KLAHOOSE FORESTRY LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

# SUNSHINE COAST NATURAL RESOURCE DISTRICT

# K4C COMMUNITY FOREST AGREEMENT FOREST STEWARDSHIP PLAN

# FSP #694

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## 1. Date of Submission

The date of submission of this Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) is xxxx, 2026.

## 2. Term of the FSP (FRPA S. 6(1)(a) and S. 6(2))

The term of this FSP is 5 years, unless extended pursuant to FRPA.

## 3. Commencement of Term (FRPA S. 6(1)(b))

The term of this FSP commences on, the date specified by the Minister or his Delegated Decision Maker (DDM).

## 4. Application of this FSP

### Licensee and Licences (FRPA S. 3(4))

This FSP applies to the following Licence held by Klahoose Forestry Limited Partnership; K4C Community Forest Agreement including each cutting permit and road permit issued or granted to the Holder of this FSP within the Forest Development Unit (FDU 1) under this FSP after the date of commencement of this plan.

## 5. Designations in Effect Four Months before Submission of this FSP (FPPR S.14(2)(b)(ii) and S. 14(3))

The FSP Map show the designations and other requirements listed in S. 14(3) of the FPPR that were in effect on November 1, 2025 (i.e. four months before submission of an earlier version of this FSP), including, for ease of reference, those listed in Table 1.

### Table 1. Designations in Effect (FPPR S. 14(3))

| Type of Designation | FDU | Date Designated |
|---|---|---|
| **FPPR S. 14(3)(a)**<br>**Ungulate Winter Range** | | |
| UWR U-2-015 (Mountain Goat) | 1 (Toba) | September 20, 2013<br>Amended July 23, 2016 |
| **FPPR S. 14(3)(b)**<br>**Wildlife Habitat Areas** | | |
| WHA 2-444 to 2-473, 2-491 to 2-493, 2-526 to 2-528, 2-563 to 2-566 (Grizzly Bear) | 1 (Toba) | April 1, 2014. |
| **FPPR S. 14(3)(c)**<br>**Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds** | | |
| Not applicable to this FSP | 1 (Toba) | None Designated |
| **FPPR S. 14(3)(d)**<br>**Lakeshore Management Areas** | | |
| Not applicable to this FSP | 1 (Toba) | None Designated |
| **FPPR S. 14(3)(e)**<br>**Scenic Area** | | |
| Scenic areas and Visual Quality Objectives – Order #M299. | 1 (Toba) | September 15, 2022 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **FPPR S. 14(3)(f)**<br>**Identified L1 Lake** | | |
| Not applicable to this FSP | 1 (Toba) | None Designated |
| **FPPR S. 14(3)(g)**<br>**Community Watershed** | | |
| Not applicable to this FSP | 1 (Toba) | None Designated |
| **FPPR S. 14(3)(h)**<br>**Old Growth Management Area (OGMA)** | | |
| Not applicable to this FSP | 1 (Toba) | None Designated |
| **FPPR S. 14(3)(i)**<br>**Area In Which Timber Harvesting Is Prohibited by Another Enactment** | | |
| Not applicable to this FSP | 1 (Toba) | None Designated |
| **FPPR S. 14(3)(j&k)**<br>**Cutting Permits and Road Permits Held by the Agreement Holder** | | |
| Road permit R17431 and the following Cutting Permits CP021, CP022, CP023 and CP024 all fall within the Toba FDU under agreement K4C. These permits are held by the FSP holder and in effect prior and on the Date of Submission of the FSP for approval | 1 (Toba) | *Active Cutting and Road Permits*<br>R17431- approved July 28, 2009<br>CP021 – approved March 26, 2024<br>CP022 – approved January 30, 2025<br>CP023 – approved February 27, 2025<br>CP024 – approved March 31, 2025 |

## 6. Forest Development Units (FDU) in Effect on Date of Submission (FPPR S. 14(1)(b))

Forest Development Unit 1 (Toba) is in effect on the Date of this Submission as per the previous Community Forest Agreement K4C FSP approved in March 2018 and extended until March 31, 2025.

## 7. Declared Areas (FPPR S. 14(4))

There are no declared areas.

## 8. Map (FRPA S. 5(1)(a) and FPPR S. 14)

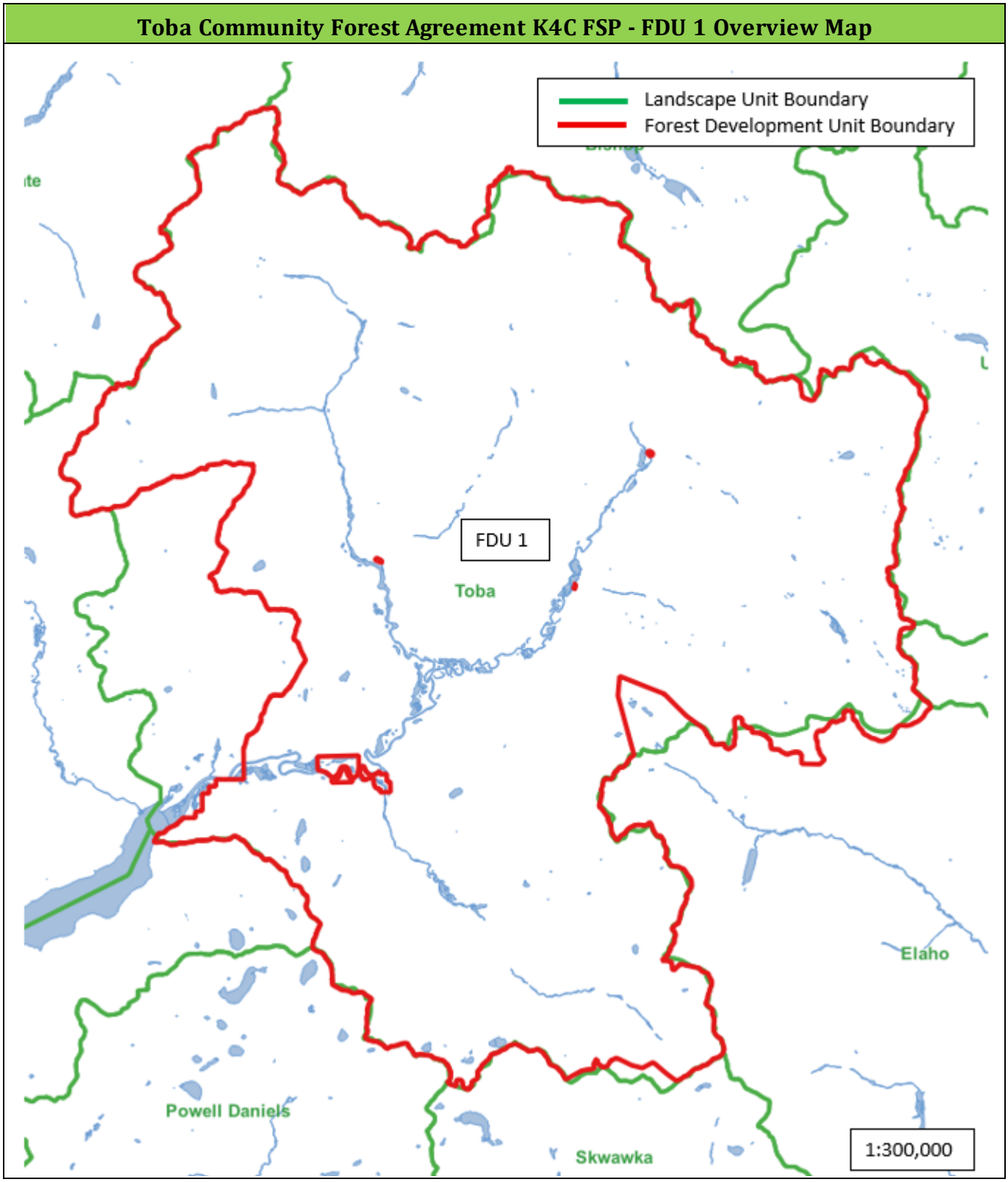
The attached FSP map shows the area within the boundaries of the FDU that may be available for primary forest activities. As per s.14(3) of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation* (*FPPR*), the FSP describes the elements that have been identified and in effect as of the Date of Submission of this FSP and where those elements are applicable to this FSP. These elements are shown on the FSP mapping where applicable, as follows (not all of the following occur in the areas under this FSP):

- Ungulate winter range,
- Wildlife habitat area,
- Fisheries sensitive watershed,
- Lakeshore management area,
- Scenic area,
- Lake identified as an L1,
- Community watershed,
- Old growth management area,
- Area in which commercial timber harvesting is prohibited by another enactment,
- Cutting permit and road permit held by the agreement holder if that is the person required to prepare the plan,
- Road permit or timber sale licence issued
- Parks and Protected Areas and,
- Recreation Sites and Trails.

Additional elements may also be shown on the FSP mapping and are identified on the map legend for reference.

An overview of the planning area is provided in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Toba Community Forest Agreement K4C FSP – FDU 1 Overview Map



# 9. Results and Strategies

## 9.1. Land Use Objectives (FPPR S. 1 definition)

The following land use objectives have been established under Sections 3 to 5 of the FPC and meet the definition of objectives set by government as per the FRPA.

### 9.1.1. Objectives set by government for Landscape Unit Established Pursuant to Section 93.4 of the Land Act:

The Toba Landscape Unit does not have an approved Landscape Unit Plan.

