



THE WOODLAND ALMANAC



www.woodlot.bc.ca

Fall 2016

The Earl of Lunch Lake

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Three generations of the Schuk family take care of a precious Crown resource, Woodlot Licence #1658 near Tatla Lake, BC.

by Sara Grady

There was an orchardist in my neighbourhood we dubbed “The Peach Lady”. Every single day of peach season she and her workers would painstakingly comb the trees for only the ripest peaches. Then she’d sit at the roadside and sell them until the 20lb boxes of fuzzy gold were all gone and start the whole process over again the next day.

It’s a strategy often used by market-garden farmers, and they build a loyal following as a result. It never occurred to me that someone might manage their woodlot the same way. But I hadn’t talked to the ‘Earl of Lunch Lake’ yet.

A lifetime logger who came into woodlotting late in his forestry career, Earl Schuk - who manages Woodlot Licence #1658 near Tatla Lake in BC’s scenic Chilcotin region - talks about his trees like they bear fruit. And I suppose they do.

Earl’s parents were homesteaders in the 1940s. They raised seven kids on a self-sustaining ranch with cattle, chickens, and a big garden. Earl’s dad was a trapper and guide for other hunters and sold firewood for extra income.

He admits he doesn’t consider himself a rancher - he’s a logger at heart who followed the work in and around Williams Lake for 25 years. But when the opportunity arose to buy the family ranch 20 years ago he and his wife Laura seized it, and now his grandkids are enjoying the same remote farm paradise he had growing up.

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AGM, Audits and FRPA Requirements

by Brian McNaughton

The Annual General Meeting is nearly upon us which begs the question – where did the summer go?

Ian Meier, the reasonably new director of BC Wildfire Services (BCWS), is one of the scheduled speakers. The Federation recently met with BCWS on two occasions. Topics included licensee obligations regarding fire suppression, hazard assessments and abatement, minimizing fire risk on WLs, and fuel mitigation projects. Given the serious impacts of wildfires on WLs in recent years, Ian's presentation will undoubtedly be timely and informative.

The Forest Practices Board will also be in attendance and is slated to speak. Planning to attend are Chris Mosher, Director of Audits and Christine Armour & Daryl Spencer who are both Managers of Audits and Investigations. I'm not sure who will be making the presentation, but all three will be there and available to talk with attendees over the course of the two days.

The Board recently released audit reports on four (4) WLs in the Kootenay Lake area. Some performance issues were found. When the Board considered these findings in context of other work they had done previously, they were concerned that some poor trends may be developing. To get more information and a better read on the situation, the Board



Brian McNaughton,
General Manager

initiated a special investigation into woodlot management and practices in the Kootenay Lakes TSA. The investigation will be well

underway by the time the AGM starts. Hopefully, some preliminary observations that provide further insight into the situation will be presented. By speaking at the AGM and then with the Board of Directors at their Saturday meeting, the Board is hoping to nip things in the bud. The Board and Federation have been in discussions and are already collaborating on some ideas to assist licensees improve performance and meet their obligations.

On the topic of helping licensees, the Getting RESULTS project that was announced in the summer Almanac is well underway. The pilot work done in the Campbell River, South Island and North Island seems to have gone very well. Many licensees have addressed their reporting issues, good feedback was received, and a few improvements to the reports have been made. The next round of reports were sent out starting in the 3rd week of August. Next up is the Selkirk district, followed by Quesnel, 100 Mile House, Squamish, Rocky Mountain, Cariboo Chilcotin, Queen Charlottes, Sunshine Coast and Fort St. James. The remaining districts

will follow shortly thereafter.

Over the past few months there has been a flurry of information and guidance being released by the ministry regarding FRPA requirements. Much of it is in response to a report on Forest Stewardship Plans that was recently released by the Forest Practices Board. The reason I bring this up is because I have received quite a few calls and inquiries about the applicability of this information to WLs, and it being used to adjudicate WLPs that are up for extension. The four most common topics are invasive plants, cultural heritage resource, natural range barriers and wildlife tree patches; i.e. the four subject areas for which the Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation doesn't provide default performance requirements. Woodlot licensees are reminded that the WLP template (Nov 2007) contains government direction regarding results, strategies and measures for these topics. If you are being asked to amend your plan, check what the template says. Often, the requirements for WLs are different than for forest tenure holders operating under the Forest Planning & Practices Regulation so the guidance may not apply.

I hope to see many of you in Prince George. To those heading to the AGM, travel safe. Best wishes to all.

