



A & A TRADING LTD

Forest Stewardship Plan 2018-2023

Tree Farm License 58, Forest License A16870 and Timber License T0184

Consolidated version for communication purposes only¹

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¹This document is a consolidation of the A&A Trading (Haida Gwaii) Ltd. Forest Stewardship Plan 2018-2023 for Tree farm License 58 and incorporates Major Amendment #1, dated October 31, 2018. While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy and completeness of this consolidated version, readers should refer to Major Amendment #1, dated October 31, 2018 to the A&A Trading (Haida Gwaii) Ltd. – Tree Farm License 58 Forest Stewardship Plan as the complete and legal document.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Holder of this FSP, A&A Trading (Haida Gwaii) Ltd. (AAHG) is a newly formed private forestry company, a wholly owned subsidiary of A&A Trading Ltd. with operations on Haida Gwaii. The company holds three crown forest tenures, Tree Farm Licence 58, **Forest License A16870 and Timber License T0184**. The Company's office is located in Sandspit with a head office in Vancouver, British Columbia. Principal activities include timber harvesting, road construction and silviculture. The Company has no sawmilling or other secondary manufacturing facilities.

AAHG is committed to ecosystem based management of the licenses through the implementation of the objectives outlined in the *Haida Gwaii Land Use Objective Order* and through the *Forest & Range Practices Act of British Columbia*, other applicable Acts and associated regulations. In addition, AAHG is in the process of certifying TFL 58, **FL A16870 and T0184** to the Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard.

1.1 Forest Stewardship Plan

This Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) covers Forest Development Unit #1 **and #2** located within the Council of the Haida Nation Territory on Moresby Island, Haida Gwaii, British Columbia.

The FSP is a landscape level plan, which focuses on establishing results and strategies for conserving and protecting important Council of the Haida Nation cultural values, support for ecosystem integrity and providing environmental and human well-being benefits from forest management activities. The FSP states measurable or verifiable, enforceable results and strategies that are consistent with objectives set under the *Haida Gwaii Land Use Objectives Order* and the *Forest and Range Practices Act* (FRPA) and associated regulations established by the Council of the Haida Nation and Province of British Columbia.

The published notice and 60 day public review and comment period required under section 20 of the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation is the primary referral process for notifying and seeking initial public input for the FSP, but is not intended to be the only mechanism for the Council of the Haida Nation and stakeholder input. AAHG is committed to ensuring open and transparent communications with the Council of the Haida Nation, individuals, public groups and communities on Haida Gwaii related to the company's forest management activities. Post FSP approval opportunities will be made available to the interested parties to review and provide input into the company's pre and post forest management activities. Opportunities for review and input will include but not be limited to annual Council of the Haida Nation and public and stakeholder engagement sessions in communities, review of operational plans for planned roads and cutblocks, information updates on the company's website and upon request meet with Village Council's.

To ensure that the objectives under this FSP are achieved, AAHG will work collaboratively and in cooperation with other licensees as per the 2017-2022 Haida Gwaii FSP Implementation Agreement, the Council of the Haida Nation and government in shared landscape units and watersheds covered by FDU 1 **and FDU 2**. Where formal agreements by the parties have not be initiated and signed, AAHG will apply proportional targets applicable to FDU 1 **and FDU 2** and complete an analysis to ensure that the

representative amount consistent with the objective is maintained.

As a means to address climate change AAHG will plant ecologically suited tree species consistent with the Provincial Chief Forester's Standards for Seed use that are appropriate for existing and future sites conditions. This includes the sourcing and use of seed for growing seedlings that is adapted to ranging climatic conditions. Subtle genetic advantages of newly planted trees that have been grown from seed adapted to warmer conditions will ensure future forests are resilient to changing climate conditions. Seed that has been genetically modified will not be used. In addition, block hazard assessments will consider as an alternatives to pile burning making the fibre available to the communities for local milling, wood crafting, biofuels and home heating as a means to displace the use of fossil fuels. The displacement of fossil fuels for home heating in favor of wood fibre that ordinarily would be burned in slash piles will result in a net carbon savings.

AAHG is committed to not harvesting an amount of cedar, both red and yellow cedar, in excess of the amount established through partition under section 8(a) of the Forest Act as set out by the Chief Forester for British Columbia on the Haida Gwaii Timber Supply Area (TSA 25).

The Current annual allowable cut (AAC) for Forest License A16870 held by AAHG is 13,632 M3 and the cedar partition is 5,192 M3. The cedar allocation of 5,192 M3 will change with changing AAC determinations.

AAHG will adhere to a five year sliding average partition calculation where in any given five year period the amount of cedar harvested does not exceed 25,960 M3 based on the current AAC determination. If the AAC is revised or the partition is rescinded or changes the allocated amount will be recalculated.

AAHG will reforest harvested areas with an amount of cedar, both red and yellow, consistent with ecological suitable site conditions and as per the approved stocking standards. Ecologically suitable site conditions will be determined based on site specific criteria such as soil moisture and nutrient regimes, aspect and elevation and existence of cedar species growing on the site prior to harvest.

Clarifications

In this FSP, where terms are used which are defined in the *Haida Gwaii Land Use Objectives Order* (HGLUOO), *Forest and Range Practices Act* (FRPA) or the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation* (FPPR), the definition of the term is as per the Order, Act or Regulation (e.g., "tree-length" and "intergovernmental process" are as defined in the HGLUOO). Where there is confusion or conflict between the HGLUOO, FPRA or the FPPR, the order of precedence is as follows: HGLUOO, then FRPA, then the FPPR.

In this FSP, the below undefined terms will have the meaning as follows:

"practicable" is as intended in FRPA General Bulletin Number 3, dated June 9, 2005;

"Integrity" is defined as, the state or condition of the feature or habitat has not been materially affected by the activity;

"sufficient" is defined as an amount or area that is adequate as determined through field

assessment considering site specific conditions including risk associated with blowdown required to protect the integrity of the feature;

“marine interface zone” is the upper area of land, connected by a perennial or seasonal stream that is a Type 1 fish habitat, between the high tide line and an area inland that is influenced by the sea, sometimes referred to as the “back shore zone” that is dominated by terrestrial species like forests and land animals.

“Tree-length” is used throughout the FSP with regard to the widths of reserve and management zones. Tree-length is as defined in the HGLUOO, and the associated HGLUOO Schedule 5. AAHG will use the field verified predominant biogeoclimatic unit site-series adjacent to the feature to determine tree length referencing HGLUOO Schedule 5 column A or column B. “Adjacent area” must include an area at least equal to the distance of the final tree length buffer assigned.

Unidentified features, such as a Haida cultural, forest or heritage feature, wildlife feature, karst feature or other resource feature not previously identified through detailed survey will be managed upon discovery to the degree possible to requirements of the HGLUOO and/or applicable Act or Regulation. Harvesting and road construction crews will be provided training in the identification of features and follow AAHG standard operating procedures in the event a previously unidentified resource feature is discovered during operations.

2.0 APPLICATION, TERM AND COMMENCEMENT OF TERM OF THIS FSP

This Forest Stewardship Plan may be amended from time to time as required. Possible reasons for amendments include changes in land-use designations or regulations, changes to operating areas, adaptive management lessons learned, changing economic or market conditions and/or changes in forest management due to climate change. Amendments will be consistent with FPPR sections 29 and 30.

2.1 Application of this FSP (FRPA Section 3(4))

This Forest Stewardship Plan applies to A&A Trading (Haida Gwaii) Ltd. and granted license TFL 58, **Forest License A16870 and Timber License T0184** and each cutting permit and road permit issued under those TFL 58, **FL A16870 and T0184** to the Holder.

2.2 Date of Submission

The date of submission of this Forest Stewardship Plan is February 6, 2018 (the “Date of Submission”).

2.3 Term of this FSP (FRPA Section 6(1)(a))

The term of this FSP is 5 years from the approval date.

2.4 Commencement of Term (FRPA Section 6(1)(b))

The term of this FSP commences on the date of approval of this FSP as specified by the delegated decision maker (DDM).

3.0 FOREST DEVELOPMENT UNITS

3.1 Forest Development Units in Effect on Date of Submission (FPPR Section 14(1)(b))

The overview maps in Appendix 6 at 1:40,000 scale provide an overview of the FSP area including FDU 1 and FDU 2 that is in effect under the approved FSP (FPPR Section 14(1)(a)).

3.2 Forest Development Unit (FDU) Designations

Forest Development Units identify areas of planned development activities in the next 5 years. There are two FDUs, FDU 1 and FDU 2 included under this FSP.

Management Unit	Landscape Units or portion of within Forest Development Unit 1	Description of FDU
Forest Development Unit 1 (FDU 1)	Skidegate Lake	FDU 1 includes all of the operating area under TFL 58.
Forest Development Unit 2 (FDU 2)	Honna and Gudal	FDU 2 is located within the Haida Gwaii Timber Supply Area (TSA 25)

3.3 Maps

The maps at 1:40,000 scale included in Appendix 6 make up FDU 1 and FDU 2.

3.4 Roads and Cutblocks with Assessments Complete

There are no cutblocks or roads within this FSP that are considered approved under S. 196(1) or (2) of the Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA), or that are referred to in S. 110 of the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation (FPPR).

3.5 Designations in Effect before Submission of this FSP

The FSP map shows the designations and other areas listed in FPPR Section 14(3) that were in effect on the date the FSP was submitted for approval. Parks and conservancies are excluded from the FSP. Other areas excluded from the FDU area are clearly indicated on the map as not being included.

Designations in effect at the time of submission.

