

APPENDIX XI – Inventory Gaps Identified by Chief Forester

Table 13. Inventory and information gaps identified by the Chief Forester with associated IFPA eligibility.

Inventory/Information Gap The first 6 th lines are identified in TSR3 January 2006	IFPA Eligibility (Y, N or N/A)
<p>Based on 2006 AAC Determination:</p> <p>Roads, trails and landings: the assumptions used to estimate existing and future losses due to roads, trails and landings needs to be refined given the uncertainty raised in the timber supply analysis about how this factor was assessed</p> <p>Inoperable areas and unstable terrain: current operability lines reconciled with older (Es) mapping for unstable soils should be assessed relative to the more recent terrain stability mapping so the lines can be confirmed or adjusted where warranted</p> <p>Controlled recreation area: controlled recreation areas are being negotiated in support of BC's all season resort strategy. When established, their impact on timber supply on the TSA should be assessed and tracked</p> <p>Existing forest Inventory: the Okanagan TSA has one of the oldest forest inventories in the province; VRI Phase 1 re-inventory work need to be completed given the age of the existing forest inventory</p> <p>Genetic worth: because of uncertainty, the level of deployment of select seed in planting operations in the TSA, the Reporting Silviculture Updates and Land status tracking System (RESULTS) data base should be reviewed to assess actual use of select seed</p> <p>Regeneration Delay: the assumed 2-year regeneration delay in the timber supply analysis may be optimistic given apparent increased reliance on natural regeneration in the TSA which normally results in longer delays; RESULTS data should be reviewed to better assess regeneration delay</p> <p>Based on 2001 AAC Determination</p> <p>Site productivity may be significantly under-estimated due to the lack of localized studies.</p>	<p>Y</p> <p>Y</p> <p>Y</p> <p>Y</p> <p>Y</p> <p>Y</p> <p>Y</p>
Existing TSA inventory dates from the period of 1968-1979. A new inventory should better reflect current forest cover.	Y
The current TSA operability line should be reviewed. With a current and reliable forest inventory the operability line may be amended.	Y
For the purposes of TSR II, assumptions were made regarding the level of development on ESAs. These sites require monitoring to determine the actual level of development.	Y
The criteria for defining the minimum harvestable age (MHA) requires refinement.	Y
Some portions of south and west aspects, in BEC other than IDF, should be included in dry-belt fir types to reflect partial harvesting silviculture systems actually being used.	Y
Effort is required to determine whether pine forest cover types in stocking class 4, that have been commercially thinned, should be added to the THLB via stand conversion.	Y
No data has yet been gathered to determine the net-down effects of logging around archaeological sites.	Y

Inventory/Information Gap	IFPA Eligibility (Y, N or N/A))
Confirm physical boundaries of community watersheds to reduce the inconsistencies noted in the MOELP watershed atlas.	Y
TSR II relied on a combination of LU/BEC to determine the impact of ungulate winter range constraints. Planning cells of 200-400 ha as per the OSLRMP should be confirmed prior to TSR III.	N
TSR II relied on a combination of LU/BEC to determine the impact of grizzly bear constraints. Planning cells of 1 000 ha as per the OSLRMP should be confirmed prior to TSR III.	N
Research into habitat requirements for mountain caribou should be initiated prior to TSR III.	Y
The next review may require the introduction of wildlife habitat areas (WHA) for the implementation of the Identified Wildlife Management Strategy (IWMS).	N
Effort is required to confirm that volume retention in WTPs for biodiversity requirements is equivalent to 3% of the THLB as proposed in the OSLRMP.	Y
A review of OGMA's is required which will analyse the discrepancy between the amount of area required for the OGMA process according to the LUPG as opposed to the process recommended in OSLRMP.	Y
Future determinations will incorporate specific values provided by the OSLRMP implementation and monitoring committee.	N/A
As future decisions on treaty negotiations are implemented by government they will be reflected in future timber supply analysis for the TSA.	N/A
Upon completion of OGMA placement in the IDF, development should be monitored to ensure it is at the level of current TSR assumptions.	Y
Policies and practices regarding CWD should be incorporated in the TSR when current provincial studies are completed.	Y
Clarity is required on whether volumes harvested under the small-scale salvage program provide volumes in addition to the AAC.	Y
Net downs for ESA's, low productivity, PFT's and deciduous types should be reviewed - collectively these make up 20% of the landbase.	Y
Future trail reduction of 1.7 % should be reviewed as this does not seem consistent with regulations regarding rehab requirements. This number was used by the Chief Forester as there was no other data to confirm that "operators are implementing less than the maximum guideline disturbance levels of 5 and 10 %."	Y
The gains from GI stock should be reviewed – Chief Forester estimated at 5.5 %.	Y
The real age to green up should be reviewed/confirmed. BCFS height growth curves are currently used.	Y
VQO linework should be assessed to net out all non-visible areas from the Zone 1 and 2 areas. Sensitivity runs showed 4% increase in AAC for every 10% softening of VQO lines.	Y
VEG and CWS age and height growth should be assessed. TSR II is using 28 years to reach 6 meters.	Y
RRZ/RMA work to date should be confirmed/revise - currently at 3.6 % THLB impact.	Y
Opportunities for OGSI work should be assessed in the TSA. Sensitivity test showed a 7% increase for the Okanagan TSA but Chief Forester did not use it as it was not "local" information.	Y