Brian ♦

UBCM session & Softwood Lumber Agreement

by Mark Clark

The Federation has been invited to attend a half-day forestry session hosted by the Union of BC Municipalities (UBCM) on September 26th in Victoria, BC. The session is a follow up to the report UBCM released in March 2016 entitled: BC Forest Policy Decision Making: The Case for Greater Community Consultation and Engagement, which can be found at http://www.ubcm.ca/assets/Resolutions~and~Policy/Policy/Community~Economic~Development/Forest_Policy_Decision-making.pdf. Speakers include Minister Thomson, Chief Forester Diane Nicholls and the Executive Directors of the Council of Forest Industries and Coast Forest Products Associations. The Federation has been asked to participate in the roundtable discussions involving communities and tenure holders. It's important for the Federation to attend. Our two key messages are

1. Communities need to know that woodlot licences are different. For example, Woodlot Licence Plans have a spatial component so they show areas where harvesting will or won't occur, or that may occur with constraints applied and what those constraints are; and



Mark Clark
President

2. Communities need to make known the societal and resource values that are important to them so licensees can incorporate management strategies and practices into their plans.

The 1-year stand still period for the Softwood Lumber Agreement is set to expire in October 2016. Since the start of the stand still period (Oct 2015), there has been free trade; i.e. no export taxes. It's difficult to say what impact this has had on lumber prices. Premier Clark has told Prime Minister Trudeau that

BC's preference is to negotiate not litigate a solution, providing the deal makes sense for BC. BC accounts for nearly one-half of Canada's lumber exports to the USA! Business around the SLA is very secretive so it's virtually impossible to get a read on what negotiations are taking place and where things are at. However, woodlot licensees will want to pay close attention to what happens in the next few months. It could have an impact on the price of logs.

I hope to see you all in Prince George for the Annual General Meeting. It promises to be an informative meeting and a really good time.

Mark ♦



R & D Project Funding Available

The annual work plan has an allotment of \$5,000 for R & D Projects that will benefit woodlot licensees. If you have an idea for a project, submit a proposal to the Woodlot Product Development Council by January 31. Once submitted, proposals will trigger a discussion between the Council, Federation and proponent(s). The project proposal form can be found at: <http://www.woodlot.bc.ca/wpdc.html#projects> ♦

Is it a Good Time to Log?

by Debbie Zandbelt, RPF

Woodlot licensees all get into the business for different reasons – but this year it appears they are all thinking the same – is it a good time to log? I can tell by the volume being delivered that folks are using their cut and trucks are moving. However on my end of the timber pricing world – there are key questions that should be answered prior to making the decision to log or not log. What are the pros and cons of piece versus weight scaling? What scale site stratum the wood is going to and what the conversions for those strata? These are extremely important to understand in the economics of logging decision making. In my search for the right detail to share – I landed on some absolutely great information that my predecessor created - Dean Daly. A decade or so ago when I sat at various timber pricing meetings Dean was always there protecting the interests of woodlot licensees. I knew I could trust his examples and thus credit for the following information must be given to him. In this article just the piece versus weight scale difference is addressed - look to following articles for more information.

PIECE SCALING

This is not a commonly used scaling option in the interior unless it is for a small volume or a specialty log



Debbie Zandbelt, RPF
Interior Timber Pricing
Coordinator

sort. This method requires every individual log that is to be removed from the area to be scaled by hand. The licensee receives a detailed summary of each pieces' volume and grade for the volume scaled.

The **advantages** of this type of scale information include:

1. The licensee has a 100% piece scale record of the wood.
2. The licensee can sell the wood using known volumes and log grades.
3. There is a greater certainty in determining costs of production and stumpage liability.
4. There is a greater certainty in forecasting sales revenue (or losses).

The **disadvantages** of using a hand scale include:

1. Increased administration: obtaining authorization for scale site.
2. Licensee must hire and supervise a scaler(s).
3. Licensee must comply with all scale site regulations, including providing for check scaling.

WEIGHT SCALING

The most common scaling method in the interior is weight scaling. This system is cost efficient and designed to be statistically accurate over the volume scaled at a scale site.

In weight scaling, each truckload of logs is weighed to determine the

load weight of the timber. At random intervals, a computer program identifies which load is chosen as a sample and that load is piece scaled for volume and grade determination. A ratio of volume to weight is calculated for the sample load and then it is added to the sample load database. The sample database is then used to convert all "log weight" delivered to a volume.

EXAMPLE: 38.0 m³ of sample scaled wood with a net weight of 35.0 metric tonnes

$$= 38.0 \text{ m}^3 / 35.0 \text{ tonnes} = 1.0857 \text{ m}^3/\text{tonne} \quad \text{OR} \quad 35.0 \text{ tonnes} / 38.0 \text{ m}^3 = 0.9211 \text{ tonnes / m}^3 \text{ or } 921 \text{ kg / m}^3$$

These ratios (1.0857 m³ /tonne and 0.9211 tonnes/ m³) are reciprocals. This is if you know one form of the ratio you can calculate the other by using the formula "1 / the known ratio".

The stratum year end average ratio of all the samples in the data base is used to convert all delivered weight in the stratum to volume for cut control volume and stumpage payments.