Type of Designation in FDU 1 or FDU 2	Date Designated and comments
FPPR Section 14(3)(b) Wildlife Habitat Areas	None designated
FPPR Section 14(3)(c) Fisheries Sensitive Areas	None designated
FPPR Section 14(3)(d) Lakeshore Management Areas	None designated
FPPR Section 14(3)(e) Scenic Areas	Scenic Areas and associated VQOs established for TSA and TFLs consolidated and mapped, December 22, 2005.
FPPR Section 14(3)(f) Identified L1 Lakes	None designated
FPPR Section 14(3)(g) Community Watersheds	None designated within FDU 1 or FDU 2
FPPR Section 14(3)(h) Old Growth Management Areas	Not applicable
FPPR Section 14(3)(i) Area in which commercial timber harvesting is prohibited by another enactment	As shown on the FSP Map
FPPR Section 14(3)(j)	The FSP map show the cutting permits and road permits held or applied for by A&A Trading (Haida Gwaii) Ltd. before and on the date of FSP approval.
Recreation Sites & Trails	None designated within FDU 1 or FDU 2

4.0 UNDERTAKINGS, RESULTS AND STRATEGIES

4.1 Non-Spatial Old Growth Order

A Non-Spatial Old Growth Order effective June 30, 2004 establishes landscape units, biodiversity emphasis and objectives in the province. FDU 1 and FDU 2 under this FSP are within the area to which the *Haida Gwaii Land Use Objectives Order*, dated December 17, 2010 apply, therefore a result/strategy in respect of the Order Establishing Provincial Non- Spatial Old growth Objectives is no longer required in this FSP.

4.2 Objectives Prescribed under FRPA Section 149

4.2.1 Objectives set by government for soils (FPPR Section 5)

Objective set by government for	Soils
Regulation	FPPR Section 5
Objective	The objective set by government for soils is, without unduly reducing the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests, to conserve the productivity and the hydrologic function of soils.
Practice Requirement Default	The Holder of this FSP will comply with the legislated requirements setting limits for soil disturbance (Section 35 of FPPR) and for permanent access structures (Section 36 of FPPR).
Applicable for FDU 1 and FDU 2	

4.2.2 Objectives set by government for timber (FPPR Section 6)

Objective set by government for	Timber
Regulation	FPPR Section 6
Objective	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Maintain or enhance an economically valuable supply of commercial timber from British Columbia's forests,</i> 2. <i>ensure that delivered wood costs, generally, after taking into account the effect on them of the relevant provisions of this regulation and of the Act, are competitive in relation to equivalent costs in relation to regulated primary forest activities in other jurisdictions, and</i> 3. <i>ensure that the provisions of this regulation and of the Act that pertain to primary forest activities do not unduly constrain the ability of a holder of an agreement under the Forest Act to exercise the holder's rights under the agreement.</i>
Result or Strategy	Exempt as per FPPR Section 12(8)

Applicable for FDU 1 and FDU 2

4.2.3 Objectives set by government for wildlife (FPPR Section 7)

Objective set by government for	Wildlife
Regulation	FPPR Section 7
Objective and related legislation	<p><i>(1) The objective set by government for wildlife is, without unduly reducing the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests, to conserve sufficient wildlife habitat in terms of amount of area, distribution of areas and attributes of those areas, for</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>(a) the survival of species at risk,</i> <i>(b) the survival of regionally important wildlife, and</i> <i>(c) the winter survival of specified ungulate species.</i> <p><i>(2) A person required to prepare a forest stewardship plan must specify a result or 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</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>(a) species referred to in subsection (1), and</i> <i>(b) indicators of the amount, distribution and attributes of wildlife habitat described in subsection (1).</i> <p><i>(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.</i></p> <p><i>(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</i></p>
<p>The Notice given under the authority of section 7(2) of the <i>Forest Planning and Practices Regulation</i> (FPPR) issued on December 30, 2004 was cancelled on January 5, 2011. The cancellation Notice removes the obligation of the Holder to specify a result or strategy in relation to the objective set out in section 7(2) of the FPPR.</p>	

4.2.4 Objectives set by government for water fish, wildlife and biodiversity in riparian areas (FPPR Section 8)

Objective set by government for	Water, Fish Wildlife and Biodiversity in Riparian Areas
Regulation	FPPR Section 8

Objective	The objective set by government for water, fish, wildlife and biodiversity within riparian areas is, without unduly reducing the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests, to conserve, at the landscape level, the water quality, fish habitat, wildlife habitat and biodiversity associated with those riparian areas.
Practice Requirement Default	When constructing a road or harvesting timber under this FSP, the Holder undertakes to comply with section 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52(2), and 53 of the FPPR. Where HGLUOO apply (e.g. Type 1 & 2 Streams), the HGLUOO will take precedence over section 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52(2), and 53 of the FPPR.
Applicable to FDU 1 and FDU 2	

Strategy	Retention of Trees in a Riparian Management Zone FPPR s.12(3)
	<p>(1) In respect to sections 8 and 12(3) of the FPPR, to address the retention of trees in a riparian management zone (RMZ), the Holder of this FSP will:</p> <p>(a) Ensure that prior to harvesting; retention levels within the RMZ's are determined by a Qualified Professional through a riparian assessment that considers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) All of the factors listed in Schedule 1, section 2 of the FPPR as that section was on the date of submission of this FSP and; ii) potential site specific safety issues. <p>(b) Design cutblocks and roads in a manner that is consistent with the retention levels as determined by a Qualified Professional as described in (a).</p> <p>(c) Plan and conduct primary forest activities consistent with the results and recommendations of the assessment (a) and design (b).</p>
Applicable to FDU 1 and FDU 2	

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

Objective set by government for	Fisheries Sensitive Watershed
Regulation	FPPR Section 8.1

Result or Strategy	No “fisheries sensitive watersheds” continued under section 180(f) or section 180(g) exist within the area under the FSP. Accordingly no Result or Strategy has been specified for this objective.
Applicable to FDU 1 and FDU 2	

4.2.6 Objectives set by government for water in community watershed (FPPR Section 8.2)

Objective set by government for	Community Watershed
Regulation	FPPR Section 8.2
Strategy	There are no designated community watersheds under this FSP. The Holder of this FSP will not harvest or construct road within a designated community watershed.

4.2.7 Objectives set by government for Wildlife and Biodiversity (FPPR Sections 9 & 9.1)

Objective set by government for	Wildlife and Biodiversity
Regulation	FPPR Section 9 and 9.1
Objective	<p>Objectives set by government for wildlife and biodiversity - landscape level – Objective 9</p> <p>The objective set by government for wildlife and biodiversity at the landscape level is, without unduly reducing the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests and 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.</p> <p>Objectives set by government for wildlife and biodiversity - stand level – Objective 9.1</p> <p>The objective set by government for wildlife and biodiversity at the stand level is, without unduly reducing the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests, to retain wildlife trees.</p>
Practice Requirement Default	<p>The Holder of the FSP will undertake to comply with the default practice requirements outlined in section 64 and 65 of the FPPR.</p> <p>The Holder of the FSP will undertake to comply with the default practice requirements outlined in section 66 and 67 of the FPPR.</p>
	<i>Where possible WTRAs will maximize overlap with other resource values such as the protection of Western yew tree patches, Haida Traditional Forest Features and aquatic habitat reserves. It is not AAHGs intent to overlap stand level biodiversity with areas</i>

	<i>established for the protection of landscape level biodiversity (e.g. forest reserves).</i>
Applicable to FDU 1 and FDU 2	

4.2.8 Objectives set by government for Visual Resources (GAR 7(2))

Objective set by government for	Visual Resources
Regulation and Objectives	Scenic Areas and corresponding Visual Quality Objectives were established (mapping consolidated for TSA and TFLs) on December 22, 2005.
Result	<p>1.1 The Holder will, when constructing a road or harvesting timber in a scenic area established through GAR s.7(2) on December 22, 2005, do so in a manner consistent with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the established Visual Quality Objective (VQO) for visual quality polygon(s) in a scenic area using good visual design and be assessed at the landform scale; and (ii) follow the guiding principles outlined in the Haida Gwaii Natural Resource District Manager Policy: Management of Visual Quality Objectives, dated April 17, 2013; and (iii) adjacent to mainline roads incorporate where possible practices such as screening (e.g. leaving non-merchantable trees and vegetation along the roadside), not piling debris close to the roads, prompt planting and ensuring that harvested areas when completed are tidy in appearance. <p>1.2 For the purpose of paragraph 1.1 of this strategy, the visual quality polygons are those identified on the FDU map that forms a part of this FSP.</p>
Applicable to FDU 1 and FDU 2	