### 9.1.2 Order Establishing Provincial Non-Spatial Old Growth Objectives

The Order Establishing Provincial Non-Spatial Old Growth Objectives, effective June 30, 2004, identifies the amount of old forest to be maintained to address biodiversity values. This order supplements, but does not replace, FPPR S. 9.

| Forest Development Unit | Result or Strategy |
|---|---|
| Toba (1) | 1. The FSP holder will, when conducting primary forest activities under this FSP do so in a manner consistent with the "Order Establishing Provincial Non-Spatial Old Growth Objectives", the Holder will ensure that sufficient old forest is maintained to meet the retention targets in the Order.<br>2. Where draft OGMAs are identified by the Holder, the Holder of this FSP will:<br>a. maintain or recruit old growth forest attributes within draft OGMAs; and<br>b. not carry out road construction or timber harvesting within draft OGMAs.<br>3. Despite subsection 2, the Holder of the FSP may carry out road construction or timber harvesting within draft OGMAs where;<br>a. replacement areas, if required to meet the target amounts are selected by the Holder of the FSP that:<br>i. are within the same biogeoclimatic variant;<br>ii. have similar or more suitable ecological attributes for conserving biological diversity than the area being removed from draft OGMA; or<br>b. where no practicable alternative to road access is available.<br>4. Amendments to draft OGMAs will be guided by the Landscape Unit Planning: Amendments and Operational Procedures, for Old Growth Management Areas, dated August 20, 2003. |

## 9.2. Objectives Prescribed Under FRPA S. 149

### 9.2.1. Soils

Objective set by government for soils (FPPR S.5) is as follows:

*The objective set by government for soils is to conserve the productivity and the hydrologic function of soils.*

| Forest Development Unit | Result or Strategy |
|---|---|
| Toba (1) | 1. The Holder of this FSP will comply with the practice requirements as specified in S. 35 and 36 of the FPPR as those sections were on the date this FSP was submitted for approval. |

### 9.2.2. Wildlife

Objectives set by government for wildlife (FPPR S.7) are as follows:

*(1.) The objective set by government for wildlife is to conserve sufficient wildlife habitat in terms of amount of area, distribution of areas and attributes of those areas, for*

*(a) the survival of species at risk,*

*(b) the survival of regionally important wildlife, and*

*(c) the winter survival of specified ungulate species.*

*(2.) A person required to prepare a forest stewardship plan must specify a result or a strategy in respect of the objective stated under subsection (1) only if the minister responsible for the Wildlife Act gives notice to the person of the applicable*

*(a) species referred to in subsection (1), and*

*(b) indicators of the amount, distribution and attributes of wildlife habitat described in subsection (1).*

*(3.) If satisfied that the objective set out in subsection (1) is addressed, in whole or in part, by an objective in relation to a wildlife habitat area or an ungulate winter range, a general wildlife measure, or a wildlife habitat feature, the minister responsible for the Wildlife Act must exempt a person from the obligation to specify a result or strategy in relation to the objective set out in subsection (1) to the extent that the objective is already addressed.*

*(4.) On or after December 31, 2004, a notice described in subsection (2) must be given at least 4 months before the forest stewardship plan is submitted for approval.*

| FDU | Species | Result or Strategy |
|---|---|---|
| Toba (1) | Marbled Murrelet<br><br>*Brachyramphus marmoratus* | 1. The Holders of this FSP will comply with the Order for the Recovery of Marbled Murrelet effective December 2, 2021, and, the Notice – Indicators of the Amount, Distribution and Attributes of Wildlife Habitat Required for the Survival of Marbled Murrelet effective December 2, 2021. |

| FDU | Species | Result or Strategy |
|---|---|---|
| Toba (1) | Northern Goshawk<br><br>*Accipiter gentilis laingi* | 1. As per the Government Action Regulation, ORDER – WILDLIFE HABITAT AREAS Northern Goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis* laingi) (Chilliwack and Sunshine Coast Forest District) dated May 22, 2020.<br><br>*Sec 1 (ii)(c).* Pursuant to section 7(3) of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation* the person(s) required to prepare a forest stewardship plan are hereby exempted from the obligation to prepare results or strategies in relation to the objective set out in section 7(1) of the *FPPR* to the extent that the WHA's (see Table 1) of the order) address the amount included for Northern Goshawk in the Notice for the Sunshine Coast Natural Resource District. |
| **FDU** | **Species** | **Result or Strategy** |
| Toba (1) | Grizzly bear<br>*Ursus arctos* | 1. As per the Government Action Regulation, Order - Wildlife Habitat Area for Grizzly Bear dated April 1, 2014 and pursuant to FPPR S. 7(3) a person required to prepare a forest stewardship plan is exempt from the obligation to prepare a result or strategies in relation to the objective set out in section 7(1) of the FPPR for grizzly bears in the Sunshine Coast Natural Resource District. |
| **FDU** | **Species** | **Result or Strategy** |
| Toba (1) | Coastal Tailed Frog<br>*Ascaphus truei* | 1. The Holder of this FSP will not conduct primary forest activities within area that would result in the amount or distribution of habitat to fall below levels specified in Sec. 7 of the March 2, 2006 Notice - Indicators of the Amount, Distribution and Attributes of Wildlife Habitat Required for the Survival of Species at Risk in the Sunshine Coast Forest District.<br><br>a) Where and when a natal stream is found in areas under this FSP:<br>i.) Amount: The amount up to a maximum of 30 ha of which no more than 20 ha will be in the THLB; and<br>ii.) Distribution: The suitable habitat within the range of the species that is presently occupied by the species as described in the accounts and measures of IWMS 2004; and<br>iii.) Attributes: As described in the Notice. |
| **FDU** | **Species** | **Result or Strategy** |
| Toba (1) | Mountain Goat<br>*Oreamnos Americanus* | 2. As per the ORDER – Minor Amendment to the Ungulate Winter Range #U-2-0015 (Mountain Goat – Sunshine Forest District) dated July 28, 2016.<br><br>*Sec* 4. Pursuant to section 7(3) of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation* a person required to prepare a forest stewardship plan is exempt from the obligation to prepare results or strategies in relation to the objective set out in section 7(1) of the *FPPR* for mountain goat winter range in the Toba Community Forest Agreement Area (formerly TFL 10). |

### 9.2.3. Water, Fish, Wildlife and Biodiversity within Riparian Areas

Objective set by government for water, fish, wildlife and biodiversity within riparian areas (FPPR S. 8)

*The objective set by government for water, fish, wildlife and biodiversity within riparian areas is to conserve, at the landscape level, the water quality, fish habitat, wildlife habitat and biodiversity associated with those riparian areas.*

#### Stream, Lake and Wetland Riparian Classes (FPPR S. 47, 48, and 49)

| Forest Development Unit | Result or Strategy |
|---|---|
| Toba (1) | The Holder of this FSP will comply with the practice requirements as specified in S. 47, 48 and 49, of the FPPR as those sections were on the date this FSP was submitted for approval. |

#### Restrictions in Riparian Management Areas, Riparian Reserve Zones and Riparian Management Zones (FPPR S. 50, 51, 52(2) and 53)

| Forest Development Unit | Result or Strategy |
|---|---|
| Toba (1) | The Holder of this FSP will comply with the practice requirements as specified in S. 50, 51, 52(2) and 53 of the FPPR as those sections were on the date of submission of this FSP. |

#### Retention in a Riparian Management Zone (FPPR S. 12(3))

| Forest Development Unit | Result or Strategy |
|---|---|
| Toba (1) | If the Holder of this FSP harvests timber within a riparian management zone, except where timber harvested is within road clearing width, the Holder will:<br>a) prior to harvest, specify the amount of basal area retention (determined by a Qualified Professional); and<br>b) leave ≥ 0% basal area retention as standing trees, at the conclusion of harvesting; and<br>c) will reflect the factors outlined in FPPR Schedule 1, Section 2. |

| Forest Development Unit | Result or Strategy |
|---|---|
| Toba (1) | **Conditional Exemption Under FPPR Section 12.3(1)**<br><br>The Holder of this FSP if/when harvesting timber under this FSP, will do so in a manner consistent with:<br><br>a) FPPR subsection 47(4); or<br>b) If a Qualified Professional determines that a different RRZ is more practicable and;<br>(i) reducing or increasing the RRZ provides the flexibility to establish a RRZ buffer; that<br>(ii) reflects the Factors listed in FPPR Schedule 1, S.2; and<br>(iii) the new RRZ is not less than 50% of the default RRZ provided in FPPR Subsection 47(4); then<br>(iv) the RRZ located in the field and confirmed in a plan or on a map becomes the new RRZ width. |
| **Forest Development Unit** | **Result or Strategy** |
| Toba (1) | **Conditional Exemption Under FPPR Section 12.3(5)**<br><br>2.1 Subject to paragraph 1.2, the FSP Holder, in addition to the purposes granted under FPPR Section 51(1)(a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i), is exempt from 51(1), if the activities proposed in the RRZ are for the purposes of:<br><br>a) harvesting timber on the upslope side of a road that has been constructed in the RMA and is located between the road and cutblock.<br><br>Prior to removing tree(s) on the upslope side of a road within the RRZ, the Holder, will:<br>(i) only remove tree(s) from the area included in the RRZ if the removal of tree(s), as determined by a Qualified Professional, will not have a material adverse effect on the water, fish, wildlife and biodiversity as compared to other options; and<br>(ii) establish the RRZ at the edge of the road right of way located closest to the stream. |

### 9.2.4. Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds (FPPR S. 8.1)

Objectives set by government for fish habitat in fisheries sensitive watersheds (FPPR 8.1)

*(1) In this section, **"fisheries sensitive watershed"** means an area identified in Schedule 2 of this regulation*

*(a) with significant downstream fisheries values continued under section 180 (f) of the Act and significant watershed sensitivity continued under section 180 (g) of the Act, and*
*(b) for which there is no fisheries sensitive watershed objective.*

*(2) Until December 31, 2005 the objective set by government for fish habitat in fisheries sensitive watersheds is to prevent to the extent described in subsection (3) the cumulative hydrological effects of primary forest activities in the fisheries sensitive watershed from resulting in a material adverse impact on the habitat of the fish species for which the fisheries sensitive watershed was established.*

| Forest Development Unit | Result or Strategy |
|---|---|
| Toba (1) | No Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds are included within the FDU. |

### 9.2.5. Community Watersheds (FPPR S. 8.2)

Objectives set by government for water in community watersheds (FPPR S. 8.2)

*(1) In this section, "**community watershed**" means a community watershed*

*(a) That is continued under section 180(e) of the Act, and*
*(b) for which a water quality objective has not been*
*(i) continued under section 181 of the Act, or*
*(ii) established under the Government actions Regulation.*

