

Forest Landscape Plan

Nechako Watershed Roundtable
Annual Meeting
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- **Why** Forest Landscape Plan?
- **Where** are the Forest Landscape Plan projects?
- **How** to engage?
- Example of proposed water-related management practices in Forest Landscape Plan
- Example from Mackenzie FLP



What is a FLP?

- A new planning framework
- Providing direction on forest practices to forest licensees
- Developed by the Province and First Nations with licensees and community engagement
- Reflect local values and interests in forest management
- 10 year plan – established by legal order



WHY FLP?

- Support reconciliation with First Nations
- Increase certainty for the forest sector and local communities
- Reflect local values and interests in forest management
- Address landscape level forest management challenges
- Enhance transparency and engagement with the public and communities.



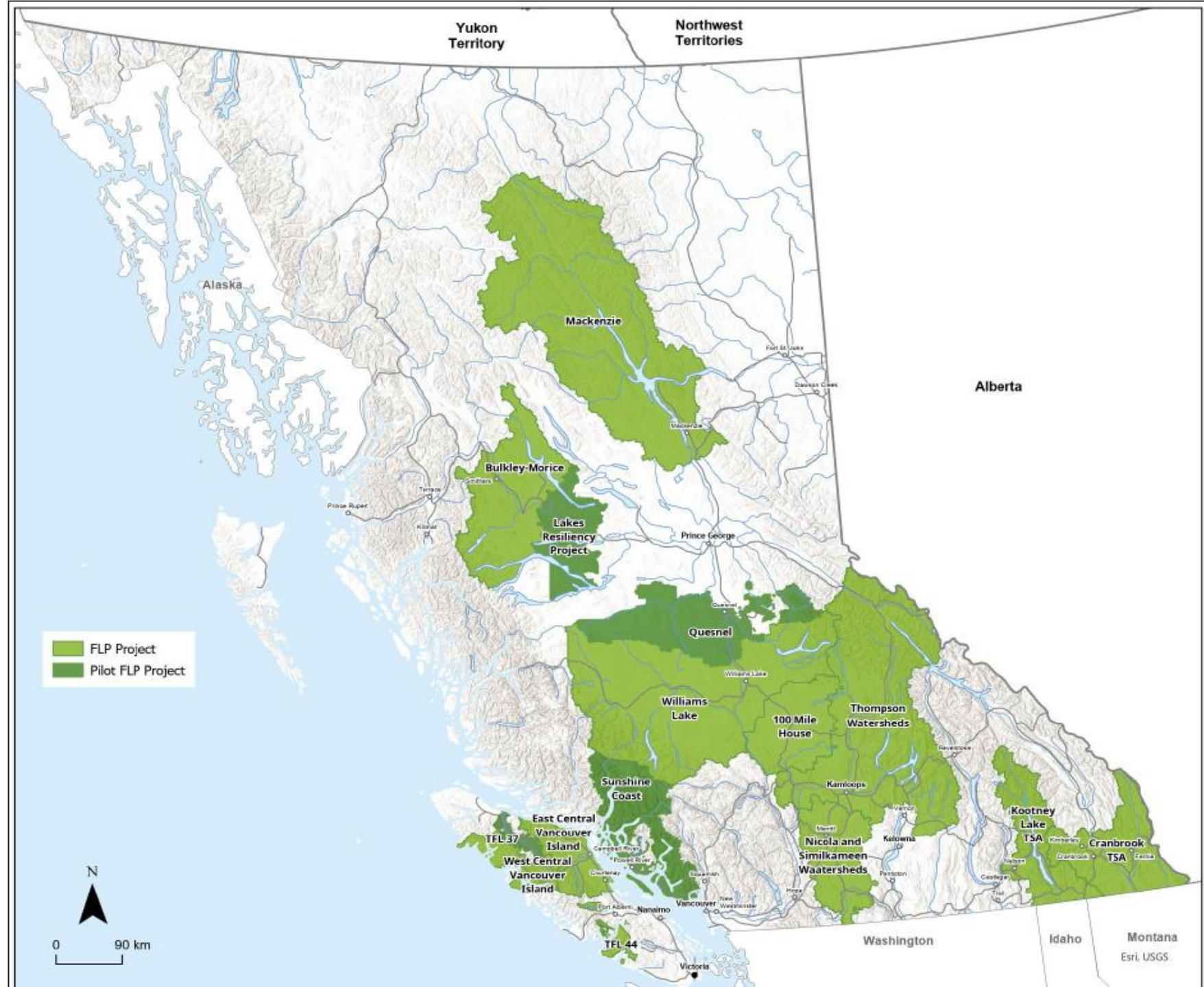
Where are the FLP Projects

Pilot Projects

1. Tree Farm License (TFL) 37
2. Lakes Resiliency
3. Quesnel
4. Sunshine Coast

FLPs

5. Bulkley Morice
6. Mackenzie
7. Williams Lake
8. 100 Mile House
9. W. Central V. Island
10. E. Central V. Island
11. Thompson Watersheds
12. Cascades (CNS)
13. Kootenay Lake
14. Cranbrook
15. TFL44



How to engage?

- **Share your thoughts** on the proposed set of values that will be considered in forest planning
- **Join Stakeholder Advisory Committee** to help represent community perspectives
- **Provide feedback** on the draft Forest Landscape Plan when it's available for review



Water-related considerations in FLP pilot projects



Water flow (quantity – Streamflow)



Water quality (Sedimentation)



Riparian Function and Aquatic Habitat



Community Watersheds



Watershed health



Wetland

Examples of proposed forest management in Lakes FLP pilot

Fish Barriers

- Maintain full, unobstructed access to all fish habitat by constructing, replacing, and deactivating road/stream crossings by ensuring that natural (pre-development) site-level stream channel characteristics, including width, depth, slope and bed texture, are preserved or restored

Water Quality - Fine Sediment

- Construct road/stream crossings such that the Forest and Range Evaluation Program (FREP) impact to water quality scores are low or very low.

Priority watersheds ECA

- Harvesting can occur if Equivalent Clearcut Area (ECA) is below 'low/moderate' ECA threshold or with required hydrologist assessment and recommendations.

Examples of proposed forest management in Sunshine coast FLP pilot

Watershed Health

- increasing forest and riparian retention, requiring watershed risk assessments for community and identified watersheds, and ensuring risks to water quality, quantity and timing of flow are maintained at low or trending to low risk levels.

Aquatic Ecosystem Health

- wider riparian reserve zones, protections for estuaries and floodplains, and reduced disturbance near watercourses.



Example from Mackenzie FLP

- Increased forest and riparian retention
- Review of current silviculture practices and recommend changes that incorporate climate change and drought resistance
- Review of road management practices with a focus on stream crossings and deactivation



FLP in the Stuart-Nechako

- Ongoing negotiations between BC and the Carrier Sekani First Nations regarding Resource Management Planning (LUP initiative) in which forestry will be a large component
 - There will be different ways to be involved once the process is initiated:
 - Engagement: Although there is no engagement plan yet common tools include open house, surveys and websites with opportunities to leave comments
 - Participation at technical working groups
 - Participation at the planning table itself
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