4.2.9 Objectives set by government for Cultural Resources (FPPR Section 10)

Objective set by government for	Cultural Resources
Regulation and Objectives	<p>The objective set by government for cultural heritage resources is to conserve, or, if necessary, protect cultural heritage resources that are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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 <i>Heritage Conservation Act</i>.
Strategy	<p>The FSP Holder will engage the Council of the Haida Nation using the following strategies;</p> <p>Where Formal Agreements Exist</p>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Council of the Haida Nation engagement will be as agreed upon by signatories of engagement agreements or other agreements pertaining to information sharing and engagement, between the Council of the Haida Nation and the FSP Holder. <p>Without Formal Agreements</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">2. Where there is no protocol or engagement agreement between the Holder and the Council of the Haida Nation, and the Council of the Haida Nation does not wish to engage to develop such protocol or engagement agreement, before undertaking development, the Holder will make all reasonable efforts to meet annually:<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) with the designated representatives of the Council of the Haida Nation;b) share an overview of planned and proposed activities within FDU 1;c) provide 1:20,000 scale maps of specific areas where activities are proposed;d) work to identify, understand and discuss respective interests and concerns; ande) ask the Council of the Haida Nation whether or not they wish to see detailed follow-up as described in Section (3).f) If during the information sharing process the Council of the Haida Nation wishes to enter into a protocol agreement with the Holder, the Holder will undertake to work with the Council of the Haida Nation to develop such an agreement.3. If requested by the Council of the Haida Nation as per Section (2e), before submitting applications for operational Crown authorizations, the Holder will make all reasonable efforts to:<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Provide overview and site level maps to the Council of the Haida Nation showing the proposed development that the Holder plans to submit for Crown authorization;b) Meet with designated representatives of the Council of the Haida Nation to review and discuss further details on planned and proposed activities including strategies adopted to address concerns identified during the initial (annual) meeting or correspondence;c) Share more detailed information that has been collected during the assessment and development of the planned and proposed activities in context of the interests or concerns that the Council of the Haida Nation has regarding the proposed
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	<p>and planned activities;</p> <p>d) Modify or adjust proposed and planned forest development activities to address the identified new information, interests and concerns;</p> <p>e) Prepare a summary of the engagement process, including the date, participation and method of any applicable communication and a description of identified issues and how they were resolved.</p> <p>4. In the event that the meetings have not occurred, the Holder will prepare a summary of the efforts made to meet and/or review the information and provide the summary described in section 3(e) along with the application to the District Manager and the designated representatives of the Council of the Haida Nation.</p> <p>5. All Reasonable efforts will include the timeframe as follows:</p> <p>For Section (2) efforts, a period of 60 days commencing on the first date at which attempts to meet or share information have been made; and</p> <p>For Section (3) efforts, a period of 30 days commencing on the first date at which attempts to meet or share the requested follow-up information have been made.</p>
<p>Applicable to FDU 1 and FDU 2</p>	

4.3 Haida Gwaii Land Use Objectives Order

The following strategies address the *Haida Gwaii Land Use Objectives Order*, dated December 17, 2010 and amendments dated April 2, 2014 and September 21, 2017. Reference to sections and subsections in the strategies having the meaning as outlined in the *Haida Gwaii Land Use Objectives Order* (HGLUOO).

4.3.1 Part 2 – Cultural Objectives

Objective for cedar stewardship areas

<p>Objective 3</p>	<p>(1) Maintain cedar stewardship areas to provide a supply of cedar for present and future cultural use.</p> <p>(2) Despite subsection (1), up to 10% of the total area of cedar stewardship areas may be harvested for commercial purposes, of which up to 250 hectares may be harvested in a 10 year period, provided that:</p> <p>(a) an intergovernmental process is completed;</p>
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	<p>(b) cultural values within the specific cedar stewardship area proposed for harvesting are identified in accordance with section 4; and</p> <p>(c) the distribution of harvest is proportional to the occurrence of cedar stewardship areas within a given landscape unit.</p>
Strategy FDU 1 and FDU 2	1. The Holder will not harvest in Cedar Stewardship Areas (CSA) as identified in the HGLUOO, Schedule 3.

Cultural feature identification

Objective 4	(1) Identify cultural features referred to in sections 5, 6 and 9 by conducting a field assessment prior to undertaking road construction or timber harvesting. The field assessment is to be completed by a person who has been certified by the Council of the Haida Nation.
Strategy FDU 1 and FDU 2	1. Prior to commencing timber harvesting or road construction activities in a development area, the Holder will ensure that a Cultural Features Identification Survey has been completed by a surveyor certified by the Council of the Haida Nation and if required through survey results or by Qualified Professional an archaeological impact assessment for the proposed development area will be completed. The results of both surveys will be provided to the Council of the Haida Nation a minimum of 30 days prior to submitting an application for approval and be included as part of the application package.

Haida traditional heritage features

Objective 5	<p>(1) Protect the integrity of all Class 1 Haida traditional heritage features.</p> <p>(2) Adjacent to Class 1 Haida traditional heritage features, maintain a reserve zone with a minimum width equal to 500 meters, measured from the edge of the Class 1 Haida traditional heritage feature, in order to protect that feature.</p> <p>(3) Despite subsection (2), the area of the reserve zone may be reduced, provided that:</p> <p>(a) an intergovernmental process is completed; and</p> <p>(b) the reduction is required for road access, other infrastructure, or to address a safety concern, and no practicable alternative exists.</p> <p>(4) Protect all Class 2 Haida traditional heritage features.</p> <p>(5) Adjacent to Class 2 Haida traditional heritage features, maintain</p>
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	<p>a reserve zone with an average width equal to 100 meters, measured from the edge of the Class 2 Haida traditional heritage feature, in order to protect that feature.</p> <p>(6) Despite subsections (4) and (5), a Class 2 Haida traditional heritage feature or adjacent reserve zone may be altered, removed or reduced, provided that:</p> <p>(a) an intergovernmental process is completed; and</p> <p>(b) the alteration, removal or reduction is required for road access, other infrastructure, or to address a safety concern, and no practicable alternative exists.</p> <p>(7) The width of the reserve zone for any one Haida traditional heritage feature may be decreased by up to 0.5 tree length from the outer edge of the reserve zone to address site specific values, provided there is no net loss of reserve zone area within the development area.</p> <p>(8) Haida traditional heritage features and reserve zones identified or retained in accordance with subsections (1) to (7) must be documented and submitted as digital spatial data at the end of each calendar year to the Council of the Haida Nation and the Province of British Columbia.</p> <p>(9) Where some or all of the forest within the reserve zones required for Class 1 and Class 2 Haida traditional heritage features has been previously altered or harvested, provide for the recruitment of mature forest and old forest in that reserve zone through natural processes and voluntary management intervention.</p>
<p>Strategy FDU 1 and FDU 2</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Holder will protect the integrity of all Class 1 Haida traditional heritage features. A reserve zone consistent with the reserve zone width specified in section 5(2), subject to section 5(3), will be used to protect the integrity of all Class 1 Haida traditional heritage features. 2. The Holder will protect the integrity of all Class 2 Haida traditional heritage features with a reserve zone consistent with the reserve zone width specified in section 5(5), subject to sections 5(6) and 5(7). 3. For the purpose of being consistent with the Government Action Regulation, "Order to Identify a Karst Resource Features", effective September 15, 2006, the Holder will complete a karst survey for areas mapped as having "karst potential" as shown on the "Queen Charlotte Islands Karst Distribution" map, dated September 12, 2006, prior to submission of harvesting or road construction applications. Karst features identified through karst survey completed by a Qualified Professional or identified during

	<p>operations will be protected with a reserve zone consistent with the reserve zone width specified in section 5(5), subject to sections 5(6) and 5(7).</p> <p>4. The Holder will comply with annual reporting requirements outlined in section 5(8).</p> <p>5. The Holder will comply with the objective outlined in section 5(9) for the recruitment of mature and old forest in a reserve zone that has been previously altered or harvested.</p>
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Haida traditional forest features

<p>Objective 6</p>	<p>(1) Protect the integrity of all Class 1 Haida traditional forest features.</p> <p>(2) Adjacent to a Class 1 Haida traditional forest feature, maintain a reserve zone with an average width equal to 1.0 tree length, measured from the Haida traditional forest feature, in order protect the integrity of that feature.</p> <p>(3) Adjacent to reserve zones specified in subsection (2), maintain a management zone with an average width equal to 1.0 tree length, in order to protect the integrity of the reserve zone.</p> <p>(4) For the purposes of subsection (3), the width of the management zone in any one location may be decreased by up to 0.5 tree length from the outer edge of the management zone to address site specific values, provided there is no net loss of management zone area specified in subsection (3) within the development area.</p> <p>(5) Despite subsections (2), (3) and (4), and for the purpose of managing Class 1 Haida Traditional Forest Features, the area of the reserve zone and management zone may be modified, provided that:</p> <p>(a) an intergovernmental process is completed;</p> <p>(b) it is necessary for road access, other infrastructure, to address a safety concern, or to protect the Class 1 Haida traditional forest feature from windfall; and</p> <p>(c) an adaptive management plan is developed and implemented.</p> <p>(5.1) Despite subsection (1), a Class 1 Haida traditional forest feature may be altered or removed, provided that:</p> <p>(a) an intergovernmental process is completed, and</p> <p>(b) the alteration or removal is required for road access or other</p>
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	<p>infrastructure and there is no practicable alternative.</p> <p>(6) Protect the integrity of a minimum of 50% of all Class 2 Haida traditional forest features that occur within a development area.</p> <p>(7) For the purposes of subsection (6), provide sufficient stand level retention to maintain the integrity of the Class 2 Haida traditional forest features.</p> <p>(8) Despite subsection (7):</p> <p>(a) maintain a minimum of 50% of Indian hellebore features in stand level retention, or;</p> <p>(b) maintain a minimum of 50% of Indian hellebore features, and:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. maintain directional falling away from the features; ii. retain non-merchantable trees around the features; and iii. maintain a machine-free zone around the feature. <p>(8.1) Despite subsections (6), (7) and (8), a Class 2 Haida traditional forest feature may be altered or removed, provided that:</p> <p>(a) the alteration or removal is required for road access or other infrastructure and there is no practicable alternative; and</p> <p>(b) an intergovernmental process is completed.”</p> <p>(9) Haida traditional forest features, reserve zones, management zones and stand level retention required under subsections (1) to (8.1) must be documented and submitted as digital spatial data at the end of each calendar year to the Council of the Haida Nation and the Province of British Columbia.</p> <p>(10) Where some or all of the forest within the stand level retention, reserve zones and management zones required under subsections (2) to (8) has been previously altered or harvested, provide for the recruitment of mature forest and old forest through natural processes and voluntary management intervention.</p>
<p>Strategy FDU 1 and FDU 2</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Holder will protect the integrity of all Class 1 Haida traditional forest features, subject to section 6(5.1). Reserve and management zones consistent with sections 6(2) and 6(3), subject to sections 6(4) and 6(5), will be used to protect the integrity of all Class 1 Haida traditional forest features. 2. The Holder will protect the integrity of a minimum of 50% of all Class 2 Haida traditional forest features that occur within a development area, subject to section 6(8.1). Stand level retention, consistent with section 6(7) will be used to protect the integrity of Class 2 Haida traditional forest features, subject to