*(2) The objective set by government for water being diverted for human consumption though a licensed waterworks in a community watershed is to prevent to the extent described in subsection (3) the cumulative hydrological effects of primary forest activities within the community watershed from resulting in*

*(a) a material adverse impact on the quantity of water or the timing of the flow of the water from the waterworks, or*
*(b) the water from the waterworks having a material adverse impact on human health that cannot be addressed by water treatment required under*
*(i) an enactment, or*
*(ii) the licence pertaining to the waterworks.*

| Forest Development Unit | Result or Strategy |
|---|---|
| Toba (1) | No Community Watersheds are included within the FDU. |

### 9.2.6 Wildlife and Biodiversity (FPPR S. 9)

Objective set by government for wildlife and biodiversity -landscape level (FPPR S.9)

*The objective set by government for wildlife and biodiversity at the landscape level is, to the extent practicable, to design areas on which timber harvesting is to be carried out that resemble, both spatially and temporally, the patterns of natural disturbance that occur within the landscape.*

| Forest Development Unit | Result or Strategy |
|---|---|
| Toba (1) | 1. The Holder of this FSP will comply with the practice requirements specified in S. 64 and 65 of the FPPR. |

Objective set by government for wildlife and biodiversity – stand level (FPPR S. 9.1)

*The objective set by government for wildlife and biodiversity at the stand level is to retain wildlife trees.*

| Forest Development Unit | Result or Strategy |
|---|---|
| Toba (1) | 1. The Holder of this FSP will comply with the practice requirements specified in S. 66 and S. 67 of the FPPR. |
| **Forest Development Unit** | **Result or Strategy** |
| Toba (1) | **Conditional Exemption Under FPPR Section 12.5(1)**<br><br>1. The Holder will, when harvesting timber under this FSP, do so in a manner consistent with:<br><br>(a) the area covered by Wildlife Tree Retention Area that relates to cutblocks harvested during any 12-month period beginning on April 1 of any calendar year, is a minimum of 7% of the total area of all cutblocks harvested during that period; and<br>(b) the minimum Wildlife Tree Retention Area associated with any cutblock is:<br><br>Total Cutblock Area (ha) — Minimum WTRA % Retention<br>Cutblocks < 5.0 ha — 0%<br>Cutblocks > 5.0 ha — 3.5%<br><br>(c) For the purposes of subsection (a) and (b), a Wildlife Tree Retention Area may relate to more than one cutblock if all the cutblocks that relate to the WTRA collectively meet the applicable requirements of this section. |

### 9.2.7 Cultural Heritage Resources (FPPR S. 10)

The objective set by government for cultural heritage resources (FPPR S. 10) is *to conserve, or, if necessary, protect cultural heritage resources that are:*

*a) the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people that is of continuing importance to that people, and*
*b) not regulated under the Heritage Conservation Act.*

| Forest Development Unit | Result or Strategy |
|---|---|
| Toba (1) | 1. The Holder will, when constructing road or harvesting cutblocks under this FSP:<br>a) conserve or protect cultural heritage resources that are:<br>i) the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people that is of continuing importance to that people, are determined to be important, valuable and scarce, as determined through:<br>(1) documented information sharing between the Holder of this FSP and the affected First Nation prior to the review and |

comment period of the FPPR for this FSP and/or:
(2) information received from the affected First Nation in accordance with FPPR S 20.
(3) information received from the affected First Nation in accordance with Section 2 below.

ii) not regulated under the Heritage Conservation Act or are not conserved and protected by other arrangements

iii) likely to be adversely impacted by the activities of the Holder of this FSP

iv) capable of being addressed in the context of this FSP.

2. The following process will be used to provide the First Nations with the opportunity to provide cultural heritage information for which proposed road building or timber harvesting activities may impact:
   a) The Holder of this FSP will send maps of sufficient scale (i.e. 1:20,000) outlining new proposed development areas to the applicable First Nations to request new cultural heritage resource information.
   b) New information received from First Nations or Ministry of Forests within 30 days will be reviewed in the context to which the proposed harvesting activities will impact upon the cultural heritage resource value. Taking the information received into consideration, the Holder of this FSP will determine what options, if any, exist to mitigate the impacts from proposed road construction and /or harvesting activities. The First Nations and Ministry of Forests will be notified in writing, as to what actions, if any, will be taken to conserve and/or protect identified cultural heritage resource values that are applicable under 1 (a) of this section.

3. If a potential cultural heritage feature is discovered during operations, any operations that could impact the feature will be suspended. The appropriate Nation(s) will be notified of the discovery. If the feature is confirmed to be a cultural feature, decisions regarding the management thereof and resumption of operations will be informed by the Nation(s).

4. Specific to cedar and yellow cedar for aboriginal uses[1], the Holder of the FSP will:
   a) plant or promote natural regeneration of western red cedar and yellow cedar as a component of future stands, where ecologically suited, on areas referred to in FRPA S. 29(1) and in accordance with the stocking standards in this FSP; and
   b) at the request of a First Nation, and where the requested western red cedar and yellow cedar are for aboriginal uses within the area of the FSP;
      i) make western red cedar and yellow cedar for aboriginal uses available through operational sources consistent with planned operations, or
      ii) assist a First Nation in identifying western red cedar and yellow cedar trees suitable for aboriginal uses, should the First Nation choose to harvest the trees themselves.

[2] Western red cedar and yellow cedar for aboriginal uses refers to western red cedar and yellow cedar used for paddles, masks, totems, canoes, cedar bark stripping, baskets, architectural construction projects, longhouses and similar use items.

## 9.3 Objectives Continued Under FRPA S. 181

### 9.3.1 Order to Identify Karst Resource Features for the Sunshine Coast Forest District

As per the Order to Identify Karst Resource Features for the Sunshine Coast Forest District is effective as of September 30, 2010.

| Forest Development Unit | Result or Strategy |
|---|---|
| Toba (1) | 1. The holder will manage all known and identified karst features in a manner that will protect and conserve the resource consistent with the Order to Identify Karst Resource Features for the Sunshine Coast Forest District.<br>2. For the purpose of this strategy, "karst resource features" are surface or subsurface elements of a karst system including:<br>• Karst caves,<br>• Significant surface karst features,<br>• The important features and elements within very high or high vulnerability karst terrain, |

### 9.3.2 Visual Quality Objectives Set for Scenic Areas (FPPR Section 9.2)

Visual Quality Objectives (VQO's) established for the Sunshine Coast under Section 1 of the Operational Planning Regulations, defines the amount of allowable alteration for areas designated as scenic on the Sunshine Coast.

Categories of visually altered forest landscape as per S. 1.1 of the FPPR are:

1.1 *For the purposes of purposes of paragraph (c) of the definition of "altered forest landscape" in section 1, the following categories are prescribed, each according to the extent of alteration resulting from the size, shape and location of cutblocks and roads:*

a) *preservation: consisting of an altered forest landscape in which the alteration, when assessed from a significant public viewpoint,*
   i) *very small in scale, and*
   ii) *not easily distinguishable from the pre-harvest landscape;*

b) *retention: consisting of an altered forest landscape in which the alteration, when assessed from a significant public viewpoint,*
   i) *difficult to see,*
   ii) *small in scale, and*
   iii) *natural in appearance;*

c) *partial retention: consisting of an altered forest landscape in which the alteration, when assessed from a significant public viewpoint,*
   i) *easy to see,*
   ii) *small to medium in scale, and*
   iii) *natural and not rectilinear or geometric in shape;*

d) *modification: consisting of an altered forest landscape in which the alteration, when assessed from a significant public viewpoint, is*
   i) *is very easy to see, and*
   ii) *is*
      1. *large in scale and natural in its appearance, or*
      2. *small to medium in scale but with some angular characteristics;*

e) *maximum modification: consisting of an altered forest landscape in which the alteration, when assessed from a significant public viewpoint,*
   i) *is very easy to see, and*
   ii) *is*
      1. *very large in scale*
      2. *rectilinear and geometric in shape, or*
      3. *both*

| Forest Development Unit | Result or Strategy |
|---|---|
| Toba (1) | 1. If the Holder of this FSP constructs a road or harvests a cutblock within the scenic areas identified by the Sunshine Coast Natural Resource District, the Holder will comply with Ministerial Order No. M299 dated September 15, 2022, consistent with the definition of "altered forest landscape" as described in FPPR S. 1. |

## 10. K4C Community Forest Agreement FSP Stocking Standards

### 10.1. Situations or Circumstances that determine whether Free Growing is Assessed on a Block Basis or Across Blocks

FPPR Section 44(1) applies in all situations or circumstances under the FSP where a free growing stand is required to be established under FRPA Section 29.

### 10.2. Regeneration Date and Stocking Standards, Free Growing Height

The FSP Stocking Standards specify the regeneration date (FPPR S. 16(3)(a)), free growing height (FPPR S. 16(3)(b)) and stocking standards for the situations or circumstances where FPPR S. 44(1) applies.

## SUNSHINE COAST FSP STOCKING STANDARDS

As per section 16 of the Forest Planning and Practices Regulations, the following tables are the stocking standards that are to be applied to the blocks harvested under this Forest Stewardship Plan within the noted license. These tables are to be used along with the block specific site plans as required by Section 10 of the Forest and Range Practices Act.