The licensed scaler at the weight scale site makes the final determination regarding which stratum load will be placed in when it arrives at the scale. Timber placed in different strata based on similarity of timber characteristics (species, tree size, wood quality, geographic origin of the wood, etc.) Each stratum is sampled to create weight to volume ratios.

Debbie@woodlot.bc.ca. ♦

Tab Rate Projections and Coastal Appraisal Manual Changes

by Ed Hughes

Coast Woodlots projected TAB stumpage rates for 2017/18

Prior to the FBCWA AGM and the seasonal change in the weather (heavy Coastal winter rains) I have provided TAB rate projections. The coastal woodlot licensees estimated TAB rates (section 7.2 CAM) for 2017/18 are noted in Table 1. The projected TAB rates are based on 7 months of data and should be considered preliminary estimates only. These rates are provided by Western Forest Products as a valuable helpful planning tool for Woodlot Licensee's.



Ed Hughes,
Coastal Timber Pricing
Coordinator

If the projections are correct, 2017 will be the first time that TAB rates have increased to above \$5/m3, albeit in the North zone and likely to have a limited impact on Coastal Woodlots. The largest increases are within the North zone. The majority of Woodlots are located within the south zone. All TAB rates by species for both zones have increased.

Within the south zone the rates are projected to increase to the largest degree for BA (\$0.54-.74/m3), HE (\$0.77-.96/m3) and SP (\$0.64-1.52/m3). Surprising, the increases for CW (\$2.32-2.49/m3) and FD (\$1.42-1.74/m3) are less than expected. The trend from 2013 to 2018 has been about a slow and steady increase, due to pressure from improved log markets and the rebuilt coastal forest sector.

Note:

- The Northern Coast Zone is the Haida Gwaii Forest District, Coast Mountain

- (North Coast) Forest District and that part of the North Island-Central Coast

- Forest District within TFL 25 and all Crown land within the Mid-Coast Timber

- Supply Area boundaries. The South zone covers all other Coastal areas.

The TAB rates are based on a 5 year rolling average, so the 2015-2018 period of average billed sawlog stumpage rates (TAB is 30% of this number), will continue to fill the data for at least 2 more years. Each year the oldest year's data is replaced by the current year, so any decreases will require many years (more than 5 years) to result in any change to our TAB rates.

Table 1

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Projected 2017 Average Billed Sawlog Stumpage by District and Species
Based on Billing Data from January 1 to July 31, 2016

Average							Coast Region	
	BA	HE	CE	CY	FI	SP		
North	Coast Mountains NRD	\$4.79	\$4.87	\$6.41	\$8.96	\$6.27	\$5.57	\$6.25
	Haida Gwaii NRD	\$3.66	\$10.29	\$3.96	\$28.31	\$0.69	\$0.69	\$5.92
North Total	\$4.79	\$3.99	\$7.50	\$6.32	\$18.27	\$1.65	\$6.11	
South	Campbell River NRD	\$1.83	\$3.01	\$6.26	\$2.10	\$5.68	\$3.34	\$4.03
	Chilliwack NRD	\$1.94	\$5.21	\$7.56	\$0.99	\$6.32	\$0.47	\$5.77
	North Island - Central Coast NRD	\$1.74	\$1.79	\$9.83	\$3.90	\$1.65	\$4.49	\$3.70
	Sea to Sky NRD	\$1.37	\$0.60	\$2.39	\$2.94	\$1.09	\$0.29	\$1.27
	South Island NRD	\$9.58	\$7.79	\$8.81	\$4.05	\$7.15	\$21.85	\$8.16
	Sunshine Coast NRD	\$5.35	\$6.55	\$8.47	\$6.10	\$9.46	\$5.86	\$8.24
	South Total	\$2.48	\$3.20	\$8.30	\$3.19	\$5.79	\$5.08	\$4.81
Coast Region	\$2.53	\$3.24	\$8.06	\$3.63	\$5.79	\$3.02	\$4.96	
Section 7.2 Rates								
North Zone		\$1.44	\$1.20	\$2.25	\$1.90	\$5.48	\$0.49	\$1.83
South Zone		\$0.74	\$0.96	\$2.49	\$0.96	\$1.74	\$1.52	\$1.44

Average Sawlog Stumpage Rates for Salvage of Damaged Timber by Region and Species

Coast Region	Balsam	Hemlock	Cedar	Cypress	D. fir	Spruce	Other
	\$1.01	\$1.29	\$4.83	\$2.18	\$3.48	\$1.81	\$1.99

Average Sawlog Stumpage Rates for Salvage of Post-Harvest Material by Region and Species

Coast Region	Balsam	Hemlock	Cedar	Cypress	D. fir	Spruce	Other
	\$0.63	\$0.81	\$3.22	\$1.45	\$2.32	\$1.21	\$1.24

The projected rates from Table 1, along with the annual TAB rates since March 1, 2013 are provided in Table 2. The first point that stands out since 2013 when the TAB rates for all species were \$.25/m3, is the rate by species and year has fluctuated, with mostly slow increases.