	<p>section 6(8)(a)&(b).</p> <p>3. The Holder will comply with annual reporting requirements outlined in section 6(9).</p> <p>4. The Holder will comply with the objective outlined in section 6(10) for the recruitment of mature and old forest that has been previously altered or harvested.</p>
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Western red cedar and yellow-cedar retention

Objective 7	<p>(1) Within development areas, retain a minimum of 15% of the combined pre-harvest composition of western red cedar and yellow-cedar with a minimum area of 1 hectare, where:</p> <p>(a) the development areas are greater than 10 hectares and the combined western red cedar and yellow-cedar component of pre-harvest stand composition is greater than 30%; or,</p> <p>(b) the development areas are equal to or less than 10 hectares and the combined western red cedar and yellow-cedar component of the pre-harvest stand composition is greater than 60%.</p> <p>(2) For the purpose of subsection (1), retain areas that are greater than 1 hectare in size and contain a range of diameters of western red cedar and yellow-cedar representative of the pre-harvest stands.</p> <p>(3) Where the pre-harvest western red cedar and yellow-cedar species composition is greater than 20% in the total harvested area, regenerate the area to establish a composition of western red cedar and yellow-cedar that are equivalent to the pre-harvest composition.</p> <p>(4) All areas retained in accordance with subsection (1) must be documented and submitted as digital spatial data at the end of each calendar year to the Council of the Haida Nation and the Province of British Columbia.</p>
Strategy FDU 1 and FDU 2	<p>1. In development areas the Holder will comply with the objectives for western red cedar and yellow-cedar retention.</p> <p>2. For the purpose of complying with the objective the following processes will be followed: Cedar retention in development areas</p> <p>i. Cedar retention area requirements will be calculated by summing the weighted western red and yellow cedar content for the contributing areas, in hectares, based on the inventory mapping for the applicable polygons.</p>

	<p>Cedar regeneration requirements in development areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Where development areas have pre-harvest cedar (western red cedar and yellow cedar) composition greater than 20% in the harvested area, as indicated in the cruise compilation (measured in percent of cedar sph, not including dead potential or dead useless), the Holder will regenerate the area according to the minimum post-harvest cedar composition listed below, subject to Section 3. iii. The cedar regeneration commitment will be determined on a cutblock by cutblock basis. The cedar regeneration requirement for a cutblock will be calculated by multiplying the NAR times the appropriate Minimum Post-Harvest Cedar Composition, as indicated in the table below. Location of planted cedar within the cutblock will be at the discretion of the prescribing Forester, and consistent with approved stocking standards. <p>Minimum Post-Harvest Cedar Composition, Based on Pre-Harvest Cedar Composition</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #d9e1f2;">Pre-harvest Cedar Composition %</th> <th style="background-color: #d9e1f2;">Minimum Post-Harvest Cedar Composition (sph)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>20-29</td><td>100</td></tr> <tr><td>30-39</td><td>150</td></tr> <tr><td>40-49</td><td>175</td></tr> <tr><td>50-59</td><td>200</td></tr> <tr><td>60-69</td><td>250</td></tr> <tr><td>70-79</td><td>300</td></tr> <tr><td>80-89</td><td>350</td></tr> <tr><td>90-100</td><td>400</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>3. The cedar regeneration requirement for a given cutblock may be lower than those set in the above table, provided that the new requirement is consistent with the outcome of a completed intergovernmental process.</p>	Pre-harvest Cedar Composition %	Minimum Post-Harvest Cedar Composition (sph)	20-29	100	30-39	150	40-49	175	50-59	200	60-69	250	70-79	300	80-89	350	90-100	400
Pre-harvest Cedar Composition %	Minimum Post-Harvest Cedar Composition (sph)																		
20-29	100																		
30-39	150																		
40-49	175																		
50-59	200																		
60-69	250																		
70-79	300																		
80-89	350																		
90-100	400																		

Western yew retention

<p>Objective 8</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Within Development Areas, protect all western yew patches with stand level retention. (2) Despite subsection (1), western yew patches may be altered or removed to accommodate operational requirements for road and bridge construction, where no practicable alternative exists.
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	<p>(3) Where practicable, also include individual western yew trees in stand level retention that do not constitute a western yew patch.</p> <p>(4) All areas retained or managed in accordance with subsections (1) to (3) must be documented and submitted as digital spatial data at the end of each calendar year to the Council of the Haida Nation and the Province of British Columbia.</p>
<p>Strategy FDU 1 and FDU 2</p>	<p>1. In development areas, the Holder will comply with the objectives for the protection of western yew tree patches in stand level retention, subject to section 8(2).</p> <p>2. To address section 8(3), considering operational factors and safety, individual western yew trees will be maintained in stand level retention.</p> <p>Where it is not practicable to maintain individual western yew trees in stand level retention, the Holder, to the extent practicable considering operational factors and safety, will retain a minimum of 75% of the western yew trees identified in the development area.</p> <p>Individual yew trees that had to be cut due to operational factors or for safety reasons will be yarded to roadside and be made available to the Haida Gwaii Cultural Wood Access Program.</p> <p>The Holder will comply with annual reporting requirements outlined in section 8(4).</p>

Culturally modified trees and monumental cedar

<p>Objective 9</p>	<p>(1) Protect all cultural cedar stands to support the Haida Nation’s present and future cultural use.</p> <p>(2) Protect all culturally modified trees to support the Haida Nation’s present and future cultural use.</p> <p>(3) Protect all monumental cedar greater than 120 centimeters diameter at breast height to support the Haida Nation’s present and future cultural use.</p> <p>(4) Despite subsections (1), (2) and (3), cultural cedar stands, culturally modified trees and monumental cedar may be altered or removed, provided that:</p> <p>(a) an intergovernmental process is completed;</p> <p>(b) the alteration or removal is required for road access, other infrastructure, or to address a safety concern, and no practicable alternative exists; and</p> <p>(c) any culturally modified tree or monumental cedar harvested will be provided to the Haida Nation.</p>
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	<p>(5) Monumental cedar not located within cultural cedar stands and not the size described under subsection (3), may be harvested provided that the greater of 10% or 1 monumental cedar is retained within the development area, and it is confirmed through the intergovernmental process that:</p> <p>(a) the monumental cedar is not required for a cultural cedar use; or</p> <p>(b) harvesting the monumental cedar is required for road access, other infrastructure, or to address a safety concern, and the monumental cedar will be made available to the Haida Nation or other specific measures will be identified.</p> <p>(6) For the purposes of subsections (1) to (5), adjacent to cultural cedar stands, culturally modified trees and monumental cedar that are protected or retained, maintain a reserve zone with a minimum width equal to 0.5 tree length.</p> <p>(7) Despite subsection (6), the area of the reserve zone may be reduced, provided that:</p> <p>(a) an intergovernmental process is completed;</p> <p>(b) alteration or harvesting is required for road access, other infrastructure, or to address a safety concern, where no practicable alternative exists; and</p> <p>(c) the integrity of the cultural cedar stand, culturally modified tree or monumental cedar is maintained.</p> <p>(8) Adjacent to reserve zones specified in subsection (6), maintain a management zone with an average width equal to 1.0 tree length, in order to protect the integrity of the reserve zone, measured from the outer boundary of the reserve zone.</p> <p>(9) Within the management zone specified in subsection (8), maintain or recruit, in the shortest possible timeframe, at least 90% of the forest as mature forest and old forest through natural processes and voluntary management intervention.</p> <p>(10) Despite subsections (8) and (9), the area of the management zone may be reduced, provided that:</p> <p>(a) an intergovernmental process is completed;</p> <p>(b) the reduction is necessary to address operational constraints or a safety concern, and</p> <p>(c) the integrity of the reserve zone is maintained.</p> <p>(11) All areas retained or managed in accordance with subsections (1) to (10) must be documented and submitted as</p>
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	digital spatial data at the end of each calendar year to the Council of the Haida Nation and the Province of British Columbia.
Strategy FDU 1 and FDU 2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In development areas, the Holder will protect all cultural cedar stands, culturally modified trees and monumental cedar > 120 cm diameter at breast height to support the Haida Nation's present and future cultural use, subject to section 9(4). 2. Monumental cedar not located within cultural cedar stands and not meeting the size criteria in section 9(3) can be harvested subject to the provisions outlined in section 9(5). 3. Reserve zone and management zones consistent with the reserve and management zone widths specified in section 9(6) and 9(8), subject to section 9(7) and 9(10) will be used to protect the integrity of cultural cedar stands, culturally modified trees and monumental cedar. Within the management zone, the Holder will maintain or recruit forest as mature and old forest, consistent with section 9(9) in the shortest possible timeframe. 4. The Holder will comply with annual reporting requirements outlined in section 9(11). 5. Monumental cedar harvested to allow for road access, other infrastructure or that has been determined to be a safety hazard by a qualified wildlife tree assessor or that is not located within a cultural cedar stand and is \leq 120 cm diameter at breast height and approved for harvest following an intergovernmental process will be provided to the Haida Gwaii Cultural Wood Access Program. Procedures provided by the Haida Gwaii Cultural Wood Access Program and documented in the FSP Supporting Document will be followed to uniquely identify, mark, track and deliver Monumental cedar trees to the program.