**Table 2 Stocking Standards: Administration**

| Region | District | Management Unit(s) | Licensee | Licenses | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Coast** | **Sunshine Coast Natural Resource District** | **See FDU map** | **Klahoose Forestry Limited Partnership** | **K4C Community Forest Agreement** | **February 2026** |

## 10.3. Stocking Standards for Even-aged Stands

**Table 3 Stocking Standards for Even-Aged Stands**

| MoF ID# | BEC | | | Ecologically Suitable Species | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Stocking | | Regen Delay (yrs) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Zone | Subzone/ Variant | Site Series | 1 | Min Ht | 2 | Min Ht | 3 | Min Ht | 4 | Min Ht | 5 | Min Ht | 6 | Min Ht | 7 | Min Ht | Target (sph) | Min (sph) | |
| | CWH | dm | 01 | Fd | 3.0 | Hw[24] | 3.0 | Cw | 1.5 | Pw[31] | 2.50 | | | | | | | 900 | 500 | 3 |
| | CWH | dm | 02* | Pl | 1.25 | Fd | 2.5 | | | | | | | | | | | 400 | 200 | 3 |
| | CWH | dm | 03 | Fd | 2.5 | Cw | 1.0 | Hw | 2.0 | | | | | | | | | 800 | 400 | 3 |
| | CWH | dm | 04 | Fd | 3.0 | Cw | 1.5 | Pw[31] | 2.5 | | | | | | | | | 900 | 500 | 3 |
| | CWH | dm | 05 | Cw | 2.0 | Fd | 4.0 | Hw | 4.0 | Pw[31] | 2.5 | Bg[47] | 3.5 | Hw | 4.0 | | | 900 | 500 | 3 |
| | CWH | dm | 06 | Cw | 1.5 | Hw | 3.0 | Fd[1] | 3.0 | | | | | | | | | 900 | 500 | 6 |
| | CWH | dm | 07 | Cw | 2.0 | Fd | 4.0 | Hw | 4.0 | Bg[47] | 3.5 | | | | | | | 900 | 500 | 3 |
| | CWH | dm | 08 | Cw | 2.0 | Bg[47] | 3.5 | | | | | | | | | | | 900 | 500 | 3 |
| | CWH | dm | 09 | Cw[1] | 2.0 | Bg[1,47] | 3.5 | | | | | | | | | | | 900 | 500 | 3 |
| | CWH | dm | 11* | Pl[1] | 1.25 | Cw[1] | 1.0 | | | | | | | | | | | 400 | 200 | 3 |
| | CWH | dm | 12 | Cw[1] | 1.0 | Hw[1] | 2.0 | Pw[31] | 2.5 | Ss[35] | 3.0 | | | | | | | 800 | 400 | 3 |
| | CWH | dm | 13 | Bg[47] | 3.5 | Cw | 2.0 | Fd[1] | 4.0 | | | | | | | | | 900 | 500 | 3 |
| | CWH | dm | 14 | Cw[1] | 2.0 | Bg[1,47] | 3.5 | | | | | | | | | | | 900 | 500 | 3 |
| | CWH | dm | 15 | Cw[1] | 1.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 800 | 400 | 3 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | CWH | ds1 | 01 | Fd | 2.25 | Cw | 1.5 | Pw[31] | 2.5 | | | | | | | | | 900 | 500 | 3 |
| | CWH | ds1 | 02* | Fd | 1.5 | Pl | 1.25 | | | | | | | | | | | 400 | 200 | 3 |
| | CWH | ds1 | 03 | Fd | 1.5 | Pl[6] | 1.25 | Cw | 1.0 | | | | | | | | | 800 | 400 | 3 |
| | CWH | ds1 | 04 | Fd | 2.25 | Cw | 1.5 | Pw[31] | 2.5 | | | | | | | | | 800 | 400 | 3 |
| | CWH | ds1 | 05 | Fd | 2.25 | Pw[13,31] | 2.5 | Cw | 1.5 | | | | | | | | | 900 | 500 | 3 |
| | CWH | ds1 | 06 | Fd | 2.25 | Hw | 1.0 | Cw | 1.5 | | | | | | | | | 900 | 500 | 6 |
| | CWH | ds1 | 07 | Fd | 3.0 | Cw | 2.0 | Bg[47] | 2.0 | Hw | 1.25 | | | | | | | 900 | 500 | 3 |
| | CWH | ds1 | 08 | Cw | 2.0 | Ss[35] | 3.0 | Bg[47] | 2.0 | | | | | | | | | 900 | 500 | 3 |
| | CWH | ds1 | 09 | Cw[1] | 2.0 | Bg[1,47] | 2.0 | | | | | | | | | | | 900 | 500 | 3 |
| | CWH | ds1 | 11* | Pl[1] | 1.25 | Cw[1] | 1.0 | | | | | | | | | | | 400 | 200 | 3 |
| | CWH | ds1 | 12 | Cw[1] | 1.0 | Pl[7] | 1.25 | | | | | | | | | | | 800 | 400 | 3 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | CWH | ms1 | 01 | Fd | 2.25 | Cw | 1.5 | Hw[10,13] | 1.5 | Ba[10,13,47] | 0.75 | | | | | | | 900 | 500 | 3 |
| | CWH | ms1 | 02* | Fd | 1.5 | Pl | 1.25 | | | | | | | | | | | 400 | 200 | 3 |
| | CWH | ms1 | 03 | Fd | 2.25 | Cw | 1.5 | Ba[10,47] | 0.75 | | | | | | | | | 800 | 400 | 3 |
| | CWH | ms1 | 04 | Fd | 3.0 | Cw | 2.0 | Ba[10,13,47] | 1.0 | Hw[10,13] | 2.0 | Pw[31] | 2.5 | | | | | 900 | 500 | 3 |
| | CWH | ms1 | 05 | Cw | 1.5 | Hw | 1.5 | Yc[13,17] | 1.5 | Ba[10,13,47] | 0.75 | | | | | | | 900 | 500 | 6 |
| | CWH | ms1 | 06 | Fd | 3.0 | Cw | 2.0 | Yc[13,17] | 2.0 | Se[13] | 1.25 | Ba[13,47] | 1.0 | Bg[14,17,47] | 2.5 | | | 900 | 500 | 3 |
| | CWH | ms1 | 07 | Cw | 2.0 | Ba[13,47] | 1.0 | Ss[35] | 4.0 | Fd[1] | 3.0 | | | | | | | 900 | 500 | 3 |
| | CWH | ms1 | 08 | Cw[1] | 2.0 | Ba[1] | 1.0 | | | | | | | | | | | 900 | 500 | 3 |
| | CWH | ms1 | 10* | Pl[1] | 1.25 | Cw[1] | 1.0 | | | | | | | | | | | 400 | 200 | 3 |
| | CWH | ms1 | 11 | Cw[1] | 1.0 | Yc[13,17] | 1.0 | Pw[5] | 2.5 | Se[1] | 0.75 | | | | | | | 800 | 400 | 3 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | CWH | vm1 | 01 | Cw | 1.5 | Hw | 3.0 | Fd[9] | 3.0 | Ba[26,47] | 1.75 | | | | | | | 900 | 500 | 6 |
| | CWH | vm1 | 02* | Pl | 1.25 | Cw | 1.0 | Fd[9] | 2.0 | Hw | 2.0 | | | | | | | 400 | 200 | 3 |
| | CWH | vm1 | 03 | Cw | 1.0 | Hw | 2.0 | Fd[9] | 2.0 | Pl[53] | 1.25 | | | | | | | 800 | 400 | 6 |
| | CWH | vm1 | 04 | Cw | 1.5 | Hw | 3.0 | Fd[9] | 3.0 | | | | | | | | | 900 | 500 | 3 |
| | CWH | vm1 | 05 | Ba[47] | 1.75 | Cw | 1.5 | Hw | 3.0 | Fd[1,9] | 3.0 | Ss[35] | 3.0 | | | | | 900 | 500 | 3 |
| | CWH | vm1 | 06 | Ba[26,47] | 1.75 | Cw | 1.5 | Hw | 3.0 | | | | | | | | | 900 | 500 | 6 |
| | CWH | vm1 | 07 | Ba[47] | 2.25 | Cw | 2.0 | Hw | 4.0 | | | Ss[35] | 4.0 | | | | | 900 | 500 | 3 |
| | CWH | vm1 | 08 | Ba[47] | 2.25 | Cw | 2.0 | Hw | 4.0 | Ss[35] | 4.0 | | | | | | | 900 | 500 | 3 |
| | CWH | vm1 | 09* | Ba[47] | 2.25 | Cw | 2.0 | Hw | 4.0 | | | | | | | | | 900 | 500 | 3 |
| | CWH | vm1 | 10* | Cw[1] | 2.0 | Ba[1,47] | 2.25 | Ss[1,35] | 4.0 | | | | | | | | | 900 | 500 | 3 |
| | CWH | vm1 | 12 | Cw[1] | 1.0 | Hw[1] | 2.0 | Yc[1] | 1.0 | Pl[1] | 1.25 | | | | | | | 800 | 400 | 3 |
| | CWH | vm1 | 13* | Pl[1] | 1.25 | Cw[1] | 1.0 | | | | | | | | | | | 400 | 200 | 3 |
| | CWH | vm1 | 14 | Cw[1] | 1.5 | Hw[1] | 3.0 | Ss[1,35] | 3.0 | | | | | | | | | 800 | 400 | 3 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | CWH | vm2 | 01 | Hw | 2.5 | Cw | 1.5 | Yc[13] | 1.5 | Hm[5] | 1.0 | Fd[1,9] | 2.25 | Ba[47] | 1.75 | Hm[13] | 1.0 | 900 | 500 | 6 |
| | CWH | vm2 | 02* | Pl | 1.25 | Cw | 1.0 | Fd[9] | 1.5 | Yc[13] | 1.0 | Hw | 1.75 | | | | | 400 | 200 | 3 |

