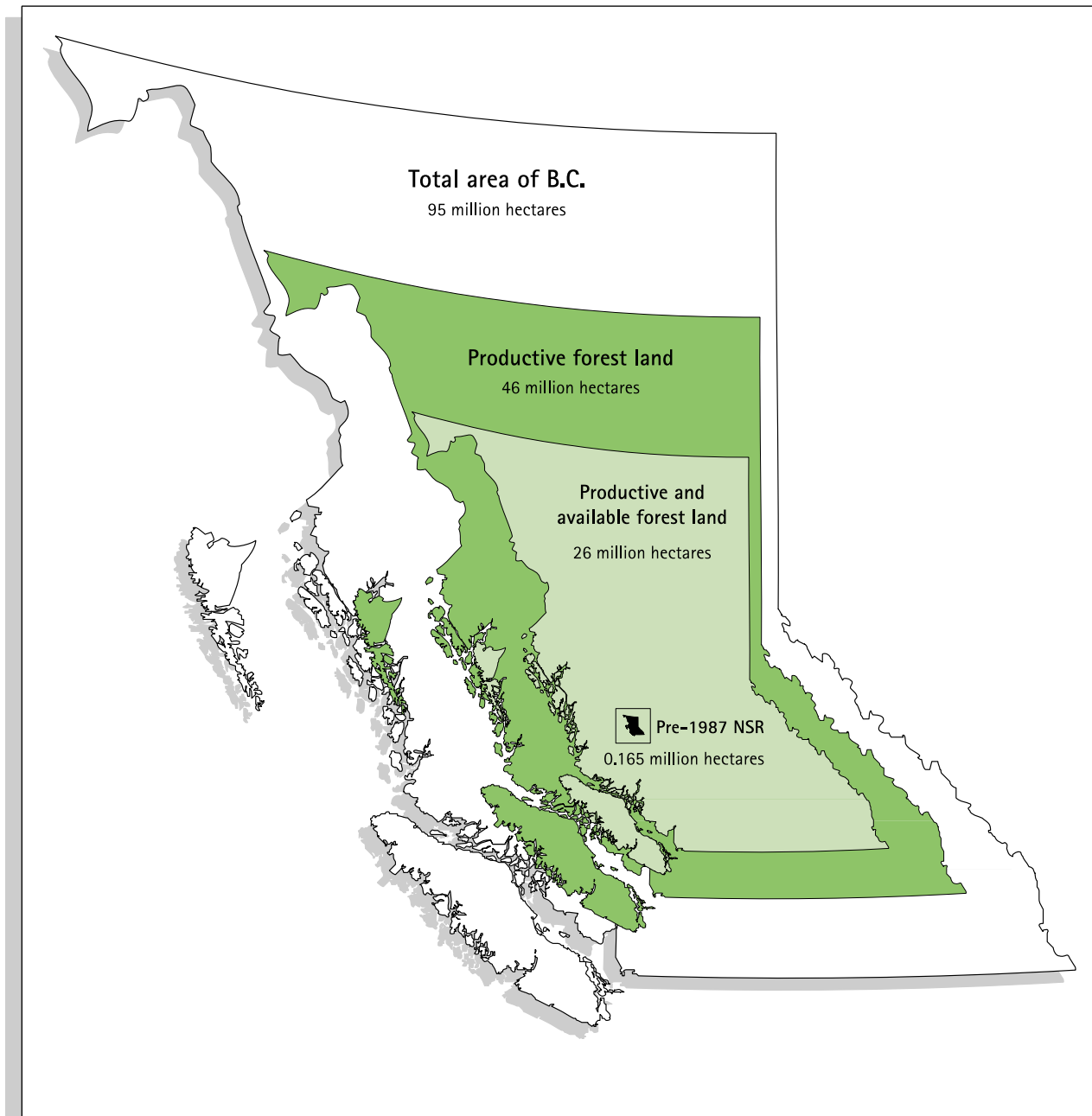




1999 Summary of Backlog Not Satisfactorily Restocked Forest Land



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Executive Summary

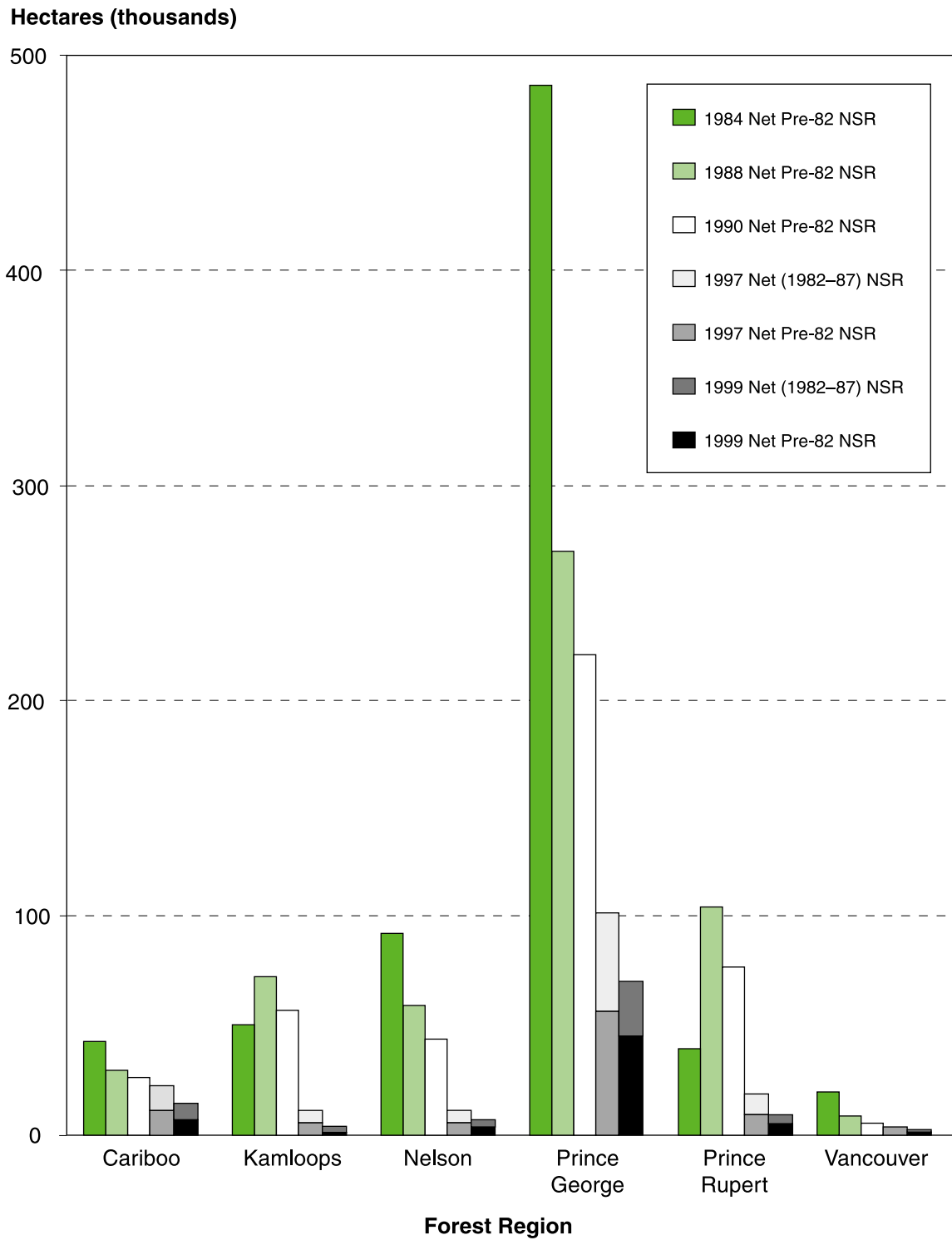
The 1984 Forest and Range Resource Analysis estimated that there were 738 000 hectares of good and medium site Crown land that had been harvested, burned by wildfire, destroyed by pests or other damage and were classified as backlog (pre-1982) not satisfactorily restocked (NSR). These areas were considered economically viable for timber production and given a high priority for silviculture activities. In 1995, the *Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act* re-defined a backlog area as “an area from which the timber was harvested, damaged or destroyed before October 1, 1987; and, which in the district manager’s opinion, is insufficiently stocked with healthy, well-spaced trees of a commercially acceptable species.” Therefore, summary reports produced prior to that date included only pre-82 backlog NSR, while subsequent reports include information on both pre-82 and 1982–87 backlog NSR.

The present summary indicates that as of February 1999, there are 68 857 hectares of treatable pre-1982 backlog NSR remaining on good and medium sites, and 41 204 hectares of treatable 1982–87 good, medium and poor site backlog NSR on Crown land in British Columbia. Reductions in the amount of backlog NSR land during the past two years can be attributed to reclassification of NSR sites to satisfactorily restocked or not productive as well as to reforestation programs. The bulk of this work has been carried out with funding provided by Forest Renewal BC (FRBC).

The 1984 estimate of 738 000 hectares of backlog NSR on Crown land was the motivation for the 1985–1990 Canada–British Columbia Forest Resource Development Agreement (FRDA). Under FRDA, there was an increase in reforestation activities on backlog NSR areas. Increased site preparation, planting and silviculture surveys resulted in fewer areas being classified as backlog NSR. Modifications in survey procedures and in silviculture stocking standards also resulted in less land being classed as backlog NSR. As FRDA wound down in 1990, the Ministry of Forests continued to address the backlog areas at a somewhat reduced rate. Between 1990 and 1996, funding began to shift away from planting and toward plantation maintenance activities such as brushing.

In 1994, FRBC was established to plan and implement a program of investment to, in part, “renew the forest economy of B.C.” Part of the FRBC program was to invest in projects that help to reduce the amount of backlog NSR. In August 1996, Forest Renewal BC agreed to fund a ten-year, \$250 million backlog reforestation program. With this commitment, it was estimated that planting of backlog sites would be completed by 2002, or earlier wherever possible. In spite of this commitment, however, planting of backlog NSR sites has dropped off since 1996 to around 6000 ha/year. Backlog NSR may still be eliminated in the Cariboo, Kamloops, Nelson, and Vancouver forest regions by 2002, but not until 2005 in the Prince Rupert and 2008 in the Prince George forest regions.

Trends in Net Backlog NSR by Region



Net pre-1982 backlog NSR includes good and medium sites only.
 Net 1982-87 backlog NSR includes good, medium and poor sites.

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Summary of Provincial Backlog NSR Land

This report updates the 1997 *Summary of Backlog Not Satisfactorily Restocked Forest Land* published by the Ministry of Forests and uses the same methodology and format as the 1988 and 1990 reports. While early reports discussed only pre-1982 backlog NSR, the 1997 and this report also includes statistics on 1982–87 backlog NSR.

Backlog NSR Defined

The term “not satisfactorily restocked” and its acronym NSR are used to describe forest lands that are not growing to their full potential due to insufficient stocking of acceptable tree species. The Ministry of Forests Backlog Management Policy defines backlog NSR as productive forest land which was denuded prior to 1987 and has not been regenerated to the desired stocking standards for the opening.

Specific definitions of NSR have changed over time and have been periodically redefined as survey procedures and management objectives evolved. Today, in British Columbia, the stocking status of any given area is evaluated on the basis of site-specific standards that define preferred and acceptable tree species, as well as target and minimum stocking levels. The criteria and standards used to determine NSR lands have been developed from ongoing research. In order for a tree species to be considered preferred or acceptable for restocking a site, it must be ecologically suitable and economic to harvest and utilize.

Changing market conditions can dramatically affect the acceptability of a tree species for restocking sites, and consequently, forest land status. For example, recent changes in market demands and utilization of aspen have made this species acceptable for restocking specific ecosystems in northeastern British Columbia. Areas previously stocked with aspen and called NSR are now being reclassified as satisfactorily restocked if sufficient numbers of aspen occur on site.

In addition, the Ministry of Forests Backlog Management Policy recognizes that certain areas will never reach the current free growing standards under present economic or biological constraints, and that further investments cannot be justified or may not be appropriate. In the case of NSR areas where further investments cannot be justified, the NSR label is replaced with an accurate inventory label. This new label acknowledges that the NSR area is untreatable for social, economic or environmental reasons or

the stocking is appropriate in view of the need to achieve non-timber resource objectives (e.g., fisheries, wildlife, range or recreation).

Areas that are classed as NSR are considered not to be contributing to the forest’s growing stock, although they may still contribute to other resource values. If left untreated they influence future timber supply and allowable annual cut levels. The estimate of backlog NSR is used to determine the level of silviculture activity required to convert NSR lands to a satisfactorily restocked status.

NSR is a broad term and does not describe the silvicultural regime, operability or treatment priority for a given site. Denuded areas have differing levels of disturbance, site quality, vegetative cover and resource potential. Some of these factors will also change with time. Therefore, NSR estimates are adjusted in order to produce a silviculturally meaningful statistic, one that can be used to plan and implement reforestation activities.

This summary incorporates the use of a “net-down” process to reduce gross NSR estimates to net NSR figures.

Gross Not Stocked Forest Land

Resources Inventory Branch estimates that there are about three million hectares of not stocked Crown land that originated from harvesting, wildfire, pests and other causes (Table 1). A large portion of the gross backlog not stocked land is classified as non-commercial brush and timber, inaccessible, uneconomic or it is on low or poor site class land. Much of this land requires reclassification surveys.

Pre-1982 Backlog NSR

About 94 000 hectares are classified as pre-1982 gross good and medium site backlog NSR as defined in this report (Table 1). Only the good and medium site backlog NSR was considered for reforestation funding under the 1985–90 Canada–British Columbia Forest Resource Development Agreement (FRDA).

1982–1987 Backlog NSR

The gross backlog NSR area originating from harvesting, wildfire, pests and other causes, occurring between January 1, 1982 and October 1, 1987, is 50 694 hectares (see Appendix 3, page 52). Of this amount, the

Summary of Provincial Backlog NSR Land

gross backlog on good, medium and poor sites is 50 323 hectares (Table 1). Under the Industry Outstanding program, reforestation funding priority was given to all harvested areas, and the good, medium and poor sites that were destroyed by wildfire, pests or other natural disturbances.

Backlog NSR Net-down Description

The estimate of net backlog NSR on Crown lands was determined through the application of a net-down procedure, which made deductions for areas that were considered naturally regenerated or areas that had low economic operability. Appendix 3 details the net-down deductions by forest region.

The net backlog NSR land in this report excludes NSR areas that were:

- remote and lacking access such as in wildfire burns in the northern interior;
- harvested by selection, shelterwood and seed tree systems and designed to regenerate naturally;
- older regenerated stands with sufficient numbers of well-spaced crop trees per hectare;
- stands having an average age of less than 12 years with stocking levels greater than 700 well-spaced stems per hectare;
- stands having an average age of more than 12 years with stocking levels greater than 500 well-spaced stems per hectare;
- NSR areas less than five hectares in size;
- pre-1982 – in poor and low site productivity classes;
- 1982–87 – in low productivity class.

Net Backlog NSR

This summary indicates that 68 857 hectares of pre-1982 backlog NSR are on good and medium sites and are potential candidates for silviculture activities.

Likewise, Table 1 shows that 41 204 hectares of 1982–87 backlog NSR are on good, medium and poor sites and available for silviculture treatment.

The 1984 *Forest and Range Resource Analysis* estimated that there were 738 000 hectares of good and medium site net backlog NSR land in

the province (Table 2). The 1988, 1990 and 1997 *Backlog NSR Summaries* reported that this area had been reduced by 25%, 41% and 87%, respectively. This report shows that, over the last 14 years (since 1984), there has been a 669 143 hectare (91%) reduction in good and medium site pre-1982 backlog NSR land.

Factors Responsible for Backlog NSR Reductions

Reductions in backlog NSR land can be attributed to reclassification of NSR sites to satisfactorily restocked (SR) or not productive (NP) and to reforestation programs on backlog sites. Much of the land that has been reclassified to SR, has regenerated naturally (see figures on page 8 and 9).

Large programs to survey, plant and treat backlog NSR sites were funded by FRDA from 1985–90, and by the Ministry of Forests from 1990–96. During 1990–96, funding began to shift away from planting, and towards activities (e.g., brushing) aimed at maintaining existing plantations (refer to figures on pages 10 and 11). In 1996, FRBC became responsible for funding activities aimed at reducing backlog NSR, and committed \$250 million over a ten-year period. At this time, it was projected that backlog NSR would be eliminated by the year 2002. Under the new funding arrangement, surveying and brushing programs have continued at levels similar to previous years, but planting programs have been reduced considerably. As a result, the rate at which backlog NSR is being reduced has dropped to 2% per year. It is now estimated that backlog NSR in B.C. will be eliminated in 2008.

Sources of Information

This report details the backlog NSR land by forest region, timber supply area and tree farm licence (Appendix 2).

The data used to produce the charts and summary tables that follow were obtained from several sources:

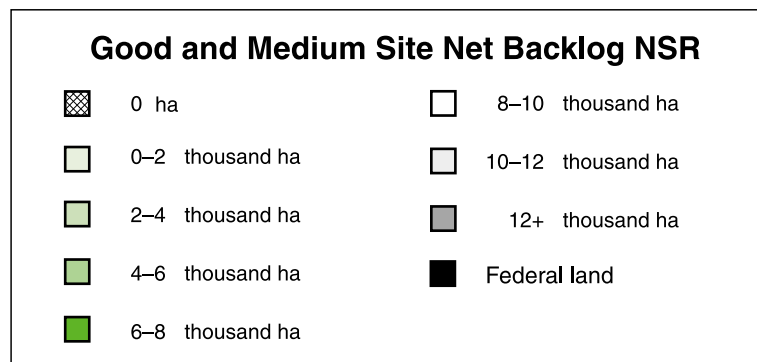
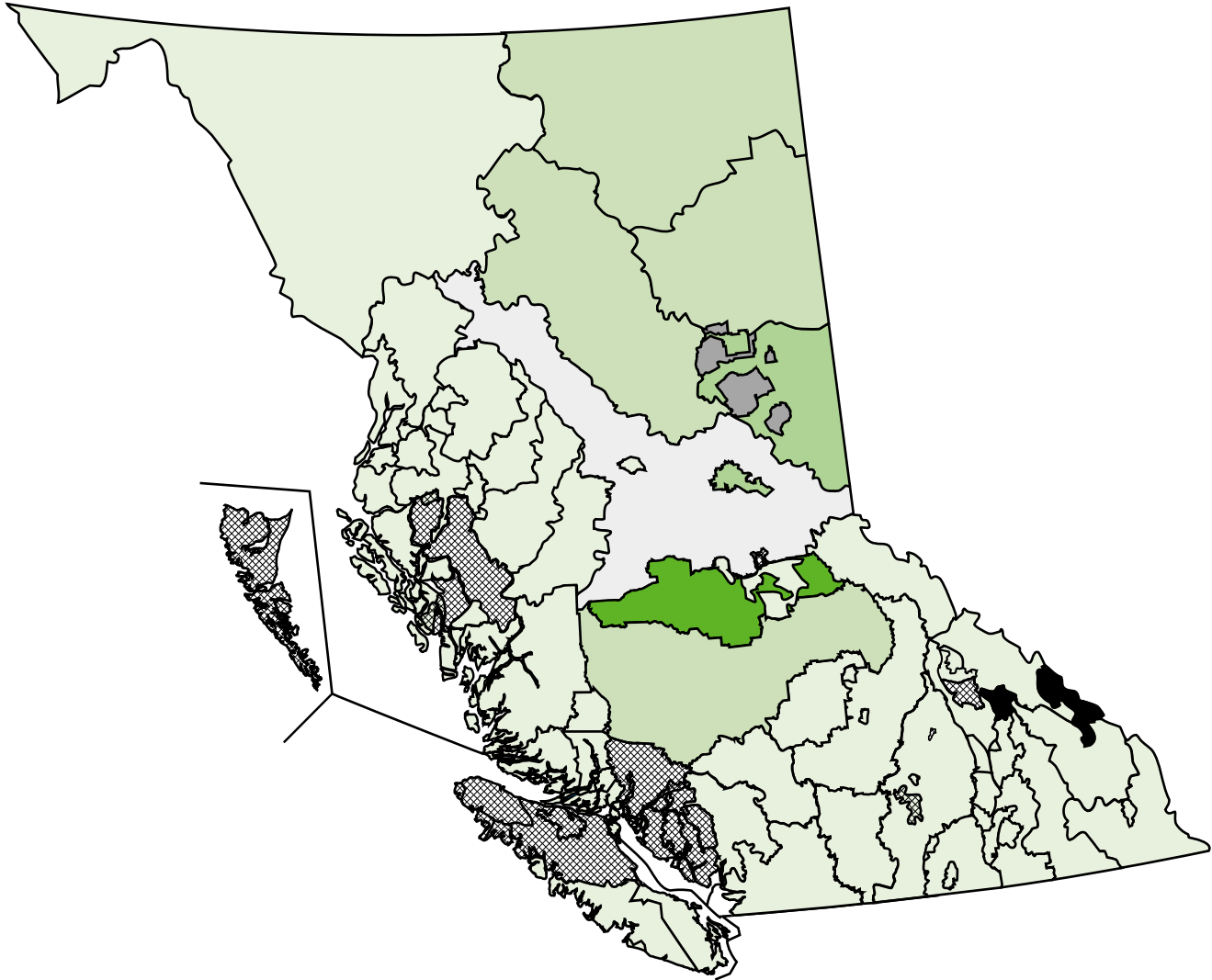
1. Estimates available at the time of signing the 1985–1990 Canada–British Columbia Forest Resource Development Agreement indicated that there were 644 522 hectares of good and medium site backlog NSR in the province. In 1984,¹ the Ministry produced updated information indicating that the net backlog NSR was 738 000 hectares (Table 2). This estimate was confirmed and published in *Renewal* in 1986.²
2. Data on the total forest land and total gross NSR (Table 1) comes from the 1994/95 *Ministry of Forests Annual Report*. This information was submitted by the Ministry of Forests Resources Inventory Branch. The statistics on the total productive and available forest land are from the Ministry of Forests 1984 *Forest and Range Resource Analysis*.
3. Data for the backlog NSR on tree farm licences (TFL) were derived from hand compiled TFL reports.
4. Data for the gross good and medium site backlog NSR on timber supply areas were derived from the Ministry of Forests Integrated Silviculture Information System (ISIS). Data for the net NSR were derived from the gross area totals after deductions were made for areas considered to be inoperable, selectively logged (and likely to regenerate naturally), less than 12 years old with more than 700 stems per hectare, or areas that were more than 12 years old with more than 500 stems per hectare, and areas less than five hectares in size.
5. ISIS was used to derive the net backlog NSR on TSAs for all regions. The intent of using ISIS for the net backlog NSR number is to:
 - a) provide summaries on a consistent and auditable basis of the net backlog NSR openings identified in this report;
 - b) record ongoing reforestation activities and any changes in forest land status that result from these activities; and
 - c) monitor the change in forest land stocking status through silviculture activities funded under special funding source (e.g., FRBC).

