

CP 40 Block 1 Excerpt

Clear-cut with group reserve silviculture system utilizing a conventional harvest system. 6-10 stems per hectare will be retained to provide structure and shade for future seedlings. Slopes vary from 10% to 45%. Armillaria root disease is present throughout the block and is particularly heavy in the SW area of the block.

This block is not within a Community Watershed and there are no active PODs in the vicinity of the block.

Recreation: This block is in the Bucky Recreation Area and the 7-Mile FSR is utilized in the winter by cross country skiers accessing the Bucky warming hut. Reserves have been placed to break up the harvested area from viewing from the FSR. Section 16 Recreation Approval has been granted. Harvesting will take place outside of the cross country ski period.

No sensitive soils are present. Because of their slope gradient, texture class, moisture regime, or organic matter content soils have a LOW risk of displacement, HIGH risk of surface erosion and HIGH risk of compaction.

Armillaria Root Disease: DRA was noted throughout the block, but is especially prevalent in the SW corner. Plant a max of 20% Fd to limit the risk of DRA affecting future crop. □

Wildlife patches: HwFdCwLw. This reserve is comprised of mature timber and encompasses a draw with a NCD. It will protect this watercourse and provide edge retention for Migratory Birds.

FdCwLwHw. This reserve has high biodiversity, with a mix of mature trees, advanced regen and regen. It will provide a visual screen of a portion of the block, and will provide a biodiversity anchor for Migratory Birds.

Hw(FdCwLw) This WTRA is comprised of smaller trees. It will provide a visual barrier of cut areas when going up the 7 Mile FSR.

Stems retained in wildlife tree patches will provide cavity nesters with perching, nesting and feeding opportunities. Habitat opportunities to small furbearers are provided by the vertical structure of suspended and accumulated coarse woody debris.

Planting A 2m buffer should be given to stumps exhibiting signs of root/butt rot. Otherwise plant on the warm side of obstacles and protected from moving debris and snow. Planting will accelerate hydrologic recovery over natural reforestation, which will incrementally reduce the long-term effects of timber harvesting.

Limiting factors for stand establishment include cold temperatures, prolonged freezing and root diseases.

Root rot pathogens present require careful selection of planted species. Most tree species suitable to this site are either highly susceptible or moderately susceptible to either one or all pathogens. Species least susceptible are Pw and Cw and therefore will be planted at a higher ratio than other species.

Site Preparation for planting should favour mechanical piling where feasible. Planted Pw must be from a DSB rust resistant seed source. Cold soils and sudden periods of frost are limiting factors.

Brushing/ Stand Tending Methods:, manual treatments are the preferred methods. Intensive stand management, such as juvenile spacing are discouraged or must be assessed with care due to the high levels of root diseases.

Anticipated Timing/Constraints: Treatment needs will be assessed through periodic walkthroughs and silviculture surveys.