4.3.2 Part 3 – Aquatic Habitats

Objectives for Type I fish Habitat

Objective 10	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Protect all forest within Type I fish habitat. (2) In the event of any inconsistency between the location of Type I fish habitat as shown on Schedule 4 and the actual location of Type I fish habitat identified in the field, the location of Type I fish habitat identified in the field shall apply. (3) Adjacent to Type I fish habitat, maintain a reserve zone with a minimum width of 2.0 tree lengths, measured from the outer edge of the Type I fish habitat. (4) Despite subsection (3), the width of the reserve zone in any one development area may be increased or decreased by up to 0.5
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	<p>tree length measured from the outer edge of the reserve zone to address site specific values, provided there is no net loss of reserve zone area within the development area.</p> <p>(5) Despite subsections (3) and (4), within a development area, up to 5% of the total area of the reserve zone may be altered or removed, provided that:</p> <p>(a) the integrity of the Type I fish habitat is maintained; and</p> <p>(b) the alteration or removal is required for road and bridge construction, or to address a safety concern, and there is no practicable alternative.</p> <p>(5.1) Despite subsections (3) and (4), and in addition to subsection (5), the area of the reserve zone in a development area may be further altered or removed, provided that:</p> <p>(a) the alteration or removal is required for road and bridge construction, or to address a safety concern, and there is no practicable alternative;</p> <p>(b) an assessment of risk to the fish stream from the forest development and disturbance is completed by a qualified professional;</p> <p>(c) the integrity of the Type I fish habitat is maintained;</p> <p>(d) an adaptive management plan is developed and implemented; and</p> <p>(e) an intergovernmental process is completed.</p> <p>(6) Within a development area, up to 5% of the total area of the reserve zone may be altered or removed for purposes other than those referred to in subsection (5)(b), provided that an intergovernmental process is completed.</p> <p>(7) All areas retained, managed or varied in accordance with subsections (1) to (6) must be documented and submitted as digital spatial data at the end of each calendar year to the Council of the Haida Nation and the Province of British Columbia.</p> <p>(8) Where some or all of the forest within the Type I fish habitat and reserve zones required under subsections (1) and (3) has been previously altered or harvested, provide for the recruitment of functional riparian forest in the Type I fish habitat and reserve zones through natural processes and voluntary management intervention.</p>
<p>Strategy FDU 1 and FDU 2</p>	<p>1. The Holder will protect all forest within Type 1 fish habitat, consistent with reserve zone widths specified in section 10(3) and the requirements of section 10(8) to recruit functional riparian forest within the reserve zone, subject to sections</p>

	<p>10(4),10(5),10(5.1) and 10(6).</p> <p>2. When establishing Type I fish habitat reserve zones, tree length will be determined using Schedule 5, column A and B of the HGLUOO. The predominate site series will be determined through field assessment by a Qualified Professional and be the dominate site series adjacent to the aquatic habitat feature.</p>
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Objectives for Type 2 Aquatic Habitat

<p>Objective 11</p>	<p>(1) Protect all forest within Type II fish habitat.</p> <p>(2) In the event of any inconsistency between the location of Type II fish habitat as shown on Schedule 4 and the actual location of Type II fish habitat identified in the field, the latter shall apply.</p> <p>(3) Adjacent to Type II fish habitat, maintain a reserve zone with a minimum width of 1.0 tree length, measured from the outer edge of the Type II fish habitat.</p> <p>(4) Within a development area, up to 5% of the total area of the reserve zone may be altered or removed, provided the integrity of the Type II fish habitat is maintained.</p> <p>(5) Adjacent to reserve zones required under subsection (3), maintain a management zone with an average width of 0.5 tree length, to protect the integrity of the reserve zone.</p> <p>(6) Within a development area, the area of the management zone required under may be reduced by up to 20%.</p> <p>(7) Despite subsections (3), (4), (5) and (6), the combined area of the reserve zone and management zone may be reduced further, provided that:</p> <p>(a) the alteration or removal is required for road and bridge construction, or to address a safety concern, and there is no practicable alternative;</p> <p>(b) an assessment of risk to the fish stream from the forest development and disturbance is completed by a qualified professional;</p> <p>(c) the integrity of Type II fish habitat is maintained;</p> <p>(d) an adaptive management plan is developed and implemented; and</p> <p>(e) an intergovernmental process is completed.</p> <p>(8) Areas retained, managed or varied in accordance with subsections (1) to (7) must be documented and submitted as digital spatial data at the end of each calendar year to the</p>
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	Council of the Haida Nation and the Province of British Columbia.
Strategy FDU 1 and FDU 2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Holder will protect all forest within Type 2 fish habitat, consistent with reserve and management zone widths specified in section 11(3) and 11(5) and the requirements of section 11(9) to recruit functional riparian forest within the Type 2 fish habitat reserve zones, subject to sections 11(4), 11(6), and 11(7). 2. When establishing Type 2 fish habitat reserve and management zones, tree length will be determined using Schedule 5, column A and B of the HGLUOO. The predominate site series will be determined through field assessment by a Qualified Professional and be the dominate site series adjacent to the aquatic habitat feature.

Objectives for Active Fluvial Units

Objective 12	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Protect all forest within active fluvial units. (2) Adjacent to the active fluvial units, maintain a management zone with a minimum width of 1.5 tree lengths, measured from the outer edge of the active fluvial unit, to maintain the integrity of the active fluvial unit. (3) Within a development area, the total amount of mature forest and old forest in the management zone may be reduced by up to 10%. (4) Despite subsection (3), within a development area, the total amount of mature forest and old forest in the management zone may be reduced by an additional 10%, provided that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) sufficient functional riparian forest is retained to protect the integrity of the active fluvial unit; and (b) an adaptive management plan is developed and implemented. (5) Areas retained, managed or varied in accordance with subsections (1) to (4) must be documented and submitted as digital spatial data at the end of each calendar year to the Council of the Haida Nation and the Province of British Columbia. (6) Where some or all of the forest within the active fluvial unit and management zone required under subsections (1) and (2) has been previously altered or harvested, provide for the recruitment of functional riparian forest in the active fluvial unit and management zone through natural processes and voluntary management intervention.
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<p>Strategy FDU 1 and FDU 2</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Holder will protect all forest within active fluvial units, consistent with the management zone width specified in section 12(2) and the requirements of section 12(6) to recruit functional riparian forest within the active fluvial unit and management zone, subject to sections 12(3) and 12(4). 2. When establishing the management zone adjacent to an active fluvial unit, tree length will be determined using Schedule 5, column A and B of the HGLUOO. The predominate site series will be determined through field assessment by a Qualified Professional and be the dominate site series adjacent to the active fluvial unit. 3. An active fluvial unit will be delineated following the principles outlined in the report titled, "Defining Active Fluvial Units", prepared by Glynnis Horel, P.Eng., Ostapowich Engineering Services Ltd., dated April 1, 2006 and updated for Haida Gwaii, dated June 2016. 4. The Holder will comply with annual reporting requirements outlined in section 12(5) for active fluvial units and associated management zones.
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Upland stream areas

<p>Objective 13</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Within each watershed sub-unit shown on the map attached as Schedule 6, retain a minimum of 70% of the forest in the upland stream areas as hydrologically recovered. (2) For upland streams that are direct tributaries to Type I fish habitat or Type II fish habitat, retain sufficient vegetation to maintain stream bank and channel stability. (3) Adjacent to upland stream with incised channels and steep gradients, retain a sufficient amount of trees and understory vegetation to maintain riparian plant communities that are dependent on high humidity micro-climates. (4) Despite subsection (1), less than 70% of the forest in the upland stream area may be retained as hydrologically recovered, provided that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an intergovernmental process is completed; (b) an assessment of watershed sensitivity to forest development and disturbance is completed by a qualified professional; (c) an amount, type and distribution of forest cover that is sufficient to sustain natural hydrological and fluvial processes, based on the assessment in subsection (4)(b) is maintained; and
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	<p>(d) an adaptive management plan is developed and implemented.</p>
<p>Strategy FDU 1 and FDU 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior to initiating developments within a designated watershed sub-unit identified in Schedule 6 of the HGLUOO, the Holder will complete an analysis of the watershed sub-unit to determine percent hydrologic recovery. Consistent with section 13(1), subject to section 13(4), a minimum of 70% of the forest in the upland stream area will be maintained as hydrologically recovered. • Equivalent clearcut area analysis will use the following methodology: • The most current VRI will be used, downloaded from BC Geographic Warehouse, updated with new harvest disturbances from RESULTS, blocks submitted for approval in FTA and proposed licensee blocks obtained from licensees operating in the same sub-unit watershed; • The VRI disturbance layer will be compared with the most recent Landsat imagery to ensure correct block shapes used reflect actual disturbance area and that no areas have been missed; • Non-timbered natural polygons such as lakes, swamps, other water-bodies > 1.0 hectares and permanently deforested sites (e.g. gravel pits, SUPs, private land) will be removed from the ECA calculation. Natural polygons with low crown closure will be assigned a “1” height in the analysis. • Natural forests > 250 yrs. old with no harvest history will be assigned an ECA value of 100%, with previously harvested stands receiving a score based on the Bill Floyd curve for determining hydrologic recovery. Previously harvested stands will have a maximum Equivalent Clear-cut Area (ECA) value of 97.5%. • Upland streams that are direct tributaries to Type 1 and Type 2 fish habitat will be managed consistent with the recommendations of a “Qualified Professional” based on field assessment to ensure that sufficient vegetation is maintained adjacent to the stream to maintain stream bank and stream channel stability. • No falling or yarding will be permitted within deeply incised steep gradient upland stream channels (e.g. class S5 or S6 streams) that have direct connectivity to Type 1 and Type 2 fish habitat or that have plant communities that are dependent on high humidity micro-climates. • Wind firm treatments will be prescribed and measures implemented along streams where mature trees are left

	standing and have a high risk of blowdown. In areas with a moderate risk of blowdown treatments will be prescribed based on the type of feature and the potential consequence to that feature.
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Sensitive watersheds