¹ Forest and Range Resource Analysis, 1984. Ministry of Forests.

² *Renewal*, 1986. Vol. 1, No. 1. Fall 1986.

NSR in British Columbia – Pre-1982

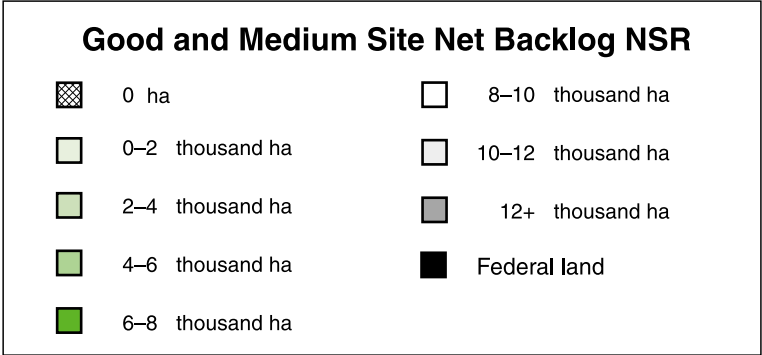
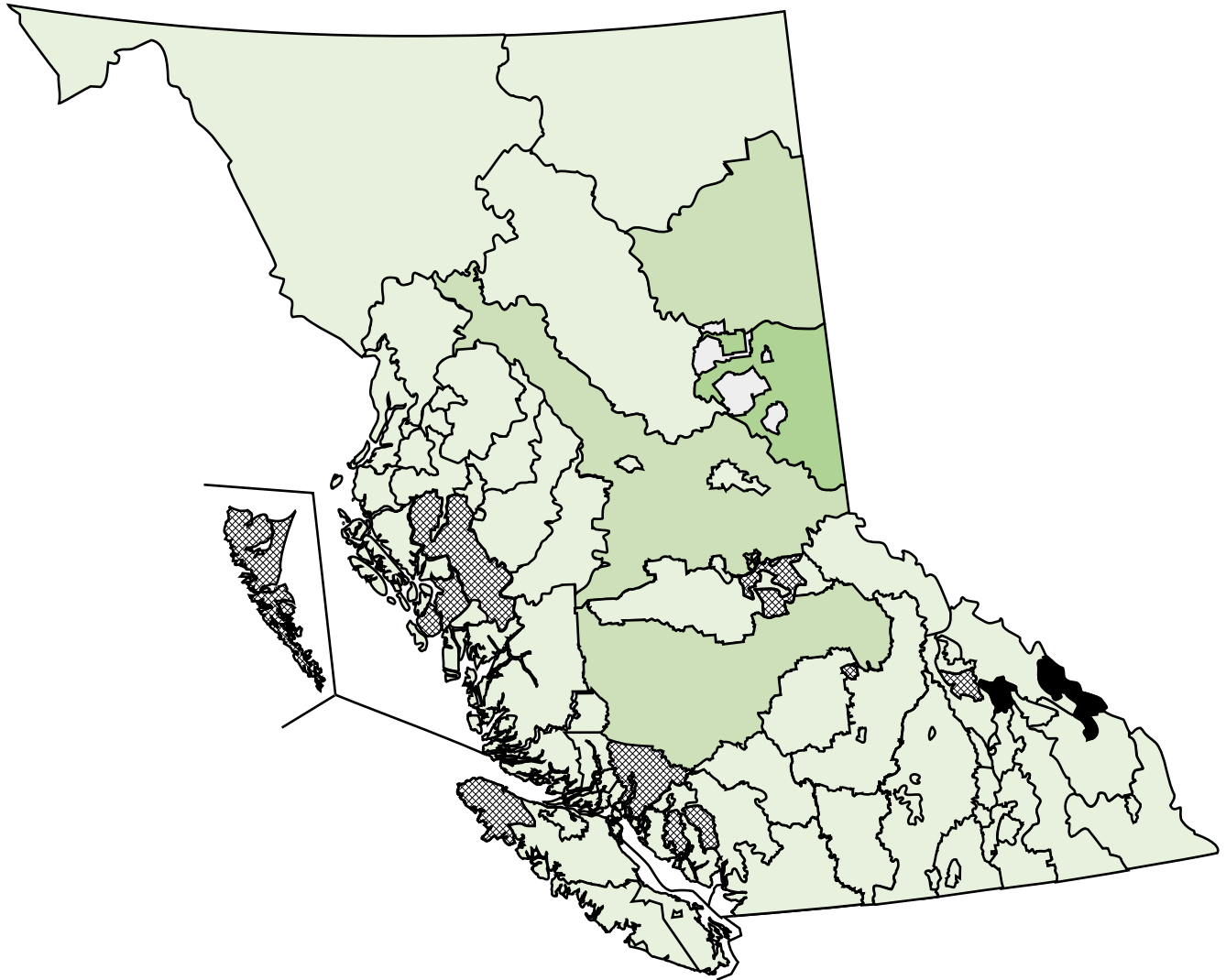
Location of the Good and Medium Site Net Pre-1982 Backlog NSR Land^a by TSA and TFL



^a NSR – not satisfactorily restocked (includes non-commercial brush areas)

NSR in British Columbia – 1982–87

Location of the Good, Medium and Poor Site Net 1982–87 Backlog NSR Land^a by TSA and TFL



^a NSR – not satisfactorily restocked (includes non-commercial brush areas)

TABLE 1. Summary table of British Columbia productive forest land statistics

Region	Inventory database ^a			Gross backlog NSR ^{b,c}		Net backlog NSR ^{b,d}	
	Total productive forest land	Total current productive and available forest land	Total not stocked forest land ^e	Pre-1982 (good, med.)	1982-87 (good, med., poor)	Pre-1982 (good, med.)	1982-87 (good, med., poor)
(area in hectares)							
Cariboo	5 976 000	3 925 605	339 000	13 363	8 545	8 560	6 651
Kamloops	4 385 000	3 657 034	257 000	4 977	4 451	2 148	2 542
Nelson	3 343 000	2 509 410	187 000	9 270	6 346	4 805	2 783
Prince George	17 527 000	9 412 878	1 671 000	53 497	24 925	46 341	24 188
Prince Rupert	8 997 000	3 563 812	429 000	10 866	4 960	5 309	4 025
Vancouver	5 361 000	3 079 518	133 000	1 835	1 096	1 694	1 015
Provincial total	45 589 000	26 148 257	3 016 000	93 808	50 323	68 857	41 204

^a Sources: Ministry of Forests Annual Report and the 1984 Resource Analysis.

^b Sources: ISIS and hand compiled TFL submissions.

^c Areas denuded due to harvesting, wildfire and other causes (including pest damage, flood and blowdown from wind).

^d Net area after deductions for inoperable, inaccessible and low economic priority areas.

^e Total productive and available forest land that is not stocked.

TABLE 2. Provincial summary of the net backlog^a of not satisfactorily restocked land for good and medium pre-1982 sites, and for good, medium and poor 1982–87 sites

Region	Pre-1982 (good and medium sites)					Difference in 1984 and 1999 summaries (%)	1982-87 (good, medium and poor sites)		
	1984 Resource analysis ^b	1988 Summary ^c	1990 Summary ^d	1997 Summary ^d	1999 Summary ^d		1997 Summary ^{d,e}	1999 Summary ^d	Difference in 1997 and 1999 summaries (%)
(area in hectares)									
Cariboo	43 400	30 747	26 346	11 974	8 560	-80	12 223	6 651	-46
Kamloops	51 400	74 241	57 869	6 261	2 148	-96	5 040	2 542	-50
Nelson	93 700	60 787	44 273	5 906	4 805	-95	5 047	2 783	-45
Prince George	488 700	271 747	224 205	57 215	46 341	-91	43 623	24 188	-45
Prince Rupert	40 500	106 396	78 130	10 720	5 309	-87	9 681	4 025	-58
Vancouver	20 300	9 227	5 868	1 742	1 694	-92	3 022	1 015	-66
Provincial totals	738 000	553 145	436 691	93 818	68 857	-91	78 636	41 204	-48

^a Net NSR after deductions as per Appendix 3.

^b The 1984 *Range and Resource Analysis* indicated that there remained a provincial total of 272 975 ha of good and medium site NSR (applies to pre-1982 NSR only).

^c 1988 *Summary of Backlog Not Satisfactorily Restocked Forest Land* (applies to pre-1982 NSR only).

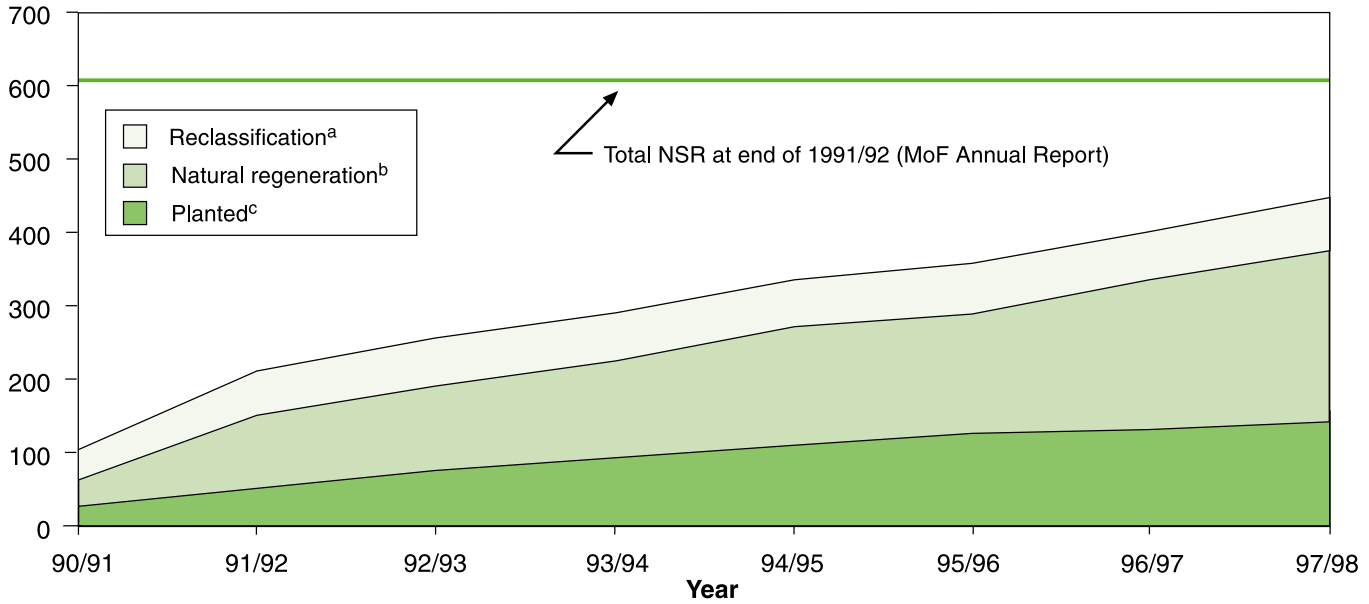
^d Summary for Crown land only and includes timber supply areas and tree farm licences. Data derived from hand compiled TFL summaries and ISIS.

^e These values represent 1982–87 backlog NSR remaining in 1995/96. The definition of backlog NSR was changed in the Forest Practices Code (1995) to include areas denuded from 1982–87.

Changes in Backlog NSR Land Classification

Changes in Pre-82 NSR All Sites

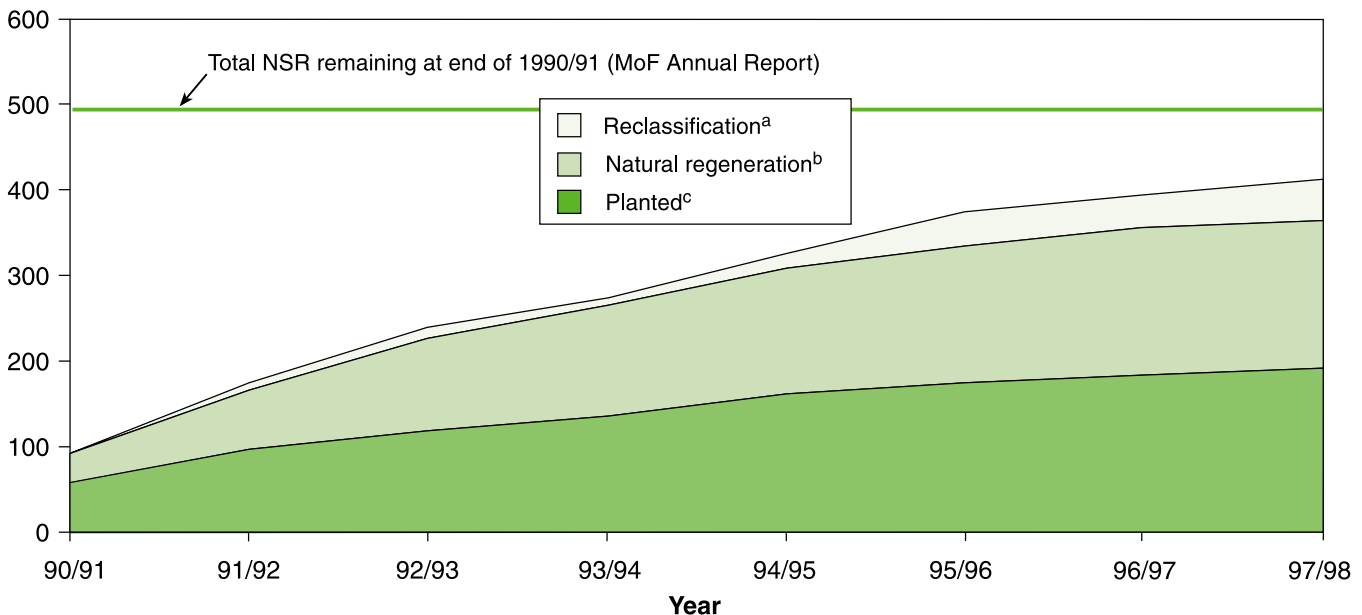
Hectares (thousands)



- ^a Equals NSR area reclassified as NP minus openings caused by fire and pests to free growing areas
- ^b Equals natural regeneration minus natural regeneration failure
- ^c Equals planting minus plantation failures

Changes in 1982–87 NSR All Sites

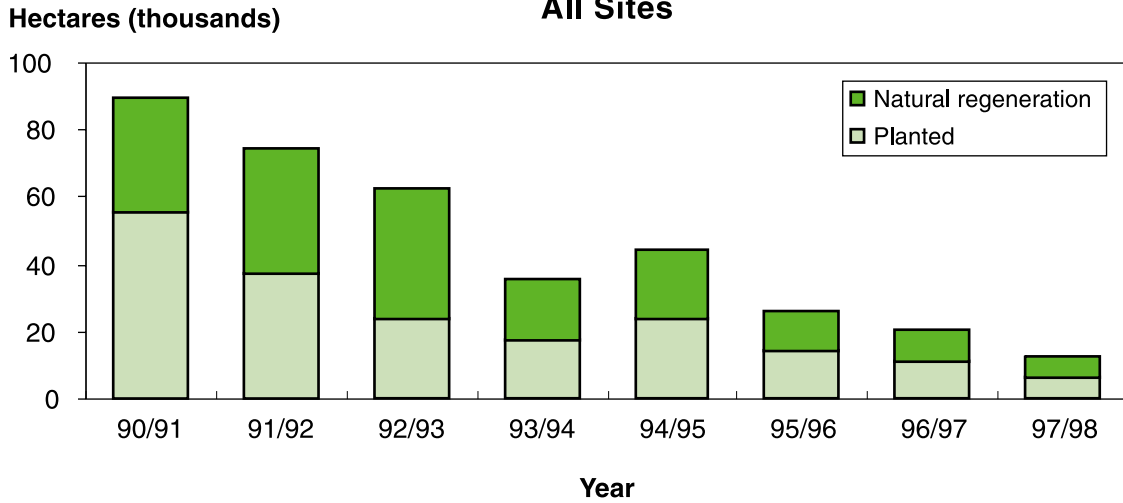
Hectares (thousands)



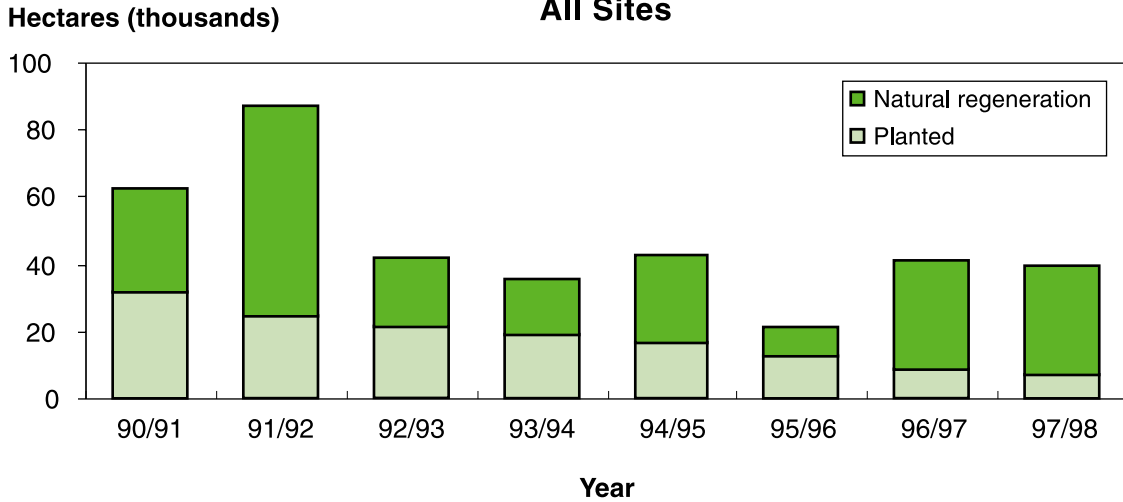
- ^a Equals NSR area reclassified as NP minus openings caused by fire and pests to free growing areas
- ^b Equals natural regeneration minus natural regeneration failure
- ^c Equals planting minus plantation failures

Reductions in Backlog NSR as a Result of Planting and Natural Regeneration

**Reductions in 1982–87 NSR
as a Result of Planting and Natural Regeneration
All Sites**



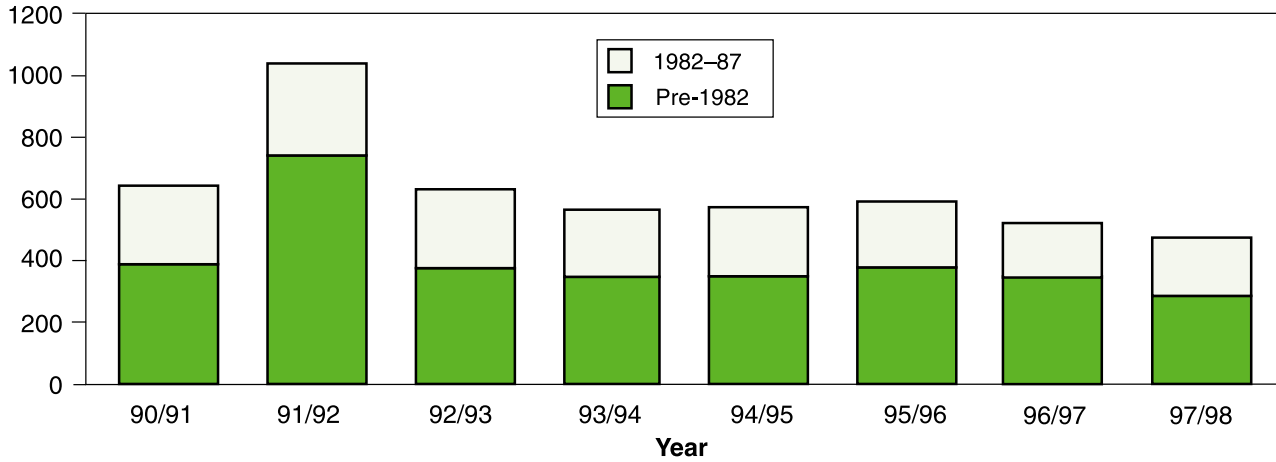
**Reductions in Pre-1982 NSR
as a Result of Planting and Natural Regeneration
All Sites**