Purpose of the WPDC

The primary purpose of the WPDC is to ensure that levy fees are spent on woodlot licensee priorities to benefit and promote the woodlot industry throughout BC. Funds are collected through powers granted to Council under the Farming and Fishing Industries Development Act. ♦

Table2: TAB rates from 2013 to 2017 (projected to 2018)

	North Zone (\$/m3)					South Zone (\$/m3)				
	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18
Spp	.25	.34	.25	.48	1.44	.25	.33	.43	.54	.74
BA	.25	.29	.35	.45	1.20	.25	.41	.72	.77	.96
HE	.25	.29	.35	.45	1.20	.25	.41	.72	.77	.96
CW	.25	.51	.6	.94	2.25	.25	.93	2.06	2.32	2.49
CY	.25	.54	.25	.56	1.90	.25	.38	.64	.48	.96
FD	.25	.25	.25	.25	5.48	.25	.58	1.57	1.42	1.74
SP	.25	.25	.25	.25	.49	.25	.42	.45	.64	1.52
Other	.25	.37	.45	.66	1.83	.25	.54	1.08	1.18	1.14

2017/18 TAB rates are projected based on 7 months (Jan 1-July 31, 2016) data as preliminary estimates only.

Coast MPS Advisory Committee:

MPS advisory committee has started its annual updates to the data base. The next MPS cycle has begun again. A series of conference calls and email exchanges will be completed over the next few months in preparation for MPS updates.

Coast Timber Pricing Advisory Committee:

The CTPAC conference call in August confirmed the completion of some important actions. The CAM Sept 1, 2016 will incorporate changes that reflect more accurate information that has been reviewed by the committee and approved by the Minister. The costs associated with log flow from differing

geographic locations will now be more reflective of actual vs historic operations.

Work has started towards a Coastal Appraisal Manual re-write in an effort to clear up many of the patched over parts of the manual (many years of amendments). The working group is being set up with a January 2017 implementation goal. Another improvement coming.

There is a need to update the manual to improve its clarity and effectiveness, with examples like SP (used in our Table 7.2) and Spruce (used in other places in the manual) to be made consistent. There is no change anticipated to our TAB rates as a result of the CAM re-write.

Flat Fee for Woodlot Waste:

Debbie Zandbelt is looking after this file during the Waste Manual review process that is taking place over the next while.

New Appraisal Issues – Continuous communication

The Coastal Timber Pricing portfolio provides assistance to Woodlot Licensees upon request. If you have any concerns or issues I can be reached at 778-424-6129 or by email at ehughes2@shaw.ca. ♦

► From page 1

Like a market-gardener, Earl picks only the trees he believes are ready to fell and will fulfill the needs of his customers. He's never logged a cutblock on his 600 hectare woodlot, even while dealing with the fir bark beetle (the next scourge to attack BC's forests after the pine beetle infestation). All of his logging is strategic and selective. One tree here, one tree there. It's time consuming, but Earl isn't in a hurry. Like a typical woodlotter, he knows everything is for later. He's looking far down the road.

His grandson, Rylan, has expressed a strong interest in following his grandfather's footsteps. At the age of 13 he's already had experience in the bush splitting logs, driving a forwarder, running the excavator, learning chainsaw safety and lending a hand at the sawmill. Earl is dedicated to making sure the woodlot is self-sustaining, like his parents' ranch, so that his grandson has something to harvest when he's old enough to take over.

The sawmill on their property provides a niche product for builders in the area. Earl will painstakingly mill 'oddball sizes' for timber frame homes, decorative or structural projects, and he takes great pride in seeing the fruits of his labour in a window frame, vaulted ceiling or sprawling deck.



Beautiful timber custom-cut at Earl's sawmill on Woodlot Licence #1658 in the Chilcotin.

With the fourth generation waiting in the wings, the Earl of Lunch Lake is caring for his part of the province's forest like a precious resource, upholding the values of the Woodlot program while ensuring security for future generations of the Schuk family. ♦



From the Woodlot Licence & Community Forest Agreement Safety Committee

Health and Safety Responsibilities of Directors and Board Members

In practical terms, safety is about doing what you can do to make sure the people that work on your woodlot or community's forest make it home safely. Often those people working there are members of your community – acquaintances, neighbours, even family. So, you likely feel a moral responsibility to do what you can to watch out for them.

There are also legal obligations attached to your role as a director, officer or board member of the organization (e.g. first nations, private company, municipality) that holds the tenure. There are two main sources – occupational health and safety (OHS) legislation and the *Criminal Code*.

