



Riparian Treatment Map

Geographic Centre:
(Block Centre)
132° 17' 35" W Long. / 53° 22' 36" N Lat.

PHTR01 Riparian Treatment area falls within MAMU Habitat and Forest Reserve

Legend

Boundaries

- Falling Corner
- Plot Location
- Treatment Boundary
- NO Treatment Zone
- Tenure Boundary

Riparian Features

- Type 1 Stream
- Type 2 Stream
- Upland Stream
- Non-Classified Drainage
- Unknown
- Fish Sensitive Feature
- Wet Ground/Swamp
- Reach Break

Lakes / Wetlands

- Forested Swamp
- Type 1 Habitat (Lake/Wetland)
- Type 2 Habitat (Lake/Wetland)
- Non-Fish (Lake/Wetland)
- Unverified Lake/Wetland/Swamp

Roads

- Road Station (Hub)
- Engineered Road
- Existing Road
- Rece Road
- Adjacent Engineered Road
- FSR Road
- Old Grade
- Old Skid Trail
- De-activated Road

Contours (5m interval)

- Index Contour and Label
- Intermediate Contour

LUO Features

- Yew Tree (Single)
- Yew Tree (Group)
- Indian Hellebore
- Pacific Crab Apple (Single)
- Pacific Crab Apple (Group)
- Devil's club
- Monumental Cedar (>120cm DBH)
- Monumental Cedar (<120cm DBH)
- CMT, Culturally Modified Tree
- Other Bear Den

LUO Features within TAUP/Development Area

- LUO Reserve
- LUO Management Zone

Other Features

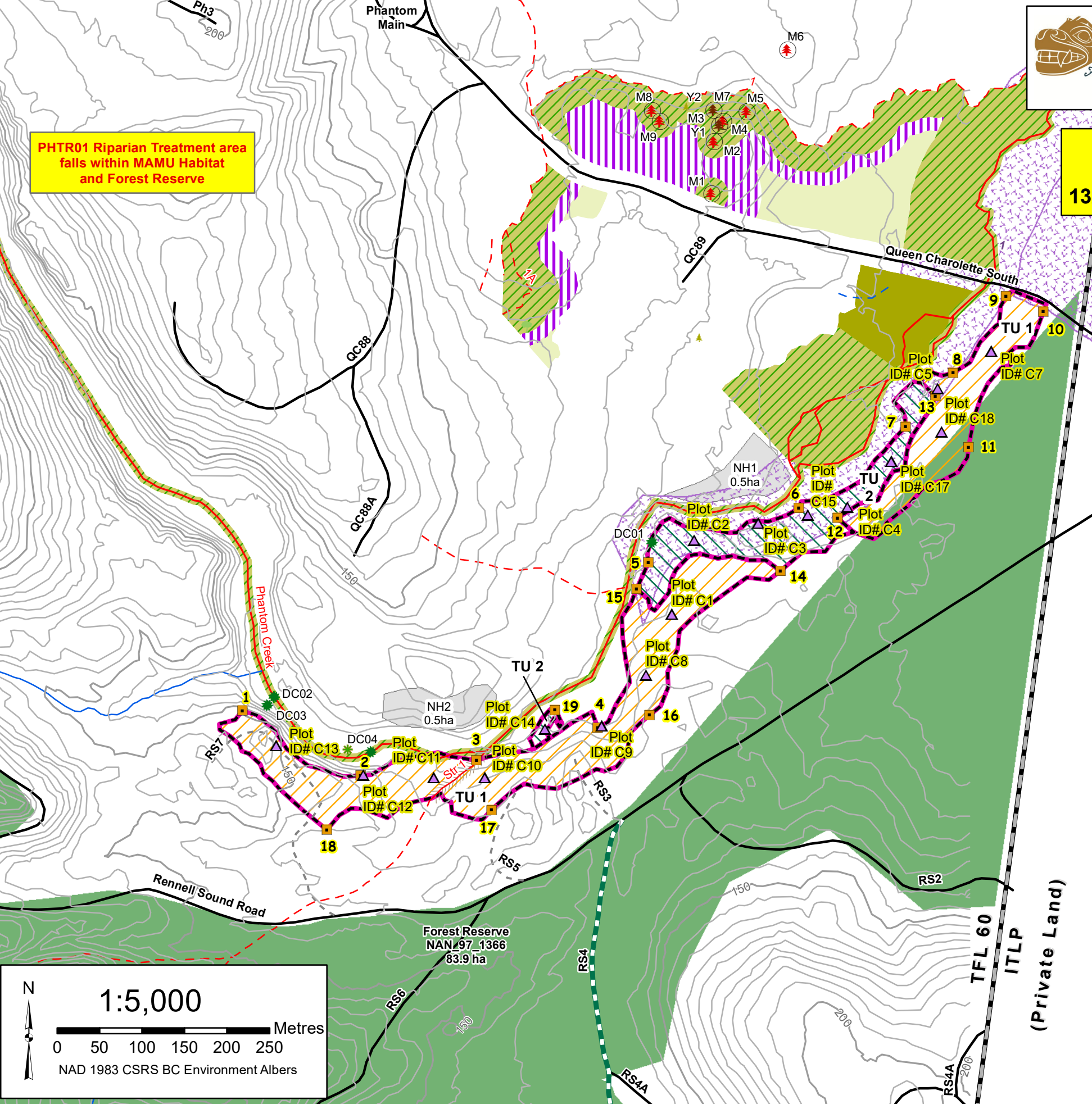
- Permanent Sample Plot
- Dangerous Tree
- Windthrow
- Rock
- Rock Bluff
- Slide
- Gully
- Heli Pad
- Heli Service Landing
- Gate
- Adjacent Retention
- Adjacent WTRA
- Greened Up Block
- Non-Greened Up Block
- Growth & Yield Plot Buffer