Silviculture Activities on Backlog NSR Land

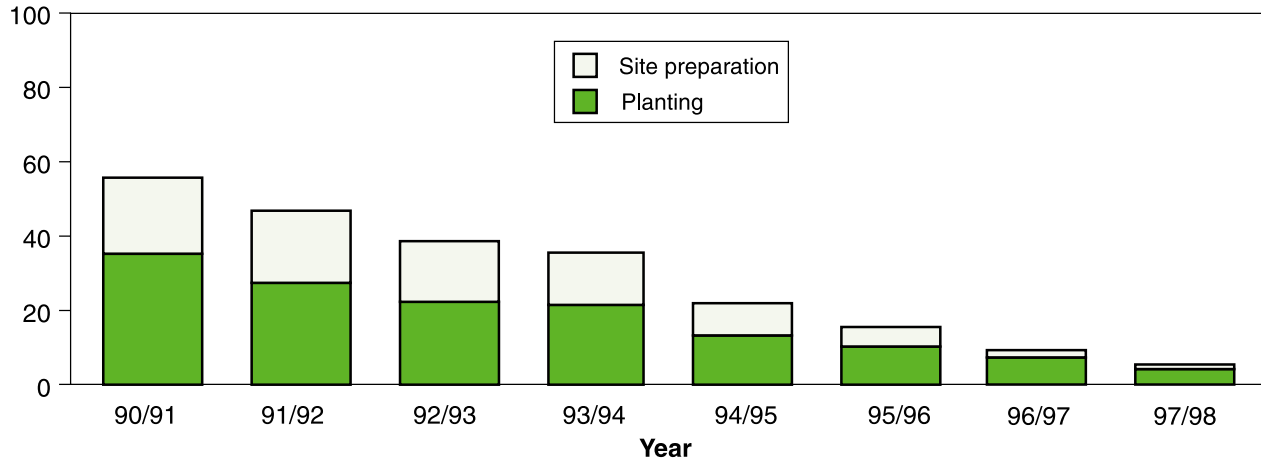
Silviculture Surveys on Backlog Areas

Hectares (thousands)



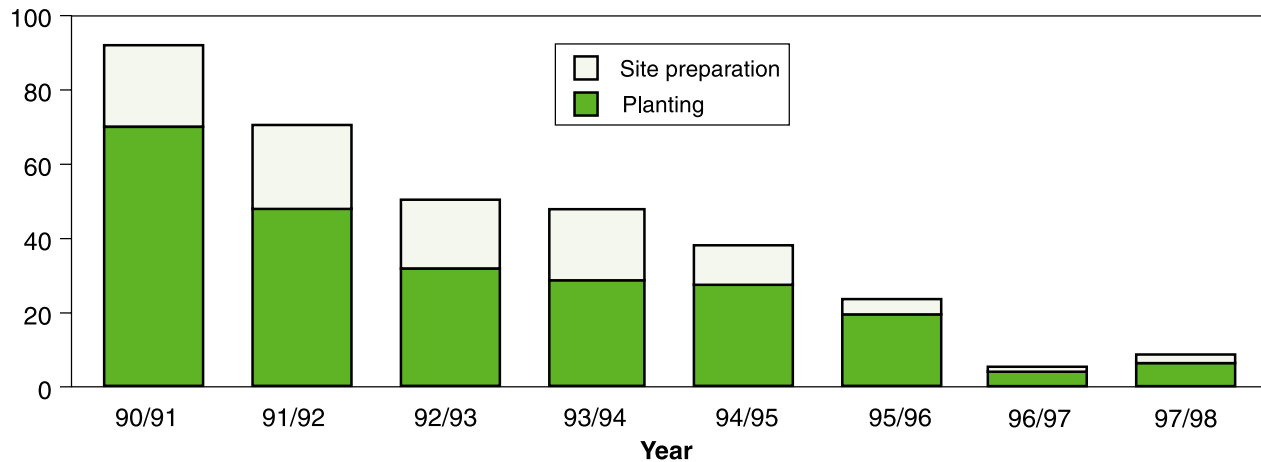
Planting and Site Preparation Accomplishments on Pre-1982 Backlog Areas

Hectares (thousands)



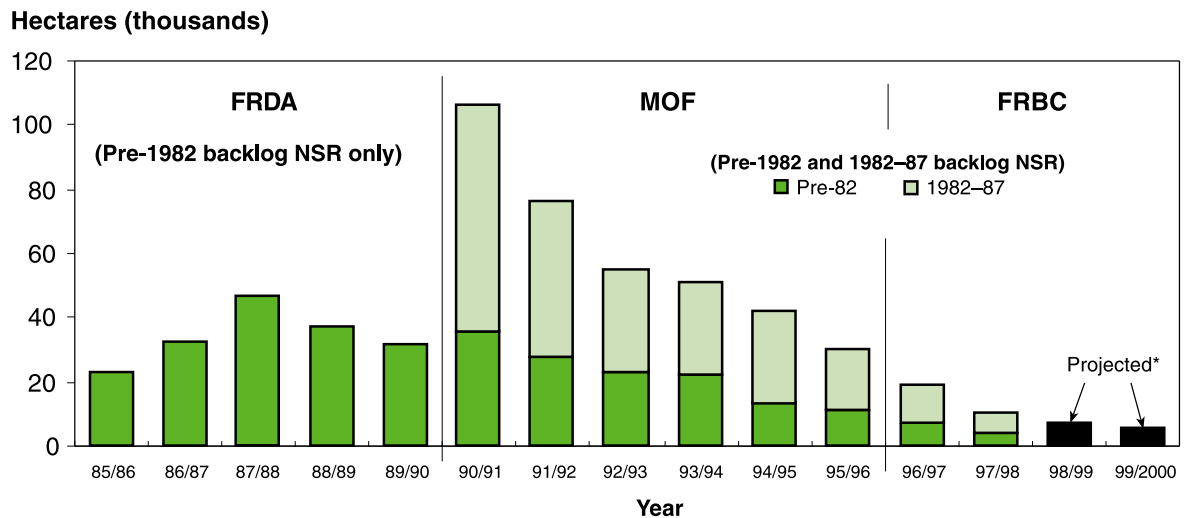
Planting and Site Preparation on 1982-87 Backlog Areas

Hectares (thousands)

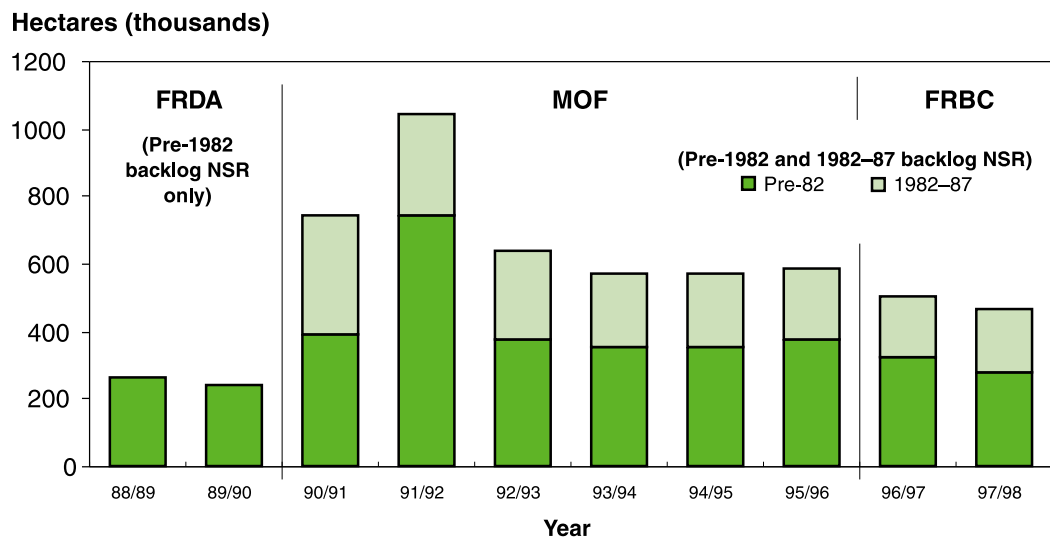


Silviculture Activities on Backlog NSR Land

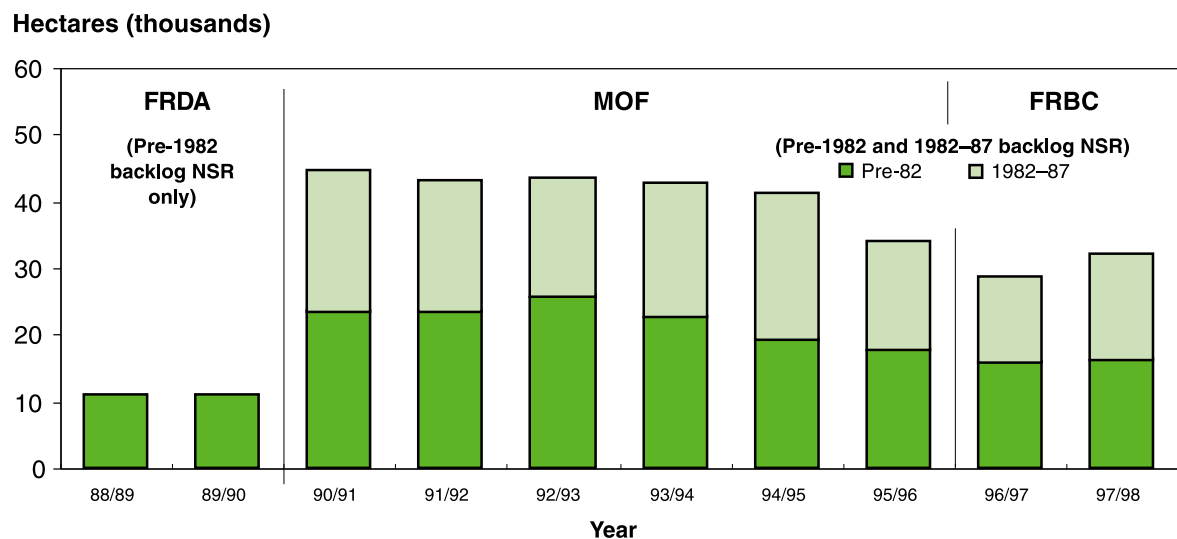
Backlog Area Planted Under Various Funding Arrangements



Backlog Area Surveyed Under Various Funding Arrangements



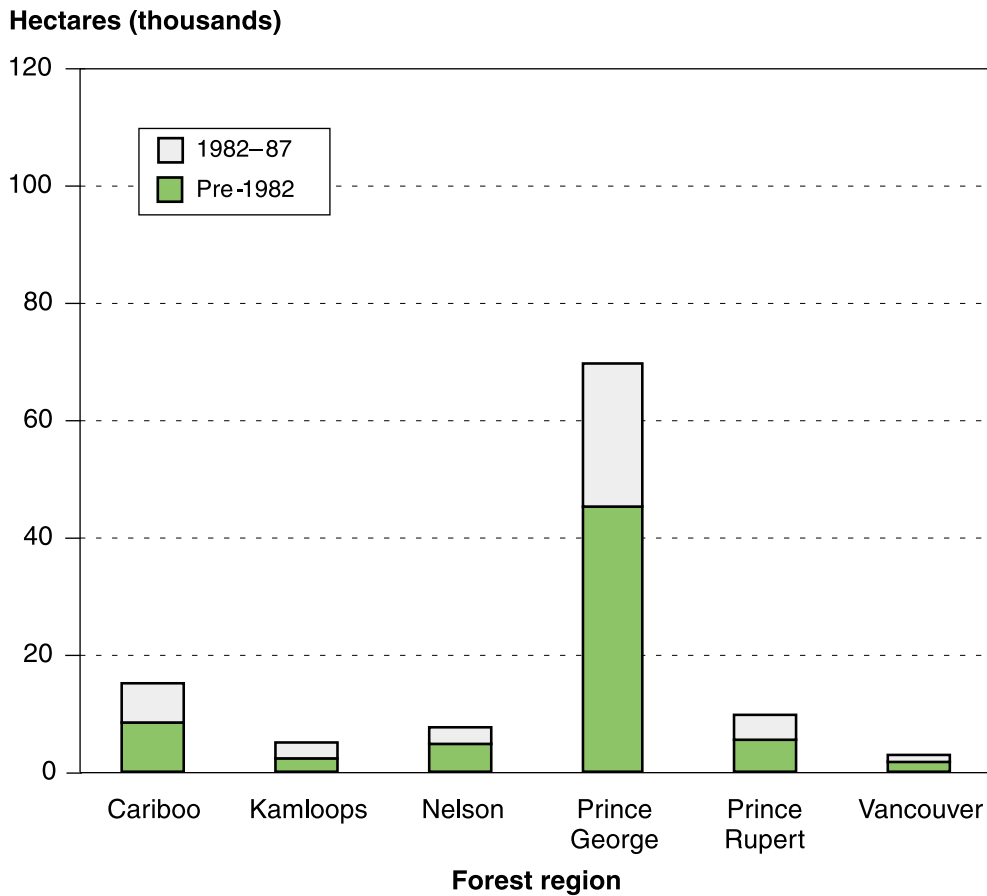
Backlog Area Brushed Under Various Funding Arrangements



Net Backlog NSR by Forest Region



Net Backlog^a Not Satisfactorily Restocked Land^b by Forest Region



^a Backlog – areas denuded prior to 1982 (pre-1982), good and medium sites only, and from January 1, 1982 to October 1, 1987 (1982–87) good, medium and poor sites only

^b NSR – Not satisfactorily restocked
Summary for Crown land only and includes timber supply areas and tree farm licences
Data derived from the Ministry of Forests' hand compiled TFL summaries and ISIS

Review of the Regional Net Backlog NSR Land

Cariboo

The Ministry of Forests 1984 *Forest and Range Resource Analysis* estimated that the Cariboo Forest Region had 43 400 hectares of good and medium site land classified as backlog NSR.

The 1999 summary estimates 8560 hectares of pre-1982 good and medium site backlog NSR remain in the Cariboo Forest Region. This is a decrease of 34 840 hectares or 80% from the 1984 figure.

Backlog NSR on good, medium and poor sites from disturbances that occurred between January 1, 1982 and October 1, 1987 amounts to 6650 hectares in the Cariboo Forest Region. This is a reduction of 46% since 1997.

Planting and reclassification of land following silviculture surveys both contributed to the decrease in backlog NSR. Between 1996 and 1998, approximately 165 000 hectares were surveyed in the Cariboo Forest Region. Planting accounted for 69% of the decrease in backlog NSR during that period.

Kamloops

In 1984, the Kamloops Forest Region had an estimated 51 400 hectares of good and medium site classified as backlog NSR. The number of silviculture surveys on Crown land was increased through funding under FRDA, identifying additional areas that were NSR. Consequently, the 1988 estimate increased to 74 200 hectares.

The latest estimate (1999) of pre-1982 backlog NSR is 2150 hectares, a decrease of 96% from the 1984 estimate.

Net good, medium and poor site 1982–87 backlog NSR is currently 2540 hectares, which is a reduction of 50% since 1997. Reductions in backlog NSR in the Kamloops Forest Region can be attributed to reforestation activities such as planting and silviculture surveys. Since 1996, approximately 225 000 hectares have been surveyed. Planting is responsible for 83% of the decrease in backlog NSR in the Kamloops Forest Region since 1996.

Nelson

Planting and reclassification of stocking status following surveys funded by FRDA and recently by FRBC, has reduced pre-1982 backlog NSR from 93 700 hectares in 1984, to 4800 hectares in

1999. Net good, medium and poor site backlog from disturbances originating between 1982 and 1987 currently amounts to 2780 hectares. It has been reduced by 45% since 1997.

Some reduction in backlog NSR in the Nelson Forest Region has occurred as a result of areas being impractical for treatment—for example, fill-in planting on small areas within larger blocks, inaccessible wildfires and other inoperable areas. Since 1997, silviculture surveys have taken place on approximately 120 000 hectares in the Nelson Region. During that period, planting has been responsible for 57% of the reduction in backlog NSR.

Prince George

The 1984 *Forest and Range Resource Analysis* estimated that the Prince George Forest Region had 488 700 hectares of good and medium site NSR that had originated prior to 1982. By 1988, the estimate was reduced to 271 700 hectares, and by 1990, to 224 200 hectares. The 1999 estimate of pre-1982 NSR is 46 340 hectares, which is a reduction of 91% since 1984. The reductions in NSR can be attributed to a substantially increased reforestation program as well as a large survey program which determined that many areas were satisfactorily restocked through natural regeneration. Table 1 also indicates that the Prince George Forest Region has 24 200 hectares of 1982–87 good, medium and poor site backlog NSR.

Since 1997, approximately 207 000 hectares of land received silviculture surveys in the Prince George Forest Region. Planting was responsible for 24% of the reduction in backlog NSR during that period.

Recent changes in market demands for aspen are also having a significant effect on the estimate of NSR in the region. Until the late 1980s, aspen was not considered an acceptable tree species for reforesting certain ecosystems. Surveys are being carried out on areas stocked with aspen and conifers that were previously classified as NSR. Many of these ecosystems are now being reclassified as satisfactorily restocked with aspen–conifer mixtures.

Much of the gross NSR in the Prince George Forest Region originated through wildfires in the remote Mackenzie, Fort Nelson, Fort St. John and Dawson Creek Timber Supply Areas. Many of these areas are considered inoperable or inaccessible and have been removed from the net backlog NSR total. However, even with these deductions, a significant portion of the net backlog NSR

Review of the Regional Net Backlog NSR Land

remaining in the Prince George Forest Region originated through wildfires and other causes (Table 1), and not through harvesting.

Many of the remaining net backlog areas are not immediately treatable due to constraints imposed by other forest resource users. In many areas, reforestation must be delayed to maintain wildlife habitat on logged or burned openings. Also, it may not be appropriate to treat large areas of backlog at a single time because significant changes in vegetation type would occur. Treatments may be delayed to allow “green-up” of adjacent areas. Natural regeneration continues on many areas and surveying provides current information on the status of NSR sites.

Prince Rupert

The Ministry of Forests 1984 *Forest and Range Resource Analysis* estimated that the Prince Rupert Forest Region had 40 500 hectares of good and medium site land classified as backlog NSR land. The 1985 FRDA provided funding for increased reforestation activities on these NSR areas. Funding continues today under FRBC.

In 1988, the estimate of pre-1982 good and medium site backlog NSR rose to 106 400 hectares as a result of increased silviculture surveys. Much of the increase in NSR was due to the reclassification of portions of the Cassiar TSA from poor site to good and medium site.

The 1990 summary indicated that 78 100 hectares of pre-1982 good and medium site backlog NSR remained. At present, it is estimated that 5300 hectares of pre-1982 good and medium site NSR remain. This is an 87% reduction from the original 1984 estimate, and a 95% reduction from the 1988 estimate. Much of this net backlog NSR originated from wildfires and other natural causes.

This report (see Table 1) indicates that there are 10 870 hectares of 1982–87 good, medium and poor site backlog NSR remaining in the Prince Rupert Forest Region, but that only 4025 hectares will be considered for treatment. The balance is inoperable, inaccessible or deferred due to other resource interests. The amount of 1982–87 backlog NSR has been reduced by 58% since 1997, to about 4000 hectares.

From 1996 to 1998, silviculture surveys took place on approximately 120 000 hectares of land in the Prince Rupert Forest Region. During that period, planting resulted in 27% of the decrease in backlog NSR.

Vancouver

In 1984, the Vancouver Forest Region had an estimated 20 300 hectares of good and medium site classified as backlog NSR. This 1999 summary indicates that 1700 hectares of pre-1982 NSR remain, which represents a reduction of 92% from the original 1984 estimate. The prediction made in the 1990 NSR summary report that the Vancouver Forest Region would be the first region with little or no backlog NSR has been proven out. NSR resulting from the term 1982–87 is currently about 1000 hectares. It has been reduced by 66% since 1997.