8

Provincial OHS legislation

As a director or officer of the organization, you have a responsibility to take all reasonable care and exercise due diligence to ensure that the organization you represent takes the steps necessary to protect worker safety. An important part of that is complying with requirements described in the *Workers Compensation Act* (WCA) and the *Occupational Health and Safety Regulation* (OHSR).

Specifically, Section 121 of BC's *Workers Compensation Act* requires that every director and every officer of a corporation must ensure that the corporation complies with Part 3 of the WCA, the OHSR and any applicable orders. Your role is to do what you can to ensure the organization meets those requirements.

See: <http://www2.worksafebc.com/Publications/OHSRegulation/Policies-WorkersCompensationAct.asp#SectionNumber:D3-121-1>

Criminal Code

Stemming from the 1992 Westray coal mining disaster, Bill C-45 came into effect in 2004. It made changes to the *Canadian Criminal Code* regarding corporate and management liability for worker safety.

Those changes created a legal duty for all persons directing work to take "reasonable steps" to ensure the safety of workers and the public. It established rules for attributing criminal liability to organizations for the acts of their representatives and it created serious penalties for violations that result in injuries or death.

Section 217.1 specifies that any person who directs, or has the authority to direct, how another person does their work or performs work-related tasks has a legal duty to take reasonable steps to prevent bodily harm to that person, or any other person, arising from that work or task. For more information, see:

http://www.parl.gc.ca/About/Parliament/LegislativeSummaries/bills_ls.asp?ls=c45&Parl=37&Ses=2 and
<http://www.ccohs.ca/oshanswers/legisl/billc45.html>

What can you do?

If you are a director or officer of the organization that employ the people that complete work on a woodlot or community forest, here are a few key questions you must ask:

1. Do we have the necessary OHS program in place?
2. Does that program include effective policies and safe work procedures?
3. Do we have effective safety communications with staff?
4. Does management regularly review the safety management system?
5. Do we have a continual improvement process in place?
6. If we have a safety incident, is it reported, investigated and reviewed. Do we follow through with appropriate corrective actions?
7. Do directors and officers have enough time and resources to execute their safety responsibilities?

Periodic audits are a great way to ensure your safety program adheres to industry standards. If your organization doesn't have the expertise to do those audits internally, a qualified individual from outside the organization can provide an unbiased opinion by reviewing the program and field checking operations. As a director or officer, you should expect to see and review audit results. Those results should convince you and the auditor that the organization is living up to its safety responsibilities. If not, the report should explain what the organization needs to do in order to meet its obligations.

Organizations that hire contractors to work in a woodlot or community forest need a mechanism to select qualified, competent contractors, and confirm those contractors are satisfying safety requirements. As a director or officer, you need to know that such a process is in place, and that it is working. You might want to see evidence that the contractor has a sound safety program and their work is proceeding as their safety program says it will – operators are qualified, workers are following safe work procedures, tailgate meetings occur, etc. You should know that someone in your organization (perhaps you) is receiving contractor incident reports and that the contractor is taking necessary actions to prevent future incidents.

None of this is necessarily onerous. But, it is part of director or officer responsibilities. You need to receive the reports and see the results that convince you that the company is meeting its legal obligations. You need to take all reasonable action to do what you can to ensure the organization lives up to its responsibilities – and those workers on your woodlot or community forest get home safe each night.

Additional Links:

Incident Tracking and Reporting:

http://www.bcfiresafe.org/files/frm_xIncidentCloseCallReporting.pdf

Corrective Action Log:

http://www.bcfiresafe.org/files/frm_xCorrectiveActionLog.pdf

Safety Policies:

<http://www.bcfiresafe.org/node/149#policies>

Woodlot Safety Program:

<http://www.bcfiresafe.org/node/2238>

This is one of a series of Spotlight on safety columns produced for the Woodland Almanac by the BC Forest Safety Council. If you have a suggestion or would like to see a particular safety topic covered, please let us know. BSFSC has a team of safety advisors with more than 100 years of combined forestry and safety experience to provide trusted guidance and advice in all safety matters. Email safetyadvisors@bcforestsafe.org or call toll-free: 1-877-741-1060. The BCFSC is here to support industry achieve excellence in health and safety for all forest operations and their workers. ♦

**Want trusted safety advice?
Best practices? Confidential input?**

Contact your woodlot safety experts.

Email safetyadvisors@bcforestsafe.org or

call toll-free: 1-877-741-1060

www.bcfiresafe.org



BC Forest Safety

FBCWA Awards Two Scholarships for 2016

by Nancy Pezel, FBCWA Treasurer

We are very pleased to announce that two FBCWA Scholarships are being awarded this year. The two annual awards are given to students who are related to a woodlot licensee &/or a Private Forest Land Owner or sponsored by a woodlot licensee and are attending or planning to attend either a post-secondary education or a trade, preferably in a forestry-related area of study.

