

Appendix 1

Measures and Context for Stated Indicator Achievement in State of the Forest Report Card

B1 – at least some representation of all BEC variants within protected areas and Landscape Riparian Corridors

B2 - unclear if Old Seral in CE's is "representative", due to lack of BEC information.

B3 – intent was for "some areas with interior forest conditions", so indicator is 100% achieved.

B4 – progress measured by calculating proportion meeting LUP seral stage objectives targets on forested area basis.

B5 – proportion LC by total area that achieve mature forest objective of 70% greater than 80 years.

B6 – proportion less than or at patch size distribution targets (by NDT by LU) based on forested area.

B7 – calculation of [# known or PEM predicted rare and endangered plant communities with <10% representation in protected areas, SMZ1's and Core Ecosystems] / [all known or PEM-predicted rare and endangered plant communities within TSA].

B8 – progress towards achieving LUP WTP% targets by BEC variant. Stated here as 100% based on MOF data, with proviso that reserve area reported by MOF data systems is known to be a combination of permanent and temporary reserve, and target should be achieved by permanent reserve alone.

B9 - proportion (based on forested area) of BEC variants with a plantation species composition that is generally reflective of the natural composition in consideration of seral trends. CWHws2 and MHmm2 are the only problem variants that were identified.

W1 – proportion (based on forested area by LU) of wildlife habitat areas that achieve TSR2 habitat structure modelling parameters.

S1 – proportion of forested areas with slopes >60% that have been mapped for terrain stability or are contained within no-harvest areas.

S2 – proportion (based on #) of watersheds both requiring and having overview watershed assessment procedures.

S3 – proportion (based on #) of key priority watersheds where prescriptions and upslope works for watershed restoration activities are complete.

S4 – subjective measure of progress towards fully coordinated watershed-level and site-level water quality monitoring by agencies and licensees.

T1a – proportion of net opening area (as tracked by MOF systems) that has been satisfactorily reforested

T1b - proportion of net opening area (as tracked by MOF systems) that is free-growing.

T2 – subjective measure indicating likely success of District forest health programs at maintaining known forest pests at or below endemic levels.

T3 – average proportion of total AAC harvested by licensees from 1987-2002

T4 – average proportion of marginal sawlog/pulp AAC harvested by licensees from 1995-2000

V1 – proportion (based on #) of openings in VQO areas that meet VQO's

C1 – subjective measure of likely degree to which CH features are recognized and protected through adherence to District policies in site-level practices

R1 – proportion (based on THLB area) within 2 km of existing access thus considered “accessible”.

R2 – proportion (based on area) of 1983 ROS “P, SPNM and SPM” total area remaining in 2002.

R3 – proportion (based on #) of candidate “wilderness lakes” already protected from harvest as result of LRMP zonation or being outside of THLB.

R4 – proportion (based on #) of known within or between-District circle routes remaining disconnected.

R5 – proportion (based on total area) of mapped sensitive area types likely at less risk to damage by ATV’s, mountain bikes, or horses, based on their likelihood of staying within 1 km to either side of existing roads and trails.

R6a – proportion (based on #) of important summer recreational areas that have been designated for motorized or non-motorized use or are protected in Parks or SMZ1’s.

R6b – proportion (based on #) of important winter recreational areas that have been designated for motorized or non-motorized use or are protected in Parks or SMZ1’s.

R7 – proportion (based on #) of access-sensitive areas where access is being managed in complete adherence to LUP provisions.

R8 – proportion (based on #) of recreational sites and trailheads to known trails for which reasonable opportunity for access is being maintained.

C1 – proportion of maximum AUM’s available on existing grazing tenures that was issued in 2002.

Appendix 2 List of Participants

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Appendix 3

Glossary

Allowable annual cut (AAC)	The rate of timber harvest permitted each year from a specified area of land, usually expressed as cubic metres of wood per year. The chief forester sets AACs for timber supply areas (TSA) and tree farm licences (TFLs) in accordance with Section 7 and/or Section 170 of the <i>Forest Act</i> . The district manager sets AACs for woodlot licences.
AT	Alpine Tundra
Biodiversity	The diversity of plants, animals and other living organisms in all their forms and levels of organization, including the diversity of genes, species and ecosystems, as well as the functional processes that link them.
Biogeoclimatic zones (BEC)	A system of ecological classification based primarily on climate, soils, and vegetation that divide the province into large geographic areas with broadly homogeneous climate and similar dominant tree species. Zones are further broken down into subzones (based on characteristic plant communities occurring on zonal sites) and variants (based on climatic variation within a subzone).
Blue-list	Sensitive or vulnerable species as identified by the Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection. Blue-listed species are considered to be vulnerable and "at risk" but not yet endangered or threatened. Populations of these species may not be declining but their habitat or other requirements are such that they are sensitive to disturbance. The blue list also includes species that are generally suspected of being vulnerable, but for which information is too limited to allow designation in another category.
Core Ecosystems	Management zones identified for the express purpose of maintaining structural and functional features of old forest ecosystems. Zone includes Old Growth Management Areas (OGMAs) and TU 2 from the Babine LRUP.
CWH	Coastal Western Hemlock