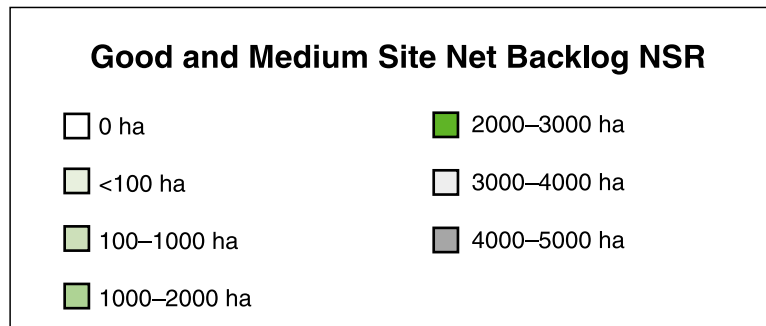
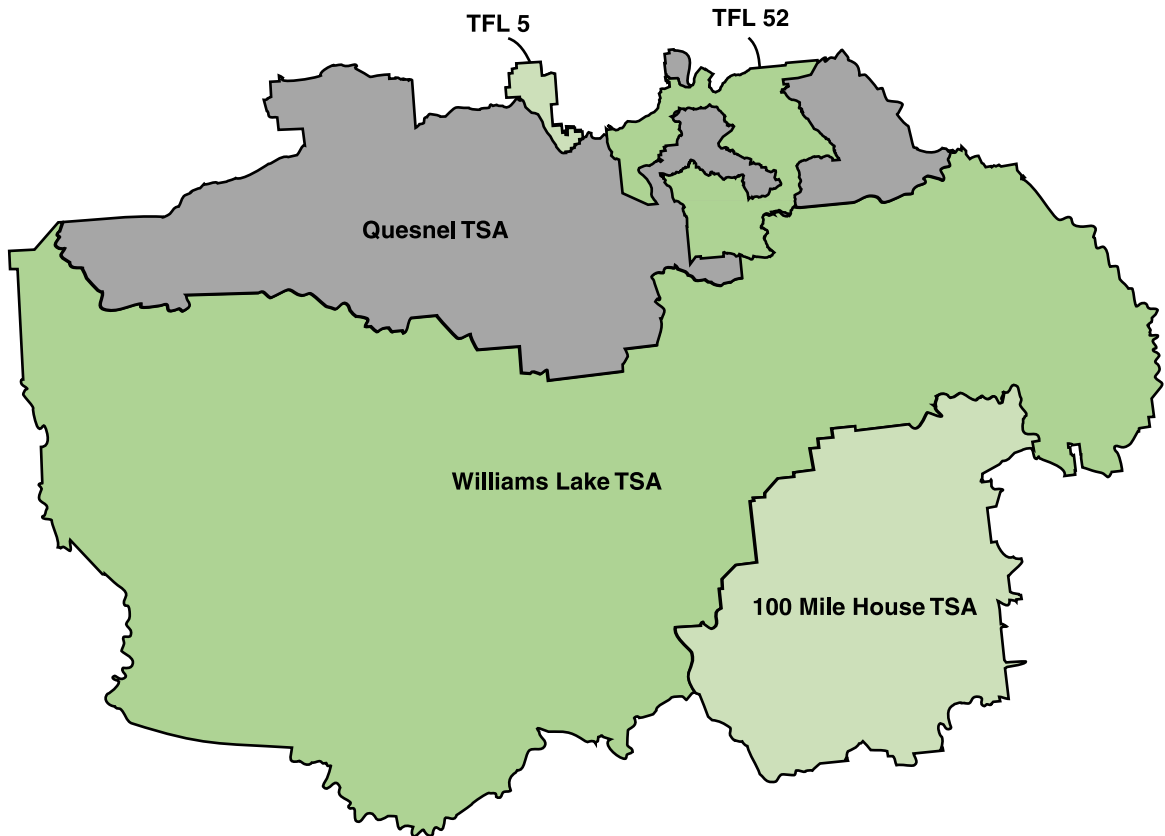
The reduction in backlog NSR can be attributed to increased reforestation. Increased planting on backlog NSR areas and silviculture surveys have resulted in less area being classified as NSR. Between 1996 and 1998, approximately 127 000 hectares were surveyed in the Vancouver Forest Region. Planting was responsible for 30% of the reduction in backlog NSR during that period.

Summary

This report shows that considerable progress has been made at reducing backlog on treatable sites, but that the rate of reduction has slowed in the past two years. As the FRDA agreement wound down in 1990, the Ministry of Forests continued to address backlog areas at a slightly reduced rate. The Ministry of Forests and FRBC continue to fund reforestation and survey work, but at a lesser rate.

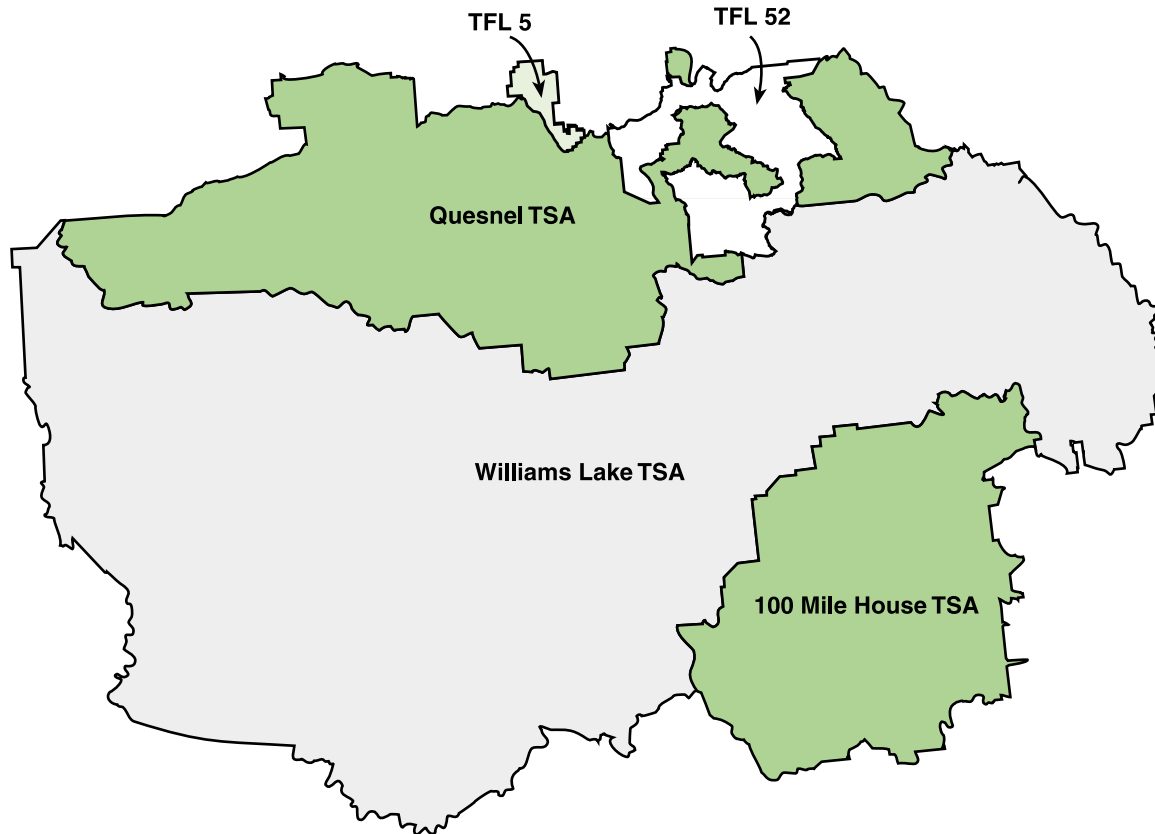
If current rates of surveying and planting continue, backlog NSR is likely to be eliminated in the Cariboo, Kamloops, Nelson and Vancouver Forest Regions by the year 2002. However, it is likely to take until 2005 for it to be eliminated in the Prince Rupert Forest Region, and until 2008 in the Prince George Forest Region. Concurrent with the elimination of backlog NSR, is the need for an ongoing long-term commitment to fund the silviculture treatments (i.e., brushing and surveys) which will ensure that these areas develop into healthy, free growing stands. Funding for these activities will be required for approximately 15 years after all backlog NSR areas are rehabilitated, planted or naturally regenerated.

Location of the Good and Medium Site Net Pre-1982 Backlog NSR Land^a



^a NSR – not satisfactorily restocked (includes non-commercial brush areas)

Location of the Good, Medium and Poor Site Net 1982–87 Backlog NSR Land^a



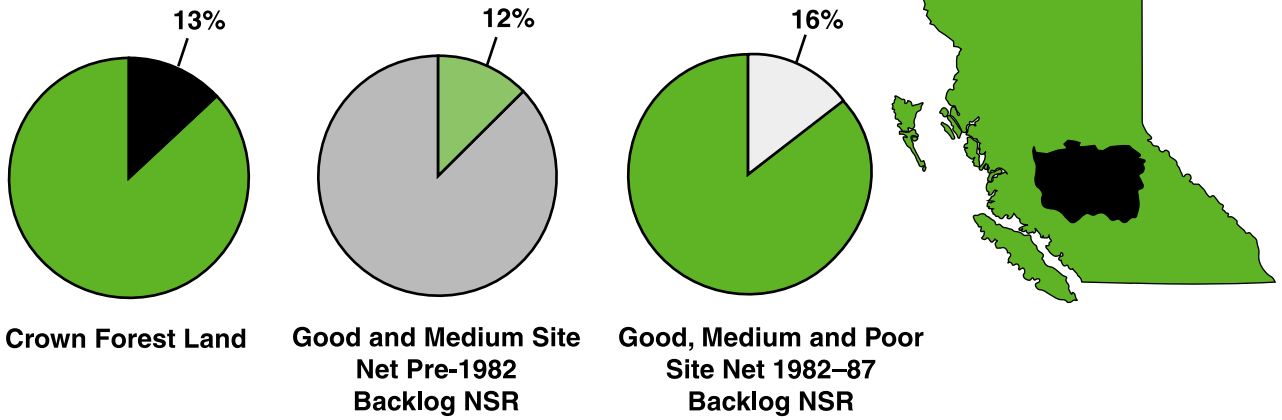
Good, Medium and Poor Site Net Backlog NSR

□ 0 ha	■ 1000–2000 ha
□ <100 ha	■ 2000–3000 ha
□ 100–1000 ha	□ 3000–4000 ha

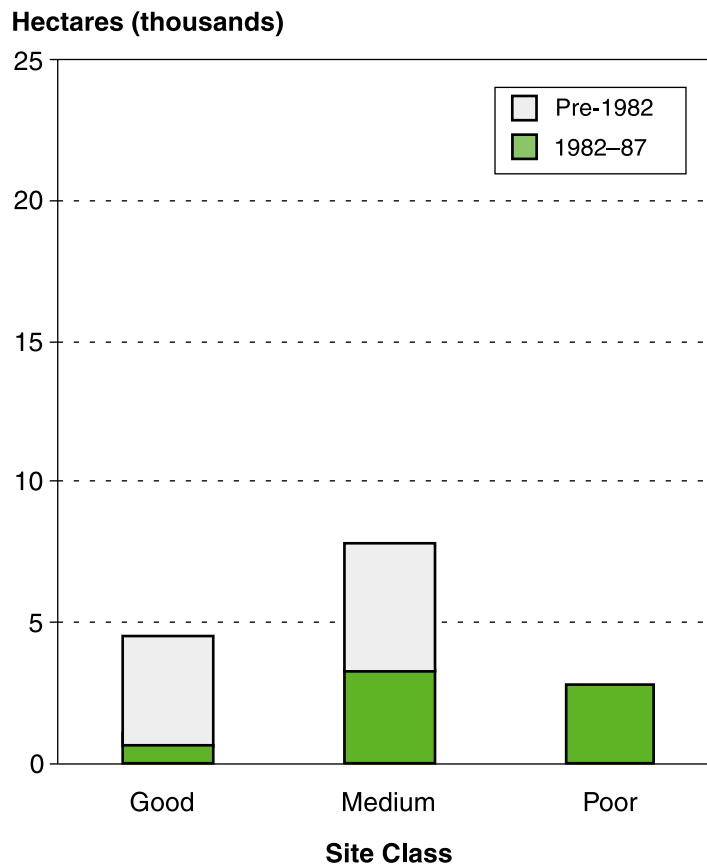
^a NSR – not satisfactorily restocked (includes non-commercial brush areas)

Cariboo Forest Region

Proportions of Provincial Totals in Cariboo Forest Region



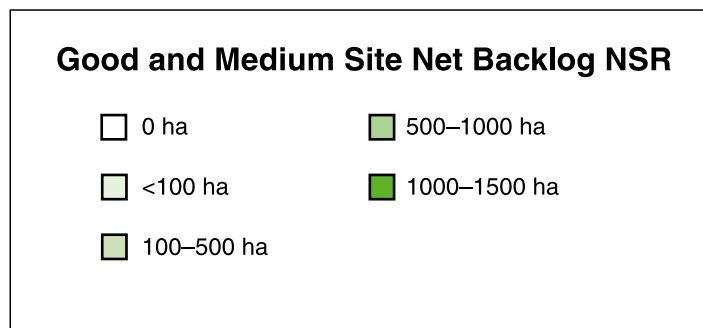
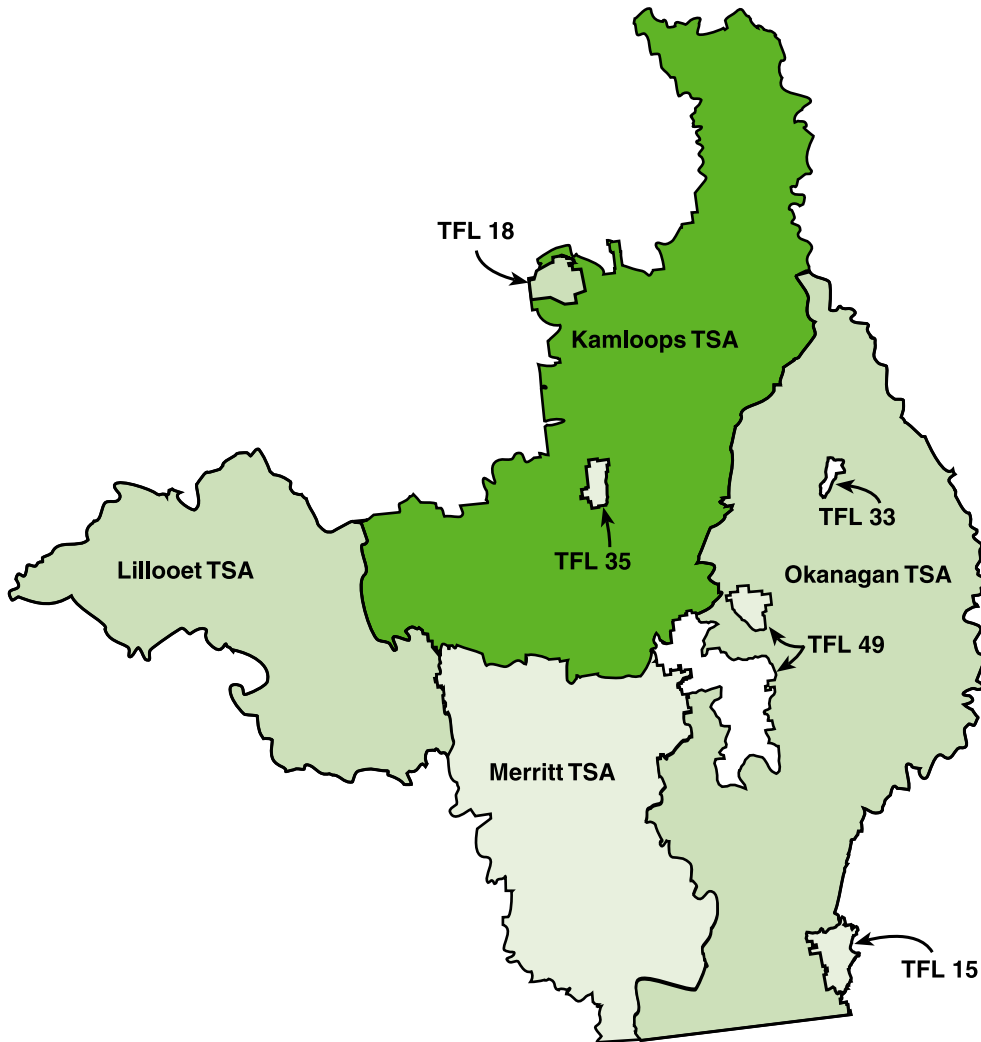
Net Backlog^a NSR^b by Site Class



^a Backlog – areas denuded prior to 1982 (pre-1982), and from January 1, 1982 to October 1, 1987 (1982-87)

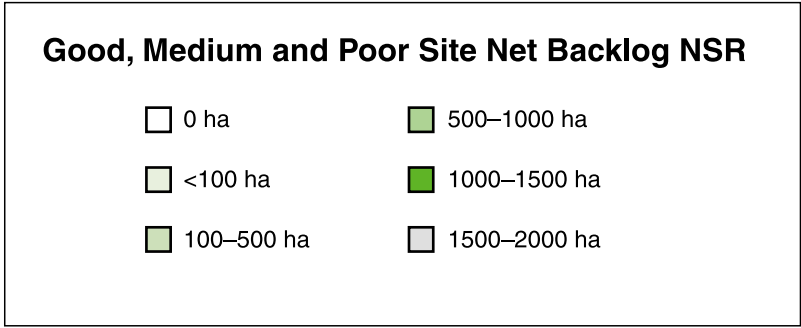
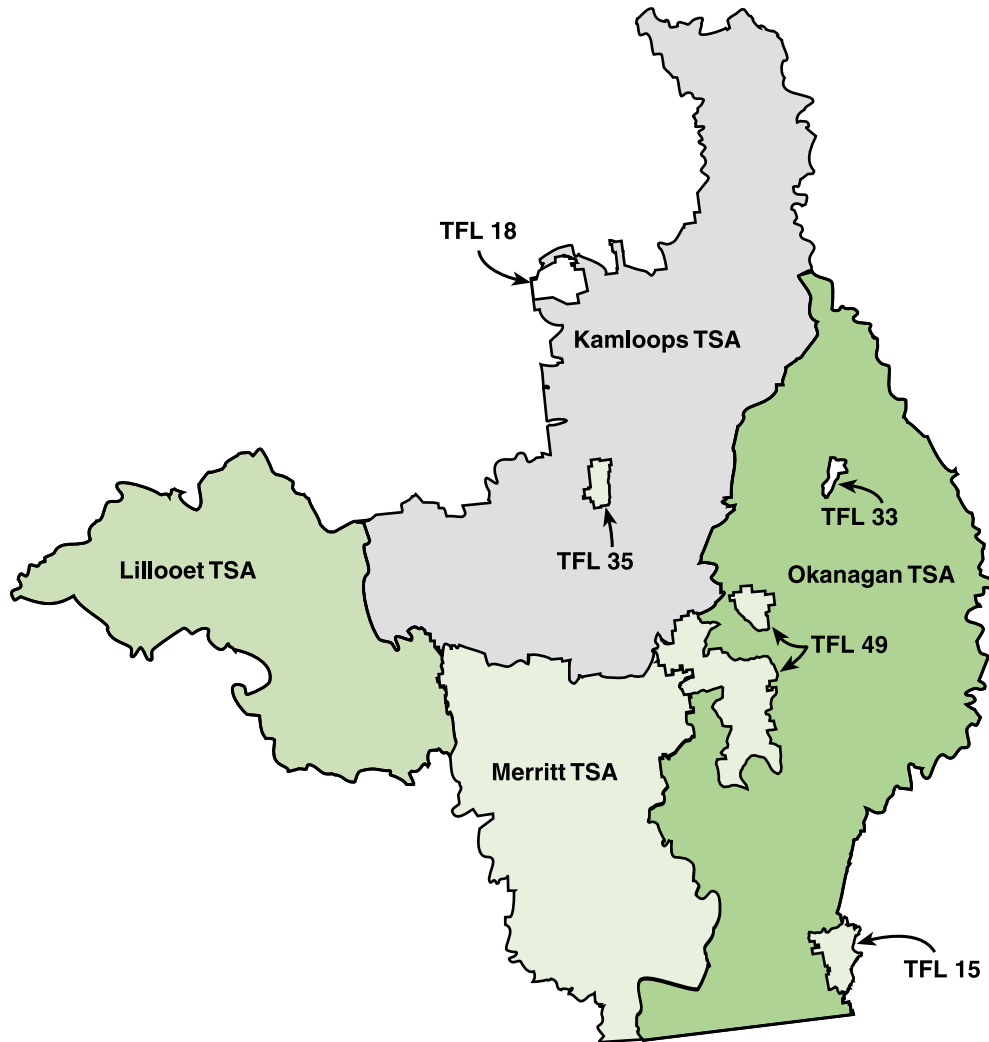
^b NSR – not satisfactorily restocked (includes non-commercial brush areas)

Location of the Good and Medium Site Net Pre-1982 Backlog NSR Land^a



^a NSR – not satisfactorily restocked (includes non-commercial brush areas)

