for road access, other infrastructure, or to address a safety concern.*
2. *Where there is less than the old forest in a landscape unit required in subsection (1), to the extent possible recruit forest to meet the representation requirements within 180 years”.*
3. *Where the requirement of (2) applies harvesting of old forest is not permitted except where:*
 - a. *Alteration or removal is required for road access, other infrastructure, or to address safety concerns; or*
 - b. *Information sharing or consultation with First Nations determines there is no practical alternative.*
4. *Maintain, in each landscape unit, less than 50% of each site series surrogate listed in Schedule 3 in mid-seral forest age classes, to the extent practical.*
5. *Where there is more than 50% of any site series surrogate listed in Schedule 3 in mid-seral forest age classes in any landscape unit, then reduce the mid-seral forest age classes in that site series surrogate in that landscape unit to less than 50% within 80 years, to the extent practical.*
6. *To the extent practical, include within old forest retention areas, habitat elements important for species at risk, ungulate winter range, regionally important wildlife, including:*
 - c. *Mountain goats;*
 - d. *Grizzly bears;*
 - e. *Northern goshawks;*
 - f. *Tailed frogs, and*
 - g. *Marbled murrelets.*

Land Base Definition

The provincial BEC coverage was overlaid with the Kingcome TSA VRI coverage (with adjusted site indices) to assign site series surrogates (SSS) (unique BEC/AU combinations) to the land base;

These site series surrogates (BEC/AU) will then be used to apply old growth representation targets as defined in the MO. In this case, AU definitions differ from those used in this analysis to model stand growth. The definitions are included in Table 40.

Table 40 – AU definitions for site series surrogate (SSS) definitions – Objective 12

AU	Description	Criteria
1	Fir - Good	ITG 1-8, SI >27
2	Fir - Medium	ITG 1-8, SI 21-27
3	Fir - Poor	ITG 1-8, SI ≤20
4	Cedar - Good	ITG 9-11, SI >23
5	Cedar - Medium	ITG 9-11, SI 16-23
6	Cedar - Poor	ITG 9-11, SI ≤15
7	HemBal - Good	ITG 12-20, SI >22
8	HemBal - Medium	ITG 12-20, SI 12.6-22
9	HemBal - Poor	ITG 12-20, SI ≤12.5
10	Spruce - Good	ITG 21-26, SI >22
11	Spruce - Medium	ITG 21-26, SI 16-22
12	Spruce/Pine - Poor	SI ≤ 15, Pine ITG 21-34, All SI
13	Deciduous - All	ITG 35-42, SI all

6.4 Analysis Unit Definitions

To reduce the complexity and volume of information used and generated in timber supply models, individual stands may be aggregated into fewer, larger and more or less homogeneous analysis units. Analysis units are usually comprised of combinations of stands with similar tree species, timber growing capability (site index), silvicultural management regimes, and in some cases management objectives.

Yield tables representing the growth of trees on each polygon within the analysis unit are combined to represent average growth of stands on the unit. Yield tables for current and future stands are developed using this approach. Analysis units are formed in order to track growth characteristics of similar stands.

The definition of analysis units originated from the Kingcome TSA TSR 2 analysis, with modifications after a series of TSA licensee and MOFR regional and district reviews. Changes from TSR 2 include:

- New aspen/cottonwood (Act) analysis unit, to incorporate all Act leading stands in the inventory.
- New Fdc planted zone⁽¹⁾, used to convert existing analysis units to a future regime planted to Fdc.
- New marginal cedar and hemlock analysis units added to separate low site conditions.

- Analysis units divided by EBM management zone, to provide for subsequent flexibility with different yield table generation parameters under EBM management scenarios.

⁽¹⁾Fdc is being planted as a leading component in the southern most part of the TSA and on south facing slopes, warranting its inclusion as part of the analysis unit definition. Interfor spatially identified these areas on a map, which was used to define the Fdc planted zone. Modelling assumptions within this Fdc planted zone were subsequently clarified with MoFR and Interfor, and it was agreed that all existing non-Fdc leading stands inside the Fdc planted zone would be directed to a future planted Fdc managed stand yield table (MSYT).

The same analysis unit designations and numbering conventions were employed in both the pre-EBM and EBM runs. However, for the EBM scenario, an additional high stand retention EBM zone was defined based on VQO preservation and retention designations. Analysis units within this area were split out and assigned separate designations.

Analysis unit definitions are summarized in Table 41. EBM high retention analysis units include “VQO” in the AU description.

Table 41 – Analysis unit definitions for existing and regenerated stands

Current AU	Future AU	THLB (ha) Pre-EBM	THLB (ha) EBM	AU Description	Leading Species	Inv SI Range	EBM Zone	Fdc Plant Zone	Era
1	201	224	224	CW-GOOD	Cw,Yc	>=20	Out	Out	Exist Natural
2	202	690	690	CW-MED	Cw,Yc	15-19.9	Out	Out	Exist Natural
3	203	6,410	6,410	CW-POOR	Cw,Yc	11.6-14.9	Out	Out	Exist Natural
4	204	1,927	1,927	HW/BA-GOOD	Hwc,Hm,Ba	>=25	Out	Out	Exist Natural
5	205	1,406	1,406	HW/BA-MED	Hwc,Hm,Ba	20-24.9	Out	Out	Exist Natural
6	206	4,739	4,739	HW/BA-POOR	Hwc,Hm,Ba	13.6-19.9	Out	Out	Exist Natural
7	207	270	270	SS	Ss	All	Out	Out	Exist Natural
8	208	385	385	DR	Dr,Mb	All	Out	Out	Exist Natural
10	210	107	107	FDC	Fdc	All	Out	In	Exist Natural
11	211	1,760	1,613	CW-GOOD-EBM	Cw,Yc	>=20	In	Out	Exist Natural
12	212	16,726	12,929	CW-MED-EBM	Cw,Yc	15-19.9	In	Out	Exist Natural
13	213	50,930	40,701	CW-POOR-EBM	Cw,Yc	11.6-14.9	In	Out	Exist Natural
14	214	8,825	7,454	HW/BA-GOOD-EBM	Hwc,Hm,Ba	>=25	In	Out	Exist Natural
15	215	8,896	7,579	HW/BA-MED-EBM	Hwc,Hm,Ba	20-24.9	In	Out	Exist Natural
16	216	16,585	12,282	HW/BA-POOR-EBM	Hwc,Hm,Ba	13.6-19.9	In	Out	Exist Natural
17	217	572	125	SS-EBM	Ss	All	In	Out	Exist Natural
18	218	4,680	3,227	DR-EBM	Dr,Mb	All	In	Out	Exist Natural
19	219	603	93	ACT-EBM	Act	All	In	Out	Exist Natural
20	220	801	416	FDC-EBM	Fdc	All	In	In	Exist Natural
21	221		37	CW-GOOD-EBM-VQO	Cw,Yc	>=20	In	Out	Exist Natural
22	222		512	CW-MED-EBM-VQO	Cw,Yc	15-19.9	In	Out	Exist Natural
23	223		1,136	CW-POOR-EBM-VQO	Cw,Yc	11.6-14.9	In	Out	Exist Natural
24	224		470	HW/BA-GOOD-EBM-VQO	Hwc,Hm,Ba	>=25	In	Out	Exist Natural
25	225		503	HW/BA-MED-EBM-VQO	Hwc,Hm,Ba	20-24.9	In	Out	Exist Natural
26	226		1,333	HW/BA-POOR-EBM-VQO	Hwc,Hm,Ba	13.6-19.9	In	Out	Exist Natural
27	227		16	SS-EBM-VQO	Ss	All	In	Out	Exist Natural

Current AU	Future AU	THLB (ha) Pre-EBM	THLB (ha) EBM	AU Description	Leading Species	Inv SI Range	EBM Zone	Fdc Plant Zone	Era
28	228		113	DR-EBM-VQO	Dr,Mb	All	In	Out	Exist Natural
30	230		338	FDC-EBM-VQO	Fdc	All	In	In	Exist Natural
32	232	67	67	CW-MED-TOFDC	Cw,Yc	15-19.9	Out	In	Exist Natural
33	233	104	104	CW-POOR-TOFDC	Cw,Yc	11.6-14.9	Out	In	Exist Natural
34	234	22	22	HW/BA-GOOD-TOFDC	Hwc,Hm,Ba	>=25	Out	In	Exist Natural
35	235	133	133	HW/BA-MED-TOFDC	Hwc,Hm,Ba	20-24.9	Out	In	Exist Natural
36	236	631	631	HW/BA-POOR-TOFDC	Hwc,Hm,Ba	13.6-19.9	Out	In	Exist Natural
38	238	7	7	DR-TOFDC	Dr,Mb	All	Out	In	Exist Natural
42	242	294	229	CW-MED-TOFDC-EBM	Cw,Yc	15-19.9	In	In	Exist Natural
43	243	778	614	CW-POOR-TOFDC-EBM	Cw,Yc	11.6-14.9	In	In	Exist Natural
44	244	282	264	HW/BA-GOOD-TOFDC-EBM	Hwc,Hm,Ba	>=25	In	In	Exist Natural
45	245	387	290	HW/BA-MED-TOFDC-EBM	Hwc,Hm,Ba	20-24.9	In	In	Exist Natural
46	246	941	585	HW/BA-POOR-TOFDC-EBM	Hwc,Hm,Ba	13.6-19.9	In	In	Exist Natural
47	247	36	7	SS-TOFDC-EBM	Ss	All	In	In	Exist Natural
48	248	146	95	DR-TOFDC-EBM	Dr,Mb	All	In	In	Exist Natural
49	249	5	0	ACT-TOFDC-EBM	Act	All	In	In	Exist Natural
52	252		4	CW-MED-TOFDC-EBM-VQO	Cw,Yc	15-19.9	In	In	Exist Natural
53	253		31	CW-POOR-TOFDC-EBM-VQO	Cw,Yc	11.6-14.9	In	In	Exist Natural
55	255		78	HW/BA-MED-TOFDC-EBM-VQO	Hwc,Hm,Ba	>=25	In	In	Exist Natural
56	256		231	HW/BA-POOR-TOFDC-EBM-VQO	Hwc,Hm,Ba	20-24.9	In	In	Exist Natural
57	257		15	SS-TOFDC-EBM-VQO	Hwc,Hm,Ba	13.6-19.9	In	In	Exist Natural
58	258		1	DR-TOFDC-EBM-VQO	Ss	All	In	In	Exist Natural
61	261	2,495	2,495	CW-MARG	Cw,Yc	<=11.5	Out	Out	Exist Natural
62	262	2,298	2,298	HW/BA-MARG	Hwc,Hm,Ba	<=13.5	Out	Out	Exist Natural
63	263	14,252	11,889	CW-MARG-EBM	Cw,Yc	<=11.5	In	Out	Exist Natural
64	264	5,740	4,148	HW/BA-MARG-EBM	Hwc,Hm,Ba	<=13.5	In	Out	Exist Natural
65	265		185	CW-MARG-EBM-VQO	Cw,Yc	<=11.5	In	Out	Exist Natural
66	266		333	HW/BA-MARG-EBM-VQO	Hwc,Hm,Ba	<=13.5	In	Out	Exist Natural

Current AU	Future AU	THLB (ha) Pre-EBM	THLB (ha) EBM	AU Description	Leading Species	Inv SI Range	EBM Zone	Fdc Plant Zone	Era
67	267	65	65	CW-MARG-TOFDC	Cw,Yc	<=11.5	Out	In	Exist Natural
68	268	139	139	HW/BA-MARG-TOFDC	Hwc,Hm,Ba	<=13.5	Out	In	Exist Natural
69	269	143	124	CW-MARG-TOFDC-EBM	Cw,Yc	<=11.5	In	In	Exist Natural
70	270	236	157	HW/BA-MARG-TOFDC-EBM	Hwc,Hm,Ba	<=13.5	In	In	Exist Natural
72	272		41	HW/BA-MARG-TOFDC-EBM-VQO	Hwc,Hm,Ba	<=13.5	In	In	Exist Natural
101	301	2,894	2,894	CW-GOOD	Cw,Yc	>=20	Out	Out	Exist Managed
102	302	322	322	CW-MED	Cw,Yc	15-19.9	Out	Out	Exist Managed
103	303	6	6	CW-POOR	Cw,Yc	11.6-14.9	Out	Out	Exist Managed
104	304	1,345	1,345	HW/BA-GOOD	Hwc,Hm,Ba	>=25	Out	Out	Exist Managed
105	305	7,263	7,263	HW/BA-MED	Hwc,Hm,Ba	20-24.9	Out	Out	Exist Managed
106	306	119	119	HW/BA-POOR	Hwc,Hm,Ba	13.6-19.9	Out	Out	Exist Managed
107	307	813	813	SS	Ss	All	Out	Out	Exist Managed
108	308	161	161	DR	Dr,Mb	All	Out	Out	Exist Managed
111	311	7,647	7,161	CW-GOOD-EBM	Cw,Yc	>=20	In	Out	Exist Managed
112	312	1,708	1,637	CW-MED-EBM	Cw,Yc	15-19.9	In	Out	Exist Managed
113	313	366	358	CW-POOR-EBM	Cw,Yc	11.6-14.9	In	Out	Exist Managed
114	314	2,471	2,239	HW/BA-GOOD-EBM	Hwc,Hm,Ba	>=25	In	Out	Exist Managed
115	315	11,080	10,217	HW/BA-MED-EBM	Hwc,Hm,Ba	20-24.9	In	Out	Exist Managed
116	316	799	759	HW/BA-POOR-EBM	Hwc,Hm,Ba	13.6-19.9	In	Out	Exist Managed
117	317	10	8	SS-EBM	Ss	All	In	Out	Exist Managed
118	318	992	838	DR-EBM	Dr,Mb	All	In	Out	Exist Managed
119	319	31	0	ACT-EBM	Act	All	In	Out	Exist Managed
120	320	109	68	FDC-EBM	Fdc	All	In	In	Exist Managed
121	321		62	CW-GOOD-EBM-VQO	Cw,Yc	>=20	In	Out	Exist Managed
122	322		1	CW-MED-EBM-VQO	Cw,Yc	15-19.9	In	Out	Exist Managed
124	324		9	HW/BA-GOOD-EBM-VQO	Hwc,Hm,Ba	>=25	In	Out	Exist Managed
125	325		75	HW/BA-MED-EBM-VQO	Hwc,Hm,Ba	20-24.9	In	Out	Exist Managed
128	328		2	DR-EBM-VQO	Dr,Mb	All	In	Out	Exist Managed

Current AU	Future AU	THLB (ha) Pre-EBM	THLB (ha) EBM	AU Description	Leading Species	Inv SI Range	EBM Zone	Fdc Plant Zone	Era
131	331	66	66	CW-GOOD-TOFDC	Cw,Yc	>=20	Out	In	Exist Managed
132	332	36	36	CW-MED-TOFDC	Cw,Yc	15-19.9	Out	In	Exist Managed
135	335	105	105	HW/BA-MED-TOFDC	Hwc,Hm,Ba	20-24.9	Out	In	Exist Managed
141	341	243	224	CW-GOOD-TOFDC-EBM	Cw,Yc	=20	In	In	Exist Managed
144	344	159	136	HW/BA-GOOD-TOFDC-EBM	Hwc,Hm,Ba	>=25	In	In	Exist Managed
145	345	509	457	HW/BA-MED-TOFDC-EBM	Hwc,Hm,Ba	20-24.9	In	In	Exist Managed
146	346	1	1	HW/BA-POOR-TOFDC-EBM	Hwc,Hm,Ba	13.6-19.9	In	In	Exist Managed
147	347	21	1	SS-TOFDC-EBM	Ss	All	In	In	Exist Managed
148	348	23	2	DR-TOFDC-EBM	Dr,Mb	All	In	In	Exist Managed
151	351		4	CW-GOOD-TOFDC-EBM-VQO	Cw,Yc	=20	In	In	Exist Managed
154	354		15	HW/BA-GOOD-TOFDCEBM-VQO	Hwc,Hm,Ba	>=25	In	In	Exist Managed
155	355		17	HW/BA-MED-TOFDC-EBM-VQO	Hwc,Hm,Ba	20-24.9	In	In	Exist Managed
158	358		18	DR-TOFDC-EBM-VQO	Dr,Mb	All	In	In	Exist Managed
162	362	45	45	HW/BA-MARG	Cw,Yc	<=13.5	Out	Out	Exist Managed
163	363	95	94	CW-MARG-EBM	Hwc,Hm,Ba	<=11.5	In	Out	Exist Managed
164	364	38	33	HW/BA-MARG-EBM	Cw,Yc	<=13.5	In	Out	Exist Managed
167	367	26	26	CW-MARG-TOFDC	Hwc,Hm,Ba	<=11.5	Out	In	Exist Managed
401	601	10	10	CW-GOOD	Cw,Yc	>=20	Out	Out	NSR
402	602	296	296	CW-MED	Cw,Yc	15-19.9	Out	Out	NSR
403	603	2,056	2,056	CW-POOR	Cw,Yc	11.6-14.9	Out	Out	NSR
404	604	147	147	HW/BA-GOOD	Hwc,Hm,Ba	>=25	Out	Out	NSR
405	605	93	93	HW/BA-MED	Hwc,Hm,Ba	20-24.9	Out	Out	NSR
406	606	3	3	HW/BA-POOR	Hwc,Hm,Ba	13.6-19.9	Out	Out	NSR
410	610	28	28	FDC	Fdc	All	Out	In	NSR
411	611	274	241	CW-GOOD-EBM	Cw,Yc	>=20	In	Out	NSR
412	612	860	816	CW-MED-EBM	Cw,Yc	15-19.9	In	Out	NSR
413	613	7,699	7,008	CW-POOR-EBM	Cw,Yc	11.6-14.9	In	Out	NSR
414	614	539	500	HW/BA-GOOD-EBM	Hwc,Hm,Ba	>=25	In	Out	NSR

Current AU	Future AU	THLB (ha) Pre-EBM	THLB (ha) EBM	AU Description	Leading Species	Inv SI Range	EBM Zone	Fdc Plant Zone	Era
415	615	273	263	HW/BA-MED-EBM	Hwc,Hm,Ba	20-24.9	In	Out	NSR
416	616	171	157	HW/BA-POOR-EBM	Hwc,Hm,Ba	13.6-19.9	In	Out	NSR
419	619	14	0	ACT-EBM	Act	All	In	Out	NSR
420	620	198	185	FDC-EBM	Fdc	All	In	In	NSR
421	621		18	CW-GOOD-EBM-VQO	Cw,Yc	>=20	In	Out	NSR
422	622		20	CW-MED-EBM-VQO	Cw,Yc	15-19.9	In	Out	NSR
423	623		28	CW-POOR-EBM-VQO	Cw,Yc	11.6-14.9	In	Out	NSR
424	624		4	HW/BA-GOOD-EBM-VQO	Hwc,Hm,Ba	>=25	In	Out	NSR
461	661	2	2	CW-MARG	Cw,Yc	<=11.5	Out	Out	NSR
462	662	6	6	HW/BA-MARG	Hwc,Hm,Ba	<=13.5	Out	Out	NSR
463	663	57	42	CW-MARG-EBM	Cw,Yc	<=11.5	In	Out	NSR
464	664	211	177	HW/BA-MARG-EBM	Hwc,Hm,Ba	<=13.5	In	Out	NSR
Total		208,175	182,052						

6.5 Age Class Distributions

Area and volume summaries by age class are summarized in Tables 42 and 43.

