

Area	Spp	Diameter Class (stem/ha)					Total	%
		0-10cm	10-20cm	20-40	40-60			
52.2	Hw	0	100	160	15	275	36	
	Ss	0	100	245	30	375	50	
	Dr	0	75	30	0	105	14	
	Total	0	275	435	45	755		
	Snag	0	363	69	0	431		

STAND TREATMENT REGIME

- Treatment will aim at retaining large trees greater than 40 cm to a maximum of 750 sph. Target 650 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 leave 1 alder tree not girdled for every 3 trees 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 Ss50 Hw 36 Dr 14

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 lower 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

Legend

Boundaries

- Plot Location
- Falling Corner
- Treatment Boundary
- NO Treatment Area
- Adjacent Treatment Area
- 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
- Recce Road
- Adjacent Engineered Road
- FSR Road
- Old Grade
- Old Skid Trail
- De-activated Road

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)

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
- Highbush Cranberry
- Monumental Cedar (>120cm DBH)
- Monumental Cedar (<120cm DBH)
- CMT, Culturally Modified Tree
- Other Bear Den
- Other CFI Feature (Class 3 etc.)

LUO Features within TAUP/Development Area

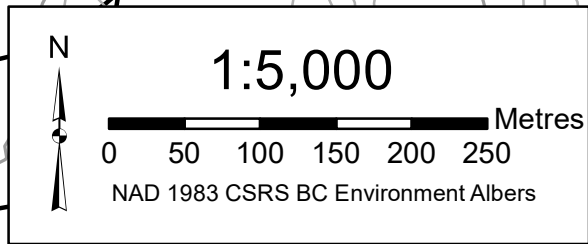
- LUO Reserve
- LUO Management Zone

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

Other Constraints

- Park / Protected Area
- Wildlife Habitat Area



KNGR01
TFL60
Mapsheet: 103F.049
Map Updated: April 01, 2020
Map By/Updated By: O.VDM/ KVG/JR