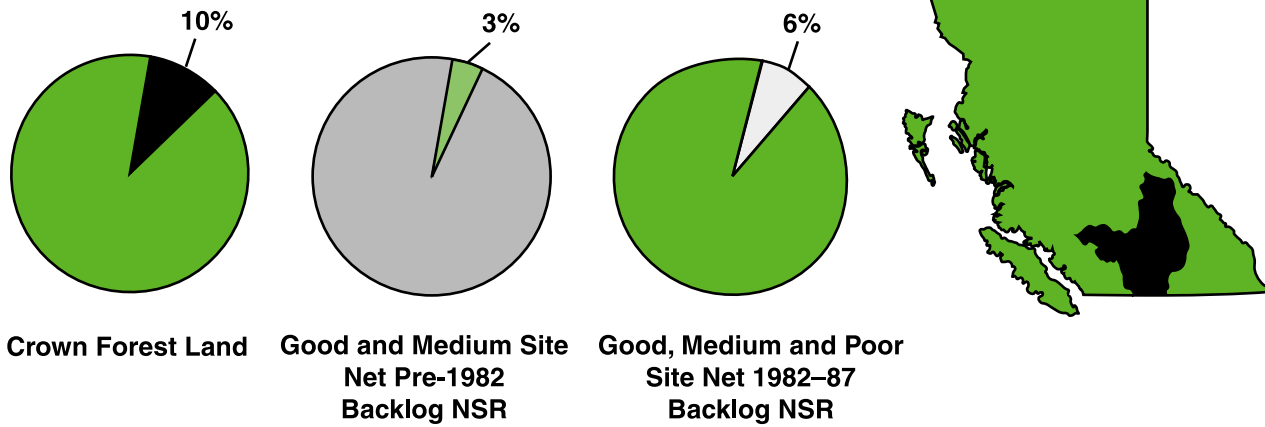
Location of the Good, Medium and Poor Site Net 1982–87 Backlog NSR Land^a



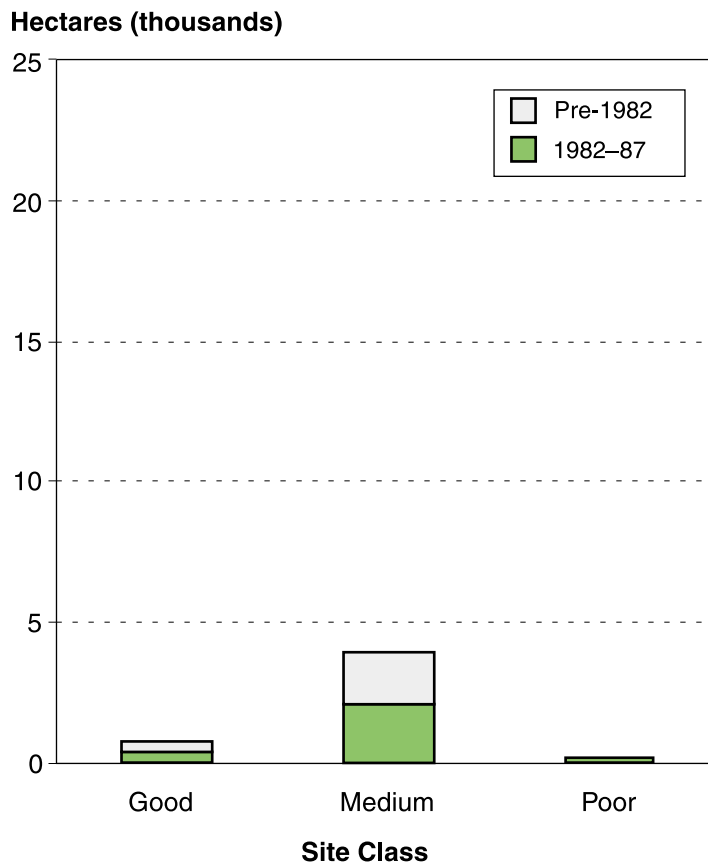
^a NSR – not satisfactorily restocked (includes non-commercial brush areas)

Kamloops Forest Region

Proportions of Provincial Totals in Kamloops Forest Region



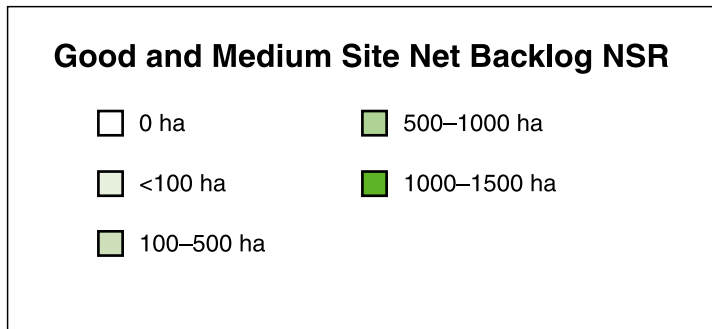
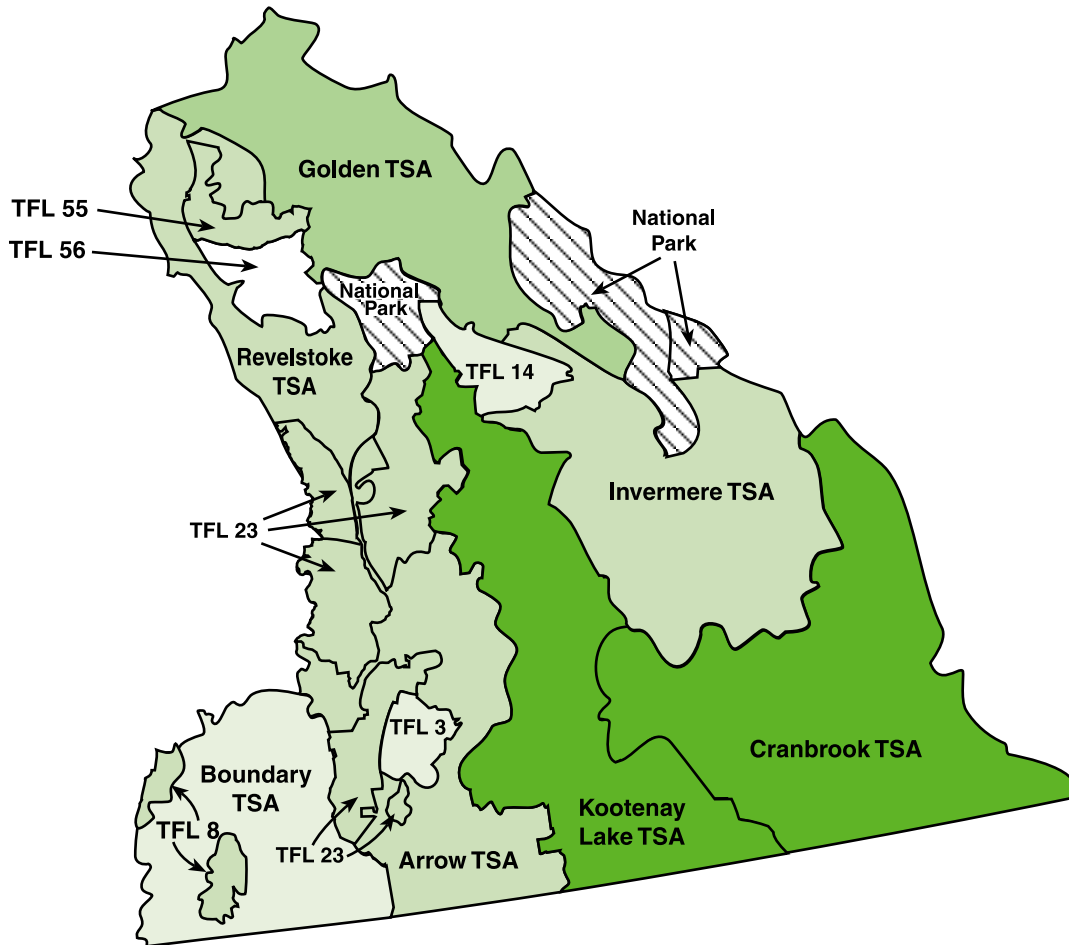
Net Backlog^a NSR^b by Site Class



^a Backlog – areas denuded prior to 1982 (pre-1982), and from January 1, 1982 to October 1, 1987 (1982-87)

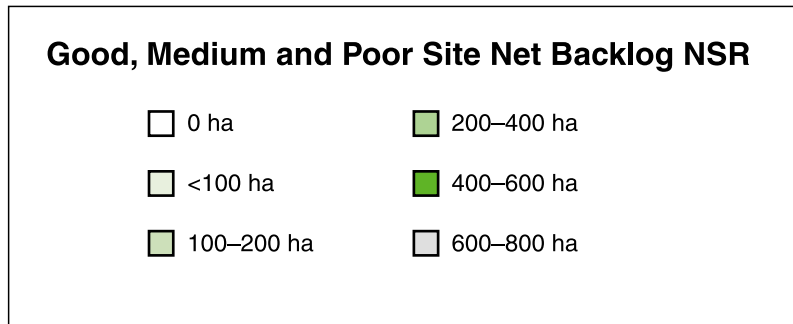
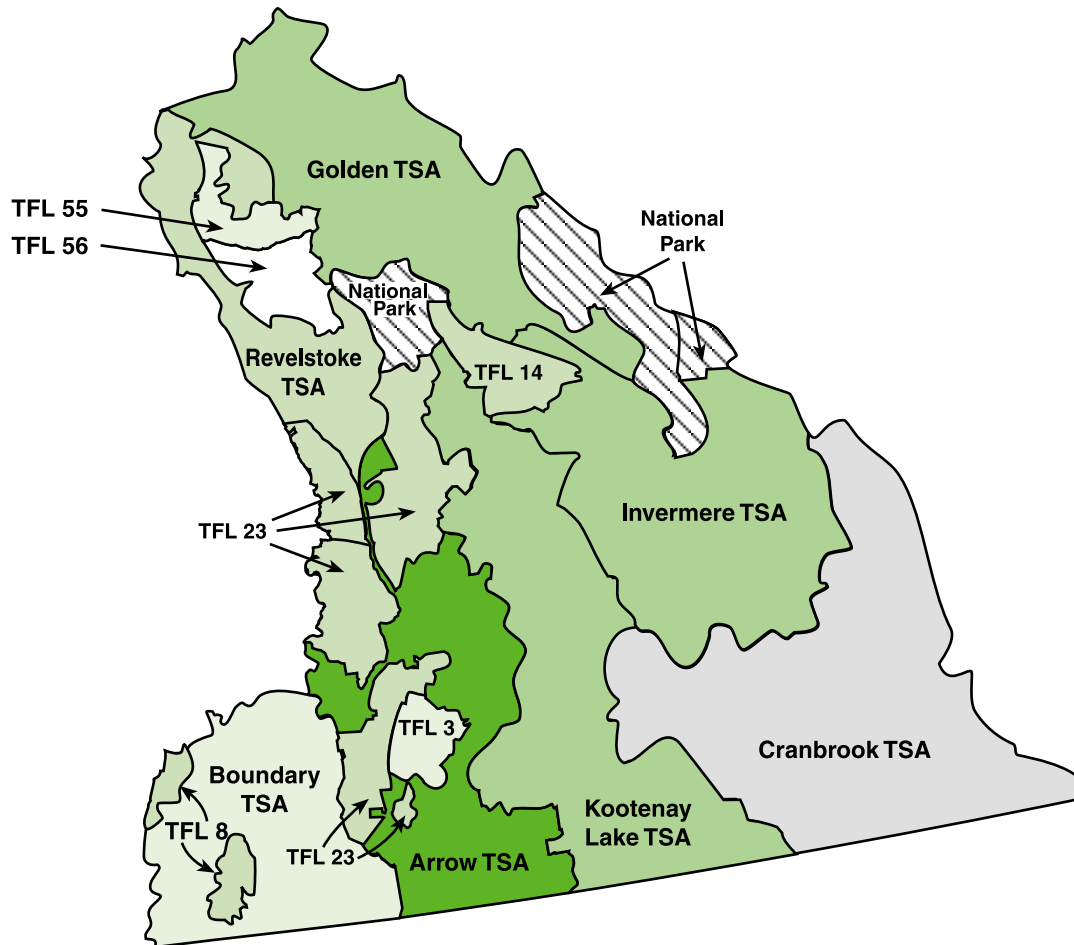
^b NSR – not satisfactorily restocked (includes non-commercial brush areas)

Location of the Good and Medium Site Net Pre-1982 Backlog NSR Land^a



^a NSR – not satisfactorily restocked (includes non-commercial brush areas)

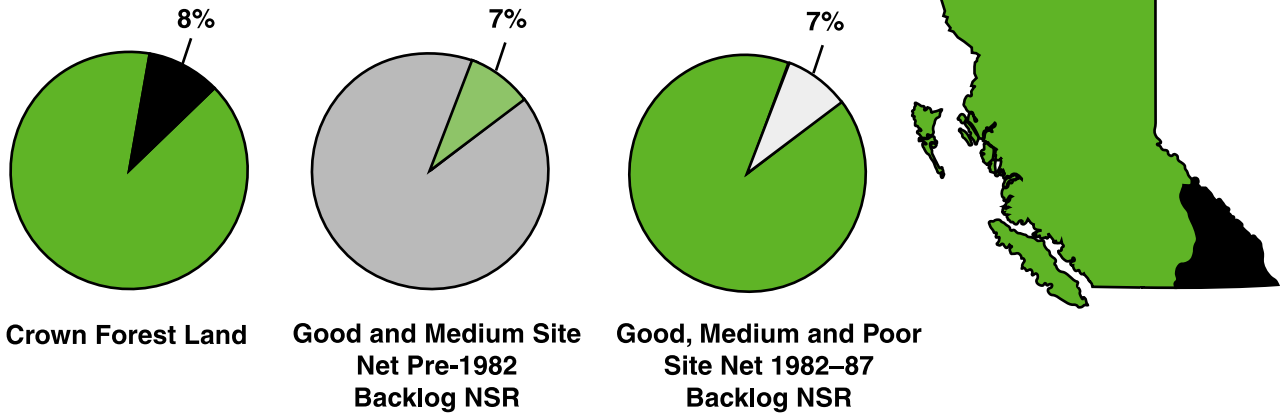
Location of the Good, Medium and Poor Site Net 1982–87 Backlog NSR Land^a



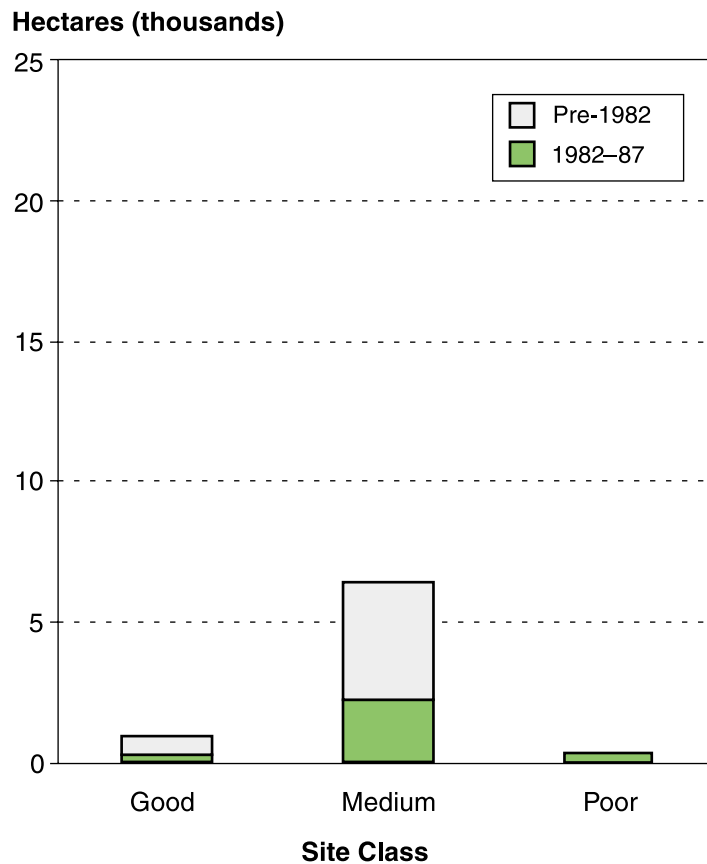
^a NSR – not satisfactorily restocked (includes non-commercial brush areas)

Nelson Forest Region

Proportions of Provincial Totals in Nelson Forest Region



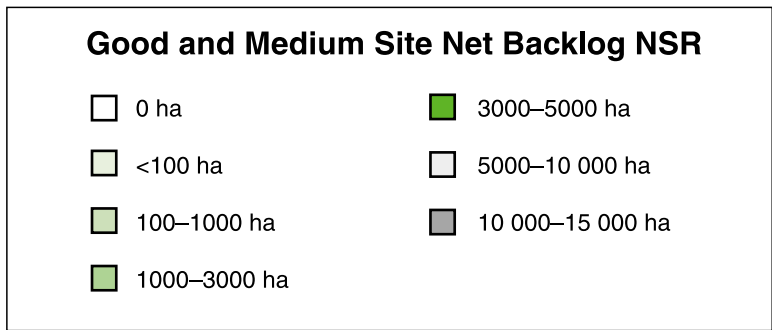
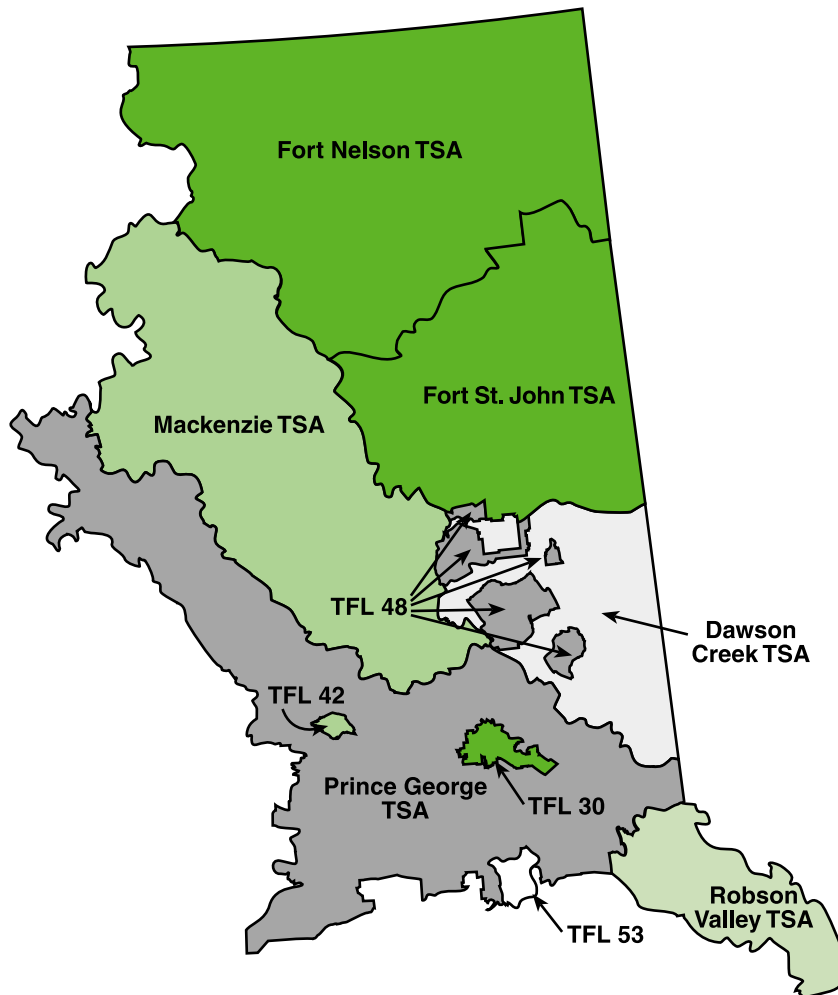
Net Backlog^a NSR^b by Site Class



^a Backlog – areas denuded prior to 1982 (pre-1982), and from January 1, 1982 to October 1, 1987 (1982-87)

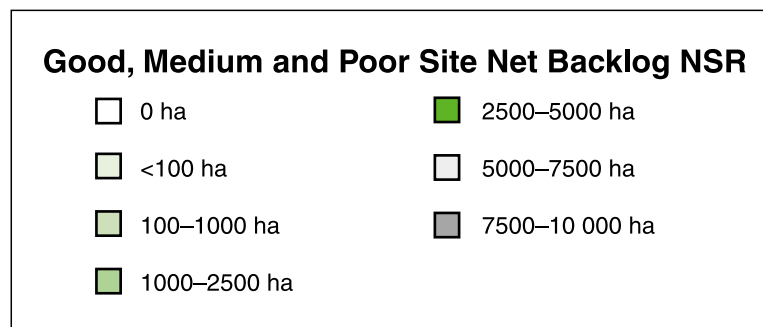
^b NSR – not satisfactorily restocked (includes non-commercial brush areas)

Location of the Good and Medium Site Net Pre-1982 Backlog NSR Land^a



^a NSR – not satisfactorily restocked (includes non-commercial brush areas)