Ecosystem	A functional unit consisting of all the living organisms (plants, animals, and microbes) in a given area, and all the non-living physical and chemical factors of their environment, linked together through nutrient cycling and energy flow. An ecosystem can be of any size, a log, pond, field, forest, or the earth's biosphere, but it always functions as a whole unit. Ecosystems are commonly described according to the major type of vegetation for example, forest ecosystem, old-growth ecosystem, or range ecosystem.
Ecosystem networks	Core Ecosystems and Landscape Riparian Corridors
ESSF	Engleman Spruce Sub-alpine Fir
ICH	Interior Cedar Hemlock
Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP)	A strategic, multi-agency, integrated resource plan at the sub-regional level. It is based on the principles of enhanced public involvement, consideration of all resource values, consensus-based decision making, and resource sustainability.
Landscape	A watershed or series of similar and interacting watersheds, usually between 1,000 and 100,000 hectares.
Landscape connectivity	A qualitative term describing the degree to which late-successional ecosystems are linked to one another to form an interconnected network. The degree of interconnectedness and the characteristics of the linkages vary in natural landscapes based on topography and natural disturbance regime. Breaking of these linkages may result in fragmentation.
Landscape Corridors	Management zones that include riparian and linkage corridors which provide landscape connectivity
Landscape Level Planning	Planning undertaken to coordinate and integrate resource conservation and development activities, and to provide for the maintenance of biodiversity, in landscape units.
Landscape Units	Geographic units delineated on the basis of physiographic and/or ecological features, such as watersheds. They serve as a focal point for the coordinated management of a broad range of resource values, and are central to the management of landscape-level biodiversity. Design of ecosystem networks, visual resource management, and access management are examples of common activities of landscape-level planning.
MH	Mountain Hemlock
Monitoring	Ongoing assessment of how well the management objectives of the LRMP are being implemented. Effectiveness monitoring will assess how well the management objectives are meeting the goals or intent of the LRMP.

Protected Areas	Areas such as provincial parks, federal parks, wilderness areas, ecological reserves, and recreation areas that have protected designations according to federal or provincial statutes. Protected are land and freshwater or marine areas set aside to protect the province's diverse natural and cultural heritage.
Red-Listed Species	Candidates for legal designation by the Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection as endangered or threatened
Resource Management Zones (RMZ)	A tool for implementing government's social, economic, and environmental objectives for land and resource use within the province. RMZs identify provincially significant resource values and provide overall direction for their management. The management direction must be compatible with the enhancement of the resource identified in the zone (e.g. Low intensity development to protect caribou habitat). Resource management zones are identified as a higher level plan in the BC Forest Practices Code Act.
Riparian area	Areas of land adjacent to wetlands or bodies of water such as swamps, streams, rivers or lakes including both the area dominated by continuous high moisture content and the adjacent upland vegetation that exerts an influence on it.
SBS	Sub-Boreal Spruce
Scenic Area	Any visually sensitive area of scenic landscape identified through a visual landscape inventory or planning process carried out or approved by a district manager.
Seral (forest or stage)	Sequential stages in the development of plant communities (e.g. from young (or early seral) stage to old stage (or old seral)) that successively occupy a site and replace each other over time.
Stand Value	Is a complex analysis and is modeled based on the anticipated quality of timber stands and associated harvesting costs.
Sustainable	A state or process that can be maintained indefinitely. The principles of sustainability integrate three closely interlinked elements - the environment, the economy and the social system - into a system that can be maintained in a healthy state indefinitely.

Timber Supply Area (TSA)

An integrated resource management unit established in accordance with Section 6 of the *Forest Act*. TSAs were originally defined by an established pattern on wood flow from management units to the primary timber-using industries. They are the primary unit for allowable annual cut determinations.

Visual Landscape Inventory (VLI)

An inventory that identifies visible areas that have known or potential scenic value as seen from selected viewpoints, such as towns, parks, recreation sites and highway and river corridors. This province-wide inventory undertaken by the Ministry of Forests is designed to provide information on visual quality for planning including strategic planning (e.g. LRMPs) and operational planning (forest development plans). One of the components of a VLI are Recommended Visual Quality Objectives (VQOs).

Visual Quality Objectives (VQO)

A resource management objective established by the district manager or contained in a higher level plan that reflects the desired level of visual quality based on the physical characteristics and social concern for the area. Five categories of VQO are commonly used: preservation; retention; partial retention; modification and, maximum modification.

Watershed

An area of land that collects and discharges water into a single main stream through a series of smaller tributaries.

Wildlife Trees

Dead, decaying, deteriorating, or other designated trees that provide present or future habitat for the maintenance or enhancement of wildlife.