Jared Sexsmith, the recipient of the \$2000 scholarship, is the grandson of Bill Maltman (W1865 in Lumby). His grandfather is a member of the South Okanagan Woodlot Association.

Jared has lived most of his life on the family farm where he has gained considerable experience from his grandfather on both the farm and woodlot. He has gained experience in conservation, hunting ethics, laws and regulations, first aid and survival, firearm safety, animal and bird identification, and he says he has had many conversations with his grandfather about proper forest management and land conservation. He has been an active member of the Lumby 4H club, raising and selling his own steers, and volunteering for the club as well. During both his elementary and high school years, Jared has been very active on a variety of school sports teams and in track and field. He is currently ranked top five nationally as a high jumper and ranked second in BC as a high jumper with the Vernon AAA Track and Field Club.

Jared has been selected and committed to join the UBC track team in Vancouver this September where he will also be starting on the 4-year Bachelor of Science in Forestry (BSF) program, Majoring in Forest Resources Management. Once he completes his degree, he plans to return to the Lumby area as a Registered

Professional Forester (RPF) and join the local forest industry.

Sierra Despot is the recipient of the \$1000 scholarship. Her grandparents Greg and Sharon Lee and parents Stacey and Roger Despot are co-owners of W2074 in Greenwood. Her family is a member of the Boundary Woodlot Association. She has spent a lot of time on her family's woodlot, talking to foresters and loggers, learning about how to protect the rivers and creeks, how to make sure the environment benefits from harvesting and planting of the trees and what her family's specific woodlot has to offer. Sierra has been involved in team sports, including the Kamloops rep soccer team, and school soccer and basketball teams. In her spare time Sierra volunteers at the Kamloops SPCA and Therapeutic Riding Association and she is very involved in her schools' leadership class.

Sierra plans to complete the Bachelor of Sciences Program at Simon Fraser University. At this point in her life she isn't quite sure which career path she will choose, but the BSc will provide her with the foundation for becoming either a psychiatrist, an environmental lawyer, or a criminologist.

In this issue of the Almanac you can read the essays Jared and Sierra wrote that describe "If I was a woodlot licensee, how would I use my woodlot to promote forest education".

The five-member scholarship committee was impressed with the quality of all the applications. Thank you to all who applied.

The funds for the \$2000 and \$1000 awards were generated through the "Silent Auction" at the FBCWA AGMs. Please continue to support this worthwhile cause at this year's AGM in Prince George. ♦



WoodSourceBC.com is BC's online wood marketplace! Connect with over 350 members searching for an opportunity to buy and sell more wood products and services than ever before. WoodSourceBC.com is a free tool AND it's easy to use. Create your profile and start listing items for sale, items you want to buy, and searching for new business opportunities. Over 95 listings posted this last quarter. Join this growing network today. Visit www.woodsourcebc.com. ♦

FBCWA Scholarship Winning Essay: “If I was a Woodlot Licensee, how would I use my woodlot to promote forest education?”

by Jared Sexsmith

When I was growing up my experiences with the woodlot and woodlot education have been varied. I have had the opportunity to experience farm management techniques as they relate to forest and the environment as well as water stewardship skills as to habitat management and seen both areas be reforested and harvested as well as processed and used for building material on farms. I believe that the comprehensive management, harvesting and processing of material on farms, rivers and forests is essential to the continued health and sustainability of our region both for economic and environmental reason. The opportunity I had to learn with my grandfather as he managed to woodlot and farm is special and the ability to use the woodlot as a tool to promote forest education is extremely valuable.

I see the woodlot being used to promote Forest Education in many different ways. I think there needs to be a hands on approach to the promotion of forest education, by the development of sufficient signage on woodlot areas to explain the process and the implementation of interactive stations



with brochure handouts individuals will be able to understand woodlot management practices and see the different stages of forest from new growth, to habitat management and harvest.

I think the ability however to promote forest education through woodlots can also be extended further into the new age of social media and from the ability to put real time pictures on instagram that showcase the work being done on woodlots to facebook that would allow people to follow the different stages of forest education throughout the year. I think the ability even between individuals that have woodlots to share best practices and network though social media would increase forest education.

I see the ability for forest education to be shared via a diary or blog on the internet as an important tool for people to understand the process for forest management and see the positive tools and improvements that are happening in the way forests are managed for the future of our environment and the economy are important to building understanding for my generation and future generations.

The ability to take images and interactive stations to community events and showcase how important forest areas in communities are being managed by woodlot licensees and promote forest education is a key component to helping spread information and knowledge. Attending school classrooms and youth events are also key opportunities in attracting the new generation of youth to want to learn more about forest, the management practices of the woodlots and how they contributes to the community economy and environment.