Table 42 – Area by age class

Age Range	Area (ha)			
	Total	Productive	THLB Pre-EBM	THLB EBM
0	363,605	16,110	12,634	11,848
1-20	34,284	31,538	23,305	22,493
21-40 ⁽¹⁾	29,157	26,302	16,429	15,369
41-60	36,022	31,840	13,683	12,453
61-80	38,104	33,250	12,805	11,854
81-100	28,161	23,429	5,640	4,731
101-120	35,195	26,656	6,767	5,870
121-140	16,785	11,799	2,887	2,496
141-250	179,715	109,443	21,500	18,484
251+	411,400	340,329	92,525	76,454
Total	1,172,428	650,696	208,175	182,052

Table 43 – Coniferous volume by age class

Age Range	Volume (1000 m ³)			
	Total	Productive	THLB Pre-EBM	THLB EBM
0	0	1	1	1
1-20	31	28	15	15
21-40	767	643	396	360
41-60	6,788	6,376	3,624	3,392
61-80	11,730	11,164	5,557	5,194
81-100	8,128	7,580	2,939	2,624
101-120	10,092	9,607	4,183	3,858
121-140	5,024	4,748	1,789	1,624
141-250	56,693	53,120	13,719	11,826
251+	171,366	160,998	57,517	47,036
Total	270,619	254,265	89,740	75,930

7.0 GROWTH AND YIELD

This section describes the issues, information sources, assumptions, methods, and any relevant processing or adjustments related to growth and yield estimates for existing and future stands.

7.1 Inventory

The Forest cover inventory was received from the MoFR January 1, 2006, with age and height attributes projected to this date. Both age and height attributes included in this inventory originate from the VRI Phase 2 adjustment process.²

In assigning analysis units based on inventory attributes, the following assumptions were made:

- Leading species (as opposed to inventory type group) was used to define analysis units, due to the inventory coverage data discrepancy between ITG and leading species labels.
- If previous stand attribute data were available, the previous stand attributes were used to assign analysis units using a combination of leading species, age, height and stocking classes to assign broad good, medium, and poor site classes. (assigned to NSR)
- If no previous stand attribute data was available, the dominant analysis unit in a given BEC subzone was used to assign an equivalent analysis unit to each stand occurring in the same BEC subzone. (assigned to NSR)
- In some cases, the combination of age, height, and inventory site index from the current VRI was considered questionable (*ie.*, height 1.3m, age 250yrs). For these stands, the current inventory attributes were ignored, and the stands were assumed to be NSR. No change was made to the analysis unit assignment.

7.2 Natural Stand Yield Tables.

Natural stand yield tables (NSYT) were developed using the MoFR program Variable Density Yield Prediction Model (VDYP Batch version 6.6D). Phase 2 adjusted age and height attributes were used as inputs to the natural stand yield tables, and the volume adjustment factor (also included in the inventory) was used as a multiplier to all natural stand yield tables.

Individual NSYTs were generated for all existing natural stands by forest cover polygon, and then aggregated by analysis unit. For the Cottonwood leading (Act) analysis unit, VDYP version 7 for the NSYT was approved by the MOFR.³

7.3 Managed Stand Yield Tables

Managed stand yield tables used the MoFR Table Interpolation Program for Stand Yields (TIPSY Batch version 4.1) growth model. Individual MSYTs were generated for all existing and future managed stands by forest cover polygon, and then aggregated by analysis unit.

The managed yield curves for alder reported in this Data Package have been developed using TIPSY. However, Northwest Hardwoods staff has expressed concern that these yields appear

² Confirmed via email from T.Salkeld, MoFR, June 20, 2007.

³ VDYP version 7 was used for the Act analysis unit with the approval of J. Brown, MoFR. This same NSYT was used for both current and future analysis units.

very conservative when compared to data from the Pacific Northwest Hardwood Cooperative, and yield curves developed with TASS. This issue will be explored further prior to finalizing yield curve tables for alder analysis units.

7.4 Site Index

Site Index is a measure of productivity used during yield analysis. SI is an estimate of potential height growth on a site over a fixed period of time, normally 50 years breast height age. The productivity of a site largely determines how quickly trees grow and when rotation age and minimum harvest age (MHA) are reached. The inventory site index from the forest inventory coverage is used to develop yield tables for existing natural stands.

Adjusted site index has been used to develop yield tables for future managed stands. The derivation of these site indices is described in the report *Site Index Adjustment of the Kingcome Timber Supply Area*. (Timberline, 2007a).

The Kingcome SIA project was completed in three major steps:

1. Preliminary potential site index (PSI) was estimated for western red cedar (Cw) and western hemlock (Hw) using the TNRG biophysical model.
2. Field sampling was completed to estimate PSI of Cw and Hw from height and age measurements of site trees in randomly located points, in suitable second-growth stands.
3. The preliminary PSI estimates were statistically adjusted using the sample data to remove potential bias from the predicted PSI estimates.

Both Cw and Hw predicted PSI were adjusted using the ratio of means method. The Cw preliminary PSI estimates showed almost no bias (less than 1%), while the Hw bias was approximately 2.4%. The relationship between preliminary PSI and ground site index was relatively strong. The coefficient of determination (R^2) was 20-30%, while the 95% sampling error was relatively low (1.2 m) for Cw, and slightly higher than the targeted ± 1.5 m (1.7 m) for Hw.

The adjusted PSI estimates were higher than current inventory site index estimates in areas where Cw and Hw are currently the leading species. The differences were approximately 4.2 m (or 30%) for Cw and 3.2 m (or 15%) for Hw. This site index increase should increase mean annual increment estimates on the TSA by 60% for Cw stands and 30% for Hw stands in timber supply analysis.

The following rules were used to assign adjusted site index to each record for existing managed and future managed stands:

- For Cw and Hw analysis units, adjusted site indices were used where available.⁴ Where adjusted site indices were not generated, inventory site index was used.
- For Cw and Hw analysis units that converted to future Fdc analysis units, MoFR site index conversion equations were used to convert from either Cw or Hw to Fdc site index.
- For all other analysis units, inventory site index was used.

For the Act analysis unit, a single average site index was computed from all stands, using a minimum SI of 25m.⁵ Table 44 lists the weighted average site index assigned to all existing and future analysis units.

⁴ The site index adjusted area included all operable schedule C vegetated lands in the CWH, as defined in the site index adjustment report.

Table 44 – Site index values for present and future stands

Current AU	Current AU Description	Future AU	Pre-EBM		EBM	
			Present SI	Future SI	Present SI	Future SI
1	CW-GOOD	201	24.3	17.6	24.3	17.6
2	CW-MED	202	16.7	20.1	16.7	20.1
3	CW-POOR	203	12.7	20.6	12.7	20.6
4	HW/BA-GOOD	204	27.4	24.0	27.4	24.0
5	HW/BA-MED	205	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.4
6	HW/BA-POOR	206	15.6	21.5	15.6	21.5
7	SS	207	18.6	20.7	18.6	20.7
8	DR	208	23.2	22.5	23.2	22.5
10	FDC	210	31.5	31.5	31.5	31.5
11	CW-GOOD-EBM	211	22.8	19.5	22.8	19.5
12	CW-MED-EBM	212	16.5	18.5	16.5	18.6
13	CW-POOR-EBM	213	13.0	19.0	13.0	19.0
14	HW/BA-GOOD-EBM	214	27.7	25.3	27.7	25.2
15	HW/BA-MED-EBM	215	22.6	22.7	22.6	22.8
16	HW/BA-POOR-EBM	216	16.3	20.6	16.3	20.8
17	SS-EBM	217	20.1	21.4	17.9	19.6
18	DR-EBM	218	24.5	23.6	23.6	22.8
19	ACT-EBM	219	28.7	29.5	23.9	27.1
20	FDC-EBM	220	24.9	24.9	25.5	25.5
21	CW-GOOD-EBM-VQO	221			24.9	20.2
22	CW-MED-EBM-VQO	222			16.3	17.2
23	CW-POOR-EBM-VQO	223			13.1	17.9
24	HW/BA-GOOD-EBM-VQO	224			28.0	26.0
25	HW/BA-MED-EBM-VQO	225			22.6	21.6
26	HW/BA-POOR-EBM-VQO	226			17.0	18.5
27	SS-EBM-VQO	227			18.8	18.8
28	DR-EBM-VQO	228			26.3	24.5
30	FDC-EBM-VQO	230			24.2	24.2
32	CW-MED-TOFDC	232	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8
33	CW-POOR-TOFDC	233	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9
34	HW/BA-GOOD-TOFDC	234	26.5	26.5	26.5	26.5
35	HW/BA-MED-TOFDC	235	23.4	23.4	23.4	23.4
36	HW/BA-POOR-TOFDC	236	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
38	DR-TOFDC	238	20.9	20.9	20.9	20.9
42	CW-MED-TOFDC-EBM	242	16.7	16.7	16.8	16.8
43	CW-POOR-TOFDC-EBM	243	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
44	HW/BA-GOOD-TOFDC-EBM	244	28.8	28.8	28.8	28.8

⁵ Based on recommendations from P.O'Connor , Kruger Forest Products, that site index of cottonwood leading stands almost never drop below 25m site index.

Current AU	Current AU Description	Future AU	Pre-EBM		EBM	
			Present SI	Future SI	Present SI	Future SI
45	HW/BA-MED-TOFDC-EBM	245	23.0	23.0	23.6	23.6
46	HW/BA-POOR-TOFDC-EBM	246	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7
47	SS-TOFDC-EBM	247	21.9	21.9	23.0	23.0
48	DR-TOFDC-EBM	248	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5
49	ACT-TOFDC-EBM	249	29.6	29.6		
52	CW-MED-TOFDC-EBM-VQO	252			15.4	15.4
53	CW-POOR-TOFDC-EBM-VQO	253			13.0	13.0
55	HW/BA-MED-TOFDC-EBM-VQO	255			21.1	21.1
56	HW/BA-POOR-TOFDC-EBM-VQO	256			15.8	15.8
57	SS-TOFDC-EBM-VQO	257			18.7	18.7
58	DR-TOFDC-EBM-VQO	258			26.5	26.5
61	CW-MARG	261	10.8	20.8	10.8	20.8
62	HW/BA-MARG	262	12.8	20.4	12.8	20.4
63	CW-MARG-EBM	263	10.9	19.0	10.9	19.1
64	HW/BA-MARG-EBM	264	12.6	17.8	12.7	18.2
65	CW-MARG-EBM-VQO	265			11.0	16.4
66	HW/BA-MARG-EBM-VQO	266			13.0	14.2
67	CW-MARG-TOFDC	267	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9
68	HW/BA-MARG-TOFDC	268	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
69	CW-MARG-TOFDC-EBM	269	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9
70	HW/BA-MARG-TOFDC-EBM	270	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9
72	HW/BA-MARG-TOFDC-EBM-VQO				12.8	12.8
101	CW-GOOD	301	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.9
102	CW-MED	302	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.6
103	CW-POOR	303	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
104	HW/BA-GOOD	304	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6
105	HW/BA-MED	305	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0
106	HW/BA-POOR	306	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4
107	SS	307	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4
108	DR	308	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0
111	CW-GOOD-EBM	311	18.9	18.9	18.8	18.8
112	CW-MED-EBM	312	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4
113	CW-POOR-EBM	313	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0
114	HW/BA-GOOD-EBM	314	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
115	HW/BA-MED-EBM	315	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.9
116	HW/BA-POOR-EBM	316	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.3
117	SS-EBM	317	24.3	24.3	24.4	24.4
118	DR-EBM	318	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.1
119	ACT-EBM	319	26.8	26.8		
120	FDC-EBM	320	22.9	22.9	23.3	23.3
121	CW-GOOD-EBM-VQO	321			16.8	16.8

Current AU	Current AU Description	Future AU	Pre-EBM		EBM	
			Present SI	Future SI	Present SI	Future SI
122	CW-MED-EBM-VQO	322			16.6	16.6
124	HW/BA-GOOD-EBM-VQO	324			26.6	26.6
125	HW/BA-MED-EBM-VQO	325			22.1	22.1
128	DR-EBM-VQO	328			21.0	21.0
131	CW-GOOD-TOFDC	331	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0
132	CW-MED-TOFDC	332	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
135	HW/BA-MED-TOFDC	335	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.3
141	CW-GOOD-TOFDC-EBM	341	19.4	23.3	19.3	23.4
144	HW/BA-GOOD-TOFDC-EBM	344	24.9	26.2	24.7	26.2
145	HW/BA-MED-TOFDC-EBM	345	22.3	23.3	22.1	23.3
146	HW/BA-POOR-TOFDC-EBM	346	24.8	15.0	24.5	15.0
147	SS-TOFDC-EBM	347	27.4	27.7	26.5	26.1
148	DR-TOFDC-EBM	348	24.3	24.2	18.7	18.3
151	CW-GOOD-TOFDC-EBM-VQO	351			20.0	20.0
154	HW/BA-GOOD-TOFDC-EBM-VQO	354			26.3	25.4
155	HW/BA-MED-TOFDC-EBM-VQO	355			23.5	22.8
158	DR-TOFDC-EBM-VQO	358			25.5	25.5
162	HW/BA-MARG	362	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
163	CW-MARG-EBM	363	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7
164	HW/BA-MARG-EBM	364	18.3	18.3	19.0	19.0
167	CW-MARG-TOFDC	367	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
401	CW-GOOD	401	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
402	CW-MED	402	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.5
403	CW-POOR	403	20.6	20.6	20.6	20.6
404	HW/BA-GOOD	404	23.7	23.7	23.7	23.7
405	HW/BA-MED	405	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0
406	HW/BA-POOR	406	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5
410	FDC	410	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8
411	CW-GOOD-EBM	411	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
412	CW-MED-EBM	412	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4
413	CW-POOR-EBM	413	19.3	19.3	19.5	19.5
414	HW/BA-GOOD-EBM	414	23.9	23.9	23.9	23.9
415	HW/BA-MED-EBM	415	22.3	22.3	22.2	22.2
416	HW/BA-POOR-EBM	416	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7
419	ACT-EBM	419	25.0	25.0		
420	FDC-EBM	420	21.8	21.8	21.9	21.9
421	CW-GOOD-EBM-VQO	421			15.3	15.3
422	CW-MED-EBM-VQO	422			17.5	17.5
423	CW-POOR-EBM-VQO	423			18.6	18.6
424	HW/BA-GOOD-EBM-VQO	424			25.5	25.5
461	CW-MARG	461	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4

Current AU	Current AU Description	Future AU	Pre-EBM		EBM	
			Present SI	Future SI	Present SI	Future SI
462	HW/BA-MARG	462	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
463	CW-MARG-EBM	463	12.0	12.0	12.3	12.3
464	HW/BA-MARG-EBM	464	15.9	15.9	15.4	15.4
Average Existing Natural			16.0	20.1	16.0	20.1
Average Existing Managed			21.8	21.9	21.8	21.9
Average NSR			19.7	19.7	19.9	19.9
Average Total			17.2	20.4	17.3	20.5

7.5 Utilization Levels

The utilization level defines the maximum height of stumps that may be left on harvested areas and the minimum top diameter inside bark (DIB) and minimum diameter (DBH) of stems that must be removed from harvested areas. These factors are needed to calculate merchantable stand volume for use in the analysis. The levels used in the analysis reflect the current operational practice (Table 45).

Table 45 – Utilization levels

Era	Utilization		
	Minimum DBH (cm)	Maximum Stump Height (cm)	Minimum Top DIB (cm)
Existing Natural Stands	17.5	30.0	15.0
Existing Managed Stands	12.5	30.0	10.0
Future Managed Stands	12.5	30.0	10.0

7.6 Decay, Waste and Breakage for Natural Unmanaged Stands

The decay, waste and breakage (DWB) factors are applied to unmanaged stand yield tables to obtain net volume per hectare. These factors are assigned to natural stand volumes automatically in VDYP based on the Public Sustained Yield Unit (PSYU) location (#195 for Kingcome TSA). Licensee experience suggests that red cedar volumes are being underestimated because decay, waste and breakage factors are too high. However, no data is available to support this assumption, so the default PSYU factors will be used in this analysis.

7.7 Operational Adjustment Factors

Operational adjustment factors (OAFs) are applied in order to adjust managed stand yields generated by TIPSYP to reflect such factors as gaps in stands and decay. The default factors most commonly used are an OAF1 of 15 percent and an OAF2 of 5 percent for a combined reduction of 20% in stand yield, or more at ages greater than 100 years before any other management-level netdowns are applied. OAF1 is a constant percentage reduction to account for unmapped openings in stands, distribution of stems, endemic pests and diseases, and other risks to potential yield. OAF2 is an increasing percentage reduction that can be applied to account for decay, waste

and breakage. The MoFR recommends that the standard OAF1 of 15% and an OAF2 of 5% be used for existing and future managed stands.

Interfor has expressed concern that the 15% OAF1 adjustment overstates the impacts that it is designed to capture. Smaller block sizes characteristic of current operations, and those expected under EBM, reduce the variability of factors associated with the OAF1 allowance as they are more likely to be typed out as non-productive features or incorporated into adjacent unharvested conditions such as wildlife features. On this basis, it has been proposed by Interfor that the OAF1 allowance should be reduced to 8% for existing post-1995 and future regenerating types, to capture the changes in operating practices. While the base case will employ the status quo 15% OAF1, a sensitivity analysis will be conducted to determine the impact of the proposed 8% OAF1.