**Table 3 Stocking Standards for Even-Aged Stands**

| MoF ID# | BEC | | | Ecologically Suitable Species | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Stocking | | Regen Delay (yrs) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Zone | Subzone/ Variant | Site Series | 1 | Min Ht | 2 | Min Ht | 3 | Min Ht | 4 | Min Ht | 5 | Min Ht | 6 | Min Ht | 7 | Min Ht | Target (sph) | Min (sph) | |
| | CWH | vm2 | 03 | Cw | 1.0 | Hw | 1.75 | Fd[9] | 1.5 | Yc[13] | 1.0 | Pw[31] | 2.5 | | | | | 800 | 400 | 6 |
| | CWH | vm2 | 04 | Cw | 1.0 | Hw | 1.75 | Fd[9] | 1.5 | Yc[13] | 1.0 | Pw[31] | 2.5 | Ba[47] | 1.5 | | | 900 | 500 | 6 |
| | CWH | vm2 | 05 | Cw | 1.5 | Hw | 2.5 | Yc[13] | 1.5 | Ba[47] | 1.75 | Fd[1,8,9] | 2.25 | | | | | 900 | 500 | 3 |
| | CWH | vm2 | 06 | Cw | 1.5 | Hw | 2.5 | Yc[13] | 1.5 | Ba[47] | 1.75 | | | | | | | 900 | 500 | 6 |
| | CWH | vm2 | 07 | Cw | 2.0 | Hw | 3.5 | Yc[13] | 2.0 | Ba[47] | 2.25 | | | | | | | 900 | 500 | 3 |
| | CWH | vm2 | 08 | Cw[14] | 2.0 | Hw | 3.5 | Yc[13] | 2.0 | Ba[47] | 2.25 | Ss[35] | 4.0 | | | | | 900 | 500 | 3 |
| | CWH | vm2 | 09 | Cw[1] | 1.0 | Hw[1] | 1.75 | Yc[1,13] | 1.0 | Hm[13] | 0.75 | Ba[47] | 1.5 | | | | | 800 | 400 | 3 |
| | CWH | vm2 | 10* | Pl[1] | 1.25 | Yc[1,13] | 1.0 | Hm | 0.75 | | | | | | | | | 400 | 200 | 3 |
| | CWH | vm2 | 11 | Cw[1] | 1.0 | Yc[1,13] | 1.0 | Hw[1] | 1.75 | | | | | | | | | 800 | 400 | 3 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | MH | mm1 | 01 | Ba[47] | 0.6 | Hm[13] | 1.0 | Yc[13] | 1.0 | Hw[14] | 1.0 | Se | 1.0 | Bp[47] | 1.25 | Cw[14] | 1.0 | 900 | 500 | 7 |
| | MH | mm1 | 02* | Hm | 0.75 | Yc | 0.75 | Ba[47] | 0.6 | Se | 0.75 | | | | | | | 800 | 400 | 4 |
| | MH | mm1 | 03 | Ba[47] | 0.6 | Hm | 1.0 | Yc | 1.0 | | | | | | | | | 900 | 500 | 4 |
| | MH | mm1 | 04 | Ba[47] | 0.6 | Hm | 1.0 | Yc | 1.0 | | | | | | | | | 900 | 500 | 7 |
| | MH | mm1 | 05 | Ba[47] | 0.6 | Yc | 1.0 | Hm | 1.0 | | | | | | | | | 900 | 500 | 4 |
| | MH | mm1 | 06 | Hm[1] | 0.75 | Yc[1] | 0.75 | Ba[1,47] | 0.6 | | | | | | | | | 800 | 400 | 7 |
| | MH | mm1 | 07 | Ba[1,47] | 0.6 | Yc[1] | 0.75 | Hm[1] | 0.75 | | | | | | | | | 900 | 500 | 4 |
| | MH | mm1 | 08* | Hm[1] | 0.75 | Yc[1] | 0.75 | | | | | | | | | | | 400 | 200 | 4 |
| | MH | mm1 | 09* | Yc[1] | 0.75 | Hm[1] | 0.75 | | | | | | | | | | | 800 | 400 | 4 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | MH | mm2 | 01 | Ba[47] | 0.6 | Hm | 1.0 | Yc | 1.0 | Se | 1.0 | Cw | 1.0 | Hw | 1.0 | | | 900 | 500 | 7 |
| | MH | mm2 | 02* | Hm | 0.75 | Yc | 0.75 | Se | 0.75 | Bl | 0.75 | Ba | 0.6 | | | | | 800 | 400 | 4 |
| | MH | mm2 | 03 | Ba[47] | 0.6 | Hm | 1.0 | Yc | 1.0 | Se | 1.0 | | | | | | | 900 | 500 | 4 |
| | MH | mm2 | 04 | Ba[47] | 0.6 | Hm | 1.0 | Yc | 1.0 | | | | | | | | | 900 | 500 | 7 |
| | MH | mm2 | 05 | Ba[47] | 0.6 | Yc | 1.0 | Se | 1.0 | Hm | 1.0 | Hm | 1.0 | | | | | 900 | 500 | 4 |
| | MH | mm2 | 06 | Hm[1] | 0.75 | Yc | 0.75 | Ba[1] | 0.6 | | | | | | | | | 800 | 400 | 7 |
| | MH | mm2 | 07 | Ba[1,47] | 0.6 | Yc | 0.75 | Se[1] | 0.75 | Hw[2] | 0.75 | Hm[1] | 0.75 | | | | | 900 | 500 | 4 |
| | MH | mm2 | 08* | Yc[1] | 0.75 | Hm[1] | 0.75 | | | | | | | | | | | 400 | 200 | 4 |
| | MH | mm2 | 09* | Yc[1] | 0.75 | Hm[1] | 0.75 | Se[1] | 0.75 | | | | | | | | | 800 | 400 | 4 |

Footnotes – Table 3

[1] Suitable on elevated microsites.
[6] Suitable on nutrient-very-poor sites.
[8] Suitable on steep slopes.
[9] Suitable on warm aspects.
[10] Suitable on cool aspects.
[13] Suitable at upper elevations.
[14] Suitable at lower elevations.
[24] Suitable in wetter portion of biogeoclimatic unit
[26] Suitable minor species on nutrient poor sites
[31] Must use blister resistant stock
[35] Use resistant stock to mitigate risk of weevil damage
[47] Risk of balsam woolly adelgid

## 10.4. Boulder Colluvium Stocking Standards for Even-aged Stands and Layer 4 of SEDRSS

**Table 4 Boulder Colluvium Stocking Standards for Even-aged Stands and Layer 4 of SEDRSS**

| MoF ID# | BEC | | | Ecologically Suitable Species | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Stocking | | Regen Date (yrs) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Zone | Subzone/ Variant | Site Series | 1 | Min Ht | 2 | Min Ht | 3 | Min Ht | 4 | Min Ht | 5 | Min Ht | 6 | Min Ht | 7 | Min Ht | Target (sph) | Min (sph) | |
| | CWH | dm | 01r | Fd | 3.0 | Hw[24] | 3.0 | Cw | 1.5 | Pw[31] | 2.50 | | | | | | | 600 | 300 | 3 |
| | CWH | dm | 03r | Fd | 2.0 | Cw | 1.0 | Hw | 2.0 | | | | | | | | | 600 | 300 | 3 |
| | CWH | dm | 05r | Cw | 2.0 | Fd | 4.0 | Hw | 4.0 | Pw[31] | 2.5 | Bg[47] | 3.5 | | | | | 600 | 300 | 3 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | CWH | ds1 | 01r | Fd | 2.25 | Cw | 1.5 | Pw[31] | 2.5 | | | | | | | | | 600 | 300 | 3 |
| | CWH | ds1 | 03r | Fd | 1.5 | Pl[6] | 1.25 | Cw | 1.0 | | | | | | | | | 600 | 300 | 3 |
| | CWH | ds1 | 05r | Fd | 2.25 | Cw | 1.5 | Pw[31] | 2.5 | | | | | | | | | 600 | 300 | 3 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | CWH | ms1 | 01 | Fd | 2.25 | Cw | 1.5 | Hw[10,13] | 1.5 | Ba[10,13,47] | 0.75 | | | | | | | 900 | 500 | 3 |
| | CWH | ms1 | 03 | Fd | 2.25 | Cw | 1.5 | Ba[10,47] | 0.75 | | | | | | | | | 800 | 400 | 3 |
| | CWH | ms1 | 05 | Cw | 1.5 | Hw | 1.5 | Yc[13,17] | 1.5 | Ba[10,13,47] | 0.75 | | | | | | | 900 | 500 | 6 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | CWH | vm1 | 01r | Cw | 1.5 | Hw | 3.0 | Fd[9] | 3.0 | Ba[47] | 1.75 | | | | | | | 600 | 300 | 6 |
| | CWH | vm1 | 03r | Cw | 1.0 | Hw | 2.0 | Fd[9] | 2.0 | Pl | 1.25 | | | | | | | 600 | 300 | 6 |
| | CWH | vm1 | 05r | Ba[47] | 1.75 | Cw | 1.5 | Hw | 3.0 | Fd[1,9] | 3.0 | Ss[35] | 3.0 | | | | | 600 | 300 | 3 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | CWH | vm2 | 01r | Hw | 2.5 | Cw[14] | 1.5 | Yc[13] | 1.5 | Ba[47] | 1.75 | Fd[1,9] | 2.25 | Hm[13] | 1.0 | | | 600 | 300 | 6 |
| | CWH | vm2 | 03r | Cw | 1.0 | Hw | 1.75 | Fd[9] | 1.5 | Yc[13] | 1.0 | Pw[31] | 2.5 | | | | | 600 | 300 | 6 |
| | CWH | vm2 | 05r | Cw | 1.5 | Hw | 2.5 | Yc[13] | 1.5 | Ba[47] | 1.75 | Fd[1,8,9] | 2.25 | | | | | 600 | 300 | 3 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | MH | mm1 | 01 | Ba[47] | 0.6 | Hm[13] | 1.0 | Yc[13] | 1.0 | Hw[14] | 1.0 | Se | 1.0 | Bp[47] | 1.25 | Cw[14] | 1.0 | 900 | 500 | 7 |
| | MH | mm1 | 03 | Ba[47] | 0.6 | Hm | 1.0 | Yc | 1.0 | | | | | | | | | 900 | 500 | 4 |
| | MH | mm1 | 05 | Ba[47] | 0.6 | Yc | 1.0 | Hm | 1.0 | | | | | | | | | 900 | 500 | 4 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | MH | mm2 | 01 | Ba[47] | 0.6 | Hm | 1.0 | Yc | 1.0 | Se | 1.0 | Cw | 1.0 | Hw | 1.0 | | | 900 | 500 | 7 |
| | MH | mm2 | 03 | Ba[47] | 0.6 | Hm | 1.0 | Yc | 1.0 | Se | 1.0 | | | | | | | 900 | 500 | 4 |
| | MH | mm2 | 05 | Ba[47] | 0.6 | Yc | 1.0 | Se | 1.0 | Hm | 1.0 | Hm | 1.0 | | | | | 900 | 500 | 4 |

Footnotes – Table 4

[1] Suitable on elevated microsites.
[6] Suitable on nutrient-very-poor sites.
[8] Suitable on steep slopes.
[9] Suitable on warm aspects.
[13] Suitable at upper elevations.
[14] Suitable at lower elevations.
[24] Suitable in wetter portion of biogeoclimatic unit
[31] Must use blister resistant stock
[35] Use resistant stock to mitigate risk of weevil damage
[47] Risk of balsam woolly adelgid

Boulder Colluvium Stocking Standards may be applied to the selected site series listed in Table 4 to reflect the natural lower stand densities characteristic of colluvial sites. The intent of these standards is to create stocking targets which reflect the growing site potential on heavy colluvial sites. Stocking may be established in clusters and irregular spacing based on the natural distribution and availability of viable growing sites (e.g. soils pockets between large boulders, stumps, etc.). A reduced minimum inter-tree distance may also be employed with these Boulder Colluvium Stocking Standards in efforts to maximize available growing sites.