These new opportunities though a social media campaign tied into interpretive stations signage and a physical presence during community events will provide a threefold approach to expanding forest educational opportunities through the work of woodlots and demonstrate how they play a vital role in today's economy and environment. The ability for me to attend post secondary schooling and gain an education in Forest management makes my role in the ability to give back towards the sustainability and feasibility of woodlots in my community a unique opportunity. Having grown up with that experience has influenced my goals for the future in a positive way and I look forward to being able to contribute to the process of spreading forest education in the future. ♦



The Woodland Almanac is always looking for creative submissions for “Member Reflections” related to small-scale forestry. We’d like to hear from you on stories from the woodlot or see your photos from the block. “Member Reflections” can also be used to share obituaries on licensees who are no longer with us. If you’d like to submit an article or photo, contact Cathy McClary at cjmclrary401@gmail.com.

FBCWA Scholarship Winning Essay: “If I was a Woodlot Licensee, how would I use my woodlot to promote forest education?”

by Sierra Despot

I believe that each woodlot and their owners are unique and the opportunities to promote forest education are just as unique. In regards to our family's diverse woodlot, there has been historic and active logging, mining, ranching, hunting and recreational activity; furthermore, it is easily accessible to the general public. There are old mining camps, ore bins & machinery which are now overgrown with large mature Douglas fir trees. There are many old trails, cut-blocks at various stages of growth, wildlife and a couple of spectacular viewpoints. This woodlot has many possibilities to promote forest education.

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The first thing I would do to promote forest education is, I would consult with various community, and tourism industries, as well as government agencies to see if there was any chance for a joint venture to support and facilitate an interpretive trail. The mining and logging history would be the main focus with an emphasis on how the forest supported these industries and how the land has changed over time. This interpretive trail would have a map with signs identifying various plants, fauna and trees. Things such as the age of the plantation, the rings on the stumps, the purpose of the out-buildings, how the trees grow and the importance of regeneration would be a few examples of some of the interpretative stations. A few benches would be built along the way to enjoy and reflect on the tranquil qualities of the forest. A picnic table at the end of the trail would be at a remarkable lookout where one can appreciate the



view while identifying the various communities, farmland, roads, wildfires and cut-blocks that are scattered across the forested landscape.

Next, a website would be created as a great way for sharing information, pictures, other community links, as well as, creating a forum for discussing various forestry related topics or philosophies. This website would have extensive educational information that would facilitate classroom exercises. Furthermore, a Google Earth App would be created that could be used on your phone or tablet. You would be able to download the trail location, access directions, photos, additional interpretive trail information, with some of the area's history and other points of interest. This application would definitely be a work in progress due to the vast amount of information and possibilities. With this app and website I would promote geocaching on the woodlot, which would advocate the importance of being outdoors and learning about the environment and the forest ecosystem. Geocaching on the woodlot would allow children, teenagers and families to participate in something enjoyable, while learning about the forest.

Lastly, I would go the various schools in the valley and explain the trail and geocaching, and its potential for forest and nature education. Letters would be sent to the various newspapers, tourism offices, community programs, outdoor clubs and social groups; such as girl guides and scouts. I would offer my services and knowledge both in the classroom and out on field trips in

the woodlot. Of course I would share my experiences with the Woodlot Association so other owners could learn about the educational opportunities.

There is a great community, economic and environmental responsibility in being a woodlot owner. Sharing your knowledge with others is one of the best ways to embrace that obligation. Hopefully, the community would get behind this endeavour. If they did, I'm sure they would have many ideas, resources, information and suggestions that would get incorporated into the project that would improve it even more. It would be beyond my expectations if this would become a family legacy that many future generations (including my own) could appreciate, experience and learn about the importance of our forests while experiencing them first hand. ♦

FBCWA Vision

Woodlot holders/owners will participate in a healthy and diverse forest industry with woodlot licences and private forest lands, making significant contributions to local communities and providing a sustainable supply of forest products.

The FBCWA will have a voice in forest and economic policy. BC's woodlots will be models of forest management excellence, and world-renowned for their social, economic, recreational, cultural, and educational contributions to rural communities. ♦

Learning Opportunities

by Peter Sanders

All of us, make mistakes. It comes with the territory of people who make decisions. The more decisions we make, the greater likelihood there is of us making an error.

Humans are natural risk takers and when we take a risk and the result is positive, we can experience the glow of satisfaction. When we operate a woodlot, regardless of whether we are the landowner, the manager, or licensee, situations arise when we are faced with making a series of decisions when carrying out almost any type of forest operation. Such circumstances are far from simple and not all will be successful. You can put them off or delay them, but even then there are consequences. Operational windows are closed, the weather changes, the markets drop, the contractor's busy, the reasons are endless but one thing's certain, you've made a mistake.