8.0 SILVICULTURE

Silvicultural practices and the conditions of existing regenerating conditions in the TSA need to be considered as a prelude to developing managed yield curves.

8.1 Regeneration Delay

Licensees have indicated that regeneration delays range from one to three years, with most cutblocks being replanted within one year of harvest.

8.2 Current and Backlog Not Satisfactorily Restocked Areas

NSR areas originally contained operable timber, were harvested and have not yet regenerated to commercial species. For every stand scheduled for harvest there is a target period for regeneration following harvest. Under the Silviculture Regulations land is not allowed to become backlog. It must be planted within the regeneration delay period if it has not regenerated naturally before that. No backlog NSR exists in the Kingcome TSA. Land that has been harvested recently, for which the regeneration delay period has not yet expired, is current NSR. Current NSR is part of the working forest and is expected to be regenerated on schedule. Stands were designated NSR where the current inventory attribute information is missing or unreliable, in one of three ways, resulting in a total NSR area of 12,937 hectares:

1. If previous stand attribute data were available, the previous stand attributes were used to assign analysis units using a combination of leading species, age, height and stocking classes to assign broad good, medium, and poor site classes. This applied to 3,809 hectares.
2. If no previous stand attribute data was available, the dominant analysis unit in a given BGC subzone was used to assign an equivalent analysis unit to each stand occurring in the same BGC subzone. This applied to 8,851 hectares.
3. In some cases, the combination of age, height, and inventory site index from the current VRI was considered questionable (*ie.*, height 1.3m, age 250yrs). For these stands, the current inventory attributes were ignored, and the stands were assumed to be NSR. No change was made to the analysis unit assignment. This applied to 277 hectares.

Some of these NSR areas may actually be regenerated, but new forest cover inventory attributes have not yet been assigned to the inventory database.

8.3 Genetic Gain

Improvements in growth due to the use of genetically improved seed were modelled during yield table development. Genetic gain is attributed to class 'A' seed. Genetic gain estimates are based on Tree Improvement Branch three year average gains between 2005 and 2007. For the Kingcome TSA, genetic gains were assigned only to future managed stands and specifically only for planted regimes of either redcedar or Douglas-fir. One hundred percent of class A seed is used for planted redcedar, and the 3-year average genetic gain is 3%. The genetic gain for Douglas-fir is 6.3%. However, the current operational use of Fdc select seed is 50%. Therefore, there is a 3% realized gain for Fdc.

8.4 Pre-EBM Silviculture

8.4.1 Silviculture Management Regimes

In the Pre-EBM scenario, clearcutting is the silvicultural system most commonly employed in the Kingcome TSA. Trees are retained when necessary to meet riparian or wildlife habitat objectives.

Reductions to account for wildlife trees will be applied when the forest estate model is run, rather than directly on the yield curves. All yield curves have been generated assuming even-aged management of all stands. Any retention that is left is assumed to be permanently lost to harvesting.

Riparian reserve zones have been spatially netted out of the THLB, and no retention modelling will be required for these areas.

Pre-EBM yield curves are reported in Appendix 1 of this Data Package.

8.4.2 Existing Natural Stands – Pre-EBM

Any stand that is 38 years of age or older in 2007 is deemed to be an existing natural (unmanaged) stand and will have yields predicted using VDYP. This is consistent with the assumption that existing managed stands were established starting in 1970. Table 46 lists the average input parameters used for NSYTs.

Table 46 – Input attributes for existing natural stands

Current Analysis Unit	Analysis Unit Description	Species 1	Species 2	Species 3	Species Percent 1	Species Percent 2	Species Percent 3	Other Species Percent	Crown Closure (%)	Inventory Site Index (m)	Height (m)	Total Age (yrs)	Conifer Proportion (%)	Volume Adjustment Factor	Utilization Limit
1	CW-GOOD	CW	HW	FDC	70	19	8	3	54	24	23	57	99%	1.19	17.5
2	CW-MED	CW	HW	BA	61	30	4	5	64	17	36	279	100%	1.19	17.5
3	CW-POOR	CW	HW	YC	58	28	10	4	63	13	28	297	100%	1.23	17.5
4	HW/BA-GOOD	HW	SS	BA	77	7	7	9	73	27	30	67	98%	1.18	17.5
5	HW/BA-MED	HW	CW	BA	73	11	9	7	70	22	29	91	98%	1.20	17.5
6	HW/BA-POOR	HW	CW	BA	64	15	14	7	65	16	33	205	100%	1.23	17.5
7	SS	SS	HW	CW	64	25	7	4	60	19	38	199	98%	1.17	17.5
8	DR	DR	HW	SS	71	18	6	5	69	23	24	62	100%	1.15	17.5
10	FDC	FDC	HW	CW	66	23	11	0	54	31	29	52	100%	1.19	17.5
11	CW-GOOD-EBM	CW	HW	DR	61	31	4	4	70	23	25	82	96%	1.16	17.5
12	CW-MED-EBM	CW	HW	YC	60	26	8	6	65	16	33	251	98%	1.18	17.5
13	CW-POOR-EBM	CW	HW	YC	59	20	18	3	62	13	29	306	100%	1.21	17.5
14	HW/BA-GOOD-EBM	HW	CW	BA	79	9	6	6	76	28	34	75	96%	1.17	17.5
15	HW/BA-MED-EBM	HW	CW	BA	72	14	6	8	74	23	29	86	96%	1.18	17.5
16	HW/BA-POOR-EBM	HW	CW	BA	61	19	12	8	63	16	32	201	98%	1.19	17.5

Current Analysis Unit	Analysis Unit Description	Species 1	Species 2	Species 3	Species Percent 1	Species Percent 2	Species Percent 3	Other Species Percent	Crown Closure (%)	Inventory Site Index (m)	Height (m)	Total Age (yrs)	Conifer Proportion (%)	Volume Adjustment Factor	Utilization Limit
17	SS-EBM	SS	HW	CW	68	18	6	8	46	20	44	231	97%	1.20	17.5
18	DR-EBM	DR	HW	CW	74	14	7	5	73	25	26	72	100%	1.18	17.5
19	ACT-EBM	ACT	DR	SS	72	15	7	6	66	29	37	105	85%	1.17	17.5
20	FDC-EBM	FDC	HW	CW	55	32	10	3	67	25	34	125	98%	1.15	17.5
32	CW-MED-TOFDC	CW	HW	YC	44	39	10	7	70	16	35	284	100%	1.26	17.5
33	CW-POOR-TOFDC	YC	HW	CW	40	37	17	6	46	12	26	282	100%	1.20	17.5
34	HW/BA-GOOD-TOFDC	HW	CW	SS	94	2	2	2	75	27	35	93	98%	1.19	17.5
35	HW/BA-MED-TOFDC	HW	CW	BA	74	13	9	4	69	23	25	64	99%	1.19	17.5
36	HW/BA-POOR-TOFDC	HW	CW	YC	57	20	12	11	69	15	34	240	100%	1.25	17.5
38	DR-TOFDC	DR	HW	SS	66	20	10	4	77	21	21	53	100%	1.19	17.5
42	CW-MED-TOFDC-EBM	CW	HW	YC	53	32	7	8	57	17	36	283	100%	1.22	17.5
43	CW-POOR-TOFDC-EBM	CW	HW	YC	49	24	21	6	54	13	29	343	100%	1.21	17.5
44	HW/BA-GOOD-TOFDC-EBM	HW	CW	DR	74	12	7	7	66	29	33	71	93%	1.19	17.5
45	HW/BA-MED-TOFDC-EBM	HW	FDC	CW	67	10	10	13	69	23	33	106	96%	1.20	17.5
46	HW/BA-POOR-TOFDC-EBM	HW	CW	BA	62	16	11	11	64	16	32	186	100%	1.21	17.5
47	SS-TOFDC-EBM	SS	HW	ACT	60	22	7	11	48	22	44	205	99%	1.23	17.5
48	DR-TOFDC-EBM	DR	HW	CW	68	20	5	7	71	24	26	68	100%	1.14	17.5
49	ACT-TOFDC-EBM	ACT	DR	SS	76	12	12	0	45	30	40	113	88%	1.23	17.5
61	CW-MARG	CW	HW	YC	57	26	14	3	64	11	24	288	100%	1.23	17.5
62	HW/BA-MARG	HW	CW	BA	62	18	11	9	64	13	30	231	100%	1.24	17.5
63	CW-MARG-EBM	CW	YC	HW	55	26	15	4	61	11	24	311	100%	1.20	17.5
64	HW/BA-MARG-EBM	HW	CW	BA	50	20	16	14	60	13	30	257	100%	1.17	17.5
67	CW-MARG-TOFDC	YC	HW	CW	50	30	18	2	57	11	24	286	100%	1.26	17.5
68	HW/BA-MARG-TOFDC	HW	YC	CW	62	14	14	10	69	13	31	243	100%	1.26	17.5
69	CW-MARG-TOFDC-EBM	YC	CW	HW	42	31	20	7	54	11	24	304	100%	1.18	17.5
70	HW/BA-MARG-TOFDC-EBM	HW	CW	BA	58	22	12	8	59	13	30	229	100%	1.24	17.5

8.4.3 Existing Managed Stands – Pre-EBM

Any stand that is 37 years of age or younger in 2007 is deemed to be an existing managed stand and will have yields predicted using TIPSy. This is consistent with the assumption that existing managed stands were established starting in 1970. Table 47 lists the average input parameters used for existing MSYTs.

Table 47 – Silviculture regimes for existing managed stands

Current AU	Regime #	Analysis Unit Description	Planted / Natural	Regen Delay (yrs)	Regime Percent	Species 1	Species 1 Percent	Species 2	Species 2 Percent	Species 3	Species 3 Percent	Establishment Density (stems/ha)	OAF1 (%)	OAF2 (%)
101	1	CW/CY-GOOD	P	1	95%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	15%	5%
101	2	CW/CY-GOOD	N	3	5%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	15%	5%
102	1	CW/CY-MED	P	1	85%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	15%	5%
102	2	CW/CY-MED	N	3	15%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	15%	5%
103	1	CW/CY-POOR	P	2	65%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	15%	5%
103	2	CW/CY-POOR	N	3	35%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	15%	5%
104	1	HWC/BA-GOOD	P	1	5%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	15%	5%
104	2	HWC/BA-GOOD	N	3	95%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	15%	5%
105	1	HWC/BA-MED	P	1	30%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	15%	5%
105	2	HWC/BA-MED	N	3	70%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	15%	5%
106	1	HWC/BA-POOR	P	1	30%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	15%	5%
106	2	HWC/BA-POOR	N	3	70%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	15%	5%
107	1	SS	P	2	70%	SS	40%	BA	40%	HW	20%	1000	15%	5%
107	2	SS	N	3	30%	HW	40%	SS	30%	BA	30%	5000	15%	5%
108	1	DR	P	2	75%	DR	100%					1000	15%	5%
108	2	DR	P	2	25%	CW	100%					1000	15%	5%
111	1	CW/CY-GOOD-EBM	P	1	95%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	15%	5%
111	2	CW/CY-GOOD-EBM	N	3	5%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	15%	5%
112	1	CW/CY-MED-EBM	P	1	85%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	15%	5%
112	2	CW/CY-MED-EBM	N	3	15%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	15%	5%
113	1	CW/CY-POOR-EBM	P	2	65%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	15%	5%
113	2	CW/CY-POOR-EBM	N	3	35%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	15%	5%
114	1	HWC/BA-GOOD-EBM	P	1	5%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	15%	5%
114	2	HWC/BA-GOOD-EBM	N	3	95%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	15%	5%
115	1	HWC/BA-MED-EBM	P	1	30%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	15%	5%
115	2	HWC/BA-MED-EBM	N	3	70%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	15%	5%
116	1	HWC/BA-POOR-EBM	P	1	30%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	15%	5%
116	2	HWC/BA-POOR-EBM	N	3	70%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	15%	5%
117	1	SS-EBM	P	2	70%	SS	40%	BA	40%	HW	20%	1000	15%	5%
117	2	SS-EBM	N	3	30%	HW	40%	SS	30%	BA	30%	5000	15%	5%
118	1	DR-EBM	P	2	75%	DR	100%					1000	15%	5%
118	2	DR-EBM	P	2	25%	CW	100%					1000	15%	5%
119	1	ACT-EBM	P	2	100%	ACT	100%					1000	15%	5%
120	1	FDC-EBM	P	1	100%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	15%	5%
131	1	CW/CY-TOFDC-GOOD	P	1	95%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	15%	5%
131	2	CW/CY-TOFDC-GOOD	N	3	5%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	15%	5%
132	1	CW/CY-TOFDC-MED	P	1	85%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	15%	5%

Current AU	Regime #	Analysis Unit Description	Planted / Natural	Regen Delay (yrs)	Regime Percent	Species 1	Species 1 Percent	Species 2	Species 2 Percent	Species 3	Species 3 Percent	Establishment Density (stems/ha)	OAF1 (%)	OAF2 (%)
132	2	CW/CY-TOFDC-MED	N	3	15%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	15%	5%
135	1	HWC/BA-TOFDC-MED	P	1	30%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	15%	5%
135	2	HWC/BA-TOFDC-MED	N	3	70%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	15%	5%
141	1	CW/CY-GOOD-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	95%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	15%	5%
141	2	CW/CY-GOOD-TOFDC-EBM	N	3	5%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	15%	5%
144	1	HWC/BA-GOOD-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	5%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	15%	5%
144	2	HWC/BA-GOOD-TOFDC-EBM	N	3	95%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	15%	5%
145	1	HWC/BA-MED-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	30%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	15%	5%
145	2	HWC/BA-MED-TOFDC-EBM	N	3	70%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	15%	5%
146	1	HWC/BA-POOR-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	30%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	15%	5%
146	2	HWC/BA-POOR-TOFDC-EBM	N	3	70%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	15%	5%
147	1	SS-TOFDC-EBM	P	2	70%	SS	40%	BA	40%	HW	20%	1000	15%	5%
147	2	SS-TOFDC-EBM	N	3	30%	HW	40%	SS	30%	BA	30%	5000	15%	5%
148	1	DR-TOFDC-EBM	P	2	75%	DR	100%					1000	15%	5%
148	2	DR-TOFDC-EBM	P	2	25%	CW	100%					1000	15%	5%
162	1	HWC/BA-MARG	P	1	30%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	15%	5%
162	2	HWC/BA-MARG	N	3	70%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	15%	5%
163	1	CW/CY-MARG-EBM	P	2	65%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	15%	5%
163	2	CW/CY-MARG-EBM	N	3	35%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	15%	5%
164	1	HWC/BA-MARG-EBM	P	1	30%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	15%	5%
164	2	HWC/BA-MARG-EBM	N	3	70%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	15%	5%
167	1	CW/CY-TOFDC-MARG	P	2	65%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	15%	5%
167	2	CW/CY-TOFDC-MARG	N	3	35%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	15%	5%

8.4.4 Future Managed Stands – Pre-EBM

Once a stand is harvested, it is assigned a future managed stand yield curve that reflects current silviculture practices. Table 48 lists the average input parameters used for future MSYTs.

Table 48 – Silviculture regimes for future managed stands

Future Analysis Unit	Regime #	Analysis Unit Description	Planted / Natura	Regeneratin Delay (yrs)	Regime Percent	Species 1	Species 1 Percent	Species 2	Species 2 Percent	Species 3	Species 3 Percent	Establishment Density (stems/ha)	Genetic Gain Species 1	Genetic Gain Species 2	Genetic Gain Species 3	OAF1 (%)	OAF2 (%)
201	1	CW/CY-GOOD	P	1	95%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	3%	0	0%	15%	5%
201	2	CW/CY-GOOD	N	3	5%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
202	1	CW/CY-MED	P	1	85%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	3%	0	0%	15%	5%
202	2	CW/CY-MED	N	3	15%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
203	1	CW/CY-POOR	P	2	65%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	3%	0	0%	15%	5%
203	2	CW/CY-POOR	N	3	35%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
204	1	HWC/BA-GOOD	P	1	5%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	3%	0	0%	15%	5%
204	2	HWC/BA-GOOD	N	3	95%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
205	1	HWC/BA-MED	P	1	30%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	3%	0	0%	15%	5%
205	2	HWC/BA-MED	N	3	70%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
206	1	HWC/BA-POOR	P	1	30%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	3%	0	0%	15%	5%
206	2	HWC/BA-POOR	N	3	70%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
207	1	SS	P	2	70%	SS	40%	BA	40%	HW	20%	1000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
207	2	SS	N	3	30%	HW	40%	SS	30%	BA	30%	5000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
208	1	DR	P	2	75%	DR	100%					1000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
208	2	DR	P	2	25%	CW	100%					1000	3%	0	0%	15%	5%
210	1	FDC	P	1	100%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0	3%	15%	5%
211	1	CW/CY-GOOD-EBM	P	1	95%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	3%	0	0%	15%	5%
211	2	CW/CY-GOOD-EBM	N	3	5%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
212	1	CW/CY-MED-EBM	P	1	85%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	3%	0	0%	15%	5%
212	2	CW/CY-MED-EBM	N	3	15%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
213	1	CW/CY-POOR-EBM	P	2	65%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	3%	0	0%	15%	5%
213	2	CW/CY-POOR-EBM	N	3	35%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
214	1	HWC/BA-GOOD-EBM	P	1	5%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	3%	0	0%	15%	5%
214	2	HWC/BA-GOOD-EBM	N	3	95%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
215	1	HWC/BA-MED-EBM	P	1	30%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	3%	0	0%	15%	5%
215	2	HWC/BA-MED-EBM	N	3	70%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
216	1	HWC/BA-POOR-EBM	P	1	30%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	3%	0	0%	15%	5%
216	2	HWC/BA-POOR-EBM	N	3	70%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
217	1	SS-EBM	P	2	70%	SS	40%	BA	40%	HW	20%	1000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
217	2	SS-EBM	N	3	30%	HW	40%	SS	30%	BA	30%	5000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
218	1	DR-EBM	P	2	75%	DR	100%					1000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
218	2	DR-EBM	P	2	25%	CW	100%					1000	3%	0	0%	15%	5%
219	1	ACT-EBM	P	2	100%	ACT	100%					1000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
220	1	FDC-EBM	P	1	100%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0	3%	15%	5%
232	1	CW/CY-TOFDC-MED	P	1	100%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0	3%	15%	5%