Objective 14	<p>(1) Within the sensitive watersheds shown on the map attached as Schedule 7, the following rates of harvest apply:</p> <p>(a) for watersheds equal to, or greater than, 500 hectares, up to 5% of the watershed area may be harvested in a 5-year period;</p> <p>(b) for watersheds less than 500 hectares, up to 10% of the watershed area may be harvested in a 10-year period.</p> <p>(2) Despite subsection (1), no harvesting may occur in sensitive watersheds with an equivalent clearcut area that is equal to or greater than 20%.</p> <p>(3) Despite subsections (1) and (2), a rate of harvest or an equivalent clearcut area that exceeds the specified limits may be maintained, provided that:</p> <p>(a) an intergovernmental process is completed;</p> <p>(b) an assessment of watershed sensitivity to past, current and proposed forest development and disturbance is completed by a qualified professional;</p> <p>(c) an amount, type and distribution of forest cover that is sufficient to sustain natural hydrological and fluvial processes, based on the assessment in subsection (3)(b) is maintained; and</p> <p>(d) an adaptive management plan is developed and implemented.</p>
Result FDU 1 and FDU 2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prior to initiating developments within a sensitive watershed identified in Schedule 7 of the HGLUOO, the Holder will complete an analysis and maintain a ledger of activities within the sensitive watershed to determine rate of harvest and equivalent clearcut area. 2. The rate of harvest in a sensitive watershed will not exceed the rate specified in section 14(1)(a) and (b), subject to section 14(3). 3. Consistent with section 14(2), subject to section 14(3), no harvesting will occur in sensitive watersheds with an equivalent clearcut area \geq 20%. 4. Equivalent clearcut area analysis will follow the methodology

	outlined in the Forest Stewardship Plan Supporting Document section titled; “Upland Stream Areas”.
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4.3.3 Part 4 – Biodiversity

Forested swamps

Objective 15	<p>(1) Protect all forested swamps greater than 0.25 hectares.</p> <p>(2) Adjacent to forested swamps greater than 0.25 hectares, maintain a management zone with an average width equal to 1.5 tree lengths to protect the integrity of the forested swamp.</p> <p>(3) Within the management zone required under subsection (2), maintain at least 70% of the forest as mature forest and old forest.</p> <p>(4) Despite subsections (2) and (3), the amount of mature forest and old forest retained in the management zone may be reduced to 60%, provided that:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(a) the amount of mature forest and old forest to be retained is sufficient to maintain the integrity of the forested swamp; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(b) an adaptive management plan is developed and implemented.</p> <p>(5) Where previous alteration or harvesting has reduced the amount of mature forest and old forest below the levels required under subsection (3) or (4), provide for the recruitment of mature forest and old forest in that management zone through natural processes and voluntary management intervention.</p> <p>(6) Areas retained to meet the requirements in subsections (1) and (2), must be documented and submitted as digital spatial data at the end of each calendar year to the Council of the Haida Nation and the Province of British Columbia.</p>
Strategy FDU 1 and FDU 2	<p>1. The Holder will protect all forested swamps > 0.25 hectares in size using a management zone width as specified in section 15(2) that includes a minimum amount of 70% mature and old forest within the management zone, subject to 15(4).</p> <p>2. The management zone width adjacent to a forested swamp > 0.25 hectares in size will be determined using Schedule 5, column A and B of the HGLUOO. The predominate site series will be determined through field assessment by a Qualified Professional and be the dominate site series</p>

- adjacent to the forested swamp.
3. The Holder will comply with annual reporting requirements outlined in section 15(6) for forested swamps and associated management zones.
 4. The Holder will comply with the objective outlined in section 15(5) for the recruitment of mature and old forest that has been previously altered or harvested.

Ecological representation

<p>Objective 16</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) For each common site series and each rare site series in a landscape unit, retain an amount of old forest equal to or greater than the landscape unit targets listed in Schedule 10. (2) Where practicable, include within old forest retention areas retained to meet the requirements in subsection (1), habitat for local species at risk and regionally important wildlife species including, but not limited to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Northern Goshawk nesting and foraging habitat; (b) Marbled Murrelet nesting habitat, Great Blue Heron nesting habitat, and Northern Saw-whet Owl core nesting areas; and (c) Black Bear dens and denning habitat. (3) Areas retained to meet the requirements in subsection (1), must be documented and submitted as digital spatial data at the end of each calendar year to the Council of the Haida Nation and the Province of British Columbia. (4) If there is insufficient old forest available to meet the targets in subsection (1), identify and retain, and recruit where necessary, through natural processes and voluntary management intervention, forest stands to meet representation requirements in the shortest possible timeframe.
<p>Strategy FDU 1 and FDU 2</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prior to conducting primary forest activities in the Skidegate Landscape Unit Plan area, and in collaboration with other licensees operating in the landscape unit, the Holder will retain and track an amount of old forest consistent with the target amounts listed in Schedule 10 of the HGLUOO and include, to the extent practicable, habitat for local species at risk and regionally important wildlife species including but not limited to those species identified in section 16(2). 2. To ensure old forest representation for common and rare sites series is maintained a spatial analysis of the landscape unit will be completed to determine threshold amounts of old forest as

	<p>compared to target amounts.</p> <p>Old forest site series to be maintained will first be identified in areas reserved as wildlife habitat for species at risk and regionally important wildlife, old forest representation and other areas reserved from harvesting.</p> <p>No harvesting will be proposed in areas of common and rare site series where analysis indicates target amounts are near or below threshold amounts.</p> <p>For sites series with insufficient old forest to meet target amounts, forest stands will be recruited using an oldest first approach considering existing reserve areas in relation to areas considered for harvest.</p> <p>3. The Holder will comply with annual reporting requirements outlined in section 16(3) for the retention of old forest site series areas.</p>
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Red-listed and blue-listed ecological communities

<p>Objective 17</p>	<p>(1) Protect each occurrence of a red-listed and blue-listed ecological community that is a minimum of 0.25 hectares in size.</p> <p>(2) Despite subsection (1), up to 5% of the area of each type of red-listed ecological community occurring in a development area may be altered or harvested if required for road access or to address a safety concern.</p> <p>(3) Despite subsection (1), up to 30% of the area of each blue-listed ecological community occurring in a development area may be altered or harvested if required for road access or to address a safety concern.</p> <p>(4) Despite subsection (1), 30% of the area of each blue-listed ecological community occurring in a development area may be altered or harvested for purposes other than those described under subsection (3), provided that an intergovernmental process is completed.</p> <p>(5) Areas retained to meet the requirements in subsections (1) to (4), must be documented and submitted as digital spatial data at the end of each calendar year to the Council of the Haida Nation and the Province of British Columbia.</p>
<p>Strategy FDU 1 and FDU 2</p>	<p>1. When the Holder conducts primary forest activities, the Holder will protect each occurrence of red-listed and blue-listed ecological communities that is \geq 0.25 hectares in size, subject to section 17(2) for red-listed ecological communities and sections 17(3) and (4) for blue-listed ecological communities.</p> <p>2. Prior to commencing timber harvesting or road construction</p>

	<p>activities in a development area, a Qualified Professional will complete an ecological field assessment to determine the occurrence of red or blue listed ecological plant communities. Occurrences of red and blue listed ecological communities \geq 0.25 hectares in size will be identified in the field, documented and mapped for protection.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Red and blue listed ecological communities are those listed in Schedule 13. 4. The Holder will comply with annual reporting requirements outlined in section 17(5) for the retention of old forest site series areas.
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4.3.3 Part 5 – Wildlife

Black Bear dens

<p>Objective 18</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Protect all Black Bear dens within a reserve zone, measuring at least 20 meters in width, around the Black Bear den. (2) Despite subsection (1), alteration or removal of a Black Bear den or its reserve zone, or both, may occur, provided that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an intergovernmental process is completed; (b) the alteration or removal is required for road access or to address a safety concern; and (c) the alteration or removal does not occur during the winter hibernation season. (3) Adjacent to any reserve zone required in subsection (1), maintain a management zone with an average width equal to 1.0 tree length, measured from the outer edge of the reserve zone, to protect the integrity of the reserve zone. (4) Where practicable, maintain suitable western red cedar and yellow-cedar in management zones, for long term Black Bear den recruitment. (5) Within the management zone required under subsection (3), alteration or removal of trees may occur, outside of the winter hibernation season, to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) accommodate operational requirements for road and bridge construction, where no practicable alternative exists; (b) accommodate road maintenance and deactivation, the removal of danger trees, and brushing and clearing within the right-of-way, for safety purposes, on any existing road under active tenure; or, (c) mitigate the impact of windthrow.
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	<p>(6) All existing and newly discovered Black Bear dens and areas reserved or managed in accordance with subsections (1) to (5) must be documented and submitted to the Council of the Haida Nation and the Province of British Columbia at the end of each calendar year.</p> <p>(7) Where practicable, include trees, snags, stumps and logs that are greater than 0.80 meters in diameter within stand level retention, for the recruitment of future denning habitat.</p>
<p>Strategy FDU 1 and FDU 2</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Holder will protect all Black Bear dens with a minimum 20 meter reserve zone width buffer around the den, subject to section 18(2). 2. To protect the integrity of the Black Bear den reserve zone, a management zone consistent with the average width specified in section 18(3), will be located adjacent to the reserve zone. Where they exist within the management zone, the Holder will preserve western red and yellow cedar trees that are suitable for future black bear denning. 3. Alteration or removal of trees from the management zone may occur as per section 18(5), subject to section 18(4). 4. Prior to commencing timber harvesting or road construction activities in a development area, a Qualified Professional will complete a Black Bear den field assessment to determine the occurrence of Black Bear dens and to identify and recruit future denning habitat consistent with section 18(7). 5. The Holder will comply with annual reporting requirements outlined in section 18(6) for Black Bear dens and adjacent reserve and management zones.