LUO Schedules

- Cedar Stewardship Area
- Forest Reserve
- Upland Stream Watershed Sub-Unit
- Sensitive Watershed Boundary
- Northern Goshawk Reserve
- Northern Saw-Whet Owl Reserve
- Marbled Murrelet Habitat (Class 1 & 2)

Other Constraints

- Park / Protected Area
- Wildlife Habitat Area



Polygon / Area	Spp	Diameter Class (stems/ha)					Total	%
		0-10 cm	10-20cm	20-40cm	40-60cm	60-80cm		
Unit 1 - 5.6	Hw	0	270	67	17	354	47	
	Ss	0	75	133	50	258	34	
	Dr	0	25	117	0	142	19	
Total		0	370	317	67	754		

STAND TREATMENT REGIME

- Treatment will aim at retaining large trees greater than 40 cm to a maximum of 750 sph. Target 600 to 750 sph variable density.
- If 40cm dbh trees cannot be found, trees in descending lower diameter classes will be retained progressively from higher to lower dbh classes.
- Girdling to occur on all stems greater than 15cm dbh to reach the variable density of which "Cat facing" of 20 sph is prescribed; replacing girdling of the stem.
- Alder (Dr), where present will be girdled. If no conifer trees are present alder trees will not be girdled.
- All dead and dying trees will be left standing as wildlife trees and to add structural diversity except where they are danger trees and stems less than 15 cm dbh.
- The post treatment inventory will be targeted at Hw 47Ss34 Dr19

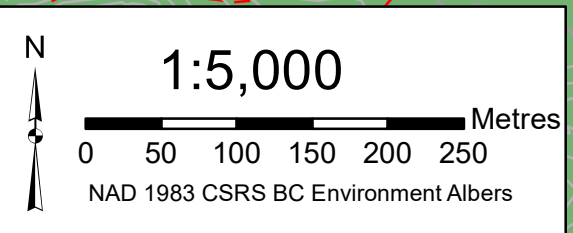
Polygon / Area	Spp	Diameter Class (stems/ha)					Total	%
		0-10 cm	10-20cm	20-40cm	40-60cm	60-80cm		
Unit 2 - 1.7	Hw	0	40	0	0	40	6	
	Ss	0	40	0	0	40	6	
	Dr	0	300	275	0	575	88	
Total		0	380	275	0	655		

STAND TREATMENT REGIME

- Treatment will aim at retaining large trees greater than 40 cm to a maximum of 650 sph. Target 550 to 650 sph variable density.
- If 40cm dbh trees cannot be found, trees in descending lower diameter classes will be retained progressively from higher to lower dbh classes.
- Girdling to occur on all stems greater than 15cm dbh to reach the variable density of which "Cat facing" of 20 sph is prescribed; replacing girdling of the stem.
- All dead and dying trees will be left standing as wildlife trees and to add structural diversity except where they are danger trees and stems less than 15 cm dbh.
- Plant regime - 700 stems Cw. Group planting at 2-meter spacing with 5-10-meter gaps between groups; estimated group spacing at 800 sph.
- The post treatment inventory will be targeted at Dr88Ss6Hw 6

TREATMENT STANDARDS:

- Leave cedar trees standing. Do not fall or girdle any cedar trees. Cedar trees will be counted as ghost trees for stand density counts
- Thin from the bottom favouring larger stems.
- No harvesting or extraction of trees.
- Watch out for bird nests and wildlife trees and leave them standing.
- Minimize bucking to two or three pieces, where possible. Longer pieces will resist movement in high flow and trap fine debris. This is especially important on medium benches.
- On high benches, reduce slash build-up by bucking initial trees felled and limbing them such that the stems come in close contact with the ground
- High stumps up to 50 cm are acceptable where low er stumps cannot be safely attained.
- Dress girdle with a chain saw to mimic natural wounds.
- "Cat Face" by scaring a minimum of one side of tree by removing bark approximately 15cm X 100cm in a slashing motion of saw down the tree. This will represent a tree being swiped by a falling tree removing bark. This is expected to stress the tree to create cone crops for birds and small mammals
- To the extent possible, fall trees perpendicular to the floodplain to maximize overflow sediment storage capability of downed slash
- All cut stumps must have a cut angle of less than 30 degrees



PHTR01
TFL60
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Map By/Updated By: O.VDM/ KVG/ JR