Future Analysis Unit	Regime #	Analysis Unit Description	Planted / Natura	Regeneratin Delay (yrs)	Regime Percent	Species 1	Species 1 Percent	Species 2	Species 2 Percent	Species 3	Species 3 Percent	Establishment Density (stems/ha)	Genetic Gain Species 1	Genetic Gain Species 2	Genetic Gain Species 3	OAF1 (%)	OAF2 (%)
233	1	CW/CY-TOFDC-POOR	P	1	100%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0	3%	15%	5%
234	1	HWC/BA-TOFDC-GOOD	P	1	100%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0	3%	15%	5%
235	1	HWC/BA-TOFDC-MED	P	1	100%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0	3%	15%	5%
236	1	HWC/BA-TOFDC-POOR	P	1	100%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0	3%	15%	5%
238	1	DR-TOFDC	P	1	100%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0	3%	15%	5%
242	1	CW/CY-MED-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	100%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0	3%	15%	5%
243	1	CW/CY-POOR-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	100%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0	3%	15%	5%
244	1	HWC/BA-GOOD-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	100%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0	3%	15%	5%
245	1	HWC/BA-MED-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	100%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0	3%	15%	5%
246	1	HWC/BA-POOR-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	100%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0	3%	15%	5%
247	1	SS-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	100%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0	3%	15%	5%
248	1	DR-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	100%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0	3%	15%	5%
249	1	ACT-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	100%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0	3%	15%	5%
261	1	CW/CY-MARG	P	2	65%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	3%	0	0%	15%	5%
261	2	CW/CY-MARG	N	3	35%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
262	1	HWC/BA-MARG	P	1	30%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	3%	0	0%	15%	5%
262	2	HWC/BA-MARG	N	3	70%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
263	1	CW/CY-MARG-EBM	P	2	65%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	3%	0	0%	15%	5%
263	2	CW/CY-MARG-EBM	N	3	35%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
264	1	HWC/BA-MARG-EBM	P	1	30%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	3%	0	0%	15%	5%
264	2	HWC/BA-MARG-EBM	N	3	70%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
267	1	CW/CY-TOFDC-MARG	P	1	100%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0	3%	15%	5%
268	1	HWC/BA-TOFDC-MARG	P	1	100%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0	3%	15%	5%
269	1	CW/CY-MARG-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	100%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0	3%	15%	5%
270	1	HWC/BA-MARG-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	100%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0	3%	15%	5%
301	1	CW/CY-GOOD	P	1	95%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	3%	0	0%	15%	5%
301	2	CW/CY-GOOD	N	3	5%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
302	1	CW/CY-MED	P	1	85%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	3%	0	0%	15%	5%
302	2	CW/CY-MED	N	3	15%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
303	1	CW/CY-POOR	P	2	65%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	3%	0	0%	15%	5%
303	2	CW/CY-POOR	N	4	35%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
304	1	HWC/BA-GOOD	P	1	5%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	3%	0	0%	15%	5%
304	2	HWC/BA-GOOD	N	3	95%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
305	1	HWC/BA-MED	P	1	30%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	3%	0	0%	15%	5%
305	2	HWC/BA-MED	N	3	70%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
306	1	HWC/BA-POOR	P	1	30%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	3%	0	0%	15%	5%
306	2	HWC/BA-POOR	N	3	70%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
307	1	SS	P	2	70%	SS	40%	BA	40%	HW	20%	1000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%

Future Analysis Unit	Regime #	Analysis Unit Description	Planted / Natura	Regeneratin Delay (yrs)	Regime Percent	Species 1	Species 1 Percent	Species 2	Species 2 Percent	Species 3	Species 3 Percent	Establishment Density (stems/ha)	Genetic Gain Species 1	Genetic Gain Species 2	Genetic Gain Species 3	OAF1 (%)	OAF2 (%)
307	2	SS	N	4	30%	HW	40%	SS	30%	BA	30%	5000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
308	1	DR	P	2	75%	DR	100%					1000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
308	2	DR	P	2	25%	CW	100%					1000	3%	0	0%	15%	5%
311	1	CW/CY-GOOD-EBM	P	1	95%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	3%	0	0%	15%	5%
311	2	CW/CY-GOOD-EBM	N	3	5%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
312	1	CW/CY-MED-EBM	P	1	85%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	3%	0	0%	15%	5%
312	2	CW/CY-MED-EBM	N	3	15%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
313	1	CW/CY-POOR-EBM	P	2	65%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	3%	0	0%	15%	5%
313	2	CW/CY-POOR-EBM	N	4	35%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
314	1	HWC/BA-GOOD-EBM	P	1	5%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	3%	0	0%	15%	5%
314	2	HWC/BA-GOOD-EBM	N	3	95%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
315	1	HWC/BA-MED-EBM	P	1	30%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	3%	0	0%	15%	5%
315	2	HWC/BA-MED-EBM	N	3	70%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
316	1	HWC/BA-POOR-EBM	P	1	30%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	3%	0	0%	15%	5%
316	2	HWC/BA-POOR-EBM	N	3	70%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
317	1	SS-EBM	P	2	70%	SS	40%	BA	40%	HW	20%	1000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
317	2	SS-EBM	N	4	30%	HW	40%	SS	30%	BA	30%	5000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
318	1	DR-EBM	P	2	75%	DR	100%					1000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
318	2	DR-EBM	P	2	25%	CW	100%					1000	3%	0	0%	15%	5%
319	1	ACT-EBM	P	2	100%	ACT	100%					1000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
320	1	FDC-EBM	P	1	100%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0	3%	15%	5%
331	1	CW/CY-TOFDC-GOOD	P	1	100%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0	3%	15%	5%
332	1	CW/CY-TOFDC-MED	P	1	100%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0	3%	15%	5%
335	1	HWC/BA-TOFDC-MED	P	1	100%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0	3%	15%	5%
341	1	CW/CY-GOOD-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	100%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0	3%	15%	5%
344	1	HWC/BA-GOOD-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	100%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0	3%	15%	5%
345	1	HWC/BA-MED-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	100%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0	3%	15%	5%
346	1	HWC/BA-POOR-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	100%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0	3%	15%	5%
347	1	SS-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	100%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0	3%	15%	5%
348	1	DR-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	100%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0	3%	15%	5%
362	1	HWC/BA-MARG	P	1	30%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	3%	0	0%	15%	5%
362	2	HWC/BA-MARG	N	3	70%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
363	1	CW/CY-MARG-EBM	P	2	65%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	3%	0	0%	15%	5%
363	2	CW/CY-MARG-EBM	N	4	35%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
364	1	HWC/BA-MARG-EBM	P	1	30%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	3%	0	0%	15%	5%
364	2	HWC/BA-MARG-EBM	N	3	70%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
367	1	CW/CY-TOFDC-MARG	P	1	100%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0	3%	15%	5%
601	1	CW/CY-GOOD	P	1	95%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	3%	0	0%	15%	5%

Future Analysis Unit	Regime #	Analysis Unit Description	Planted / Natura	Regeneratin Delay (yrs)	Regime Percent	Species 1	Species 1 Percent	Species 2	Species 2 Percent	Species 3	Species 3 Percent	Establishment Density (stems/ha)	Genetic Gain Species 1	Genetic Gain Species 2	Genetic Gain Species 3	OAF1 (%)	OAF2 (%)
601	2	CW/CY-GOOD	N	3	5%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
602	1	CW/CY-MED	P	1	85%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	3%	0	0%	15%	5%
602	2	CW/CY-MED	N	3	15%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
603	1	CW/CY-POOR	P	2	65%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	3%	0	0%	15%	5%
603	2	CW/CY-POOR	N	4	35%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
604	1	HWC/BA-GOOD	P	1	5%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	3%	0	0%	15%	5%
604	2	HWC/BA-GOOD	N	3	95%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
605	1	HWC/BA-MED	P	1	30%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	3%	0	0%	15%	5%
605	2	HWC/BA-MED	N	3	70%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
606	1	HWC/BA-POOR	P	1	30%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	3%	0	0%	15%	5%
606	2	HWC/BA-POOR	N	3	70%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
610	1	FDC	P	1	100%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0	3%	15%	5%
611	1	CW/CY-GOOD-EBM	P	1	95%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	3%	0	0%	15%	5%
611	2	CW/CY-GOOD-EBM	N	3	5%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
612	1	CW/CY-MED-EBM	P	1	85%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	3%	0	0%	15%	5%
612	2	CW/CY-MED-EBM	N	3	15%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
613	1	CW/CY-POOR-EBM	P	2	65%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	3%	0	0%	15%	5%
613	2	CW/CY-POOR-EBM	N	4	35%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
614	1	HWC/BA-GOOD-EBM	P	1	5%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	3%	0	0%	15%	5%
614	2	HWC/BA-GOOD-EBM	N	3	95%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
615	1	HWC/BA-MED-EBM	P	1	30%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	3%	0	0%	15%	5%
615	2	HWC/BA-MED-EBM	N	3	70%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
616	1	HWC/BA-POOR-EBM	P	1	30%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	3%	0	0%	15%	5%
616	2	HWC/BA-POOR-EBM	N	3	70%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
619	1	ACT-EBM	P	2	100%	ACT	100%					1000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
620	1	FDC-EBM	P	1	100%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0	3%	15%	5%
661	1	CW/CY-MARG	P	2	65%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	3%	0	0%	15%	5%
661	2	CW/CY-MARG	N	4	35%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
662	1	HWC/BA-MARG	P	1	30%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	3%	0	0%	15%	5%
662	2	HWC/BA-MARG	N	3	70%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
663	1	CW/CY-MARG-EBM	P	2	65%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	3%	0	0%	15%	5%
663	2	CW/CY-MARG-EBM	N	4	35%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%
664	1	HWC/BA-MARG-EBM	P	1	30%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	3%	0	0%	15%	5%
664	2	HWC/BA-MARG-EBM	N	3	70%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	0%	0	0%	15%	5%

8.5 EBM Silviculture

8.5.1 EBM Silviculture Regimes

In the EBM scenario, harvesting and silviculture regimes are established to meet the EBM stand-level retention Objective 16.

1. *“Maintain forest structure and diversity at the stand level:*
 - a) *In cutblocks where a clearcut harvest system is used, by establishing stand retention equal to or greater than 15% of the cutblock; and*
 - b) *“In cutblocks 15 hectares or greater in size where a clearcut system is used, by distributing 50% of stand retention within the cutblock, except in second growth stands where a wind throw hazard assessment indicates a high biophysical hazard for wind throw.*
2. *To the extent practicable, include the following within stand retention:*
 - a) *Habitat elements important for species at risk, ungulate winter range, and regionally important wildlife;*
 - b) *Representation of ecosystems and plant communities that are red-listed or blue-listed in the watershed and landscape;*
 - c) *Functional riparian forest adjacent to active fluvial units, forested swamps, fen and marsh wetlands and upland streams with unique climate and other characteristics;*
 - d) *Western red cedar and Yellow cedar in a range of diameters and species representative of the preharvest stand; and*
 - e) *Wildlife trees and coarse woody debris.*

In the Pre-EBM scenario no specific stand-level retention requirements are modelled beyond the general wildlife tree patch (WTP) requirement documented in 5.1.18. In the EBM scenario, these requirements will be maintained in the non-EBM zone (Vancouver Island). In the EBM zone, specific stand-level retention objectives have been established (Table 49). These requirements are deemed to capture the Pre-EBM WTP requirements as well. The stand-level impacts are incorporated into the existing yield curves using an appropriate operational adjustment factor (OAF) to reduce the harvested volume. The impacts on existing regeneration and future yield are captured in future managed curves using the volume retention adjustment factor (VRAF) in TIPSy. TIPSy's variable retention model quantifies the regenerated stand's growth and yield impacts due to overstory shading from the retained stand.

TIPSy applies a VRAF that reduces future yields of the regenerated stand. VRAFs have been developed for two coastal species only (Hw and Fdc). Assumptions used in applying VRAFS include:

- The crown shadow area of the retained trees is completely removed from timber production;
- Approximately 50% of the regenerated trees growing into the shaded area die, while the remaining 50% grow at some reduced rate;
- TIPSy Version 4.1 is used;
- Apply only in the EBM management zone;
- Apply only to future managed yield tables; and
- Apply only to the Hw/Ba and Fdc AU's.

VRAFs are not applied to Cw AU's, as confirmed and agreed to by Mario Di Lucca (MoFR Research Branch). The reason is that TIPSy uses HW as a substitute species for CW stands, and these VRAFs will not represent the cedar old-growth conditions being modelled.

The parameters required by TIPSy to compute a VRAF are:

- the percentage crown cover of the original stand that is retained;
- the top height at the time of the VR harvest;
- the proportional allocation of aggregate (*i.e.*, groups) vs. dispersed (*i.e.*, single tree) retention; and
- the total amount of affected edge, estimated by the average size of aggregate groups (10,000 m² in this case), and the average crown width of dispersed trees.

Based on discussions with licensees and MoFR, agreement was reached on modelling the EBM retention yield tables as follows:

- The % VRAF retention in the EBM general zone will be reduced from 15% to 10%, to recognize retention from other modelling constraints (riparian, esa, etc);
- The aggregate / dispersed proportion to be 95% aggregate / 5% dispersed, based on Interfor's internal block review;
- Blocks less than 15ha in size will not have a VRAF applied in the EBM zone (consistent with the current Ministerial Order). Interfor estimates that 40% of its cutblocks (area based) are less than 15 hectares in size. This will not be addressed by splitting AUs, but rather by applying a weighted average to the AU (this area cannot be identified spatially, so it is treated as an aspatial weight);
- The high retention EBM zone is defined using VQO preservation and retention designations; and
- Two potential sensitivity analyses were identified (high and low).

Table 49 – EBM stand-level retention requirements

Scenario	EBM Zone	VQO	Total Retention Amount (%)	Portion that is Aggregated	Portion that is Dispersed (m ² /ha)	WTP Allowance	OAF1	OAF2	VRAF Applied
Base Line	Non-EBM	Current VQO	N/A	N/A	N/A	6%	15%	5%	No
	General		10%	95%	5%	-	15%	5%	40% No 60% Yes
	High retention	P & R	40%	80%	20%	-	15%	5%	Yes
High Sensitivity	Non-EBM	Current VQO	N/A	N/A	N/A	6%	15%	5%	No
	General		15%	80%	20%	-	15%	5%	Yes
	High retention	Expand to include wildzones and/or special viewscapes	50%	20%	80%	-	15%	5%	Yes
Low Sensitivity	Non-EBM	Current VQO	N/A	N/A	N/A	6%	15%	5%	No
	General		5%	95%	5%	-	15%	5%	40% No 60% Yes
	High retention	P & R	30%	60%	40%	-	15%	5%	Yes

The EBM-high retention zone has two different area configurations depending on the scenario. The ‘Base EBM’ and ‘Low sensitivity scenarios’ include all the preservation and retention VQOs as defined in the Kingcome Visual Landscape Inventory. The ‘High sensitivity’ scenario area includes all these VQOs and adds the Wild Zone and Special Zone from the CCLRMP Visual Management Zone map provided by the MoFR.

In the Base EBM scenario and Low Sensitivity scenarios, the EBM-general percent retention numbers reflect the fact that a considerable amount of land base is reserved for other non-timber values such as riparian, terrain, cultural and wildlife. At the cutblock level these areas are included as non-harvest areas within or adjacent to the block and are often the basis for retention. The combination of these non-timber values along with a suggested total retention amount of 10% and 5% respectively will fulfill the requirements of the stand level retention objective.

Yield curves are reported in Appendix 2 of this Data Package. As the Pre-EBM scenario yield curves for stands in the non-EBM zone (Vancouver Island) are unchanged in the EBM scenario, they are not presented.

8.5.2 Existing Natural Stands - EBM

Table 50 lists the average input parameters used for existing NSYTs.