**Definition of Terms**

**Ecologically suitable species:** As per FPPR section 26 (3) (a) the species listed in Table 3, 4, and 6 are derived from *The Distribution and Synopsis of Ecological Characteristics of Tree Species of British Columbia's Forests (Klinka et al., 2000) and the Land Management Handbook No. 28, A Field Guide for Site Identification and Interpretation of the Vancouver Forest Region (1994).* The soil moisture and soil nutrient regimes combine into an edatopic grid. The edatopic grid for each species determines the frequency of occurrence. Ecologically suitable species, in the context of this stocking standard, are found in the frequent and very frequent ranges (i.e. moderate to good vigour / performance). The prescribing forester must determine suitability based on site-specific criteria such as soil moisture and nutrient regimes, aspect, elevation, and climatic zones determined in the field.

**Tree Species**

'Ba' is amabilis fir
'Bg' is grand fir
'Cw' is western red cedar
'Fd' is coastal Douglas fir
'Hm' is mountain hemlock
'Hw' is western hemlock
'Pl' is lodgepole pine
'Pw' is white pine
'Py' is yellow pine
'Ss' is sitka spruce
'Sxs' is hybrid spruce
'Se' is Engelmann spruce
'Yc' is yellow cedar
'Dr' is red alder
'Ep' is paper birch
'Mb' is big leaf maple
'Act' is black cottonwood

**Table Headings**

'MoF ID#' means the Ministry of Forests Identification number to be used when site plans refer to this table.
'BEC' means biogeoclimatic ecosystem classification as described in Land Management Handbook #28 published by the Ministry of Forests for the identification and interpretation of ecosystems, as applicable to a harvested area.
'Zone' means biogeoclimatic zone.
'Sub zone / variant' means biogeoclimatic subzone and variant.
'Stocking' means the number of well-spaced or Free Growing trees per hectare.
'Regen Date' means the regeneration date as defined in FPPR.
'Min Ht' means minimum height to be called Free Growing.
'Target' means the target number of healthy, well-spaced, ecologically suitable tree species per hectare. 'Min' means the minimum number of healthy, well-spaced, ecologically suitable tree species per hectare.

**Additional Standards and Modifying Rules**

**Even Aged Management**
Table 3 applies to sites and Standards Units with even-aged management. Even-aged stands generally have one dominant age class; although, one or more age classes

can be represented through different silviculture systems. The following silviculture systems are applicable to even aged management: Clear Cut, Clear Cut with Reserves, Seed Tree, Retention (groups or dispersed), and Group Selection.

**Site Series Complexes**
Where more than one site series is located within a logical standards unit area the standard that applies will be that of the dominant site series.

**Transitional Sites**
On transitional sites occurring between two BEC units, the standard that applies will be that of the dominant BEC unit.

**Minimum Inter-tree Distance**
The general minimum inter-tree distance (MITD) of 2.0 meters can be reduced to 1.5 meters where productive and plantable spots are limited by site characteristics specific to either colluvial sites, or wet sites as described below:

> *Colluvial sites* are those with large surface rocks or boulders and/or sub-surface rocks. On these sites soil is either shallow or limited to gaps between rocks. These sites can be very localized or extensive in nature such as large deposition zones from historic slides, talus slopes, avalanche tracks or boulder veneers.
>
> *Wet sites* are those with high or fluctuating water tables and growing season water surpluses. Productive growing sites are generally less frequent and found mainly on elevated mounds. Under the BEC system the soil moisture rating (SMR) is: very moist (VM), and wet (W).

## 10.5. Single Entry Dispersed Retention Stocking Standards (SEDRSS)

The following information is in consideration of 16(2) and factors, Section 6, related to stocking standards in uneven aged stands and multi aged class stands as per the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation:

**Table 5 Single-Entry Dispersed Retention Stocking Densities**

| Target Stocking Density (sph) from Table 3 | Layer * | Site Occupancy: Average Basal Area per hectare ($m^2$/ha) for Layer 1 Unimpeded Well-Spaced per hectare (sph) for Layer 2, 3, 4 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Target Stocking | Minimum Stocking |
| 900 | 1 | 5-10 | N/A |
| | 2, 3, 4 | 700 | 300 |
| | 1 | 11-15 | N/A |
| | 2, 3, 4 | 500 | 200 |
| | 1 | 16-20 | N/A |
| | 2, 3, 4 | 400 | 150 |
| | 1 | 21-30 | N/A |
| | 2, 3, 4 | 300 | 100 |
| | 1 | 31-40 | N/A |
| | 2, 3, 4 | 200 | 75 |
| 800 | 1 | 5-10 | N/A |
| | 2, 3, 4 | 600 | 300 |
| | 1 | 11-15 | N/A |
| | 2, 3, 4 | 400 | 200 |
| | 1 | 16-20 | N/A |
| | 2, 3, 4 | 300 | 150 |
| | 1 | 21-30 | N/A |
| | 2, 3, 4 | 150 | 100 |
| | 1 | 31-40 | N/A |
| | 2, 3, 4 | 100 | 50 |
| 600 | 1 | 5-10 | N/A |
| | 2, 3, 4 | 400 | 200 |
| | 1 | 11-15 | N/A |
| | 2, 3, 4 | 300 | 150 |
| | 1 | 16-20 | N/A |
| | 2, 3, 4 | 200 | 100 |
| | 1 | 21-30 | N/A |
| | 2, 3, 4 | 100 | 50 |
| | 1 | 31-40 | N/A |
| | 2, 3, 4 | 75 | 25 |
| 400 | 1 | 5-10 | N/A |
| | 2, 3, 4 | 300 | 150 |
| | 1 | 11-15 | N/A |
| | 2, 3, 4 | 200 | 100 |
| | 1 | 16-20 | N/A |
| | 2, 3, 4 | 150 | 50 |
| | 1 | 21-30 | N/A |
| | 2, 3, 4 | 100 | 25 |
| | 1 | 31-40 | N/A |
| | 2, 3, 4 | 50 | 10 |

*Stand Layer Definition

| | |
|---|---|
| Layer 1 Mature trees | >= 12.5 cm dbh |
| Layer 2 Pole trees | 7.5 cm to 12.4 cm dbh |
| Layer 3 Sapling trees | >= 1.3 m height to 7.4 cm dbh |
| Layer 4 Regeneration trees | < 1.3 m height |

Regeneration Date

The Maximum Regeneration Delay is one year more than what is shown on the applicable biogeoclimatic ecosystem classification (BEC) site series listed in Table 3. The regeneration date can be met immediately following harvest if the residual stand has no significant damage or pest problems and meets minimum stocking standards. If regeneration is achieved immediately following harvest, earliest Free Growing date is 12 months after completion of harvest.

### 10.5.1. Ecological Suitability

As the retention level increases and light penetrating the canopy decreases, shade tolerant species will be favoured over shade intolerant species.

### 10.5.2. Species to be Retained and/or Established for Stocking

Trees retained for the purposes of the single-entry dispersed retention silviculture system may contribute to the stocking of the future stand and/or provide biodiversity in the future stand. For layers 1, 2 and 3, species to be retained will be based on the original stand composition of commercially viable coniferous species, considering forest health issues and management objectives. For layer 4 trees, species to be established post- harvest will be as specified in Table 3. The single-entry dispersed retention stocking standards promote the maintenance and, in some cases, the enhancement of a mix of species through artificial and/or natural regeneration.

### 10.5.3. Tree Characteristics to be Retained and/or Established for Stocking

In order for the residual overstory and understory trees to contribute towards stocking in the future stand and the achievement of the stocking obligation, they must have the following minimum characteristics:

Overstory Crop Trees – Layer 1 and 2

a) Leave tree form, health and vigour will be representative of the original stand condition.
b) Post-harvest tree species composition will be representative of the pre-harvest stand composition, where practicable.
c) Trees required to be retained for stocking purposes will be of a commercially valuable and ecologically suitable coniferous species.
d) Wounds and damage should be minimal:
    i) Healed over wounds are acceptable; no open (unhealed) injuries with a horizontal damage width at the widest point(s) which is greater than 33% of the circumference of the tree at that point or a major root wound within 1 metre of the stem or 1 gouge (> 400 $cm^2$);
    ii) No other externally visible pathological indicators should be present including broken tops, frost cracks, conk, extreme basal sweep or unacceptable forks or crooks, with the exception of Cw and Yc.
e) Stem defect and scars are acceptable for layer 1 Cw and Yc leave trees. Stem defect such as dead (spiked) or broken tops are common in this layer. Cw bark stripping does not affect the vigour of the tree due to its natural resistance to decay. An acceptable tree must have economic value for lumber, shake and/or shingle type products.

f) Continuous live crown must be greater than 20% for layer 1 trees (≥ 17.5 cm DBH) and 30% for layer 1 trees (< 17.5 cm DBH), with the exception of layer 1 Cw and Yc trees. These species must have a live crown; however, the amount of live crown is not as critical for old growth Cw and Yc trees as for other species.

