

CP 40 Block 2 Excerpt

Unit 1: 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 30%. Armillaria root disease is present throughout the block and is particularly heavy in the South and West areas of the block.

Unit 2: This SU is the riparian management zone around the S6 stream. Retention in this SU will be approximately 100 SPH to protect the stream. Vets and trees within the MFZ will be targeted for retention first. One skid crossing will be used to cross the S6, chosen by the logger.

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

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

Wildlife Tree Patch: FdHwCwLw Patch is comprised of mature trees and advanced regen. It provides a biodiversity anchor between cutblocks. Stems retained 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 CWD. WTRA labeled on SP and HP maps are considered long-term Wildlife Tree Group Reserve Areas.

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.