Table 50 – Input attributes for existing natural stands - EBM

Current Analysis Unit	Analysis Unit Description	Species							Crown Closure (%)	Inventory Site Index (m)	Height (m)	Total Age (yrs)	Conifer Proportion (%)	Utilization Limit	
		Species 1	Species 2	Species 3	Species 1 Percent	Species 2 Percent	Species 3 Percent	Other Species Percent							
11	CW-GOOD-EBM	CW	HW	DR	61	31	4	4	23	25	23	81	96%	1.16	17.5
12	CW-MED-EBM	CW	HW	YC	61	26	8	5	17	32	36	242	98%	1.18	17.5
13	CW-POOR-EBM	CW	HW	YC	59	20	18	3	13	29	28	306	100%	1.21	17.5
14	HW/BA-GOOD-EBM	HW	CW	BA	79	9	6	6	28	33	30	74	96%	1.17	17.5
15	HW/BA-MED-EBM	HW	CW	BA	73	14	6	7	23	29	29	84	96%	1.18	17.5
16	HW/BA-POOR-EBM	HW	CW	BA	60	20	12	8	16	32	33	195	98%	1.19	17.5
17	SS-EBM	SS	HW	CW	57	27	8	8	18	37	38	196	98%	1.14	17.5
18	DR-EBM	DR	HW	CW	75	15	8	2	24	25	24	68	100%	1.18	17.5
19	ACT-EBM	ACT	CW	DR	67	14	10	9	24	29	29	78	90%	1.13	17.5
20	FDC-EBM	FDC	HW	CW	56	30	11	3	26	34	25	115	98%	1.18	17.5
21	CW-GOOD-EBM-VQO	CW	HW	DR	67	29	4	0	25	29	32	81	96%	1.10	17.5
22	CW-MED-EBM-VQO	CW	HW	FDC	67	29	2	2	16	34	29	267	100%	1.11	17.5
23	CW-POOR-EBM-VQO	CW	HW	YC	64	23	11	2	13	29	33	293	100%	1.16	17.5
24	HW/BA-GOOD-EBM-VQO	HW	CW	BA	76	11	5	8	28	37	29	85	96%	1.15	17.5
25	HW/BA-MED-EBM-VQO	HW	CW	FDC	69	14	10	7	23	31	32	92	98%	1.15	17.5
26	HW/BA-POOR-EBM-VQO	HW	CW	FDC	66	19	9	6	17	31	37	151	100%	1.16	17.5
27	SS-EBM-VQO	SS	HW	FDC	43	40	15	2	19	37	25	151	98%	1.22	17.5
28	DR-EBM-VQO	DR	HW	CW	79	15	5	1	26	28	29	74	100%	1.18	17.5

Current Analysis Unit	Analysis Unit Description	Species							Crown Closure (%)	Inventory Site Index (m)	Height (m)	Total Age (yrs)	Conifer Proportion (%)	Volume Requirement Factor	Utilization Limit
		Species 1	Species 2	Species 3	Species 1 Percent	Species 2 Percent	Species 3 Percent	Other Species Percent							
30	FDC-EBM-VQO	FDC	HW	CW	54	35	8	3	24	35	34	129	99%	1.11	17.5
42	CW-MED-TOFDC-EBM	CW	HW	YC	52	32	8	8	57	17	36	282	100%	1.22	17.5
43	CW-POOR-TOFDC-EBM	CW	HW	YC	49	24	22	5	54	13	29	343	100%	1.20	17.5
44	HW/BA-GOOD-TOFDC-EBM	HW	CW	DR	74	12	7	7	66	29	33	71	93%	1.19	17.5
45	HW/BA-MED-TOFDC-EBM	HW	CW	BA	67	12	8	13	69	24	32	90	95%	1.19	17.5
46	HW/BA-POOR-TOFDC-EBM	HW	CW	BA	63	16	12	9	63	16	32	187	99%	1.21	17.5
47	SS-TOFDC-EBM	SS	HW	CW	58	22	9	11	56	23	44	169	100%	1.26	17.5
48	DR-TOFDC-EBM	DR	HW	FDC	70	21	5	4	72	24	26	73	100%	1.18	17.5
52	CW-MED-TOFDC-EBM-VQO	CW	HW	FDC	49	25	13	13	61	15	33	252	100%	1.06	17.5
53	CW-POOR-TOFDC-EBM-VQO	CW	HW	YC	49	32	10	9	54	13	26	222	100%	1.23	17.5
55	HW/BA-MED-TOFDC-EBM-VQO	HW	FDC	SS	68	20	11	1	68	21	39	165	100%	1.26	17.5
56	HW/BA-POOR-TOFDC-EBM-VQO	HW	FDC	CW	58	19	15	8	67	16	31	169	100%	1.20	17.5
57	SS-TOFDC-EBM-VQO	SS	HW	FDC	40	40	8	12	61	19	36	143	99%	1.23	17.5
58	DR-TOFDC-EBM-VQO	DR	HW	CW	50	30	20	0	80	26	30	101	100%	1.19	17.5
63	CW-MARG-EBM	CW	YC	HW	55	26	15	4	61	11	24	311	100%	1.20	17.5
64	HW/BA-MARG-EBM	HW	CW	BA	51	20	15	14	60	13	30	258	100%	1.18	17.5
65	CW-MARG-EBM-VQO	CW	HW	YC	67	18	11	4	62	11	24	291	100%	1.19	17.5
66	HW/BA-MARG-EBM-VQO	HW	CW	BA	53	26	14	7	61	13	27	181	100%	1.12	17.5
69	CW-MARG-TOFDC-EBM	YC	CW	HW	44	28	20	8	54	11	24	295	100%	1.18	17.5
70	HW/BA-MARG-TOFDC-EBM	HW	CW	BA	60	21	12	7	58	13	30	238	100%	1.24	17.5
72	HW/BA-MARG-TOFDC-EBM-VQO	HW	CW	BA	45	30	9	16	60	13	28	195	100%	1.24	17.5

8.5.3 Existing Managed Stands - EBM

Table 51 – Input attributes for existing managed stands - EBM

Current AU	Regime #	Analysis Unit Description	Planted / Natural	Regen Delay (yrs)	Regime Percent	Species 1	Species 1 Percent	Species 2	Species 2 Percent	Species 3	Species 3 Percent	Establishment Density (stems/ha)	OAF1 (%)	OAF2 (%)
111	1	CW/CY-GOOD-EBM	P	1	95%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	15	5
111	2	CW/CY-GOOD-EBM	N	3	5%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	15	5
112	1	CW/CY-MED-EBM	P	1	85%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	15	5
112	2	CW/CY-MED-EBM	N	3	15%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	15	5

Current AU	Regime #	Analysis Unit Description	Planted / Natural	Regen Delay (yrs)	Regime Percent	Species 1	Species 1 Percent	Species 2	Species 2 Percent	Species 3	Species 3 Percent	Establishment Density (stems/ha)	OAF1 (%)	OAF2 (%)
113	1	CW/CY-POOR-EBM	P	2	65%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	15	5
113	2	CW/CY-POOR-EBM	N	3	35%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	15	5
114	1	HWC/BA-GOOD-EBM	P	1	5%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	15	5
114	2	HWC/BA-GOOD-EBM	N	3	95%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	15	5
115	1	HWC/BA-MED-EBM	P	1	30%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	15	5
115	2	HWC/BA-MED-EBM	N	3	70%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	15	5
116	1	HWC/BA-POOR-EBM	P	1	30%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	15	5
116	2	HWC/BA-POOR-EBM	N	3	70%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	15	5
117	1	SS-EBM	P	2	70%	SS	40%	BA	40%	HW	20%	1000	15	5
117	2	SS-EBM	N	3	30%	HW	40%	SS	30%	BA	30%	5000	15	5
118	1	DR-EBM	P	2	75%	DR	100%					1000	15	5
118	2	DR-EBM	P	2	25%	CW	100%					1000	15	5
119	1	ACT-EBM	P	2	100%	ACT	100%					1000	15	5
120	1	FDC-EBM	P	1	100%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	15	5
121	1	CW/CY-GOOD-EBM-VQO	P	1	95%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	15	5
121	2	CW/CY-GOOD-EBM-VQO	N	3	5%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	15	5
122	1	CW/CY-MED-EBM-VQO	P	1	85%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	15	5
122	2	CW/CY-MED-EBM-VQO	N	3	15%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	15	5
124	1	HWC/BA-GOOD-EBM-VQO	P	1	5%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	15	5
124	2	HWC/BA-GOOD-EBM-VQO	N	3	95%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	15	5
125	1	HWC/BA-MED-EBM-VQO	P	1	30%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	15	5
125	2	HWC/BA-MED-EBM-VQO	N	3	70%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	15	5
128	1	DR-EBM-VQO	P	2	75%	DR	100%					1000	15	5
128	2	DR-EBM-VQO	P	2	25%	CW	100%					1000	15	5
130	1	FDC-EBM-VQO	P	1	100%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	15	5
141	1	CW/CY-GOOD-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	95%	CW	80%	HW	20%	0	0%	1000	15	5
141	2	CW/CY-GOOD-TOFDC-EBM	N	3	5%	HW	60%	CW	40%	0	0%	4000	15	5
144	1	HWC/BA-GOOD-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	5%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	15	5
144	2	HWC/BA-GOOD-TOFDC-EBM	N	3	95%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	15	5
145	1	HWC/BA-MED-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	30%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	15	5
145	2	HWC/BA-MED-TOFDC-EBM	N	3	70%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	15	5
146	1	HWC/BA-POOR-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	30%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	15	5
146	2	HWC/BA-POOR-TOFDC-EBM	N	3	70%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	15	5
147	1	SS-TOFDC-EBM	P	2	70%	SS	40%	BA	40%	HW	20%	1000	15	5
147	2	SS-TOFDC-EBM	N	3	30%	HW	40%	SS	30%	BA	30%	5000	15	5
148	1	DR-TOFDC-EBM	P	2	75%	DR	100%					1000	15	5
148	2	DR-TOFDC-EBM	P	2	25%	CW	100%					1000	15	5
151	1	CW/CY-GOOD-TOFDC-EBM-VQO	P	1	95%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	15	5

Current AU	Regime #	Analysis Unit Description	Planted / Natural	Regen Delay (yrs)	Regime Percent	Species 1	Species 1 Percent	Species 2	Species 2 Percent	Species 3	Species 3 Percent	Establishment Density (stems/ha)	OAF1 (%)	OAF2 (%)
151	2	CW/CY-GOOD-TOFDC-EBM-VQO	N	3	5%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	15	5
154	1	HWC/BA-GOOD-TOFDC-EBM-VQO	P	1	5%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	15	5
154	2	HWC/BA-GOOD-TOFDC-EBM-VQO	N	3	95%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	15	5
155	1	HWC/BA-MED-TOFDC-EBM-VQO	P	1	30%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	15	5
155	2	HWC/BA-MED-TOFDC-EBM-VQO	N	3	70%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	15	5
158	1	DR-TOFDC-EBM-VQO	P	2	75%	DR	100%					1000	15	5
158	2	DR-TOFDC-EBM-VQO	P	2	25%	CW	100%					1000	15	5
163	1	CW/CY-MARG-EBM	P	2	65%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	15	5
163	2	CW/CY-MARG-EBM	N	3	35%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	15	5
164	1	HWC/BA-MARG-EBM	P	1	30%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	15	5
164	2	HWC/BA-MARG-EBM	N	3	70%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	15	5

8.5.4 Future Managed Stands - EBM

In modelling future managed stands, operational adjustment factors are unchanged from the Pre-EBM analysis (OAF1 = 15% and OAF2 = 5%). Table 52 lists the silviculture input regimes for MSYTs.

Table 52 – Silviculture regimes for future managed stands - EBM

Future Analysis Unit	Regime #	Analysis Unit Description	Planted / Natural	Regeneratin Delay (yrs)	Regime Percent	Species 1	Species 1 Percent	Species 2	Species 2 Percent	Species 3	Species 3 Percent	Establishment Density (stems/ha)	Genetic Gain Species 1	Genetic Gain Species 2	Genetic Gain Species 3	EBM retention %	EBM %/dispersed	EBM % Aggregate	Residual Stand Ht (m)
211	1	CW/CY-GOOD-EBM	P	1	95%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	3%	0%	0%				
211	2	CW/CY-GOOD-EBM	N	3	5%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	0%	0%	0%				
212	1	CW/CY-MED-EBM	P	1	85%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	3%	0%	0%				
212	2	CW/CY-MED-EBM	N	3	15%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	0%	0%	0%				
213	1	CW/CY-POOR-EBM	P	2	65%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	3%	0%	0%				
213	2	CW/CY-POOR-EBM	N	3	35%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	0%	0%	0%				
214	1	HWC/BA-GOOD-EBM	P	1	3%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	3%	0%	0%	10%	5%	95%	30
214	2	HWC/BA-GOOD-EBM	N	3	57%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	0%	0%	0%	10%	5%	95%	30
214	3	HWC/BA-GOOD-EBM	P	1	2%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	3%	0%	0%				
214	4	HWC/BA-GOOD-EBM	N	3	38%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	0%	0%	0%				
215	1	HWC/BA-MED-EBM	P	1	18%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	3%	0%	0%	10%	5%	95%	30
215	2	HWC/BA-MED-EBM	N	3	42%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	0%	0%	0%	10%	5%	95%	30

Future Analysis Unit	Regime #	Analysis Unit Description	Planted / Natura	Regeneratin Delay (yrs)	Regime Percent	Species 1	Species 1 Percent	Species 2	Species 2 Percent	Species 3	Species 3 Percent	Establishment Density (stems/ha)	Genetic Gain Species 1	Genetic Gain Species 2	Genetic Gain Species 3	EBM retention %	EBM %dispersed	EBM % Aggregate	Residual Stand Ht (m)
215	3	HWC/BA-MED-EBM	P	1	12%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	3%	0%	0%				
215	4	HWC/BA-MED-EBM	N	3	28%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	0%	0%	0%				
216	1	HWC/BA-POOR-EBM	P	1	18%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	3%	0%	0%	10%	5%	95%	30
216	2	HWC/BA-POOR-EBM	N	3	42%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	0%	0%	0%	10%	5%	95%	30
216	3	HWC/BA-POOR-EBM	P	1	12%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	3%	0%	0%				
216	4	HWC/BA-POOR-EBM	N	3	28%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	0%	0%	0%				
217	1	SS-EBM	P	2	70%	SS	40%	BA	40%	HW	20%	1000	0%	0%	0%				
217	2	SS-EBM	N	3	30%	HW	40%	SS	30%	BA	30%	5000	0%	0%	0%				
218	1	DR-EBM	P	2	75%	DR	100%					1000	0%	0%	0%				
218	2	DR-EBM	P	2	25%	CW	100%					1000	3%	0%	0%				
219	1	ACT-EBM	P	2	100%	ACT	100%					1000	0%	0%	0%				
220	1	FDC-EBM	P	1	60%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0%	3%	10%	5%	95%	30
220	2	FDC-EBM	P	1	40%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0%	3%				
221	1	CW/CY-GOOD-EBM-VQO	P	1	95%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	3%	0%	0%				
221	2	CW/CY-GOOD-EBM-VQO	N	3	5%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	0%	0%	0%				
222	1	CW/CY-MED-EBM-VQO	P	1	85%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	3%	0%	0%				
222	2	CW/CY-MED-EBM-VQO	N	3	15%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	0%	0%	0%				
223	1	CW/CY-POOR-EBM-VQO	P	2	65%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	3%	0%	0%				
223	2	CW/CY-POOR-EBM-VQO	N	3	35%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	0%	0%	0%				
224	1	HWC/BA-GOOD-EBM-VQO	P	1	5%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	3%	0%	0%	40%	20%	80%	30
224	2	HWC/BA-GOOD-EBM-VQO	N	3	95%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	0%	0%	0%	40%	20%	80%	30
225	1	HWC/BA-MED-EBM-VQO	P	1	30%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	3%	0%	0%	40%	20%	80%	30
225	2	HWC/BA-MED-EBM-VQO	N	3	70%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	0%	0%	0%	40%	20%	80%	30
226	1	HWC/BA-POOR-EBM-VQO	P	1	30%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	3%	0%	0%	40%	20%	80%	30
226	2	HWC/BA-POOR-EBM-VQO	N	3	70%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	0%	0%	0%	40%	20%	80%	30
227	1	SS-EBM-VQO	P	2	70%	SS	40%	BA	40%	HW	20%	1000	0%	0%	0%				
227	2	SS-EBM-VQO	N	3	30%	HW	40%	SS	30%	BA	30%	5000	0%	0%	0%				
228	1	DR-EBM-VQO	P	2	75%	DR	100%					1000	0%	0%	0%				
228	2	DR-EBM-VQO	P	2	25%	CW	100%					1000	3%	0%	0%				
230	1	FDC-EBM-VQO	P	1	100%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0%	3%	40%	20%	80%	30
242	1	CW/CY-MED-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	60%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0%	3%	10%	5%	95%	30
242	2	CW/CY-MED-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	40%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0%	3%				
243	1	CW/CY-POOR-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	60%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0%	3%	10%	5%	95%	30
243	2	CW/CY-POOR-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	40%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0%	3%				
244	1	HWC/BA-GOOD-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	60%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0%	3%	10%	5%	95%	30
244	2	HWC/BA-GOOD-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	40%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0%	3%				
245	1	HWC/BA-MED-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	60%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0%	3%	10%	5%	95%	30
245	2	HWC/BA-MED-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	40%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0%	3%				

Future Analysis Unit	Regime #	Analysis Unit Description	Planted / Natura	Regeneratin Delay (yrs)	Regime Percent	Species 1	Species 1 Percent	Species 2	Species 2 Percent	Species 3	Species 3 Percent	Establishment Density (stems/ha)	Genetic Gain Species 1	Genetic Gain Species 2	Genetic Gain Species 3	EBM retention %	EBM %dispersed	EBM % Aggregate	Residual Stand Ht (m)
246	1	HWC/BA-POOR-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	60%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0%	3%	10%	5%	95%	30
246	2	HWC/BA-POOR-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	40%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0%	3%				
247	1	SS-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	60%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0%	3%	10%	5%	95%	30
247	2	SS-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	40%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0%	3%				
248	1	DR-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	60%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0%	3%	10%	5%	95%	30
248	2	DR-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	40%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0%	3%				
249	1	ACT-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	60%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0%	3%	10%	5%	95%	30
249	2	ACT-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	40%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0%	3%				
252	1	CW/CY-MED-TOFDC-EBM-VQO	P	1	100%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0%	3%	40%	20%	80%	30
253	1	CW/CY-POOR-TOFDC-EBM-VQO	P	1	100%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0%	3%	40%	20%	80%	30
255	1	HWC/BA-MED-TOFDC-EBM-VQO	P	1	100%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0%	3%	40%	20%	80%	30
256	1	HWC/BA-POOR-TOFDC-EBM-VQO	P	1	100%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0%	3%	40%	20%	80%	30
257	1	SS-TOFDC-EBM-VQO	P	1	100%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0%	3%	40%	20%	80%	30
258	1	DR-TOFDC-EBM-VQO	P	1	100%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0%	3%	40%	20%	80%	30
263	1	CW/CY-MARG-EBM	P	2	65%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	3%	0%	0%				
263	2	CW/CY-MARG-EBM	N	3	35%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	0%	0%	0%				
264	1	HWC/BA-MARG-EBM	P	1	18%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	3%	0%	0%	10%	5%	95%	30
264	2	HWC/BA-MARG-EBM	N	3	42%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	0%	0%	0%	10%	5%	95%	30
264	3	HWC/BA-MARG-EBM	P	1	12%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	3%	0%	0%				
264	4	HWC/BA-MARG-EBM	N	3	28%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	0%	0%	0%				
265	1	CW/CY-MARG-EBM-VQO	P	2	65%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	3%	0%	0%				
265	2	CW/CY-MARG-EBM-VQO	N	3	35%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	0%	0%	0%				
266	1	HWC/BA-MARG-EBM-VQO	P	1	30%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	3%	0%	0%	40%	20%	80%	30
266	2	HWC/BA-MARG-EBM-VQO	N	3	70%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	0%	0%	0%	40%	20%	80%	30
269	1	CW/CY-MARG-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	60%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0%	3%	10%	5%	95%	30
269	2	CW/CY-MARG-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	40%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0%	3%				
270	1	HWC/BA-MARG-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	60%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0%	3%	10%	5%	95%	30
270	2	HWC/BA-MARG-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	40%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0%	3%				
272	1	HWC/BA-MARG-TOFDC-EBM-VQO	P	1	100%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0%	3%	40%	20%	80%	30
311	1	CW/CY-GOOD-EBM	P	1	95%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	3%	0%	0%				
311	2	CW/CY-GOOD-EBM	N	3	5%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	0%	0%	0%				
312	1	CW/CY-MED-EBM	P	1	85%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	3%	0%	0%				
312	2	CW/CY-MED-EBM	N	3	15%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	0%	0%	0%				
313	1	CW/CY-POOR-EBM	P	2	65%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	3%	0%	0%				
313	2	CW/CY-POOR-EBM	N	3	35%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	0%	0%	0%				
314	1	HWC/BA-GOOD-EBM	P	1	3%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	3%	0%	0%	10%	5%	95%	30
314	2	HWC/BA-GOOD-EBM	N	3	57%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	0%	0%	0%	10%	5%	95%	30
314	3	HWC/BA-GOOD-EBM	P	1	2%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	3%	0%	0%				