Understory Crop Trees – Layer 3 and 4

a) Free of significant disease and insect damage (see section 10.6.4 Forest Health Factors).
b) Continuous live crown must be greater than 30% for all species.
c) Trees will have the potential for post-harvest release.
d) Trees will have a distinguishable upright leader.
e) Wounds and damage should be minimal:
    i) No open (unhealed) injuries; no closed (healed) injuries with a horizontal damage width at the widest point(s) which is greater than 25% of the circumference of the tree at that point; no closed injuries that exceed 10% of the total length of the stem and no infection caused by a stem rust or dwarf mistletoe;
    ii) No other externally visible pathological indicators including broken top, frost crack, conk, extreme basal sweep or unacceptable forks and crooks.

In situations where leave trees will not contribute towards the stocking obligation, the leave trees will have characteristics appropriate to meet other objectives for the site. Trees retained for other objectives may include very old dominant trees (veterans), trees with broken tops, candelabras, mistletoe, heart rot, as well as understory trees and advanced regeneration if determined safe to do so. These trees will add structural value, potential wildlife habitat and coarse woody debris inputs to the future stand.

### 10.5.4. Forest Health Factors

Laminated Root Rot (*Phellinus weirii*) - Alternate stocking standards have been listed for sites infected by laminated root rot and armillaria (*Armillaria ostoyae*) in the CWH dm and xm subzones. These standards will be applied to infected sites when an alternate species management strategy is prescribed.

White Pine Blister Rust (*Cronartium ribicola*) - Western white pine (Pw) occurs naturally within the plan area and is susceptible to White Pine Blister Rust. In order for Pw to be an acceptable crop tree at free growing it must be either grown from resistant stock or first-lift pruned. Pruned means that the lowest live branches have been removed to a height of 1.3m when tree is ≥ 2.5 m tall. For trees < 2.5m tall, at least 40% of tree height will remain as live crown.

Spruce Weevil (*Pissodes strobi*) - Risk for Spruce Weevil is moderate to high for most of the plan area below 700m in elevation. For this reason, Sitka spruce and spruce hybrids will be limited to minor components (<20%) of planted and regenerated stands in high-risk areas. Planted spruce is to be from seed or cuttings which have been selected for resistance to spruce weevil.

Dwarf Hemlock Mistletoe (*Arceuthobium tsugense)* – Dwarf mistletoe infection on a tree will be evaluated using the Hawksworth six-class rating system. On an individual tree basis, light infection is a rating of 1-2, moderate is 3-4 and severe is 5-6. The following criterion outlines what would be unacceptable for stocking purposes. For layer 2, 3 and 4 trees, Hw will be unacceptable if any infection occurs on the stem or a live branch, or is within 8 metres horizontal distance from the bole of a higher layer tree that is infected with a Hawksworth rating > 3. For layer 1 trees to be unacceptable, the tree must have a Hawksworth rating < 3. Non-host tree species (e.g. Cw, Yc, Fd) or less susceptible species (e.g. Hm, Ba, Ss) will be planted and/or targeted to mitigate the effects of dwarf hemlock mistletoe on the regenerating stand. Non-host tree species (e.g. Fd, Cw, Yc) that are within infection range will be favoured for regeneration.

## 10.6. Intermediate Cutting

Intermediate cutting is defined as a stand entry to remove trees prior to the final harvest or regeneration cut phase. Specifically, an intermediate cut is a stand-tending phase of a silviculture system. The objectives of an intermediate cut generally do not relate to regeneration phase objectives (Ministry of Forests, Silviculture Systems Guidebook, April 1995). Variants of intermediate cutting include commercial thinning, removal of individual trees and harvesting special forest products.

For the purposes of this FSP, intermediate cutting will be accomplished via single stem harvesting. The basal area to be retained over the area of the block must be greater than 40 $m^2$/ha. When the RBA exceeds 40 $m^2$/ha the single-entry dispersed retention stocking standards outlined in Tables 4, 6 and 7 do not apply. There are no regeneration requirements for intermediate cuts, as per FPPR section 44 (3) (h) and (i), which provides an exemption from the requirement to establish a free growing stand. As per FPPR section 44 (4), a person who harvests timber for the reasons referred to in subsection (3) (h) and (i) must ensure that, for a period of 12 months after completion of harvest, the area on which timber harvesting was carried out conforms to the stocking standards specified in FPPR section 16 (4) for the area.

The following sections will discuss single stem harvest standards and outline the situations or circumstances when they will be applied.

The SEDRSS standards may be applied, where ecologically suitable, to partial harvesting silviculture systems that include single or multiple entry harvesting designed to create multi-storied stands. Multi- storied stands generally have two or more dominant age classes or layers that are created by partial cutting silviculture systems in both even and uneven aged stands. The purpose of these standards is to allow retention trees from different layers to contribute toward the stocking and to avoid additional stocking in the understory that will never attain acceptable growth and vigour. The Leave Trees section outlines the criteria for trees that count towards stocking

To apply SEDRSS standards, first select the appropriate site from Table 3 by biogeoclimatic ecosystem classification (BEC) site series to determine the species (ecologically suited) and their free growing heights. Then select the set of target and minimum stocking densities from Table 5 that corresponds to the target density from Table 4. Where Standards Units (S.U.) are comprised of more than one site series, the practice will be to manage for the Stocking Standards of the dominant site series provided that the tree species are suitable for all the site series contained within the S.U.

These standards may be applied within partial harvesting prescriptions that are designed to meet specific management objectives. The SEDRSS standards are applicable to the following silviculture systems: retention (group or dispersed), shelterwood, single tree or group selection. These systems may be prescribed to meet management objectives. Some examples where these standards are appropriate include:

- partial harvesting of an area to remove a percentage of the stand volume while meeting non - timber forest management objectives (eg. riparian buffers, retention patches, buffering of wildlife habitats, visual buffers, etc.);
- for partial cutting in stands with a naturally occurring multi-storied stand structure;
- feathering of block edges to meet windthrow or riparian management objectives.

The openings created by partial cutting silviculture systems by the extraction of timber will generally not exceed 1 hectare. The establishment and growth of the regeneration layer occurs under the influence of existing leave trees of one or more additional age classes.

### 10.6.1. Stocking Standards for Single Stem Harvesting – Intermediate Cutting

The regular FSP stocking standards do not apply to Single Stem Harvesting systems which are classified as intermediate cuts with no regeneration objectives. This system is described as "single standing stem harvesting" with less than or equal to 30% removal of original stand basal area. There are no reforestation requirements for intermediate cutting.

For intermediate cuts, the following criteria for application and stocking standards will be met:

1. This type of harvesting will be limited to <= 5% of the total timber volume harvested under this FSP over a 5-year period.
2. There will be a maximum 30% reduction in pre-harvest stand basal area ($m^2$/ha), and/or a maximum 30% reduction in pre-harvest merchantable stand volume ($m^3$/ha). Residual stand composition will be listed in the Site Plan for each Standards Unit.
3. The species will be consistent with the corresponding site classification listed in Table 3 and be based on the pre harvest stand composition.
4. Leave tree form, health, and vigour will be representative of the original stand condition.
5. Openings <= 0.1 ha will not require a stocking standard.
6. The quantity and distribution of trees retained must be to a level that will ensure the area will remain adequately stocked for a period of 12 months after completion of harvest FPPR s. 44 (4) such that a stand has future growth potential considering the objectives for the site and the health and vigour of the existing stand.
7. To meet the requirement for Wildlife Trees, a component of stand structures suitable for wildlife habitat (snags, broke tops, LOD, veteran trees,) will be left in the stand. Only those snags and danger trees determined to be hazardous to crews will be felled.
8. Justification for intermediate cuts will be based on site limitations (visual, terrain, operability, plantability, etc.) and specific management objectives (high value timber, maintenance of wildlife habitat, etc.) will be listed in the Site Plans.

## 10.7. Hardwood Management Stocking Standards

### Administration

As per section 26 of the Forest Planning and Practices Regulations, the following stocking standards are additional to the approved stocking standards and will apply to blocks harvested under the Sunshine Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) within the noted licenses.

**Table 6 Hardwood Stocking Standards: Administration**

| Region | District | Management Unit(s) | Licensee | Licences | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Coast Forest** | **Sunshine Coast Natural Resource District** | **FDU 1** | Klahoose Forestry Limited Partnership | Community Forest Agreement K4C | **February 2026** |

### Application

The following information is in consideration of stocking standards for hardwood management as per the FPPR and the Coast *Hardwood Management Strategy:*

### Management Principles and Strategy Options

The Hardwood Management Stocking Standards in Table 6 are consistent with the management principles and strategies outlined in the *Hardwood Management Strategy in the Coast Forest Region* and the *Establishment to Free Growing Guidebook - Vancouver Forest Region*, Version 2.3. The target area for hardwood management in the Sunshine Coast Natural Resource District (DSC) is 250 ha per year. The purpose of including hardwood stocking standards within this FSP is to enable KFLP to contribute towards this target.

The hardwood management strategy should be considered to:

1. Produce products to support timber supply,
2. Address timber supply shortfalls in the medium and long term scenarios,
3. Diversify timber yields to address changing market conditions,
4. Maximize land-base utilization,
5. Manage for root disease centers as a short-rotation stand.

The successful implementation of these hardwood stocking standards requires well developed stand level prescriptions that consider current and future site conditions, species suitability, and future harvesting plans. Hardwood stocking standards under this FSP can be used for initial stand establishment and for stand conversion to hardwood management on sites originally regenerated to conifers.

Hardwood management is suitable on a range of low elevation coastal sites that have fresh to very moist SMR and medium to rich SNR. Hardwood management is also acceptable on medium and high bench sites, flood plains or similar sites. Hardwoods, primarily alder, will be managed under 2 different management options:

1. Mixed-wood Management
    a. Initial Establishment
    b. Stand Conversions
2. Extensive Hardwood Management

## Mixed-wood Management Strategy

***Initial Establishment***

This strategy can be used where patches of conifer leading and deciduous leading stands are mixed across a cutblock or portion of a cutblock. Under a mixedwood management regime, with either natural or artificial regeneration, the target rotation age to produce hardwood and conifer sawlogs with minimum size characteristics is 40-60 years.