Marbled Murrelet nesting habitat

<p>Objective 19</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Maintain an amount of Marbled Murrelet nesting habitat within each landscape unit equal to or greater than the target area listed in Schedule 9. (2) Marbled Murrelet habitat referred to in subsection (1) must conform to areas shown in Schedule 11 or must be identified as Class 1 or 2 Marbled Murrelet nesting habitat by a qualified professional.
<p>Strategy FDU 1 and FDU 2</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prior to conducting primary forest activities in the Skidegate Landscape Unit Plan area, and in collaboration with other licensees operating in the landscape unit, the Holder will identify, maintain and track an amount of Marbled Murrelet habitat consistent with the target amounts listed in Schedule 9 of the

	<p>HGLUOO.</p> <p>2. Consistent with section 19(2), Marble Murrelet habitat reserved from harvesting will be from the areas shown on Schedule 11 of the HGLUOO or identified as class 1 or 2 nesting habitat through survey by a Qualified Professional.</p>
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Northern Goshawk habitat

<p>Objective 20</p>	<p>(1) Protect all Northern Goshawk reserves shown on the map attached as Schedule 12.</p> <p>(2) When a Northern Goshawk nest is discovered that is not located in a reserve shown on Schedule 12:</p> <p>(a) report the location to the Province of British Columbia and to the Council of the Haida Nation upon discovery;</p> <p>(b) maintain a restricted activity zone with a minimum radial width of 800 meters around the nest site to protect the nest area from disturbance during the Northern Goshawk breeding season; and</p> <p>(c) maintain a reserve zone around the nest site, that is a minimum of 200 hectares in area, and that maximizes the best available nesting and foraging habitat, to protect the integrity of the nest site.</p> <p>(3) Where some or all of the forest within Northern Goshawk nesting area reserves has been previously altered or harvested, provide for the recruitment of mature forest and old forest in that reserve through natural processes and voluntary management intervention.</p> <p>(4) Despite subsections (1) and (2), a Northern Goshawk reserve shown on Schedule 12 and a Northern Goshawk reserve zone may be reduced, provided that:</p> <p>(a) an intergovernmental process is completed;</p> <p>(b) the reduction is required for road access, where no practicable alternative exists, or to address a safety concern;</p> <p>(c) the reduction does not occur during the Northern Goshawk breeding season; and</p> <p>(d) there is no net loss to the Northern Goshawk reserve area.</p>
<p>Strategy FDU 1 and FDU 2</p>	<p>1. Within FDU 1 there are no Northern Goshawk reserves as shown on Schedule 12 of the HGLUOO.</p> <p>2. Prior to conducting primary forest activities, an assessment of the development area will be completed by trained field staff to</p>

	<p>identify previously unidentified Northern Goshawk nests.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. If a Northern Goshawk nest is identified and confirmed to be a Northern Goshawk nest by a Qualified Professional, the nest location will be reported as per section 20(2)(a). 4. Nest sites will be protected using a minimum 200 hectare reserve zone designed by a Qualified Professional that maximizes the best available nesting and foraging habitat around the nest. During the breeding season a minimum 800 meter radial width restricted activity zone adjacent to the reserve zone will be maintained. The reserve zone and restricted activity zone may be reduced subject to section 20(4). 5. No harvesting or road construction activity will be permitted within the restricted activity zone during the breeding season without the approval to do so by a Qualified Professional and an intergovernmental process is completed. 6. The Holder will comply with the objective outlined in section 20(3) for the recruitment of mature and old forest that has been previously altered or harvested.
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Great Blue heron nesting habitat

<p>Objective 21</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Protect Great Blue Heron nest sites with a reserve zone with a minimum size of 45 hectares and with a minimum distance of 350 meters from any nest site to the edge of the reserve. (2) Adjacent to any reserve zone required in subsection (1), maintain a restricted activity zone of a minimum of 150 meters measured from the outer edge of the reserve zone during the Great Blue Heron breeding season. (3) Report the location of all new Great Blue Heron nest sites to the Province of British Columbia and to the Council of the Haida Nation when discovered.
<p>Result FDU 1 and FDU 2</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All known Great Blue Heron nest sites will be protected consistent with sections 21(1) and (2). 2. Prior to conducting primary forest activities, an assessment of the development area will be completed by trained field staff to identify previously unidentified Great Blue Heron nest sites. 3. If a Great Blue Heron nest site is identified and confirmed to be a Great Blue Heron nest site by a Qualified Professional, the nest site location will be reported as per section 21(3). 4. Nests sites will be protected using a minimum 45 hectare reserve zone designed by a Qualified Professional that is a minimum distance of 350 meters from the nest site to the edge of the reserve zone and maximizes the best available nesting habitat around the nest(s). During the breeding season a

	<p>minimum 150 meter width restricted activity zone adjacent to the reserve zone will be maintained.</p> <p>5. No harvesting or road construction activity will be permitted within the restricted activity zone during the breeding season without the approval to do so by a Qualified Professional.</p>
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Northern Saw-whet Owl nesting habitat

<p>Objective 22</p>	<p>(1) Protect all Northern Saw-whet Owl reserves shown on the map attached as Schedule 12.</p> <p>(2) When a Northern Saw-whet Owl nest is discovered that is not located in a reserve shown on Schedule 12, maintain a reserve zone measuring at least 10 hectares, centered on the Northern Saw-whet Owl nest.</p> <p>(3) Where practicable, maintain Northern Saw-whet Owl core nesting areas within stand level retention distributed across the landscape with a maximum inter-patch spacing distance of 1,400 meters.</p> <p>(4) Report the location of any new Northern Saw-whet Owl nest to the Province of British Columbia and the Council of the Haida Nation when discovered.</p>
<p>Strategy FDU 1 and FDU 2</p>	<p>1. Within FDU 1 there are no Northern Saw-whet Owl reserves as shown on Schedule 12 of the HGLUOO.</p> <p>2. Prior to conducting primary forest activities, an assessment of the development area will be completed by trained field staff to identify previously unidentified Northern Saw-whet Owl nests.</p> <p>3. If a Northern Saw-whet Owl nest is identified and confirmed to be a Northern Saw-whet Owl nest by a Qualified Professional, the nest location will be reported as per section 22(4).</p> <p>4. Nest sites will be protected by maintaining a 10 hectare reserve zone designed by a Qualified Professional centered on the nest site.</p> <p>5. To provide for Northern Saw-whet Owl nesting habitat, stand level retention will include attributes such as mature and old forest, where they exist, consistent with core nesting habitat requirements. Priority will be given to maintaining patches of core nesting habitat across the landscape with a maximum inter-patch spacing distance of 1400 meters.</p> <p>6. No harvesting or road construction activity will be permitted within the 10 hectare reserve zone without the approval to do so by a Qualified Professional.</p>

4.3.3 Part 6 – Forest Reserves

Areas reserved to meet landscape level objectives

Objective 23	<p>(1) Forest reserves shown on the map attached as Schedule 8 are reserved from harvest to assist in meeting objectives for ecological representation and objectives for Marbled Murrelet nesting habitat.</p> <p>(2) Despite subsection (1), the area of an individual forest reserve may be reduced by up to 5%, provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) specified results or strategies address all targets listed in Schedules 9 and 10 for the applicable landscape unit;(b) the remaining reserve is no less than 5 hectares in area; and(c) the reduction is necessary to:<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. accommodate the operational requirements for road and bridge construction, where no practicable alternative exists;ii. accommodate road maintenance and deactivation, the removal of danger trees, and brushing and clearing within the right-of-way, for safety purposes, on any existing road under active tenure; or,iii. mitigate the impact of windthrow. <p>(3) Despite subsection (1), any portion of a forest reserve may be moved to another location within the same landscape unit if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) an intergovernmental process is completed;(b) specified results or strategies address all targets listed in Schedules 9 and 10 for the applicable landscape unit;(c) the portion is no larger than 20 hectares;(d) areas retained are greater than 200 meters in width;(e) the relocation does not result in any forest reserve that is less than 5 hectares in area; and(f) the relocation follows the recommendations of an assessment completed by a qualified professional. <p>(4) Forest reserves and variances to forest reserves made in accordance with subsections (1) to (3) must be documented and submitted as digital spatial data at the end of each calendar year to the Council of the Haida Nation and the Province of British Columbia.</p>
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<p>Strategy FDU 1 and FDU 2</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Holder will not conduct primary forest activities within designated Forest Reserve areas as shown on Schedule 8 of the HGLUOO, subject to sections 22(2) and (3). 2. The Holder will comply with annual reporting requirements outlined in section 23(4) for forest reserves and variances to forest reserves.
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4.4 Measures