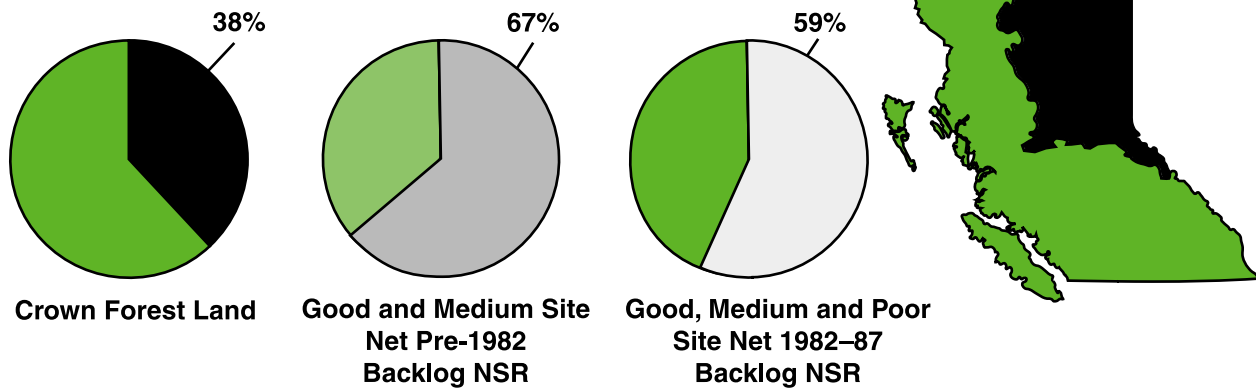
Location of the Good, Medium and Poor Site Net 1982–87 Backlog NSR Land^a



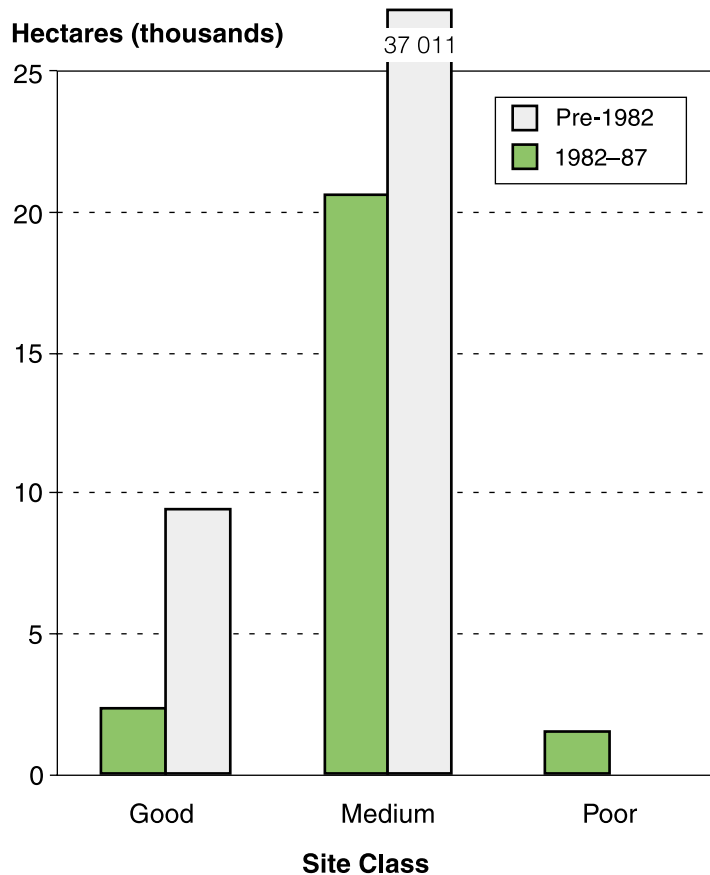
^a NSR – not satisfactorily restocked (includes non-commercial brush areas)

Prince George Forest Region

Proportions of Provincial Totals in Prince George Forest Region



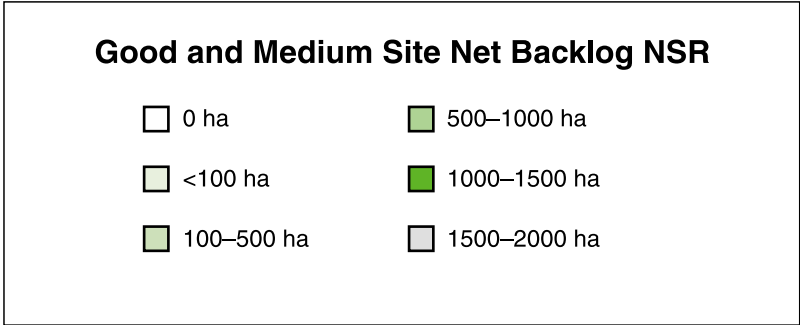
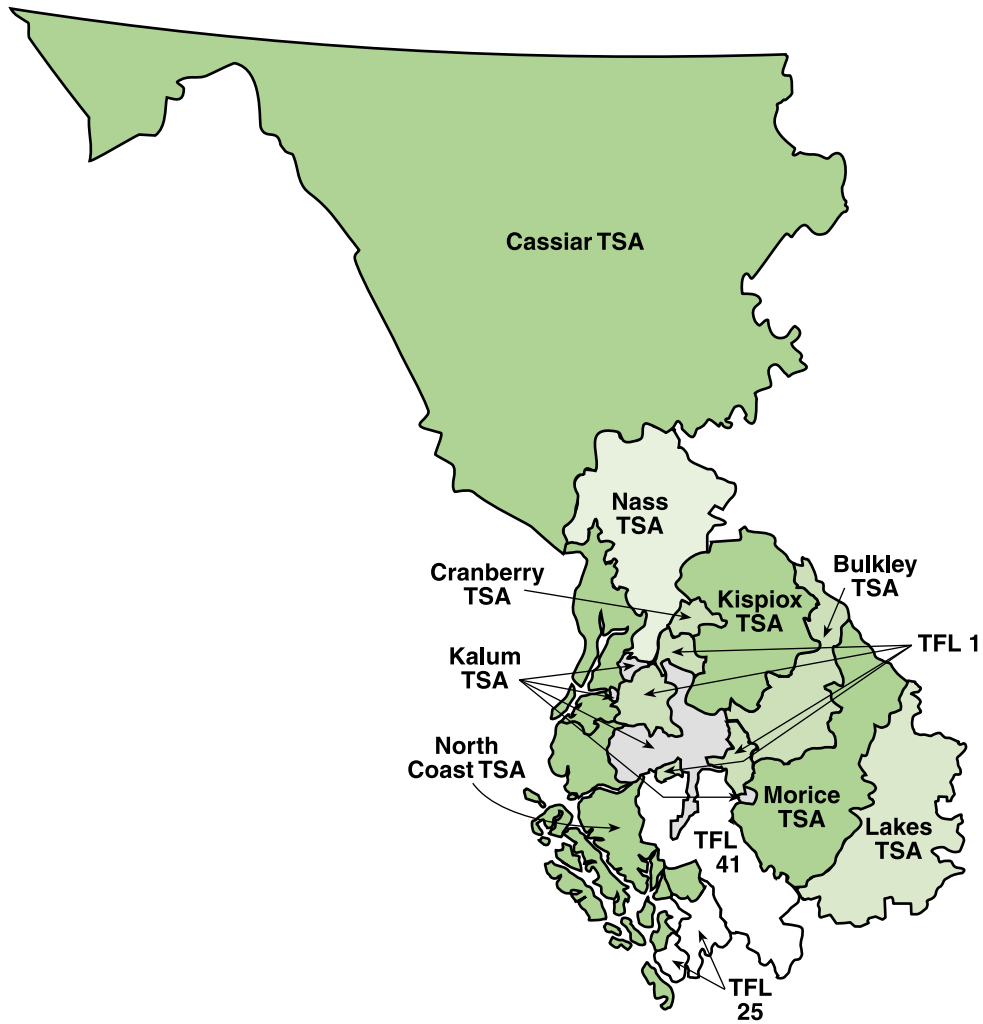
Net Backlog^a NSR^b by Site Class



^a Backlog – areas denuded prior to 1982 (pre-1982), and from January 1, 1982 to October 1, 1987 (1982-87)

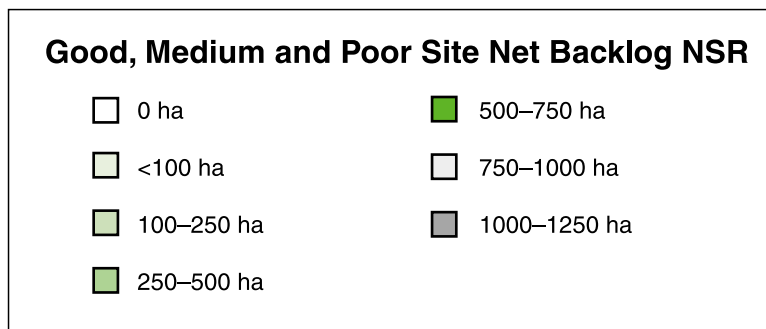
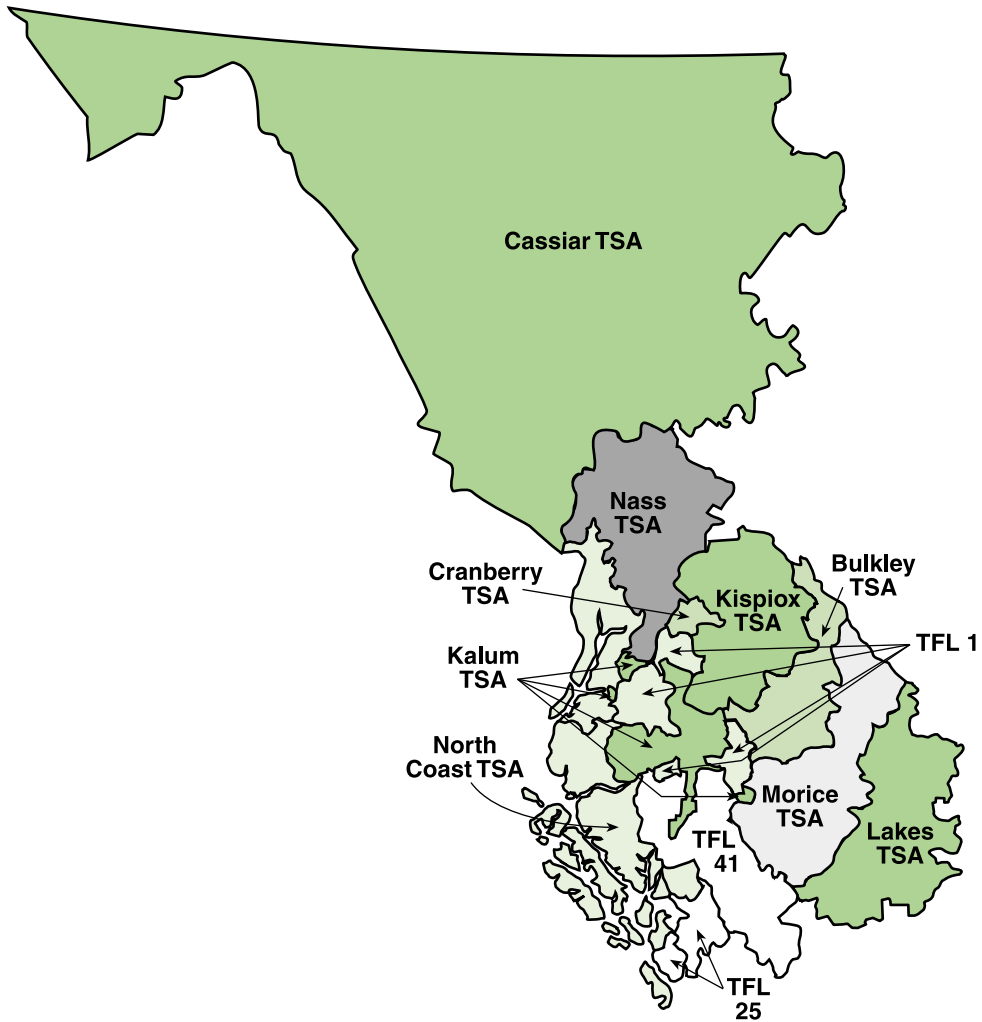
^b NSR – not satisfactorily restocked (includes non-commercial brush areas)

Location of the Good and Medium Site Net Pre-1982 Backlog NSR Land^a



^a NSR – not satisfactorily restocked (includes non-commercial brush areas)

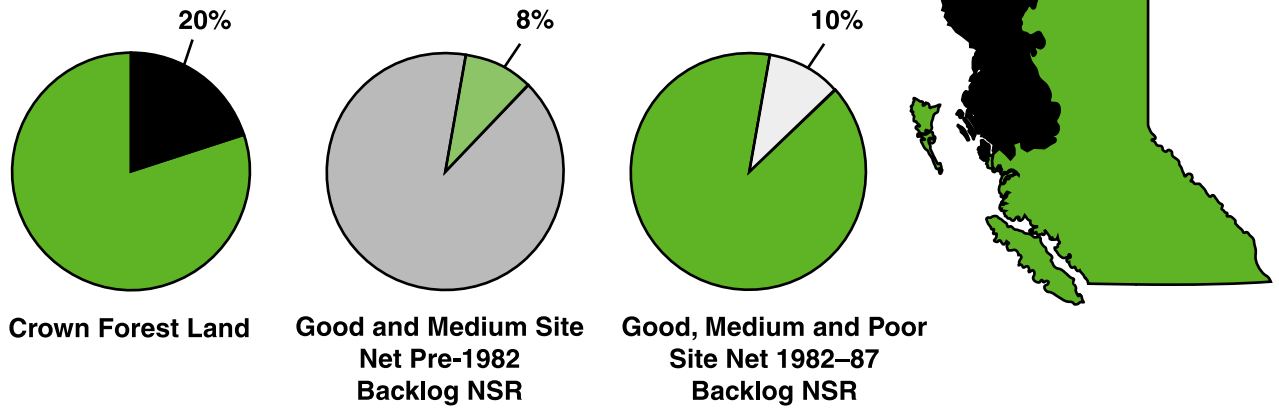
Location of the Good, Medium and Poor Site Net 1982–87 Backlog NSR Land^a



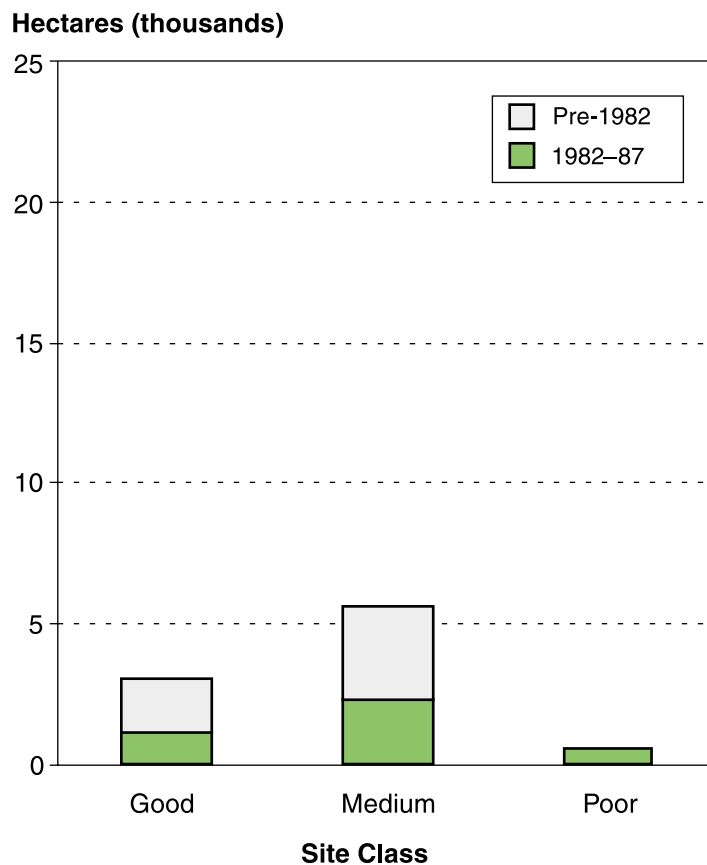
^a NSR – not satisfactorily restocked (includes non-commercial brush areas)

Prince Rupert Forest Region

Proportions of Provincial Totals in Prince Rupert Forest Region



Net Backlog^a NSR^b by Site Class

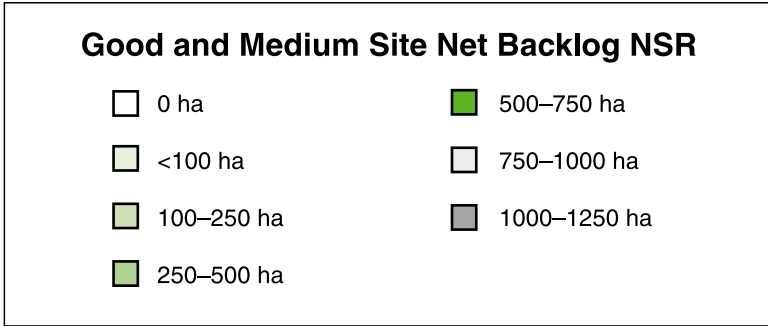
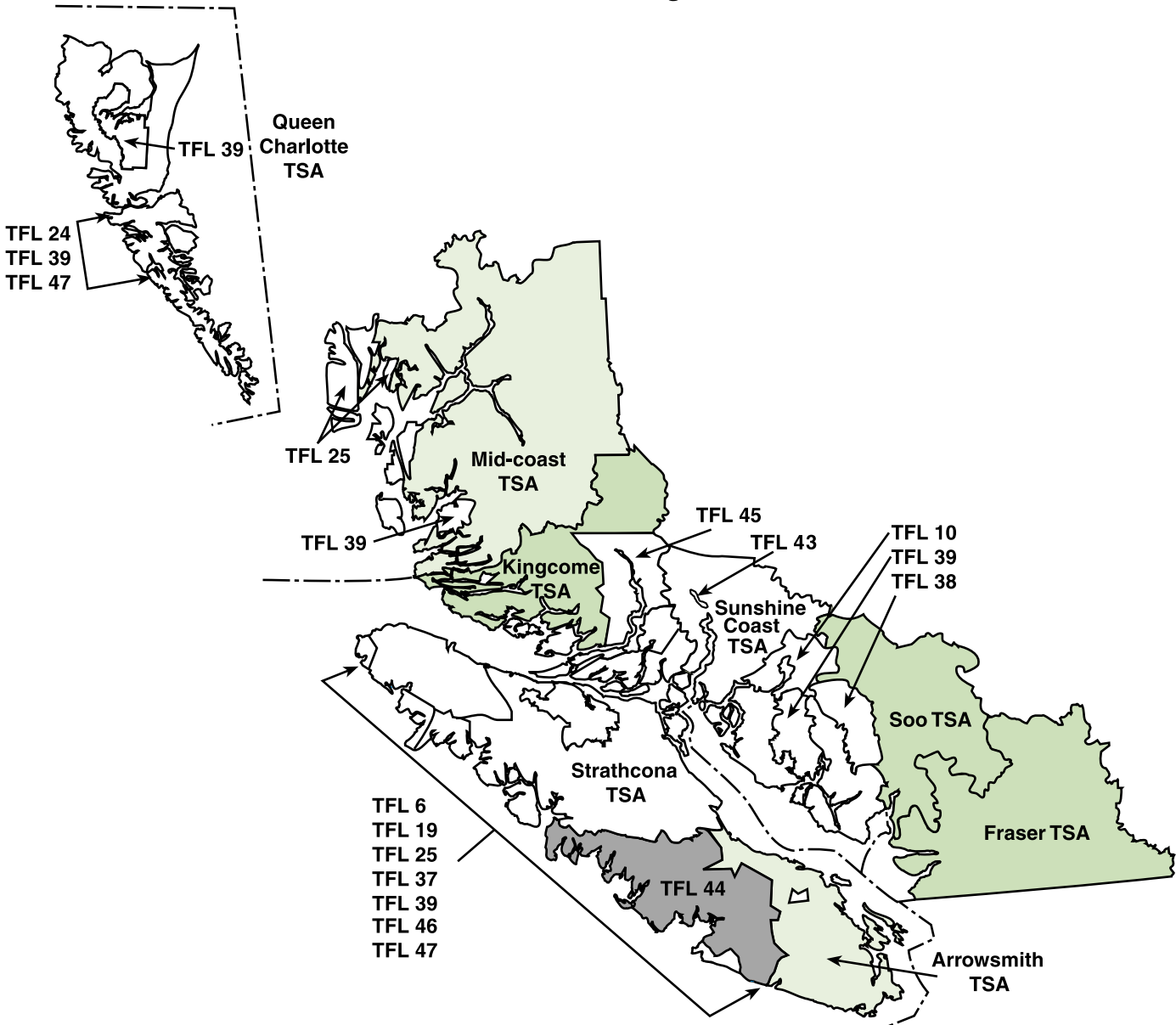


^a Backlog – areas denuded prior to 1982 (pre-1982), and from January 1, 1982 to October 1, 1987 (1982-87)