***Stand Conversions***

In areas where alder is near or adjacent to a cutblock planted with ecologically suitable conifer species, it may naturally seed in within 2 to 5 years following harvest. Historically, most of these sites have been initially established with conifers; however, on some sites infill of naturally regenerated Dr, Act, Ep, and Mb has occurred. In the stand development phase, a decision to convert from conifer management to Hardwood management is possible. This can be done by re- stratifying the block and choosing the applicable stocking standard for each Standards Unit (SU). The reforestation strategy will be to plant with coniferous species, determine the density of alder ingress within 3 to 5 years post-harvest then determine if the area is a candidate for stand conversion. Where stands are identified and converted to hardwood management the following criteria should be considered:

- Average density of alder is greater than 1,000 stems per hectare for the stratified area.
- Areas contain well defined deciduous leading patches (D) or fit the definition of macro, meso, or micro mixedwood stands.
- Pure hardwood areas have direct access to established roads for early rotation harvesting.
- Harvesting of the area is achievable using ground based or lower cost methods.
- Soils are fine to medium textured, soil moisture regime is fresh to moist and soil nutrient regime is medium to rich.
- Mixedwood management will be restricted to the site series found in Table 6.
- Stocking standards will be a combination of Table 3. Even-aged Conifer Stands and Table 6. Even-aged Hardwood Stands.

**Extensive Hardwood Management Strategy**

Table 6 Stocking Standards for Hardwood Management can be used to establish 100% deciduous stands through artificial (planting) and/or natural regeneration. Target rotation lengths are 30-50 years. For hardwood species, such as Red Alder, it is important to quickly capture the site and take advantage of the rapid juvenile growth. This is best accomplished through high initial stocking levels and uniform crop treed distribution. Successful establishment can also occur through natural regeneration on favorable sites.

The extensive hardwood management strategy will be subject to the following conditions:

- Regeneration will be by natural and/or artificial methods. On specific sites (see Table 6) both alder, cottonwood, big leaf maple (Mb) and white birch (Ep) will be considered ecologically acceptable species although alder will be the primary species being managed for with the combination of birch (Ep), black cottonwood (Act), and big leaf maple (Mb) limited to 30% of the free growing stems per hectare.
- Alder management will be limited to elevations at or below 500 meters.
- Sites will be harvested using ground-based or low-cost methods.
- Areas will be a minimum of 0.5 hectares in size

At free growing, an acceptable broadleaf (Dr, Ep, Act, and Mb) crop tree must:

- Not have a tree pith that is laterally displaced more than 30 cm from the location of the root-crown pith
- Not originate from a cut stump (except for Mb)
- Have one dominant live leader
- Not have a wound that is greater than 10% of the stem circumference nor is greater than 10% of the total length of the stem
- Not have any fungal infections or insect infestations affecting tissues below the bark surface, visible without destructive sampling
- Not be browsed so as to limit its ability to become a crop tree.

**References**

*Hardwood Management in the Coast Forest Region*, Coast Regional Implementation Team (CRIT), July 2010
*Establishment to Free Growing Guidebook – Vancouver Forest Region*, Version 2.3, May 2000 (Appendix 9 revised Oct 2007), BC Ministry of Forests.
*Field Guide for Site Identification and Interpretation for the Vancouver forest Region*, Land Management Handbook NUMBER 28, 1994, BC Ministry of Forests.
*Hardwood Management Strategy*, All Licensees Letter – Sunshine Coast Forest District, January 19, 2010, BC Ministry of Forests and Range.

## Table 7. Stocking Standards for Hardwood Management

| Table 7. Stocking Standards for Hardwood Management (extensive and mixedwood management, deciduous portion) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MoF ID# | BEC | | | Ecologically Suitable Species | | | | | | | | | | Stocking | | Regen Date (yrs) |
| | Zone | Subzone / Variant | Site Series | 1 | Min Ht | 2 | Min Ht | 3 | Min Ht | 4 | Min Ht | 5 | Min Ht | Target (sph) | Min (sph) | |
| | CWH | dm | 01D | Dr[5] | 4.0 | | | | | | | | | 1100 | 700 | 3 |
| | CWH | dm | 05D | Dr | 4.0 | Mb | 4.0 | | | | | | | 1100 | 700 | 3 |
| | CWH | dm | 06D | Dr[5] | 4.0 | | | | | | | | | 1100 | 700 | 6 |
| | CWH | dm | 07D | Dr | 4.0 | Act | 4.0 | Mb | 4.0 | | | | | 1100 | 700 | 3 |
| | CWH | dm | 08D | Dr | 4.0 | Act | 4.0 | Mb | 4.0 | | | | | 1100 | 700 | 3 |
| | CWH | dm | 09D | Dr | 4.0 | Act | 4.0 | Mb | 4.0 | | | | | 1100 | 700 | 3 |
| | CWH | dm | 13D | Dr | 4.0 | Act | 4.0 | Mb | 4.0 | | | | | 1100 | 700 | 3 |
| | CWH | dm | 14D | Dr | 4.0 | Act | 4.0 | Mb | 4.0 | | | | | 1100 | 700 | 3 |
| | CWH | ds1 | 01D | Dr[5] | 4.0 | Ep | 4.0 | | | | | | | 1100 | 700 | 3 |
| | CWH | ds1 | 05D | Dr | 4.0 | Ep | 4.0 | Mb | 4.0 | | | | | 1100 | 700 | 3 |
| | CWH | ds1 | 06D | Dr[5] | 4.0 | Ep | 4.0 | | | | | | | 1100 | 700 | 6 |
| | CWH | ds1 | 07D | Dr | 4.0 | Act | 4.0 | Ep | 4.0 | Mb | 4.0 | | | 1100 | 700 | 3 |
| | CWH | ds1 | 08D | Dr | 4.0 | Act | 4.0 | Ep | 4.0 | Mb | 4.0 | | | 1100 | 700 | 3 |
| | CWH | ds1 | 09D | Dr | 4.0 | Act | 4.0 | Ep | 4.0 | Mb | 4.0 | | | 1100 | 700 | 3 |
| | CWH | vm1 | 01D | Dr[5] | 4.0 | | | | | | | | | 1100 | 700 | 6 |
| | CWH | vm1 | 05D | Dr | 4.0 | Act | 4.0 | Mb | 4.0 | | | | | 1100 | 700 | 3 |
| | CWH | vm1 | 06D | Dr[5] | 4.0 | | | | | | | | | 1100 | 700 | 6 |
| | CWH | vm1 | 07D | Dr | 4.0 | Act | 4.0 | Mb | 4.0 | | | | | 1100 | 700 | 3 |
| | CWH | vm1 | 08D | Dr | 4.0 | Act | 4.0 | Mb | 4.0 | | | | | 1100 | 700 | 3 |
| | CWH | vm1 | 09D | Dr | 4.0 | Act | 4.0 | Mb | 4.0 | | | | | 1100 | 700 | 3 |
| | CWH | vm1 | 10D | Dr | 4.0 | Act | 4.0 | Mb | 4.0 | | | | | 1100 | 700 | 3 |

**Footnotes**

[5] Suitable species on 4-6 fresh to very moist SMR and C medium SNR.

**Further Notes to Table 7**

- Although ecologically suitable; Ep, Act, and Mb are considered secondary deciduous species and are limited to 30% of the total number of well-spaced and free growing crop trees.
- Minimum intertree distance for deciduous crop trees is 2.0m

## 11. Measures to Prevent the Introduction and Spread of Invasive Plants

Measures to prevent the introduction and spread of prescribed species of invasive plants (FRPA S. 47 and FPPR S. 17)

*FPPR S. 17*
*For the purpose of section 47 [invasive plants] of the Act, a person who prepares a forest stewardship plan must specify measures in the plan to prevent the introduction or spread of species of plants that are invasive plants under the Invasive Plants Regulation, if the introduction or spread is likely to be the result of the person's forest practices.*

| FDU | Measures |
|---|---|
| All | 1. The Holder of this FSP will:<br>a) Distribute information on invasive plants to planning and operational staff,<br>b) Direct planning and operational staff to monitor areas for the presence and introduction of invasive plants during the following activities: road and cutblock layout, road reactivation surveys, site planning fieldwork, contractor inspections and silviculture surveys, and,<br>c) Direct planning and operational staff to report new incidences of invasive plants in the company's database and through Report-a-Weed or similar program of the Invasive Alien Olant Program (IAPP) within 30 days of discovery, and<br>d) Direct all contractors to clean ground based equipment of soil and vegetation to the extent practicable before moving it from an infested site to a new site, and<br>e) Direct operational staff and contractors to not brush or mow invasive plants, or to use material sources (i.e. quarries/pits) that contain invasive plants/seed.<br>2. If the invasive plants are likely to germinate on soil exposed because of the FSP Holder's road construction, road deactivation or cutblock harvesting under this FSP, and revegetation with grass seed would materially reduce the likelihood of germination, a Holder of this FSP will:<br>a) within one year of the Holder completing such activity, seed such soil that exceeds 0.1 ha in contiguous area; and<br>b) give preference to seed:<br>i) with high sod forming content (except in areas that are planted with tree seedlings); and<br>ii) that has been certified by the Canadian Seed Growers Association that the seed meets the standards for varietal purity established by the Association for seed of that kind of species (Seeds Act, Seeds Regulation S. 2(1)); and<br>iii) that is of native origin, provided:<br>(1) the seed is readily available; and<br>(2) the seed is comparable in cost to agronomic mixtures; and<br>(3) the seed is comparable in effectiveness to agronomic mixtures.<br>3. For the purpose of the measures stated above, Invasive Plants refers to those listed in the Invasive Plants Regulation. |

## Signatures of Persons Required to Prepare Plan

Plan Prepared by:

**RPF Signature**
Name: Ken Watkin, RPF
Date: XXXX

**Licensee Signature**

Name: Josh Hiebert, RFT,
Position: Operations Manager
Date: XXXX