Future Analysis Unit	Regime #	Analysis Unit Description	Planted / Natura	Regeneratin Delay (yrs)	Regime Percent	Species 1	Species 1 Percent	Species 2	Species 2 Percent	Species 3	Species 3 Percent	Establishment Density (stems/ha)	Genetic Gain Species 1	Genetic Gain Species 2	Genetic Gain Species 3	EBM retention %	EBM %dispersed	EBM % Aggregate	Residual Stand Ht (m)
314	4	HWC/BA-GOOD-EBM	N	3	38%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	0%	0%	0%				
315	1	HWC/BA-MED-EBM	P	1	18%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	3%	0%	0%	10%	5%	95%	30
315	2	HWC/BA-MED-EBM	N	3	42%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	0%	0%	0%	10%	5%	95%	30
315	3	HWC/BA-MED-EBM	P	1	12%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	3%	0%	0%				
315	4	HWC/BA-MED-EBM	N	3	28%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	0%	0%	0%				
316	1	HWC/BA-POOR-EBM	P	1	18%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	3%	0%	0%	10%	5%	95%	30
316	2	HWC/BA-POOR-EBM	N	3	42%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	0%	0%	0%	10%	5%	95%	30
316	3	HWC/BA-POOR-EBM	P	1	12%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	3%	0%	0%				
316	4	HWC/BA-POOR-EBM	N	3	28%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	0%	0%	0%				
317	1	SS-EBM	P	2	70%	SS	40%	BA	40%	HW	20%	1000	0%	0%	0%				
317	2	SS-EBM	N	3	30%	HW	40%	SS	30%	BA	30%	5000	0%	0%	0%				
318	1	DR-EBM	P	2	75%	DR	100%					1000	0%	0%	0%				
318	2	DR-EBM	P	2	25%	CW	100%					1000	3%	0%	0%				
319	1	ACT-EBM	P	2	100%	ACT	100%					1000	0%	0%	0%				
320	1	FDC-EBM	P	1	60%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0%	3%	10%	5%	95%	30
320	2	FDC-EBM	P	1	40%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0%	3%				
321	1	CW/CY-GOOD-EBM-VQO	P	1	95%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	3%	0%	0%				
321	2	CW/CY-GOOD-EBM-VQO	N	3	5%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	0%	0%	0%				
322	1	CW/CY-MED-EBM-VQO	P	1	85%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	3%	0%	0%				
322	2	CW/CY-MED-EBM-VQO	N	3	15%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	0%	0%	0%				
324	1	HWC/BA-GOOD-EBM-VQO	P	1	5%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	3%	0%	0%	40%	20%	80%	30
324	2	HWC/BA-GOOD-EBM-VQO	N	3	95%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	0%	0%	0%	40%	20%	80%	30
325	1	HWC/BA-MED-EBM-VQO	P	1	30%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	3%	0%	0%	40%	20%	80%	30
325	2	HWC/BA-MED-EBM-VQO	N	3	70%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	0%	0%	0%	40%	20%	80%	30
326	1	HWC/BA-POOR-EBM-VQO	P	1	30%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	3%	0%	0%	40%	20%	80%	30
326	2	HWC/BA-POOR-EBM-VQO	N	3	70%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	0%	0%	0%	40%	20%	80%	30
341	1	CW/CY-GOOD-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	60%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0%	3%	10%	5%	95%	30
341	2	CW/CY-GOOD-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	40%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0%	3%				
342	1	CW/CY-MED-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	60%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0%	3%	10%	5%	95%	30
342	2	CW/CY-MED-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	40%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0%	3%				
343	1	CW/CY-POOR-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	60%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0%	3%	10%	5%	95%	30
343	2	CW/CY-POOR-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	40%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0%	3%				
344	1	HWC/BA-GOOD-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	60%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0%	3%	10%	5%	95%	30
344	2	HWC/BA-GOOD-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	40%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0%	3%				
345	1	HWC/BA-MED-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	60%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0%	3%	10%	5%	95%	30
345	2	HWC/BA-MED-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	40%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0%	3%				
346	1	HWC/BA-POOR-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	60%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0%	3%	10%	5%	95%	30
346	2	HWC/BA-POOR-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	40%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0%	3%				

Future Analysis Unit	Regime #	Analysis Unit Description	Planted / Natura	Regeneratin Delay (yrs)	Regime Percent	Species 1	Species 1 Percent	Species 2	Species 2 Percent	Species 3	Species 3 Percent	Establishment Density (stems/ha)	Genetic Gain Species 1	Genetic Gain Species 2	Genetic Gain Species 3	EBM retention %	EBM %dispersed	EBM % Aggregate	Residual Stand Ht (m)
347	1	SS-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	60%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0%	3%	10%	5%	95%	30
347	2	SS-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	40%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0%	3%				
348	1	DR-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	60%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0%	3%	10%	5%	95%	30
348	2	DR-TOFDC-EBM	P	1	40%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0%	3%				
351	1	CW/CY-GOOD-TOFDC-EBM-VQO	P	1	100%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0%	3%	40%	20%	80%	30
354	1	HWC/BA-GOOD-TOFDC-EBM-VQO	P	1	100%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0%	3%	40%	20%	80%	30
355	1	HWC/BA-MED-TOFDC-EBM-VQO	P	1	100%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0%	3%	40%	20%	80%	30
358	1	DR-TOFDC-EBM-VQO	P	1	100%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0%	3%	40%	20%	80%	30
363	1	CW/CY-MARG-EBM	P	2	65%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	3%	0%	0%				
363	2	CW/CY-MARG-EBM	N	3	35%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	0%	0%	0%				
364	1	HWC/BA-MARG-EBM	P	1	18%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	3%	0%	0%	10%	5%	95%	30
364	2	HWC/BA-MARG-EBM	N	3	42%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	0%	0%	0%	10%	5%	95%	30
364	3	HWC/BA-MARG-EBM	P	1	12%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	3%	0%	0%				
364	4	HWC/BA-MARG-EBM	N	3	28%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	0%	0%	0%				
411	1	CW/CY-GOOD-EBM	P	1	95%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	3%	0%	0%				
411	2	CW/CY-GOOD-EBM	N	3	5%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	0%	0%	0%				
412	1	CW/CY-MED-EBM	P	1	85%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	3%	0%	0%				
412	2	CW/CY-MED-EBM	N	3	15%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	0%	0%	0%				
413	1	CW/CY-POOR-EBM	P	2	65%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	3%	0%	0%				
413	2	CW/CY-POOR-EBM	N	3	35%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	0%	0%	0%				
414	1	HWC/BA-GOOD-EBM	P	1	3%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	3%	0%	0%	10%	5%	95%	30
414	2	HWC/BA-GOOD-EBM	N	3	57%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	0%	0%	0%	10%	5%	95%	30
414	3	HWC/BA-GOOD-EBM	P	1	2%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	3%	0%	0%				
414	4	HWC/BA-GOOD-EBM	N	3	38%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	0%	0%	0%				
415	1	HWC/BA-MED-EBM	P	1	18%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	3%	0%	0%	10%	5%	95%	30
415	2	HWC/BA-MED-EBM	N	3	42%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	0%	0%	0%	10%	5%	95%	30
415	3	HWC/BA-MED-EBM	P	1	12%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	3%	0%	0%				
415	4	HWC/BA-MED-EBM	N	3	28%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	0%	0%	0%				
416	1	HWC/BA-POOR-EBM	P	1	18%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	3%	0%	0%	10%	5%	95%	30
416	2	HWC/BA-POOR-EBM	N	3	42%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	0%	0%	0%	10%	5%	95%	30
416	3	HWC/BA-POOR-EBM	P	1	12%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	3%	0%	0%				
416	4	HWC/BA-POOR-EBM	N	3	28%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	0%	0%	0%				
419	1	ACT-EBM	P	2	100%	ACT	100%					1000	0%	0%	0%				
420	1	FDC-EBM	P	1	60%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0%	3%	10%	5%	95%	30
420	2	FDC-EBM	P	1	40%	FDC	40%	HW	40%	CW	20%	1000	3%	0%	3%				
421	1	CW/CY-GOOD-EBM-VQO	P	1	95%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	3%	0%	0%				
421	2	CW/CY-GOOD-EBM-VQO	N	3	5%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	0%	0%	0%				
422	1	CW/CY-MED-EBM-VQO	P	1	85%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	3%	0%	0%				

Future Analysis Unit	Regime #	Analysis Unit Description	Planted / Natura	Regeneratin Delay (yrs)	Regime Percent	Species 1	Species 1 Percent	Species 2	Species 2 Percent	Species 3	Species 3 Percent	Establishment Density (stems/ha)	Genetic Gain Species 1	Genetic Gain Species 2	Genetic Gain Species 3	EBM retention %	EBM %dispersed	EBM % Aggregate	Residual Stand Ht (m)
422	2	CW/CY-MED-EBM-VQO	N	3	15%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	0%	0%	0%				
423	1	CW/CY-POOR-EBM-VQO	P	2	65%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	3%	0%	0%				
423	2	CW/CY-POOR-EBM-VQO	N	3	35%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	0%	0%	0%				
424	1	HWC/BA-GOOD-EBM-VQO	P	1	5%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	3%	0%	0%	40%	20%	80%	30
424	2	HWC/BA-GOOD-EBM-VQO	N	3	95%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	0%	0%	0%	40%	20%	80%	30
463	1	CW/CY-MARG-EBM	P	2	65%	CW	80%	HW	20%			1000	3%	0%	0%				
463	2	CW/CY-MARG-EBM	N	3	35%	HW	60%	CW	40%			4000	0%	0%	0%				
464	1	HWC/BA-MARG-EBM	P	1	18%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	3%	0%	0%	10%	5%	95%	30
464	2	HWC/BA-MARG-EBM	N	3	42%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	0%	0%	0%	10%	5%	95%	30
464	3	HWC/BA-MARG-EBM	P	1	12%	CW	40%	HW	40%	BA	20%	1200	3%	0%	0%				
464	4	HWC/BA-MARG-EBM	N	3	28%	HW	60%	BA	20%	CW	20%	5000	0%	0%	0%				

9.0 INTEGRATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

9.1 Forest Cover Objectives – Rationale

Forest cover objectives place maximum and/or minimum limits on the amount of young, mature and/or old growth found in land base aggregates such as combinations of landscape units and ecosystem units or resource emphasis areas. Three classes of forest cover constraints can be modelled to capture these management objectives within management zones:

1. Disturbance: the maximum area that can be younger than a specified age or shorter than a specified height. This is intended to model cutblock adjacency and green-up requirements.
2. Old-growth Retention: the minimum area that must be older than, or as old as, a specified age. This is intended to model both retention of cover and retention of old growth.
3. Mature Retention: the minimum proportion of area that must be retained over a lower retention age. This is intended to model thermal cover for wildlife or mature biodiversity requirements. Mature and old growth retention forest cover objectives may overlap and area that qualifies for both is counted in both.

9.2 Pre-EBM Objectives

9.2.1 Cut-Block Adjacency, Maximum Disturbance and Minimum Retention

Visual quality is maintained by limiting the rate of harvest in areas that are identified as visually sensitive in the Visual Landscape Inventory. Each polygon has a forest cover constraint applied to it, depending on its visual quality objective and Visual Absorption Capacity (VAC). The forest cover constraint specifies the maximum area that can be below the specified green-up height at any point in time. In the analysis, harvesting will not occur within a VQO polygon in any period when doing so would violate this constraint.

Areas outside the VQO polygons are assigned a disturbance constraint designed to mimic cut-block adjacency. The Enhanced Zones of the VILUP portion of the TSA have a reduced green-up requirement to permit additional harvesting activity.

Minimum retention constraints are necessary to ensure sufficient old forest is maintained within the VILUP Special Management Zones.

Table 53 summarizes the disturbance and retention forest cover constraints for the management zones defined for management under Pre-EBM rules.

Table 53 – Forest cover requirements for disturbance and mature retention

Objective	Visual Absorption Capacity	Green-up Height (metres)	Maximum Area Below Green-up (%)	Minimum Retention (% > years)	Land Base Component
Visual Quality – Preservation	L	5.0	0.0		Productive
	M	5.0	0.5		
	H	5.0	1.0		
Visual Quality – Retention	L	5.0	1.1		Productive
	M	5.0	3.0		
	H	5.0	5.0		
Visual Quality – Partial Retention	L	5.0	5.1		Productive
	M	5.0	10.0		
	H	5.0	15.0		
Visual Quality – Modification	L	5.0	15.1		Productive
	M	5.0	20.0		
	H	5.0	25.0		
VILUP – Enhanced Zones	n/a	1.3	25.0		THLB
Integrated Resource Management	n/a	3.0	25.0		THLB
VILUP – Special MZ 1, 2, 3				25% > 140	Productive
VILUP – Special MZ 7				30% > 140	Productive

9.2.2 Landscape Level Biodiversity

For TSR 2 analysis, landscape level biodiversity objectives were met by applying cover constraints based on VILUP and the *Biodiversity Guidebook*. Since then, old growth management areas have been established in five landscape units (see Section 5.1.15). These OGMAs have been netted out of the timber harvesting land base, replacing the *Biodiversity Guidebook* targets for the corresponding landscape units. In the balance of the Landscape Units, old seral constraints, as defined through legislation in the Order Establishing Provincial Non-spatial Old Growth Objectives (June 30, 2004), will be applied at the LU/BEC variant level based on the biodiversity emphasis option (BEO) and BEC natural disturbance type (NDT). Old growth seral constraint zones are summarized in Table 54. *Biodiversity Guidebook* old growth seral constraints for these zones are listed in Table 55. All of the productive forest is considered in applying these constraints.

In the EBM analysis, these aspatial targets will be replaced in the EBM zone with the biodiversity objectives set out in the Order (see Section 9.3.3).

Table 54 – Old growth seral constraint zones

Landscape Unit		BEO	BEC	
Number	Name			
1	Adam-Eve	Low	CMA	Unp
2	Ahnuhati-kwalate	High	CMA	Unp
2	Ahnuhati-kwalate	High	CWH	vm 1
2	Ahnuhati-kwalate	High	CWH	vm 2
2	Ahnuhati-kwalate	High	MH	mm 1
3	Ahta	High	CMA	Unp
3	Ahta	High	CWH	vm 1
3	Ahta	High	CWH	vm 2
3	Ahta	High	MH	mm 1
4	Allison	Low	CWH	vh 1
5	Artlish	Intermediate	CMA	Unp
5	Artlish	Intermediate	CWH	vm 2
5	Artlish	Intermediate	MH	mm 1
6	Belize	Intermediate	CMA	Unp
6	Belize	Intermediate	CWH	vh 1
6	Belize	Intermediate	CWH	vm 1
6	Belize	Intermediate	CWH	vm 2
6	Belize	Intermediate	MH	mm 1
7	Bonanza	Intermediate	CMA	Unp
7	Bonanza	Intermediate	CWH	vm 1
7	Bonanza	Intermediate	CWH	vm 2
7	Bonanza	Intermediate	MH	mm 1
8	Brooks	Low	CWH	vh 1
9	Broughton	Low	CWH	vm 1
10	Charles	Intermediate	CMA	Unp
10	Charles	Intermediate	CWH	vm 1
10	Charles	Intermediate	CWH	vm 2
10	Charles	Intermediate	MH	mm 1
11	Franklin	High	CMA	Unp
11	Franklin	High	CWH	Dm
11	Franklin	High	CWH	vm 1
11	Franklin	High	CWH	vm 2
11	Franklin	High	MH	mm 1
12	Fulmore	Intermediate	CMA	Unp
12	Fulmore	Intermediate	CWH	vm 1
12	Fulmore	Intermediate	CWH	vm 2
12	Fulmore	Intermediate	MH	mm 1
13	Gilford	Low	CMA	Unp
13	Gilford	Low	CWH	vm 1

Landscape Unit		BEO	BEC	
Number	Name			
13	Gilford	Low	CWH	vm 2
13	Gilford	Low	MH	mm 1
14	Holberg	Low	CWH	vh 1
14	Holberg	Low	CWH	vm 1
15	Homathko	High	CMA	Unp
16	Huaskin	Intermediate	CWH	vh 1
16	Huaskin	Intermediate	CWH	vm 1
16	Huaskin	Intermediate	CWH	vm 2
16	Huaskin	Intermediate	MH	mm 1
17	Kakweiken	Intermediate	CMA	Unp
17	Kakweiken	Intermediate	CWH	vm 1
17	Kakweiken	Intermediate	CWH	vm 2
17	Kakweiken	Intermediate	MH	mm 1
18	Kashutl	Low	CWH	vm 1
18	Kashutl	Low	CWH	vm 2
18	Kashutl	Low	MH	mm 1
19	Keogh	Low	CWH	vm 1
20	Klaskish	High	CWH	vh 1
20	Klaskish	High	CWH	vm 1
20	Klaskish	High	CWH	vm 2
20	Klaskish	High	MH	mm 1
21	Klinaklini Glacier	Intermediate	CMA	Unp
21	Klinaklini Glacier	Intermediate	CWH	ws 2
21	Klinaklini Glacier	Intermediate	MH	mm 2
22	Knight East	Low	CMA	Unp
22	Knight East	Low	CWH	Dm
22	Knight East	Low	CWH	vm 1
22	Knight East	Low	CWH	vm 2
22	Knight East	Low	MH	mm 1
23	Lower Kingcome	Intermediate	CMA	Unp
23	Lower Kingcome	Intermediate	CWH	vm 1
23	Lower Kingcome	Intermediate	CWH	vm 2
23	Lower Kingcome	Intermediate	MH	mm 1
24	Lower Klinaklini	Intermediate	CMA	Unp
24	Lower Klinaklini	Intermediate	CWH	vm 1
24	Lower Klinaklini	Intermediate	CWH	vm 2
24	Lower Klinaklini	Intermediate	CWH	ws 2
24	Lower Klinaklini	Intermediate	MH	mm 1
24	Lower Klinaklini	Intermediate	MH	mm 2
25	Lower Nimpkish	Low	CMA	Unp