4.4.1 Measure set by government to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive plants (FPPR Section 17)

<p>Measure set by government for preventing the introduction and spread of invasive plants</p>	
<p>Regulation</p>	<p>FPPR Section 17</p>
	<p>For the purpose of FRPA Section 47 [<i>invasive plants</i>], 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.</p>
<p>Measures</p>	<p>The Holder, will use three complimentary strategies to counter the introduction or spread of invasive plant species, likely to be the result of the Holder's forest practices:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) prevention; 2) detection of invasive plant species that elude prevention; and 3) management or elimination of invasive plant species. <p>Prevention The Holder's foresters will review the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations Invasive Plant Program web site and review identification, control and management of invasive plants.</p> <p>Prevention through Avoidance</p> <p>Preventative measures to minimize the occurrence and spread of invasive plants will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Holder will ascertain known locations of invasive plants prior to any site or soil disturbance by conducting an invasive plant survey (using the Invasive Alien Plant Program (IAPP) application) and will include the survey results in the pre-work, site plan or other applicable documentation. • Grass seeding of exposed soils following soil disturbance

	<p>where the introduction or spread of invasive plants is likely. Application of grass seed to constructed road cut and fill slopes or recently deactivated roads is timed by compatible weather and season. Re-vegetation of exposed soils following the completion of road construction or deactivation is within two years. When using seed, use native seed or an agronomic grass seed that is a grade of Common No.1 forage mixture free of invasive species listed under the Weed Control Regulation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractors and sub-contractors employed by AAHG are required to ensure machines are cleaned and provide notification of such prior to being transported from an area known to contain invasive plant species to areas without. AAHG will provide information on the location of known invasive species within the FDU to contractors working for AAHG. • Information on the identification, spread and what to do in the event you encounter an invasive plant species will be included in the pre-harvest information package and reviewed with crews prior to starting work. • During road construction, use only gravel and fill materials that do not contain invasive species. • No brushing or mowing along roads will be done for areas known to have invasive species unless required for safety. <p>Detection of Invasive Plant Species That Elude Prevention. Invasive plants will be detected through observation, reforestation surveys and through inspections audits of operations. Action plans will be developed and followed up on to combat the spread of invasive plants, if the introduction or spread is likely to be the result of the company's forest practices. When discovered, invasive plants will be mapped and reported using the IAPP Application.</p> <p>Management or Elimination of Invasive Plant Species If invasive plants are reported and if the introduction or spread is likely to be the result of the company's forest practices, then:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An invasive plant treatment plan will be developed if the introduction or spread is likely to be the result of the company's forest practices. The Holder will develop the invasive plant treatment plan in conjunction with the CHN, FLNRO Invasive Plant Specialist and the North West Invasive Plant Council. The plan will use the most up to date North West Invasive Plant Council Prioritized Plant Lists by Invasive Plant Management Area. • The Holder will monitor the effectiveness of treatment,
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	<p>repeating the treatment as necessary until it is effective.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Holder will enter monitoring and invasive plant treatment information into the IAPP application.
Applicable to FDU 1 and FDU 2	

4.4.2 Measure set by government related to Range Barriers (FPPR Section 18)

Measure set by government for natural range barriers	
Regulation	FPPR Section 18
	For the purpose of FRPA Section 48 [<i>range barriers</i>], a person who prepares a forest stewardship plan must specify measures to mitigate the effect of removing or rendering ineffective natural range barriers.
Measures	No measures have been developed as there is no range tenure overlap with FDU 1 and FDU 2.

4.5 Stocking Standards

4.5.1 Situations or Circumstances That Determine Whether Free Growing is Assessed on a Block or Across Blocks

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

4.5.2 Regeneration Date, Free Growing Height and Stocking Standards

Appendix 1 specifies the regeneration date, free growing height and stocking standards for the situations or circumstances where s-s.44(1) of the FPPR applies.

4.5.3 Situations or Circumstances That Determine When s-s.44(4) Applies and the Standards Applicable FPPR s-s.16(4)

Where harvesting of special forest products, individual trees, intermediate cuts or commercial thinning occurs as per FRPA s-s 44(3)(h) and (i), the Stocking Standards (FSP Stocking Standards) will be maintained for a period of at least 12 months following the completion of timber harvesting on the area that the harvesting took place. These standards will apply to Tree Farm License 58, Forest License A16870 and Timber License T0184.

APPENDIX 1 STOCKING STANDARDS

Regeneration Date and Rationale: Stocking Objectives

Regeneration Date (FPPR Sections 16(3)(a), 44(1)(a) and (b)). For the purpose of this FSP, the period referred to in the definition of “regeneration date”, “free growing height” and “free growing date” in the FPPR is as shown in Appendix 5 Stocking Standards Tables.

Free Growing Characteristics

All free growing trees must be of good form, colour, and vigour and be relatively free of significant pest infestations and meet the minimum heights specified.

In addition, an advanced regeneration tree is free growing if it has; greater than 30% continuous live crown, evidence of post-harvest release, and no open injuries (scars) with a horizontal width at the widest point(s) greater than 25% of the circumference of the tree at that point.

Where Dwarf Hemlock Mistletoe (DMH) is present in the regenerating stand or within the adjacent timber; DMH infection on a tree will be evaluated using the *Hawksworth Six Class Rating System*. On a tree basis, light infection is a rating of 1 to 2; moderate infection is 3 to 4; and severe is 5 to 6. The following criterion outlines what would not be acceptable for free growing purposes. For layers 3 and 4 trees, Hw will be unacceptable if any infection occurs on the stem or a live branch, or is within 8 meters horizontal distance from the bole of a higher layer tree that is infected with a Hawksworth rating ≥ 3 . Non-host species (Cw, Yc) or less susceptible species (Hm, Ba, Ss) will be planted and/or targeted to mitigate the effects of dwarf hemlock mistletoe on the regenerating stand.

Minimum Spacing Standards

In all standards units, the minimum allowable horizontal distance between well-spaced or free growing trees is 2.0 meters unless site specific conditions exist. In very harsh conditions, including high colluvium content soils, bedrock, disturbed roadside areas, hygic and sub-hygic sites reductions of inter-tree spacing to 1.5 meters is appropriate. Should the sites require a further reduction in the inter-tree spacing, one-off amendments will be prepared.

Riparian Management Areas

In riparian management areas (RMA) timber production may change from a primary to a secondary objective for the protection or enhancement of riparian, biodiversity, wildlife and fisheries values. Stocking standards will follow the standards of the leading site series represented in the RMA. The intent is to manage at the site level along the margins of streams to incorporate ecologically desirable species (such as red alder) and exclude unacceptable species without the need for detailed ecological mapping and stratification of all riparian areas. To promote horizontal patchiness, understory vegetation, and a partially open canopy as part of the naturally occurring patterns in RMAs, these sites may require changes to the approved MSS and minimum inter-tree spacing and one-off amendments will be prepared.

Even Aged Stocking Standards

The even-aged stocking standard tables cover site series commonly found within Tree Farm License 58, [Forest License A16870](#) and [Timber License T0184](#). The even-aged stand management standards will be implemented to the following

silviculture systems:

- Clearcut,
- Clearcut with Reserves
- Small patch openings >0.1 Ha.
- Low level retention constitutes ≤ 5 M2/Ha. (groups or dispersed)

Reference Notes for stocking standards

Tree Species

'Cw' is western red cedar

'Hm' is mountain hemlock

'Hw' is western hemlock

'Pl' is lodgepole pine

'Ss' is sitka spruce

'Yc' is yellow cedar

"Dr" is red alder

'Biogeoclimatic unit' or 'BGC classification'
means the zone, subzone, variant and site series described in the most recent field guide published by the Ministry of Forests for the identification and interpretation of ecosystems, as applicable to a harvested area.

'MIN' or 'Min' means minimum.

Minimum Inter-tree Horizontal Distance (MITD):

MITD may be reduced to 1.5 meters within Standard Units (SU) where Dr (red alder) is prescribed or on dispersed productive ground to achieve stocking standards on narrow hummocky ground, in very dense heavy slash or thin soils or duff over rock, or very wet soils.

APPENDIX 2 REVIEWS AND COMMENTS

Review and Comments history for FSP:

Public viewing notice advertised in the Haida Gwaii Observer, June 2 & 9 th , 2017	No written public review comments received as a result of the public notice.
FSP Community meetings held in Sandspit June 11 th and Skidegate June 12 th , 2017.	No written public review comments received as a result of the public community meetings.
FLNRO	FLNRO Stewardship Review Comments - Completed July 28th, 2017
Heritage and Natural Resource Department Council of the Haida Nation	Technical Review of A & A Trading (Haida Gwaii) Revised June 1 2017 FSP draft by staff of the HNRD.
Integrated Stewardship Team	AA FSP – 2 nd set of comments with notes.
Solutions Table	Solution Table comments received via email dated December 21, 2017.

APPENDIX 3 ADVERTISEMENT

APPENDIX 4 REVISIONS

Number	Date of Revision	Type of Revision	Rationale
1	August 31, 2017	Changes to June 1, 2017 draft FSP	Draft FSP (June 1, 2017) revised incorporating FLNRO and HNRD comments.
2	October 26, 2017	Changes to August 31, 2017 draft FSP	Draft FSP (August 31, 2017) revised incorporating FLNRO/IST comments and HGLUOO amendments dated September 21, 2017.
3	January 3, 2018	Changes to October 26, 2017 draft FSP	Draft FSP (October 26, 2017) revised incorporating Solution Table comments received via email dated December 21, 2017.

APPENDIX 5 STOCKING STANDARDS TABLES

APPENDIX 6 MAPS