^b NSR – not satisfactorily restocked (includes non-commercial brush areas)

Vancouver Forest Region

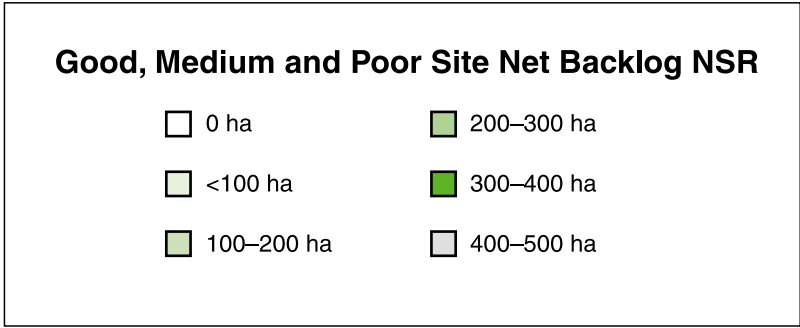
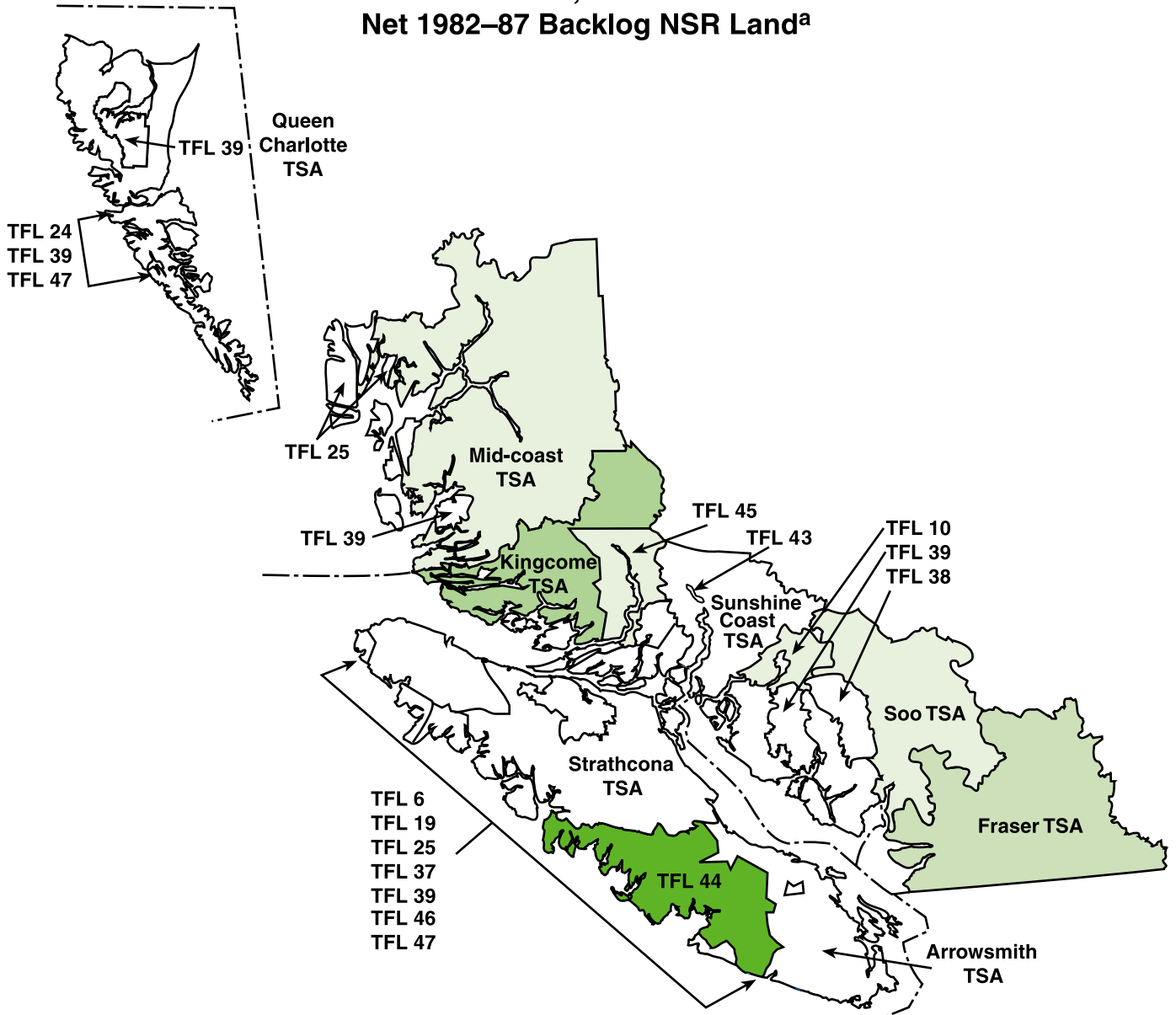
Location of the Good and Medium Site Net Pre-1982 Backlog NSR Land^a



^a NSR – not satisfactorily restocked (includes non-commercial brush areas)

Vancouver Forest Region

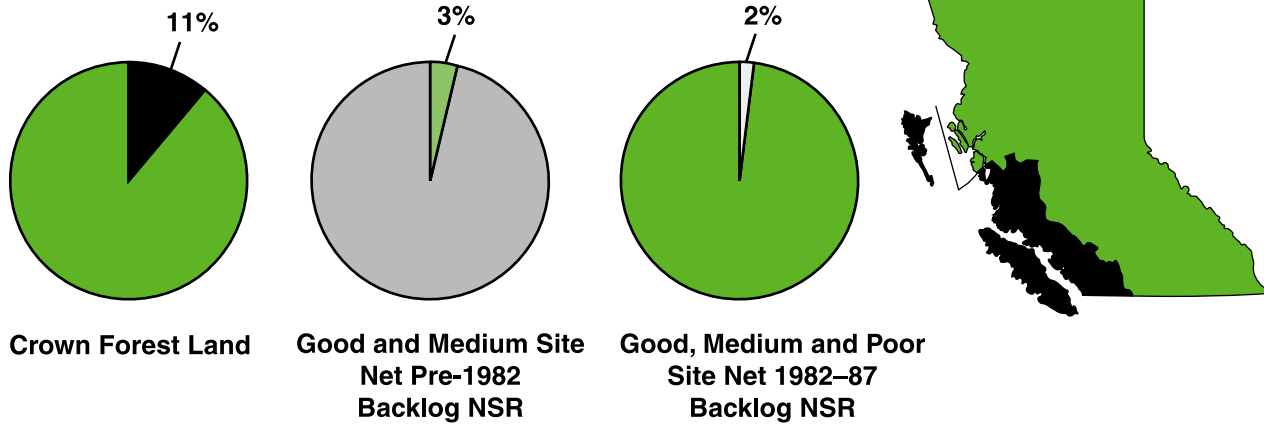
Location of the Good, Medium and Poor Site Net 1982–87 Backlog NSR Land^a



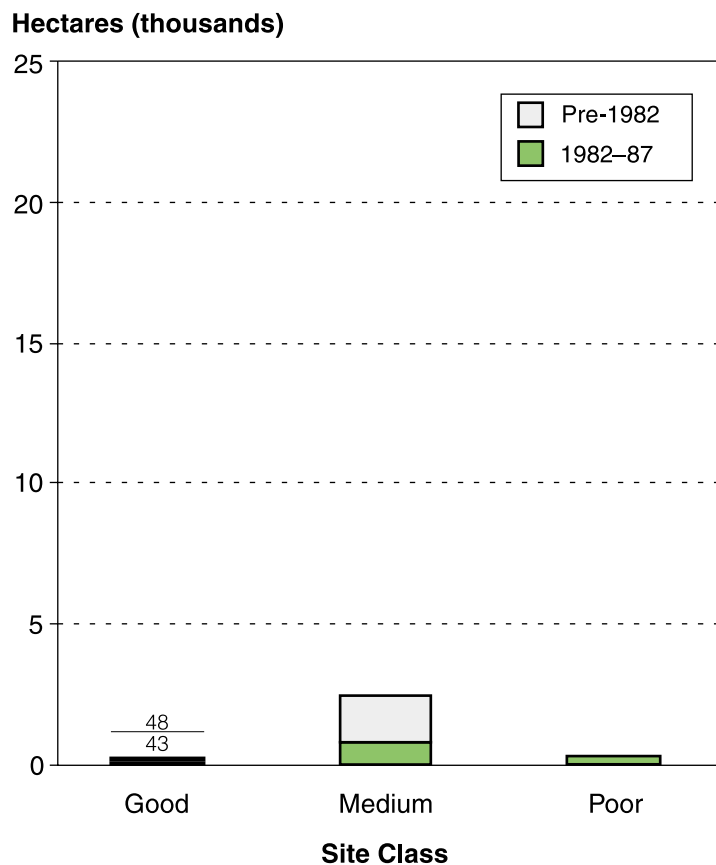
^a NSR – not satisfactorily restocked (includes non-commercial brush areas)

Vancouver Forest Region

Proportions of Provincial Totals in Vancouver Forest Region



Net Backlog^a NSR^b by Site Class



^a Backlog – areas denuded prior to 1982 (pre-1982), and from January 1, 1982 to October 1, 1987 (1982-87)

^b NSR – not satisfactorily restocked (includes non-commercial brush areas)

Appendix 1 Summary of Regional Proportions

Summary Table of Provincial/Regional Proportions

Region	Percent of provincial Crown land		
	Productive forest land	Net backlog NSR ^a	
		Pre-1982 (good + med.)	1982-87 (good, med. + poor)
Cariboo	13	12	16
Kamloops	10	3	6
Nelson	8	7	7
Prince George	38	67	59
Prince Rupert	20	8	10
Vancouver	11	3	2
Provincial totals	100	100	100

^a NSR – not satisfactorily restocked (includes non-commercial brush areas).

Appendix 2 Summary of Net Backlog^a NSR by Region, TSA and TFL

Backlog Not Satisfactorily Restocked Land^a

Pre-1982 NSR Site by Class

Region	Site class				Total
	Good	Medium	Poor	Low	
(area in hectares)					
Cariboo	3 952	4 608	990	8	9 558
Kamloops	319	1 829	265	13	2 426
Nelson	682	4 123	795	378	5 978
Prince George	9 330	37 011	6 658	107	53 106
Prince Rupert	1 971	3 338	3 359	8	8 676
Vancouver	48	1 646	366	22	2 082
Provincial totals	16 302	52 555	12 433	536	81 826
Total good and medium (net)	68 857 hectares				

^a Summary for Crown land only and includes timber supply areas and tree farm licences. Data derived from hand compiled TFL summaries and the Ministry of Forests' ISIS. Backlog NSR represents net NSR after deductions as per Appendix 3.

Appendix 2 Continued

Backlog Not Satisfactorily Restocked Land^a

1982–87 NSR by Site Class

Region	Site class				Total
	Good	Medium	Poor	Low	
(area in hectares)					
Cariboo	687	3 129	2 835	57	6 708
Kamloops	364	2 033	145	0	2 542
Nelson	264	2 201	318	18	2 801
Prince George	2 249	20 427	1 512	62	24 250
Prince Rupert	1 144	2 348	533	41	4 066
Vancouver	43	730	242	0	1 015
Provincial totals	4 751	30 868	5 585	178	41 382
Total good, medium and poor (net)	41 204 hectares				

^a Summary for Crown land only and includes timber supply areas and tree farm licences. Data derived from hand compiled TFL summaries and the Ministry of Forests' ISIS. Backlog NSR represents net NSR after deductions as per Appendix 3.

Appendix 2 Continued

Regional Summary of Backlog Not Satisfactorily Restocked Land^a

Pre-1982 NSR by Site Class

Region	Management unit	Site class				Total
		Good	Medium	Poor	Low	
(area in hectares)						
Cariboo	TSA	3 536	2 753	990	8	7 287
	TFL	416	1 855	0	0	2 271
	Total	3 952	4 608	990	8	9 558
Kamloops	TSA	255	1 580	259	13	2 107
	TFL	64	249	6	0	319
	Total	319	1 829	265	13	2 426
Nelson	TSA	531	3 566	402	38	4 537
	TFL	151	557	393	340	1 441
	Total	682	4 123	795	378	5 978
Prince George	TSA	6 867	20 153	2 438	107	29 565
	TFL	2 463	16 858	4 220	0	23 541
	Total	9 330	37 011	6 658	107	53 106
Prince Rupert	TSA	1 971	3 157	3 326	8	8 462
	TFL	0	181	33	0	214
	Total	1 971	3 338	3 359	8	8 676
Vancouver	TSA	48	495	350	20	913
	TFL	0	1 151	16	2	1 169
	Total	48	1 646	366	22	2 082
Province	TSA	13 208	31 704	7 765	194	52 871
	TFL	3 094	20 851	4 668	342	28 955
	Total	16 302	52 555	12 433	536	81 826
Total good and medium (net)		68 857 hectares				

^a Summary for Crown land only and includes timber supply areas and tree farm licences. Data derived from hand compiled TFL summaries and the Ministry of Forests' ISIS. Backlog NSR represents net NSR after deductions as per Appendix 3.

Appendix 2 Continued

Regional Summary of Backlog Not Satisfactorily Restocked Land^a

1982–87 NSR by Site Class

Region	Management unit	Site class				Total
		Good	Medium	Poor	Low	
(area in hectares)						
Cariboo	TSA	675	3 108	2 835	57	6 675
	TFL	12	21	0	0	33
	Total	687	3 129	2 835	57	6 708
Kamloops	TSA	364	1 973	144	0	2 481
	TFL	0	60	1	0	61
	Total	364	2 033	145	0	2 542
Nelson	TSA	191	1 849	303	18	2 361
	TFL	73	352	15	0	440
	Total	264	2 201	318	18	2 801
Prince George	TSA	2 186	10 715	1 465	62	14 428
	TFL	63	9 712	47	0	9 822
	Total	2 249	20 427	1 512	62	24 250
Prince Rupert	TSA	1 135	2 300	524	41	4 000
	TFL	9	48	9	0	66
	Total	1 144	2 348	533	41	4 066
Vancouver	TSA	43	282	242	0	567
	TFL	0	448	0	0	448
	Total	43	730	242	0	1 015
Province	TSA	4 594	20 227	5 513	178	30 512
	TFL	157	10 641	72	0	10 870
	Total	4 751	30 868	5 585	178	41 382
Total good, medium and poor (net)		41 204^b hectares				

^a Summary for Crown land only and includes timber supply areas and tree farm licences. Data derived from hand compiled TFL summaries and the Ministry of Forests' ISIS. Backlog NSR represents net NSR after deductions as per Appendix 3.

^b Numbers may vary slightly from table to table due to rounding.

Appendix 2 Continued

Cariboo Forest Region – Summary of Backlog Not Satisfactorily Restocked Land^a

Pre-1982 NSR by Site Class

Management unit type, number and location		Site class				
		Good	Medium	Poor	Low	Total
		(area in hectares)				
TSA	23 100 Mile House	123	766	391	0	1 280
	26 Quesnel	3 089	1 260	21	0	4 370
	29 Williams Lake	324	727	578	8	1 637
Total TSA		3 536	2 753	990	8	7 287
TFL	5 Mackenzie–Cariboo (Quesnel)	416	78	0	0	494
	52 Bowron–Cottonwood	0	1 777	0	0	1 777
Total TFL		416	1 855	0	0	2 271
Total region		3 952	4 608	990	8	9 558

^a Summary for Crown land only and includes timber supply areas and tree farm licences. Data derived from hand compiled TFL summaries and the Ministry of Forests' ISIS. Backlog NSR represents net NSR after deductions as per Appendix 3.

Appendix 2 Continued

Cariboo Forest Region – Summary of Backlog Not Satisfactorily Restocked Land^a

1982–87 NSR by Site Class

Management unit type, number and location		Site class				
		Good	Medium	Poor	Low	Total
		(area in hectares)				
TSA	23 100 Mile House	39	1 268	664	48	2 019
	26 Quesnel	337	901	82	0	1 323
	29 Williams Lake	299	939	2 089	9	3 333
Total TSA		675	3 108	2 835	57	6 675
TFL	5 Mackenzie–Cariboo (Quesnel)	12	21	0	0	33
	52 Bowron–Cottonwood	0	0	0	0	0
Total TFL		12	21	0	0	33
Total region		687	3 129	2 835	57	6 708

^a Summary for Crown land only and includes timber supply areas and tree farm licences. Data derived from hand compiled TFL summaries and the Ministry of Forests' ISIS. Backlog NSR represents net NSR after deductions as per Appendix 3.

Appendix 2 Continued

Kamloops Forest Region – Summary of Backlog Not Satisfactorily Restocked Land^a

Pre-1982 NSR by Site Class

Management unit type, number and location		Site class				
		Good	Medium	Poor	Low	Total
		(area in hectares)				
TSA	11 Kamloops	239	955	106	13	1 313
	15 Lillooet	1	178	1	0	180
	18 Merritt	10	30	57	0	97
	22 Okanagan	5	417	95	0	517
Total TSA		255	1 580	259	13	2 107
TFL	15 Inkaneep (Okanagan Falls)	0	31	0	0	31
	18 Clearwater	34	168	6	0	208
	33 Sicamous	0	0	0	0	0
	35 Jamieson Creek	30	43	223	0	296
	49 Okanagan (Kelowna)	0	0	0	0	0
	49 Okanagan (Armstrong)	0	7	0	0	7
Total TFL		64	249	229	0	542
Total region		319	1 829	488	13	2 649

^a Summary for Crown land only and includes timber supply areas and tree farm licences. Data derived from hand compiled TFL summaries and the Ministry of Forests' ISIS. Backlog NSR represents net NSR after deductions as per Appendix 3.

Appendix 2 Continued

Kamloops Forest Region – Summary of Backlog Not Satisfactorily Restocked Land^a

1982–1987 NSR by Site Class

Management unit type, number and location		Site class				
		Good	Medium	Poor	Low	Total
		(area in hectares)				
TSA	11 Kamloops	319	1 312	118	0	1 749
	15 Lillooet	21	93	11	0	125
	18 Merritt	0	76	0	0	76
	22 Okanagan	24	492	15	0	531
Total TSA		364	1 973	144	0	2 481
TFL	15 Inkaneep (Okanagan Falls)	0	21	0	0	21
	18 Clearwater	0	0	0	0	0
	33 Sicamous	0	0	0	0	0
	35 Jamieson Creek	0	20	0	0	20
	49 Okanagan (Kelowna)	0	13	0	0	13
	49 Okanagan (Armstrong)	0	6	1	0	7
Total TFL		0	60	1	0	61
Total region		364	2 033	145	0	2 542

^a Summary for Crown land only and includes timber supply areas and tree farm licences. Data derived from hand compiled TFL summaries and the Ministry of Forests' ISIS. Backlog NSR represents net NSR after deductions as per Appendix 3.

Appendix 2 Continued

Nelson Forest Region – Summary of Backlog Not Satisfactorily Restocked Land^a

Pre-1982 NSR by Site Class

Management unit type, number and location	Site class					
	Good	Medium	Poor	Low	Total	
(area in hectares)						
TSA	1 Arrow	110	324	106	0	540
	2 Boundary	0	78	21	0	99
	5 Cranbrook	34	1 025	56	28	1 143
	7 Golden	296	543	147	0	986
	9 Invermere	0	224	0	0	224
	13 Kootenay Lake	45	1 174	41	10	1 270
	27 Revelstoke	46	198	31	0	275
Total TSA		531	3 566	402	38	4 537
TFL	3 Little Slokan (Arrow)	0	51	0	0	51
	8 Boundary Creek	3	200	8	0	211
	14 Spillimacheen (Invermere)	17	49	0	0	66
	23 Arrow Lakes (Revelstoke)	66	167	273	246	752
	55 Selkirk	65	90	112	94	361
	56 Goldstream	0	0	0	0	0
Total TFL		151	557	393	340	1 441
Total region		682	4 123	795	378	5 978

^a Summary for Crown land only and includes timber supply areas and tree farm licences. Data derived from hand compiled TFL summaries and the Ministry of Forests' ISIS. Backlog NSR represents net NSR after deductions as per Appendix 3.

Appendix 2 Continued

Nelson Forest Region – Summary of Backlog Not Satisfactorily Restocked Land^a

1982–1987 NSR by Site Class

Management unit type, number and location	Site class					
	Good	Medium	Poor	Low	Total	
(area in hectares)						
TSA	1 Arrow	16	380	47	0	443
	2 Boundary	0	51	21	0	72
	5 Cranbrook	40	696	44	18	798
	7 Golden	29	240	101	0	370
	9 Invermere	41	238	54	0	333
	13 Kootenay Lake	22	164	32	0	218
	27 Revelstoke	43	80	4	0	127
Total TSA		191	1 849	303	18	2 361
TFL	3 Little Slokan (Arrow)	35	0	3	0	38
	8 Boundary Creek	2	126	0	0	128
	14 Spillimacheen (Invermere)	0	110	0	0	110
	23 Arrow Lakes (Revelstoke)	23	99	7	0	129
	55 Selkirk	13	17	5	0	35
	56 Goldstream	0	0	0	0	0
Total TFL		73	352	15	0	440
Total region		264	2 201	318	18	2 801

^a Summary for Crown land only and includes timber supply areas and tree farm licences. Data derived from hand compiled TFL summaries and the Ministry of Forests' ISIS. Backlog NSR represents net NSR after deductions as per Appendix 3.