Landscape Unit		BEO	BEC
Number	Name		
25	Lower Nimpkish	Low	CWH vm 1
25	Lower Nimpkish	Low	CWH vm 2
25	Lower Nimpkish	Low	CWH xm 2
25	Lower Nimpkish	Low	MH mm 1
26	Lull-Sallie	Intermediate	CMA Unp
26	Lull-Sallie	Intermediate	CWH vm 1
26	Lull-Sallie	Intermediate	CWH vm 2
26	Lull-Sallie	Intermediate	MH mm 1
27	Mahatta	Low	CWH vh 1
27	Mahatta	Low	CWH vm 1
27	Mahatta	Low	CWH vm 2
27	Mahatta	Low	MH mm 1
29	Marble	Intermediate	CWH vm 1
29	Marble	Intermediate	CWH vm 2
29	Marble	Intermediate	MH mm 1
30	Middle Klinaklini	Intermediate	CMA Unp
30	Middle Klinaklini	Intermediate	CWH ds 2
30	Middle Klinaklini	Intermediate	CWH ws 2
30	Middle Klinaklini	Intermediate	ESS Fmw
30	Middle Klinaklini	Intermediate	IDF Ww
30	Middle Klinaklini	Intermediate	MH mm 2
31	Miriam	Intermediate	CMA Unp
31	Miriam	Intermediate	CWH vm 1
31	Miriam	Intermediate	CWH vm 2
31	Miriam	Intermediate	MH mm 1
34	Nasparti	Low	CWH vh 1
34	Nasparti	Low	CWH vm 2
35	Neechanz	High	CWH vm 3
35	Neechanz	High	MH mm 1
36	Neroutsos	Low	CWH vm 1
36	Neroutsos	Low	CWH vm 2
37	Nigei	Low	CWH vh 1
39	Seymour	Intermediate	CMA Unp
39	Seymour	Intermediate	CWH vm 1
39	Seymour	Intermediate	CWH vm 2
39	Seymour	Intermediate	CWH vm 3
39	Seymour	Intermediate	MH mm 1
41	Sim	Intermediate	CMA Unp
41	Sim	Intermediate	CWH vm 1
41	Sim	Intermediate	CWH vm 2

Landscape Unit		BEO	BEC	
Number	Name			
41	Sim	Intermediate	MH	mm 1
42	Smith Sound	Low	CWH	vh 1
43	Smokehouse	Low	CWH	vh 1
43	Smokehouse	Low	CWH	vm 1
43	Smokehouse	Low	CWH	vm 2
43	Smokehouse	Low	MH	mm 1
44	Snowdrift	Intermediate	CMA	Unp
44	Snowdrift	Intermediate	CWH	vm 1
44	Snowdrift	Intermediate	CWH	vm 2
44	Snowdrift	Intermediate	MH	mm 1
45	Stafford	High	CMA	Unp
45	Stafford	High	MH	mm 1
47	Tahsish	Intermediate	CWH	vm 1
47	Tahsish	Intermediate	CWH	vm 2
47	Tahsish	Intermediate	MH	mm 1
50	Upper Kingcome	Intermediate	CMA	Unp
50	Upper Kingcome	Intermediate	CWH	vm 1
50	Upper Kingcome	Intermediate	CWH	vm 2
50	Upper Kingcome	Intermediate	MH	mm 1
51	Upper Klinaklini	Intermediate	BAF	Aunp
51	Upper Klinaklini	Intermediate	CMA	Unp
51	Upper Klinaklini	Intermediate	CWH	ds 2
51	Upper Klinaklini	Intermediate	CWH	ws 2
51	Upper Klinaklini	Intermediate	ESS	Fmw
51	Upper Klinaklini	Intermediate	IDF	Ww
51	Upper Klinaklini	Intermediate	IMA	Unp
51	Upper Klinaklini	Intermediate	MH	mm 2
52	Upper Nimpkish	Intermediate	CMA	Unp
52	Upper Nimpkish	Intermediate	CWH	vm 1
52	Upper Nimpkish	Intermediate	CWH	vm 2
52	Upper Nimpkish	Intermediate	MH	mm 1
53	Wakeman	Intermediate	CMA	Unp
53	Wakeman	Intermediate	CWH	vm 1
53	Wakeman	Intermediate	CWH	vm 2
53	Wakeman	Intermediate	MH	Mm 1
54	Walker	N/A	CWH	vh 1

Table 55 – Landscape unit old seral forest cover requirements

BEC	NDT	BEO	Retention Age	Retention %
CWH dm	2	High	250	13
CWH dm	2	Low	250	9
CWH ds 2	2	Intermediate	250	9
CWH vh 1	1	High	250	19
CWH vh 1	1	Intermediate	250	19
CWH vh 1	1	Low	250	13
CWH vm 1	1	High	250	19
CWH vm 1	1	Intermediate	250	19
CWH vm 1	1	Low	250	13
CWH vm 2	1	High	250	19
CWH vm 2	1	Intermediate	250	19
CWH vm 2	1	Low	250	13
CWH vm 3	1	High	250	19
CWH vm 3	1	Intermediate	250	19
CWH ws 2	2	Intermediate	250	9
ESSFmw	2	Intermediate	250	9
IDF ww	4	Intermediate	250	13
MH mm 1	1	High	250	28
MH mm 1	1	Intermediate	250	19
MH mm 1	1	Low	250	19
MH mm 2	1	Intermediate	250	19

9.2.3 Stand Level Biodiversity

After other land classification are complete additional area reductions to the timber harvesting land base, and/or volume reductions to yield curves may be required to provide sufficient reserves of productive timber for wildlife at the site-specific level. These small reserves are referred to as wildlife tree patches. The stand level biodiversity requirement will account for both wildlife trees and tree patches by reducing the average volume per hectare that is harvested, to account for trees which must be left standing within cut-blocks. In the pre-EBM scenario, no additional reductions will be applied for variable retention harvesting.

9.2.4 Community Watersheds

Community watersheds will have a five percent per five year rate-of-cut constraint applied to them, consistent with the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation.

9.3 EBM Objectives

9.3.1 EBM Objective 8 – Important Fisheries Watersheds

As stated in Section 6.2.1, a 20% ECA target, based on a hydrological greenup height of nine metres is to be applied to sensitive fisheries zones. Following recommendations provided by the

MoFR Forest Analysis and Inventory Branch, this will be modelled by establishing a maximum disturbance constraint equal to 16% of the productive forest less than six metres in height.

9.3.2 EBM Objective 12 – Upland Streams

For the watersheds summarized in Section 6.2.2, a 30% maximum disturbance constraint will be applied. This will ensure that 70% or more of the forest will be maintained as functional riparian forest.

9.3.3 EBM Objective 14 – Landscape Level Biodiversity

In the EBM zone, the aspatial targets specified in Section 9.2.2 will be replaced in the EBM zone with the biodiversity objectives set out in the Order. The old seral forest cover retention targets defined in Table 56 will be applied to the site series surrogates as defined in Section 6.2.3. In this case, minimum old seral is defined as age 180.

Table 56 – SSS old seral forest cover requirements - EBM

Very Rare (70% of RONY)		Rare (70% of RONY)		Modal (70% of RONY)		Common (30% of RONY)		Very Common (30% of RONY)	
SS Surrogate	Old Forest Target	SS Surrogate	Old Forest Target	SS Surrogate	Old Forest Target	SS Surrogate	Old Forest Target	SS Surrogate	Old Forest Target
CWHds2-AU10	60%	CWHds2-AU6	60%	CWHds2-AU1	42%	CWHdm-AU1	23%	CWHdm-AU7	23%
CWHds2-AU11	60%	CWHmm1-AU5	53%	CWHds2-AU7	60%	CWHdm-AU2	17%	CWHds2-AU12	12%
CWHmm1-AU4	53%	CWHvh1-AU2	63%	CWHmm1-AU3	41%	CWHdm-AU8	23%	CWHds2-AU2	18%
CWHmm1-AU12	29%	CWHvm2-AU1	49%	CWHmm1-AU6	61%	CWHds2-AU5	22%	CWHds2-AU3	22%
CWHvm2-AU10	59%	CWHvm2-AU2	49%	CWHmm1-AU9	23%	CWHds2-AU9	26%	CWHds2-AU8	26%
CWHxm-AU1	53%	CWHvm2-AU3	49%	CWHms2-AU10	61%	CWHmm1-AU7	23%	CWHms2-AU2	17%
CWHxm-AU3	41%	CWHxm-AU2	41%	CWHms2-AU11	61%	CWHmm1-AU8	23%	CWHms2-AU3	17%
CWHxm-AU4	53%	CWHxm-AU7	53%	CWHms2-AU4	53%	CWHms2-AU1	23%	CWHms2-AU5	23%
CWHxm-AU5	53%	CWHxm-AU8	53%	CWHvh1-AU11	25%	CWHms2-AU6	26%	CWHms2-AU7	23%
CWHxm2-AU10	61%	CWHxm2-AU5	53%	CWHvh1-AU9	29%	CWHms2-AU12	12%	CWHms2-AU8	23%
ESSFmwh-AU12	29%	CWHxm2-AU9	53%	CWHvh2-AU11	59%	CWHvh1-AU12	12%	CWHms2-AU9	23%
ESSFmwh-AU8	60%	ESSFmw-AU3	50%	CWHvh2-AU4	63%	CWHvh1-AU4	27%	CWHvh1-AU5	29%
ESSFmwh-AU9	60%	IDFww-AU11	60%	CWHvm2-AU11	59%	CWHvh1-AU7	25%	CWHvh1-AU6	29%
IDFww-AU6	60%	IDFww-AU5	50%	CWHvm2-AU12	29%	CWHvh1-AU8	29%	CWHvh2-AU5	29%
IDFww-AU7	60%	IDFww-AU9	60%	CWHvm2-AU4	59%	CWHvh2-AU10	25%	CWHvh2-AU6	29%

Very Rare (70% of RONY)		Rare (70% of RONY)		Modal (70% of RONY)		Common (30% of RONY)		Very Common (30% of RONY)	
SS Surrogate	Old Forest Target	SS Surrogate	Old Forest Target	SS Surrogate	Old Forest Target	SS Surrogate	Old Forest Target	SS Surrogate	Old Forest Target
MHmm1-AU11	59%	MHmm1-AU3	49%	CWHws2-AU11	60%	CWHvh2-AU12	12%	CWHvh2-AU7	25%
MHmm1-AU12	29%	MHmm2-AU3	49%	CWHws2-AU5	50%	CWHvm1-AU1	21%	CWHvh2-AU8	29%
MHmm1-AU2	49%	MHmm2-AU6	65%	CWHws2-AU6	60%	CWHvm1-AU12	12%	CWHvh2-AU9	29%
MHmm1-AU4	59%	MHmm2-AU7	59%	CWHxm2-AU6	61%	CWHvm1-AU3	21%	CWHvm1-AU10	25%
MHmm2-AU2	29%	MHmm2e-AU9	59%	ESSFmw-AU12	29%	CWHws2-AU12	12%	CWHvm1-AU11	25%
MHmm2-AU5	65%	MHwh1-AU5	68%	IDFww-AU2	42%	CWHws2-AU2	18%	CWHvm1-AU2	21%
MHmm2e-AU12	29%	MHwh1-AU8	68%	IDFww-AU8	60%	CWHws2-AU3	22%	CWHvm1-AU4	25%
MHmm2e-AU3	49%			MHmm1-AU5	65%	CWHws2-AU7	26%	CWHvm1-AU5	28%
MHmmp-AU8	59%			MHmm1-AU7	59%	CWHxm2-AU1	23%	CWHvm1-AU6	28%
MHmmp-AU9	59%			MHmm2-AU12	29%	CWHxm2-AU2	17%	CWHvm1-AU7	25%
				MHwh1-AU9	68%	CWHxm2-AU8	23%	CWHvm1-AU8	25%
						ESSFmw-AU8	26%	CWHvm1-AU9	25%
						ESSFmw-AU9	26%	CWHvm2-AU5	28%
						IDFww-AU12	12%	CWHvm2-AU6	28%
						IDFww-AU3	22%	CWHvm2-AU7	25%
						MHwh1-AU6	29%	CWHvm2-AU8	25%
						CWHdm-AU3	18	CWHvm2-AU9	25%
						CWHdm-AU5	23	CWHvm3-AU9	25%
						CWHdm-AU6	26	CWHws2-AU8	26%
						CWHdm-AU12	13	CWHws2-AU9	26%
						CWHdm-AU4	23	CWHxm2-AU7	23%
						CWHdm-AU9	23	MHmm1-AU6	28%
						CWHmm1-AU1	23	MHmm1-AU8	25%
						CWHmm1-AU2	18	MHmm1-AU9	25%

Very Rare (70% of RONY)		Rare (70% of RONY)		Modal (70% of RONY)		Common (30% of RONY)		Very Common (30% of RONY)	
SS Surrogate	Old Forest Target	SS Surrogate	Old Forest Target	SS Surrogate	Old Forest Target	SS Surrogate	Old Forest Target	SS Surrogate	Old Forest Target
						CWHxm2- AU12	26	MHmm2- AU8	25%
						CWHxm2- AU4	23	MHmm2- AU9	25%
						CWHxm2- AU3	17		

10.0 GENERAL MODELLING CONSIDERATIONS

This section describes the assumptions used to model the harvesting systems employed in the Kingcome TSA.

10.1 Minimum Harvest Age

Minimum harvest ages are necessary for timber supply modelling to ensure the model does not, at times of low timber availability, select young stands unlikely to be harvested operationally. In TSR 2 minimum harvest ages were based on achieving minimum volume thresholds and/or 95% of the culmination of mean annual increment (CMAI). Culmination age is defined as the age at which stand volume, less decay, waste and breakage, is maximized to a precision of one decimal place. Minimum volume thresholds for TSR 3 are set at 350 m³/ha for cedar-leading stands, 500 m³/ha for other coniferous-leading stands, and 250 m³/ha for deciduous-leading stands. The minimum volume for deciduous-leading stands was reduced from the TSR 2 threshold of 350 m³/ha, based on input from Northwest Hardwoods. Minimum ages based on 95% of CMAI and the TSR 2 minimum volume thresholds are presented in Table 57. In the analysis, minimum harvest age for each AU will be the greater of the age at CMAI and age at minimum volume.

In the majority of cases, the minimum volume threshold is the limiting factor in determining minimum harvest age. Only in one case (AU 167/367) did the stand not achieve the minimum volume threshold. This AU represents only a minor area (26 hectares), and will be excluded from the analysis.

Table 57 – Minimum harvest ages

Existing stands					Future stands				
Current AU	Age @ CMAI	Volume @ CMAI	Age at Minimum Volume	Leading Species	Future AU	Age @ CMAI	Volume @ CMAI	Age at Minimum Volume	Leading Species
1	60	320	70	Cw,Yc	201	70	307	70	Cw
2	70	244	90	Cw,Yc	202	60	319	90	Cw
3	90	220	130	Cw,Yc	203	60	319	130	Cw
4	50	454	60	Hwc,Hm,Ba	204	80	626	60	Hw
5	60	409	80	Hwc,Hm,Ba	205	60	380	80	Hw
6	70	270	120	Hwc,Hm,Ba	206	60	348	120	Hw
7	70	398	90	Ss	207	80	557	90	Ss
8	50	285	50	Dr,Mb	208	30	145	50	Dr
10	60	617	60	Fdc	210	60	653	60	Fd
11	80	478	70	Cw,Yc	211	60	305	70	Cw
12	70	230	100	Cw,Yc	212	70	333	100	Cw
13	90	228	130	Cw,Yc	213	70	341	130	Cw
14	50	441	60	Hwc,Hm,Ba	214	80	685	60	Hw
15	60	392	80	Hwc,Hm,Ba	215	60	391	80	Hw
16	70	267	120	Hwc,Hm,Ba	216	70	405	120	Hw
17	60	342	90	Ss	217	80	571	90	Ss

Existing stands					Future stands				
Current AU	Age @ CMAI	Volume @ CMAI	Age at Minimum Volume	Leading Species	Future AU	Age @ CMAI	Volume @ CMAI	Age at Minimum Volume	Leading Species
18	40	236	50	Dr,Mb	218	30	160	50	Dr
19	50	267	50	Act	219	50	267	50	Act
20	60	396	80	Fdc	220	70	486	80	Fd
32	80	293	100	Cw/Yc	232	80	194	100	Fd
33	140	308	170	Cw/Yc	233	110	140	170	Fd
34	60	548	60	Hwc,Hm,Ba	234	70	550	60	Fd
35	60	434	70	Hwc,Hm,Ba	235	80	500	70	Fd
36	80	303	130	Hwc,Hm,Ba	236	80	169	130	Fd
38	50	296	50	Dr	238	80	401	50	Fd
42	70	244	90	Cw/Yc	242	80	225	90	Fd
43	90	218	130	Cw/Yc	243	100	157	130	Fd
44	50	425	60	Hwc,Hm,Ba	244	70	659	60	Fd
45	60	418	70	Hwc,Hm,Ba	245	80	482	70	Fd
46	70	262	120	Hwc,Hm,Ba	246	80	192	120	Fd
47	60	381	80	Ss	247	80	438	80	Fd
48	40	239	50	Dr	248	70	473	50	Fd
49	50	267	50	Act	249	70	697	50	Fd
61	140	289	180	Cw,Yc	261	60	332	180	Cw
62	90	267	170	Hwc,Hm,Ba	262	70	402	170	Hw
63	140	289	190	Cw,Yc	263	70	344	190	Cw
64	90	231	190	Hwc,Hm,Ba	264	80	375	190	Hw
67	140	296	180	Cw,Yc	267	120	128	180	Fd
68	90	267	160	Hwc,Hm,Ba	268	100	151	160	Fd
69	140	280	190	Cw,Yc	269	120	128	190	Fd
70	90	259	170	Hwc,Hm,Ba	270	100	155	170	Fd
101	60	313	70	Cw,Yc	301	60	321	70	Cw
102	60	401	60	Cw,Yc	302	80	621	60	Cw
103	140	338	150	Cw,Yc	303	100	224	150	Cw
104	80	701	70	Hwc,Hm,Ba	304	80	701	70	Hw
105	80	603	70	Hwc,Hm,Ba	305	80	604	70	Hw
106	60	339	80	Hwc,Hm,Ba	306	60	341	80	Hw
107	70	644	60	Ss	307	70	644	60	Ss
108	30	134	60	Dr,Mb	308	30	135	60	Dr
111	70	353	70	Cw,Yc	311	60	281	70	Cw
112	70	325	80	Cw,Yc	312	70	331	80	Cw
113	60	326	70	Cw,Yc	313	60	332	70	Cw
114	80	668	70	Hwc,Hm,Ba	314	80	668	70	Hw
115	60	396	80	Hwc,Hm,Ba	315	80	598	80	Hw
116	70	431	80	Hwc,Hm,Ba	316	60	335	80	Hw
117	80	710	70	Ss	317	80	710	70	Sc

Existing stands					Future stands				
Current AU	Age @ CMAI	Volume @ CMAI	Age at Minimum Volume	Leading Species	Future AU	Age @ CMAI	Volume @ CMAI	Age at Minimum Volume	Leading Species
118	30	137	60	Dr,Mb	318	30	138	60	Dr
119	50	267	50	Act	319	50	267	50	Act
120	80	466	90	Fdc	320	80	474	90	Fd
131	70	752	50	Cw,Yc	331	70	572	50	Fd
132	90	288	110	Cw,Yc	332	90	201	110	Fd
135	70	433	80	Hwc,Hm,Ba	335	60	264	80	Fd
141	60	293	70	Cw/Cy	341	80	496	70	Fd
144	80	663	70	Hwc,Hm,Ba	344	70	541	70	Fd
145	60	371	80	Hwc,Hm,Ba	345	80	495	80	Fd
146	70	595	70	Hwc,Hm,Ba	346	90	201	70	Fd
147	70	732	60	Ss	347	70	612	60	Fd
148	30	167	50	Dr	348	70	456	50	Fd
162	70	350	90	Cw,Yc	362	70	351	90	Cw
163	80	310	90	Hwc,Hm,Ba	363	80	315	90	Hw
164	80	384	100	Cw,Yc	364	80	385	100	Cw
167	150	195	-	Hwc,Hm,Ba	367	130	123	-	Fd
401	60	292	70	Cw,Yc	601	60	292	70	Cw
402	60	371	60	Cw,Yc	602	60	371	60	Cw
403	60	325	70	Cw,Yc	603	60	325	70	Cw
404	80	613	70	Hwc,Hm,Ba	604	80	613	70	Hw
405	80	602	70	Hwc,Hm,Ba	605	80	602	70	Hw
406	60	380	80	Hwc,Hm,Ba	606	60	380	80	Hw
410	70	608	60	Fdc	610	70	608	60	Fd
411	70	326	80	Cw,Yc	611	70	326	80	Cw
412	70	335	80	Cw,Yc	612	70	335	80	Cw
413	70	355	70	Cw,Yc	613	70	355	70	Cw
414	60	405	70	Hwc,Hm,Ba	614	60	405	70	Hw
415	60	372	80	Hwc,Hm,Ba	615	60	372	80	Hw
416	80	360	110	Hwc,Hm,Ba	616	80	360	110	Hw
419	50	268	50	Act	619	50	268	50	Act
420	80	443	90	Fdc	620	80	443	90	Fd
461	90	227	130	Cw,Yc	661	90	227	130	Cw
462	140	367	200	Hwc,Hm,Ba	662	110	271	200	Hw
463	140	288	180	Cw,Yc	663	110	214	180	Cw
464	90	337	130	Hwc,Hm,Ba	664	90	337	130	Hw

It should be recognized that the application of cover constraints in particular zones may delay stand entry well beyond these minimum ages. Areas are often harvested well beyond their “merchantability” ages, depending on the availability of “merchantable” timber and cover class constraints.

A sensitivity analysis investigating the impact of increasing or decreasing the minimum harvest age by ten years will also be performed.

10.2 Harvest Systems

In the Pre-EBM analysis, clearcutting with wildlife tree patch retention is applied in all cases. In the EBM analysis, variable retention harvesting is applied in specific areas within the EBM zone, as described in Section 8.5, with wildlife tree patch retention applied only in the non-EBM zone.

10.3 Harvest Flow Objectives

A number of different harvest flows will be explored, based on tradeoffs between short and mid-term harvest levels. The forest cover constraints and biological capacity of the THLB will dictate timber availability and harvest level options.

The overall strategy employed in the TSA is to gradually adjust harvest levels towards the best estimate of the long-term harvest level (LTHL) for the forest. In all timber supply scenarios, the choice(s) of harvest flow will reflect the following objectives:

- Achieve an acceptable short-term harvest level;
- Decrease the periodic harvest level in acceptable steps ($\leq 10\%$) when declines are required to meet all objectives associated with the various resources on the land base;
- Do not permit the mid-term harvest level to fall below a level reflecting the productive capacity of the TSA (based on VDYP yield estimates); and
- Achieve a stable long-term harvest level over a 250-year time horizon reflecting the productive capacity of the TSA (based on TIPSYP yield estimates).

10.4 Non-recoverable Losses

In the analysis, an allowance must be made for non-recoverable losses (volume losses due to fire, windthrow and insect damage that are not captured in stand yield forecasts). In TSR 2 these losses were estimated at 3,083 m³ per year from fire and 10,500 m³/year from windthrow, for a total of 13,583 m³/year. The 2008-2010 Coast Timber Supply Areas Regional Forest Health Overview indicates that this estimate is now too conservative with the increased use of partial cutting and retention system harvesting. However, at this time a revised estimate is not available, and therefore the TSR 2 estimate will be used.

10.5 Initial Harvest Level

The current AAC for the Kingcome TSA is 1,232,000 m³/yr. In addition, an allowance must be made for non-recoverable losses (NRLs). As the timber supply analysis is based on the net harvest plus NRLs, the initial gross harvest level for the TSR 3 Pre-EBM option will be set to 1,245,600 m³/yr, as summarized in Table 58.

Table 58 – Initial harvest level

Management Unit	Volumes (m ³ /yr)		
	Net Harvest	NRLs	Gross Harvest
Kingcome TSA	1,232,000	13,600	1,245,600

This "initial harvest rate" provides a starting point for the analysis. However, the timber harvesting land base and cover constraints have changed since the TSR 2 analysis. Therefore, the initial harvest levels may subsequently be adjusted to achieve harvest flow objectives over the entire planning period.

10.6 Long Run Sustained Yield

Long run sustained yield (LRSY) values calculated on the basis of both natural and managed stand yield curves are shown in Table 59. These estimates provide a benchmark for establishing mid-term and long-term harvest flow targets in the timber supply analysis. However, due to the imposition of forest cover constraints, minimum harvest levels, and harvest scheduling constraints, the realized timber flow will always fall below these levels.

Table 59 – LRSY values for natural and managed stands – Pre-EBM analysis

Description	Natural	Managed
THLB, including NSR (ha)	208,175	208,175
- Future roads (ha)	3,071	3,071
= Long term THLB (ha)	205,104	205,104
* Average MAI at culmination (m ³ /ha)	4.3	5.5
= Theoretical Gross LRSY (m³/yr)	881,947	1,128,072
- Wildlife tree patch retention (m ³ /yr)	-52,917	-67,684
- Non-recoverable losses (m ³ /yr)	-13,600	-13,600
= Theoretical Net LRSY (m³/yr)	815,430	1,046,788

10.7 Harvest Rules

A relative oldest first harvest rule will be used. Under this rule stands that have the largest difference between their minimum harvest age and their current age are prioritized first. However, as a result of previous discussions with government, licensees are permitted to, and are harvesting second growth. This reflects current practice, and fits with the Coast Revitalization Strategy announced by the Minister in 2007. Consequently, second growth harvest contribution will be monitored in the base case by analysis unit. Short-term harvest of second growth may be limited if the contribution from this inventory component is deemed to be excessive and compromises timber supply. Any constraints imposed on second growth harvest will be described in the Timber Supply Analysis report. This approach will allow an acceptable maximum second growth harvest rate to be identified that does not adversely affect the long-term harvest level.

Allowing second growth harvest to otherwise be constrained by market demand in the five year term of this TSR will ensure that the Government's revitalization objective is appropriately addressed in this analysis.

10.8 Natural Disturbance Modelling

In timber supply analysis, the productive non-contributing land base is available to fulfill various resource management requirements, (*i.e.* seral requirements, retention requirements and thermal requirements). The productive non-contributing land base is not available for harvest. Therefore, unless modelled otherwise, it will continuously age throughout the planning horizon. This is of concern as it becomes unrealistically old and over-contributes to the fulfillment of certain forest cover requirements, thereby reducing the impact on the timber harvest land base (MoFR, 2003b). In reality there will be some level of natural disturbance within the non-contributing land base component, although the frequency, location, and size of these disturbances cannot be reliably predicted.

The following modelling methodology will be employed in these analyses in order to capture the impact of natural disturbances patterns on the productive land base, and in particular on seral and old growth retention requirements:

The methodology follows that outlined in “*Modelling Options for Disturbance of Areas Outside of the Timber Harvesting Land base, Draft Working Paper, March 2004*”.

For each BEC variant containing pre-EBM THLB, the following parameters were determined based on the Biodiversity Guidebook.

- A. Disturbance event return interval (based on NDT).
- B. Old growth minimum age.
- C. The estimated percentage of area older than the applicable old seral stage. (Biodiversity Guidebook, Table A.4.2)
- D. Effective rotation age ($B / (1 - C/100)$)
- E. Minimum target area (contributing non-THLB area / D)
- F. Application of disturbance targets at the LU/BEC level to simulate disturbance rates in the contributing non-THLB.

This process will achieve the natural range of variation for each biogeoclimatic zone within the forest estate, but by design there will be some variations within individual landscape units. The model will recruit the oldest stands in order to achieve the seral requirements as soon as possible. This will impose the desired disturbance each year and achieve a seral stage distribution compatible with the natural range of variation.

Table 60 provides a summary of disturbance targets, to be applied in the analysis at the LU/BEC level.

Table 60 – Natural disturbance parameters for the non-THLB

BEC	Productive Area (ha)	THLB Area (ha)	Non-contributing Area (ha)	Disturbance Interval	% Older Than Age 250	Effective Rotation	Target Disturbance (ha/year)
CMA unp	4,974	67	4,907	250	37	397	12
CWH dm	702	185	517	250	37	397	1
CWH vh 1	202,870	57,748	145,122	250	37	397	366
CWH vm 1	258,743	128,872	129,871	250	37	397	327
CWH vm 2	111,232	19,795	91,437	250	37	397	230
MH mm 1	41,570	1,509	40,062	350	49	490	82
Total	620,092	208,175	411,917				1,019

10.9 Harvest Reporting

In reporting on the timber flow, the following components will be tracked:

- The contribution of “marginal” cedar/cypress and hemlock/balsam stands, in order that these components can be compared to past performance;
- The contribution of deciduous stand types (alder and cottonwood) independent of conifer types;
- The harvest levels within and outside of the EBM zone.

10.10 EBM

10.10.1 Objective 6 – Monumental cedar

1. “Maintain a sufficient volume and quality of monumental cedar to support the applicable First Nation’s present and future cultural use of monumental cedar, following information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation, and to the extent practical”.

10.10.2 Objective 7 – Stand level retention of cedar

1. “Maintain a sufficient volume and quality of Western red cedar and Yellow cedar to support the applicable First Nation’s cultural use of Western red cedar and Yellow cedar, to the extent possible.
2. Within a cutblock where a partial cut silviculture system is used, design dispersed stand retention so that the first 15% of the total retained basal area maintains mature and old Western red cedar and Yellow cedar representative of the preharvest stand”.

In the EBM scenario, the harvest of cedar/cypress will be monitored and reported on to ensure that EBM objectives 6 and 7 will be met. Forest legislation allows for each First Nation to annually access up to 250 m³ of timber free of stumpage for cultural and traditional uses on-Reserve. Based on there being 10 First Nations in the Kingcome TSA, an annual allowance of 2,500 m³/year is estimated to address EBM objectives 6 and 7. (Ted Stevens, personal communications).

11.0 SENSITIVITY ANALYSES

Sensitivity analysis will be used to provide a measure of the upper and lower bounds of the Pre-EBM harvest forecast that reflects the uncertainty in the data and/or the management assumptions made. A specific variable is adjusted and the magnitude of the increase and decrease in the sensitivity variable reflects the degree of uncertainty surrounding the assumption associated with that given variable. By developing and testing a number of sensitivity analyses, it is possible to determine which variables most affect results. Table 61 summarizes the sensitivity issues currently identified.

Table 61 – Sensitivity analysis issues

Issue	Tested Sensitivity Level
Harvest flow	Establish highest initial harvest level Establish non-declining even flow (NDEF) harvest level Regulate the flow from the EBM and non-EBM zones
Harvest rule	Use absolute oldest first Alternate deciduous harvest profiles
Land base	Adjust timber harvesting land base by +/- 10% Alter economic thresholds in operability assessment Exclude marginal cedar/cypress and hemlock/balsam types
Growth and yield	Adjust existing yields by +/- 10% Adjust managed yield site index values by +/- 2 metres. Apply inventory SI values instead of SIA values to managed stands Apply 8% OAF1 adjustments to TIPSY yield curves
Visual landscape	Adjust green-up ages +/- 5 years
Green-up	Adjust all green-up ages +/- 5 years
Minimum harvest ages	Adjust minimum harvest ages +/- 10 years
Second growth	Evaluation of alternative second growth harvest rates on short and long-term harvest levels
Variable retention	Apply alternative (high and low) EBM variable retention rules

12.0 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX I
PRE-EBM YIELD TABLES

Au	Model	age_0	age_10	age_20	age_30	age_40	age_50	age_60	age_70	age_80	age_90	age_100	age_110	age_120	age_130	age_140	age_150	age_160	age_170	age_180	age_190	age_200	age_210	age_220	age_230	age_240	age_250	age_260	age_270	age_280	age_290	age_300	age_310	age_320	age_330	age_340	age_350			
612	TIPSY	0	0	2	28	93	175	256	335	405	469	531	589	641	688	729	766	799	829	857	882	905	928	952	974	995	1,014	1,031	1,047	1,062	1,075	1,077	1,077	1,077	1,077	1,077	1,077	1,077		
613	TIPSY	0	0	2	28	100	187	275	355	430	501	566	625	678	727	771	812	849	882	911	937	961	984	1,008	1,030	1,051	1,070	1,087	1,103	1,117	1,130	1,135	1,135	1,135	1,135	1,135	1,135	1,135	1,135	1,135
614	TIPSY	0	0	1	39	154	283	405	515	615	705	789	866	937	1,001	1,058	1,110	1,157	1,201	1,239	1,274	1,306	1,335	1,362	1,388	1,412	1,433	1,452	1,470	1,486	1,501	1,513	1,513	1,513	1,513	1,513	1,513	1,513	1,513	1,513
615	TIPSY	0	0	2	38	140	258	372	476	569	654	734	807	873	932	986	1,035	1,081	1,122	1,160	1,193	1,222	1,249	1,276	1,300	1,323	1,343	1,362	1,379	1,395	1,409	1,418	1,418	1,418	1,418	1,418	1,418	1,418	1,418	1,418
616	TIPSY	0	0	1	14	58	126	208	288	360	425	486	543	595	641	682	721	757	789	819	847	872	896	918	939	958	976	993	1,007	1,022	1,035	1,042	1,042	1,042	1,042	1,042	1,042	1,042	1,042	1,042
619	TIPSY	0	0	51	125	198	268	315	325	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332
620	TIPSY	0	0	8	58	134	215	297	372	443	507	565	616	662	705	745	780	810	837	862	883	903	923	941	958	974	988	1,000	1,012	1,023	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033
661	TIPSY	0	0	1	9	31	65	103	143	186	227	266	299	330	359	388	414	438	459	478	495	510	524	539	553	566	578	590	601	610	618	621	621	621	621	621	621	621	621	621
662	TIPSY	0	0	0	1	8	26	59	101	147	191	232	271	306	338	367	395	421	446	469	488	507	523	539	554	568	582	594	606	616	627	633	633	633	633	633	633	633	633	
663	TIPSY	0	0	0	2	12	31	57	88	122	154	185	214	240	265	288	310	330	349	365	380	392	405	417	429	441	451	461	470	477	485	487	487	487	487	487	487	487	487	
664	TIPSY	0	0	0	9	44	96	157	219	281	337	391	441	486	526	563	598	631	662	690	715	737	757	777	795	812	829	843	857	869	881	889	889	889	889	889	889	889	889	



APPENDIX II
EBM YIELD TABLES

Table with columns: Au, Model, age_0, age_10, age_20, age_30, age_40, age_50, age_60, age_70, age_80, age_90, age_100, age_110, age_120, age_130, age_140, age_150, age_160, age_170, age_180, age_190, age_200, age_210, age_220, age_230, age_240, age_250, age_260, age_270, age_280, age_290, age_300, age_310, age_320, age_330, age_340, age_350. Rows include models like VDYP6 and TIPSYS.



Au	Model	age_0	age_10	age_20	age_30	age_40	age_50	age_60	age_70	age_80	age_90	age_100	age_110	age_120	age_130	age_140	age_150	age_160	age_170	age_180	age_190	age_200	age_210	age_220	age_230	age_240	age_250	age_260	age_270	age_280	age_290	age_300	age_310	age_320	age_330	age_340	age_350	
662	TIPSY	0	0	0	1	8	26	59	101	147	191	232	271	306	338	367	395	421	446	469	488	507	523	539	554	568	582	594	606	616	627	633	633	633	633	633	633	
663	TIPSY	0	0	0	3	14	37	65	99	135	169	202	231	259	284	309	332	353	372	389	405	417	431	444	456	468	478	488	498	506	514	516	516	516	516	516	516	516
664	TIPSY	0	0	0	5	32	76	129	184	238	288	335	380	420	456	489	520	549	577	603	626	645	663	681	697	713	727	741	753	764	775	781	781	781	781	781	781	781