Appendix 2 Continued

Prince George Forest Region – Summary of Backlog Not Satisfactorily Restocked Land^a

Pre-1982 NSR by Site Class

Management unit type, number and location		Site class				
		Good	Medium	Poor	Low	Total
(area in hectares)						
TSA	8 Fort Nelson	2 308	868	23	84	3 283
	16 Mackenzie	320	2 532	215	0	3 067
	17 Robson Valley (McBride)	17	3 35	80	0	432
	24 Prince George	3 158	8 522	235	23	11 938
	40 Fort St. John	646	2 731	73	0	3 450
	41 Dawson Creek	418	5 165	1 812	0	7 395
Total TSA		6 867	20 153	2 438	107	29 565
TFL	30 Sinclair (N.E. of P. George)	2 463	1 938	260	0	4 661
	42 Tanizul (Fort St James)	0	1 220	0	0	1 220
	48 Chetwynd	0	13 700	3 960	0	17 660
	53 Naver	0	0	0	0	0
Total TFL		2 463	16 858	4 220	0	23 541
Total region		9 330	37 011	6 658	107	53 106

^a Summary for Crown land only and includes timber supply areas and tree farm licences. Data derived from hand compiled TFL summaries and the Ministry of Forests' ISIS. Backlog NSR represents net NSR after deductions as per Appendix 3.

Appendix 2 Continued

Prince George Forest Region – Summary of Backlog Not Satisfactorily Restocked Land^a

1982–1987 NSR by Site Class

Management unit type, number and location		Site class				Total	
		Good	Medium	Poor	Low		
(area in hectares)							
TSA	8	Fort Nelson	540	1 304	90	62	1 996
	16	Mackenzie	259	1 236	51	0	1 546
	17	Robson Valley (McBride)	13	173	26	0	212
	24	Prince George	890	2 485	210	0	3 585
	40	Fort St. John	353	2 043	45	0	2 441
	41	Dawson Creek	131	3 474	1 043	0	4 648
Total TSA			2 186	10 715	1 465	62	14 428
TFL	30	Sinclair (N.E. of P. George)	63	287	47	0	397
	42	Tanizul (Fort St James)	0	348	0	0	348
	48	Chetwynd	0	9 077	0	0	9 077
	53	Naver	0	0	0	0	0
Total TFL			63	9 712	47	0	9 822
Total region			2 249	20 427	1 512	62	24 250

^a Summary for Crown land only and includes timber supply areas and tree farm licences. Data derived from hand compiled TFL summaries and the Ministry of Forests' ISIS. Backlog NSR represents net NSR after deductions as per Appendix 3.

Appendix 2 Continued

Prince Rupert Forest Region – Summary of Backlog Not Satisfactorily Restocked Land^a

Pre-1982 NSR by Site Class

Management unit type, number and location		Site class					
		Good	Medium	Poor	Low	Total	
(area in hectares)							
TSA	3	Bulkley	85	195	5	0	285
	4	Cassiar	281	239	1 479	0	1 999
	10	Kalum	963	966	150	3	2 082
	12	Kispiox	185	418	731	0	1 334
	14	Lakes	0	33	44	0	77
	20	Morice	53	807	5	0	865
	21	North Coast	289	385	111	5	790
	42	Cranberry	113	82	0	0	195
	43	Nass	2	32	801	0	835
Total TSA			1 971	3 157	3 326	8	8 462
TFL	1	Port Edward (Kalum)	0	181	33	0	214
	25	Naka	0	0	0	0	0
	41	Kitimat	0	0	0	0	0
Total TFL			0	181	33	0	214
Total region			1 971	3 338	3 359	8	8 676

^a Summary for Crown land only and includes timber supply areas and tree farm licences. Data derived from hand compiled TFL summaries and the Ministry of Forests' ISIS. Backlog NSR represents net NSR after deductions as per Appendix 3.

Appendix 2 Continued

Prince Rupert Forest Region – Summary of Backlog Not Satisfactorily Restocked Land^a

1982–1987 NSR by Site Class

Management unit type, number and location		Site class					
		Good	Medium	Poor	Low	Total	
(area in hectares)							
TSA	3	Bulkley	104	19	0	0	123
	4	Cassiar	0	179	151	41	371
	10	Kalum	34	240	46	0	320
	12	Kispiox	198	117	30	0	345
	14	Lakes	203	184	19	0	406
	20	Morice	494	239	235	0	968
	21	North Coast	11	20	0	0	31
	42	Cranberry	72	161	0	0	233
	43	Nass	19	1 141	43	0	1 203
Total TSA			1 135	2 300	524	41	4 000
TFL	1	Port Edward (Kalum)	9	48	9	0	66
	25	Naka	0	0	0	0	0
	41	Kitimat	0	0	0	0	0
Total TFL			9	48	9	0	66
Total region			1 144	2 348	533	41	4 066

^a Summary for Crown land only and includes timber supply areas and tree farm licences. Data derived from hand compiled TFL summaries and the Ministry of Forests' ISIS. Backlog NSR represents net NSR after deductions as per Appendix 3.

Appendix 2 Continued

Vancouver Forest Region – Summary of Backlog Not Satisfactorily Restocked Land^a

Pre-1982 NSR by Site Class

Management unit type, number and location		Site class					
		Good	Medium	Poor	Low	Total	
(area in hectares)							
TSA	19	Mid-coast	22	0	0	0	22
	25	Queen Charlotte	0	0	0	0	0
	30	Fraser	0	225	169	20	414
	31	Soo	0	164	127	0	291
	33	Kingcome	26	78	48	0	152
	37	Strathcona	0	0	0	0	0
	38	Arrowsmith	0	28	6	0	34
	39	Sunshine Coast	0	0	0	0	0
Total TSA			48	495	350	20	913
TFL	6	Quatsino (Port McNeill)	0	0	0	0	0
	10	Toba (Toba River)	0	0	0	0	0
	19	Tahsis (Gold River)	0	0	0	0	0
	24	Moresby (Q.C.I.)	0	0	0	0	0
	25	Naka (Port McNeill)	0	0	0	0	0
	26	Corporation of Mission	0	0	0	0	0
	37	Nimkish	0	0	0	0	0
	38	Squamish (Squamish River)	0	0	0	0	0
	39	Haida (Powell River, all divisions)	0	0	0	0	0
	43	Fraser/Hanathko/Kingcome	0	0	0	0	0
	44	Alberni (Port Alberni)	0	1 151	16	0	1 167
	45	Cordera-Knight (all divisions)	0	0	0	0	0
	46	Maquinna (west coast, all divisions)	0	0	0	2	2
	47	Duncan Bay (all divisions)	0	0	0	0	0
Total TFL			0	1 151	16	2	1 169
Total region			48	1 646	366	22	2 082

^a Summary for Crown land only and includes timber supply areas and tree farm licences. Data derived from hand compiled TFL summaries and the Ministry of Forests' ISIS. Backlog NSR represents net NSR after deductions as per Appendix 3.

Appendix 2 Continued

Vancouver Forest Region – Summary of Backlog Not Satisfactorily Restocked Land^a

1982–1987 NSR by Site Class

Management unit type, number and location		Site class				Total	
		Good	Medium	Poor	Low		
(area in hectares)							
TSA	19	Mid-coast	0	4	0	0	4
	25	Queen Charlotte	0	0	0	0	0
	30	Fraser	12	108	80	0	200
	31	Soo	3	67	7	0	77
	33	Kingcome	28	50	129	0	207
	37	Strathcona	0	24	22	0	46
	38	Arrowsmith	0	29	4	0	33
	39	Sunshine Coast	0	0	0	0	0
Total TSA			43	282	242	0	567
TFL	6	Quatsino (Port McNeill)	0	0	0	0	0
	10	Toba (Toba River)	0	46	0	0	46
	19	Tahsis (Gold River)	0	0	0	0	0
	24	Moresby (Q.C.I.)	0	0	0	0	0
	25	Naka (Port McNeill)	0	0	0	0	0
	26	Corporation of Mission	0	0	0	0	0
	37	Nimkish	0	0	0	0	0
	38	Squamish (Squamish River)	0	0	0	0	0
	39	Haida (Powell River, all divisions)	0	0	0	0	0
	43	Fraser/Hanathko/Kingcome	0	0	0	0	0
	44	Alberni (Port Alberni)	0	381	0	0	381
	45	Cordera–Knight (all divisions)	0	21	0	0	21
	46	Maquinna (west coast, all divisions)	0	0	0	0	0
	47	Duncan Bay (all divisions)	0	0	0	0	0
Total TFL			0	448	0	0	448
Total region			43	730	242	0	1 015

^a Summary for Crown land only and includes timber supply areas and tree farm licences. Data derived from hand compiled TFL summaries and the Ministry of Forests' ISIS. Backlog NSR represents net NSR after deductions as per Appendix 3.

Summary of Net-down Process for Backlog* NSR

Pre-1982

Pre-1982 site class	Gross ^a area (ha)	Area deducted						TSA ^h net area NSR (ha)	TFL ⁱ net area NSR (ha)	Total ^j net area NSR (ha)	Total net good & medium	Total gross good & medium
		Inoper. ^b NSR (ha)	Non-clearcut ^{c,d} (ha)	NSR <12 yrs ^e >700 ws/ha (ha)	NSR ≥12 yrs ^f >500 ws/ha (ha)	Total ^g for area <5 ha (ha)	Total area deducted					
Province												
G	21 215	1 298	1 142	315	2 123	36	4 913	13 208	3 094	16 302	68 857	93 808
M	72 593	7 124	5 610	1 222	5 968	115	20 038	31 704	20 851	52 555		
P	20 077	3 369	2 915	150	962	26	7 421	7 765	4 891	12 656		
L	1 033	452	23	19	3	0	497	194	342	536		
Total	114 918	12 243	9 689	1 705	9 055	177	32 869	52 871	29 178	82 049		
Cariboo												
G	5 743	18	298	119	1 346	11	1 791	3 536	416	3 952	8 560	13 363
M	7 620	1 163	213	258	1 329	50	3 012	2 753	1 855	4 608		
P	2 465	227	821	122	303	3	1 475	990	0	990		
L	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8		
Total	15 836	1 408	1 331	498	2 977	64	6 278	7 287	2 271	9 558		
Kamloops												
G	575	0	203	7	42	4	256	255	64	319	2 148	4 977
M	4 402	290	1 595	58	617	13	2 573	1 580	249	1 829		
P	2 019	246	1 264	0	21	0	1 531	259	229	488		
L	57	31	10	0	3	0	44	13	0	13		
Total	7 053	567	3 072	65	683	17	4 404	2 107	542	2 649		
Nelson												
G	1 241	249	243	0	67	0	559	531	151	682	4 805	9 270
M	8 029	1 771	1 221	54	846	14	3 906	3 566	557	4 123		
P	2 153	504	664	13	166	11	1 358	402	393	795		
L	413	22	13	0	0	0	35	38	340	378		
Total	11 836	2 546	2 141	67	1 079	25	5 858	5 978	1 441	5 978		

continued...

Pre-1982 (continued)

Pre-1982 site class	Gross ^a area (ha)	Area deducted						TSA ^h net area NSR (ha)	TFL ⁱ net area NSR (ha)	Total ^j net area NSR (ha)	Total net good & medium	Total gross good & medium
		Inoper. ^b NSR (ha)	Non-clearcut ^{c,d} (ha)	NSR <12 yrs ^e >700 ws/ha (ha)	NSR ≥12 yrs ^f >500 ws/ha (ha)	Total ^g for area <5 ha (ha)	Total area deducted					
Prince George												
G	10 320	224	211	107	430	18	990	6 867	2 463	9 330	46 341	53 497
M	43 177	905	2 209	613	2 417	22	6 166	20 153	16 858	37 011		
P	7 114	134	89	0	233	0	456	2 438	4 220	6 658		
L	153	27	0	19	0	0	46	107	0	107		
Total	60 764	1 290	2 509	739	3 080	40	7 658	29 565	23 541	53 106		
Prince Rupert												
G	3 205	724	187	82	238	3	1 234	1 971	0	1 971	5 309	10 866
M	7 661	2 943	372	235	757	16	4 323	3 157	181	3 338		
P	5 919	2 246	70	0	235	9	2 560	3 326	33	3 359		
L	380	372	0	0	0	0	372	8	0	8		
Total	17 165	6 285	629	317	1 230	28	8 489	8 462	214	8 676		
Vancouver												
G	131	83	0	0	0	0	83	48	0	48	1 694	1 835
M	1 704	52	0	4	2	0	58	495	1 151	1 646		
P	407	12	7	15	4	3	41	350	16	366		
L	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	2	22		
Total	2 264	147	7	19	6	3	182	913	1 169	2 082		

* Backlog – areas denuded prior to 1982.

^a Column “Gross area” represents gross NSR as recorded in ISIS and hand compiled TFL submissions.

Net-down Criteria:

^b Inoperable NSR refers to areas that are untreatable due to inaccessibility or uneconomical conditions.

^c Refers to areas logged by the selection silviculture system and are assumed to regenerate naturally.

^d Refers to areas logged by the shelterwood and seed tree silviculture systems and are also assumed to regenerate naturally.

^e Includes all NSR areas with an average tree age of less than 12 years and stocking levels greater than 700 well-spaced trees per hectare, these areas now meet provincial minimum stocking standards.

^f Includes all NSR areas with an average tree age of more than 12 years and stocking levels greater than 500 well-spaced stems per hectare, these areas are considered a low priority for treatment.

^g Includes all NSR areas less than 5 hectares in size, these areas will regenerate naturally or are considered a low priority for treatment or uneconomic for treatment.

^h ISIS was used to generate net TSA backlog NSR statistics for all regions and were current to February 22, 1997.

ⁱ Tree farm license NSR was derived from hand compiled backlog NSR submissions.

^j Column “Total net area” represents the net NSR after deductions.

Summary of Net-down Process for Backlog* NSR

1982-87

1982-87 site class	Gross ^a area (ha)	Area deducted						TSA ^h net area NSR (ha)	TFL ⁱ net area NSR (ha)	Total ^j net area NSR (ha)	Total net good, med., & poor	Total gross good, med., & poor
		Inoper. ^b NSR (ha)	Non- clearcut ^{c,d} (ha)	NSR <12 yrs ^e >700 ws/ha (ha)	NSR ≥12 yrs ^f >500 ws/ha (ha)	Total ^g for area <5 ha (ha)	Total area deducted					
Province												
G	5 808	283	612	47	76	39	1 057	4 594	157	4 751	41 204	50 323
M	36 689	784	3 723	576	572	167	5 821	20 227	10 641	30 868		
P	7 826	911	971	138	207	15	2 241	5 513	72	5 585		
L	371	174	19	0	0	0	193	178	0	178		
Total	50 694	2 152	5 324	760	855	221	9 312	30 512	10 870	52 251		
Cariboo												
G	953	0	239	14	2	11	266	675	12	687	6 651	8 545
M	4 360	107	829	145	105	46	1 231	3 108	21	3 129		
P	3 232	8	88	122	180	0	397	2 835	0	2 835		
L	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	0	57		
Total	8 602	115	1 155	280	287	57	1 894	6 675	33	6 708		
Kamloops												
G	461	0	92	0	0	5	97	364	0	364	2 542	4 451
M	3 419	53	1 062	59	182	30	1 386	1 973	60	2 033		
P	571	0	426	0	0	0	426	144	1	145		
L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	4 451	53	1 580	59	182	35	1 909	2 481	61	2 542		
Nelson												
G	743	249	214	0	12	4	479	191	73	264	2 783	6 346
M	4 430	416	1 623	4	139	47	2 229	1 849	352	2 201		
P	1 173	398	446	0	5	6	855	303	15	318		
L	37	0	19	0	0	0	19	18	0	18		
Total	6 383	1 063	2 302	4	156	57	3 582	2 361	440	2 801		

continued...

1982–87 (continued)

1982–87 site class	Gross ^a area (ha)	Area deducted					Total ^g for area <5 ha (ha)	Total area deducted	T.S.A. ^h net area NSR (ha)	T.F.L. ⁱ net area NSR (ha)	Total ^j net area NSR (ha)	Total net good, med., & poor	Total gross good, med., & poor
		Inoper. ^b NSR (ha)	Non- clearcut ^{c,d} (ha)	NSR <12 yrs ^e >700 ws/ha (ha)	NSR ≥12 yrs ^f >500 ws/ha (ha)								
Prince George													
G	2 312	6	11	14	16	16	63	2 186	63	2 249	24 188	24 925	
M	20 992	129	66	197	141	32	565	10 715	9 712	20 427			
P	1 621	105	0	0	0	4	109	1 465	47	1 512			
L	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	0	62			
Total	24 987	240	77	211	157	52	737	14 428	9 822	24 250			
Prince Rupert													
G	1 291	28	56	14	46	3	147	1 135	9	1 144	4 025	4 960	
M	2 712	79	133	138	5	9	364	2 300	48	2 348			
P	957	394	5	0	22	3	424	524	9	533			
L	215	174	0	0	0	0	174	41	0	41			
Total	5 175	675	194	152	73	15	1 109	4 000	66	4 066			
Vancouver													
G	48	0	0	5	0	0	5	43	0	43	1 015	1 096	
M	776	0	10	33	0	3	46	282	448	730			
P	272	6	6	16	0	2	30	242	0	242			
L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Total	1 096	6	16	54	0	5	81	567	448	1 015			

* Backlog – areas denuded between January 1, 1982 and October 1, 1987.

^a Column "Gross area" represents gross NSR as recorded in ISIS and hand complied TFL submissions.

Net-down Criteria:

^b Inoperable NSR refers to areas that are untreatable due to inaccessibility or uneconomical conditions.

^c Refers to areas logged by the selection silviculture system and are assumed to regenerate naturally.

^d Refers to areas logged by the shelterwood and seed tree silviculture systems and are also assumed to regenerate naturally.

^e Includes all NSR areas with an average tree age of less than 12 years and stocking levels greater than 700 well-spaced trees per hectare, these areas now meet provincial minimum stocking standards.

^f Includes all NSR areas with an average tree age of more than 12 years and stocking levels greater than 500 well-spaced stems per hectare, these areas are considered a low priority for treatment.

^g Includes all NSR areas less than 5 hectares in size, these areas will regenerate naturally or are considered a low priority for treatment or uneconomic for treatment.

^h ISIS was used to generate net TSA backlog NSR statistics for all regions and were current to February 22, 1997.

ⁱ Tree farm license NSR was derived from hand complied backlog NSR submissions.

^j Column "Total net area" represents the net NSR after deductions.

Appendix 4 Glossary

Backlog NSR

An area:

- from which the timber was harvested, damaged or destroyed before October 1, 1987, and
- that, in the district manager's opinion, is insufficiently stocked with healthy, well-spaced trees of a commercially acceptable species.

Current productive and available forest land

The forest land base remaining after reductions are made for environmentally sensitive areas (ESAs) and the permanent forest land alienations anticipated over the next 20 years, (as per the 1984 *Forest and Range Resource Analysis*).

Gross backlog NSR

Total backlog NSR before deductions.

Impeded area

An area:

- from which the timber was harvested, damaged or destroyed before October 1, 1987, and
- that, in the district manager's opinion, is satisfactorily restocked with healthy, well-spaced trees of a commercially acceptable species, but not free growing.

NC brush

Non-commercial brush. Areas that have been 60% or more covered by brush one or more metres high.

Net NSR

NSR remaining after deductions are made for areas that are uneconomic, inaccessible, inoperable, of poor or low site classes (NSR), are likely to naturally regenerate, or are satisfactorily restocked (SR) based on the backlog stocking standards.

Not stocked forest land

Not stocked includes NSR areas on which forest stands have been disturbed by harvesting, wildfire or other causes and have not been restocked with sufficient trees of acceptable, commercial species. The area for NSR lands includes current and backlog (pre-1982 and 1982–1987) NSR. Also includes non-commercial areas with forest cover and non-commercial brush areas that have been 60% or more covered by brush one or more metres high.

NSR

Not satisfactorily restocked. Forest lands that are not growing to their full potential due to an insufficient stocking of acceptable commercial tree species.

Productive forest land

Forest land that is capable of producing a merchantable stand within a reasonable length of time.

Site class

A measure of forest site productivity as determined by site index. In this publication, the site classes are good, medium, poor and low.

TFL

Tree farm licence. Privately managed sustained yield units in which the Crown adds forest land to the company's private holdings (if any), sufficient to provide a continuous supply of wood for an existing or planned mill.

Treatable NSR

Represents the portion of net NSR that is potentially treatable given present management constraints.

Appendix 4 Continued

TSA

Timber supply area. An area of the province created by the Ministry of Forests for the purpose of analysis, planning and management of timber resources. Boundaries have been determined on the basis of present and expected population centres, transportation networks, manufacturing facilities and existing administrative boundaries.