We tend to hide these situations, explain them away, rationalize and move on but we will know (along with

a host of others), that a mistake has been made. There is a positive side – mistakes contribute to experience and become a depository of information on situations to avoid, how to deal/cope and add to that long list of actions not to repeat. But mistakes particularly out there in the field, stick around to haunt us. A misjudged or delayed thinning/spacing/planting, a culvert that needs cleaning, a skid road in the wrong place, potholes that need attention, brush piles that need burning and have gone "sour" – they all add up, and remember, in any situation of authority, you're likely accountable- live with it.

We can expand our experience (and hopefully lower both the risk and chances of errors) by facing what we have done that has not been successful, and dealing with it. As part of widening our experience, we go and visit other woodlots, attend conferences, involve ourselves in community committee work – there are a host of ways to widen our knowledge and experience.

However, all too often out in the

forest, we visit successful operations that look good, are attractive and experience the glow of satisfaction of those responsible, and move on to the next success, likely by passing (often at high speed) some operation that did not turn out very well. That's precisely where we should stop, given an explanation of the purpose/reason, planning, action and fathom out as a group, what should have been done differently, and more importantly, what remedial action should be taken, complete with costing, time lines and all those operation details that go into managing a forest estate. We should closely look at why an action failed to achieve the objectives, the alternative/options explored, and the reasons for the action taken. You might call it a "forensic" visit, and you will come away with information that has a handle on it. Everyone will benefit – the presenter, the audience who participated and very important, future decision makers. Show people your mistakes – we are all human and rarely set out to deliberately create a disaster. Don't hide these gems – we will all benefit. ♦

Woodlotter's Tricks of the Trade

Submit your ideas on what makes woodlot life easier. Examples could include anything from a handy tool, how you have made something work, or 'How to' tips that you have discovered that you want to share with other woodlot licensees. Specific examples might be suggestions like how you keep that old 30 year chainsaw going, how you extend the life of a power saw chain, how you have adapted that 40 year old piece of equipment to keep on running, etc. Send your ideas to Cathy McClary at cjmccrary401@gmail.com or call her at 250-961-0271. The licensee whose idea gets published each issue will receive a FBCWA hat or Shirt. ♦

Managed Forest Land: A Warning to Potential Purchasers



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Purchasers of private managed forest land should be aware that the land may be assessed at a higher value to account for the economic benefit of timber that was previously harvested on that land. Exit fees may also be charged if the property is removed from Private Managed Forest Class.

The property class that deals with private managed forest land is Class 7 Private Managed Forest Land. Land in this class is valued on a two-part basis, as detailed in Section 24 of the Assessment Act.

- The bare land value, which incorporates such factors as soil quality, accessibility, topography, parcel size and location; and
- The added value of the timber on the land, which becomes assessable when it is harvested. For example,

timber harvested in the calendar year 2014 will show up as added value on the assessment notice of a forest land property for the 2016 Assessment Roll. For property taxes payable in the summer of 2016, part of the value may come from the harvesting of trees two years previously.

The land and harvested timber are valued on the basis of legislated rates prescribed by BC Assessment through regulation each year.

Prospective purchasers of property classed as forest land are advised to enquire about previous harvesting on the property, and its possible property tax implications.

Exit fees may be incurred for those properties removed from Managed Forest Class. The exit fee is intended to encourage long-term participation

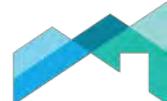
The FBCWA has a number of items that would make great gifts for Friends, Family, Contractors and others on your list. Items in stock include Screen-printed logo on T-shirts and Coffee Mugs, Embroidered FBCWA logo on golf shirts, oilskin ball caps and knitted toques. Order through the WPDC coordinator, Cathy McClary. ♦

in the Managed Forest Program and is applied to property that is removed from Managed Forest Class prior to a fifteen year timeframe. Exit fees are administered by the Managed Forest Council (MFC).

Information on exit fees is available on the website of the MFC at mfcouncil.ca or by phone at (250) 386-5737.

For more information on Managed Forest Land assessments or details on your Managed Forest property assessment, please contact:

BC Assessment – Managed Forest
400 – 3450 Uptown Blvd
Victoria, BC V8Z 0B9
Phone: 1-866-valueBC
(825-8322) Ext 00225
managedforest@bcassessment.ca
bcassessment.ca ♦



BC ASSESSMENT

Please note:

The opinions expressed in the Almanac do not necessarily reflect those of the Federation, the Council, or their members.



■ My two bits worth: a licensee's opinion

The following article was submitted by Dick Brenton after reading the Summer issue of the Almanac. Dick is a former Woodlot Licensee and life member of the West Kootenay Woodlot Association. We welcome member's feedback and recognize that the article reflects his opinions. Editor's note: Annual reporting into RESULTS is a legal obligation borne by every woodlot licensee. Any suggestion or inference that woodlot licensees should not report into RESULTS are the views of the author and not the FBCWA.

As I read the Almanac this week, two red flags were waving in the breeze.

George Delisle's article denigrates industrial forestry. I have never worked in the Boundary country and am in no position to criticize the silvicultural systems in use there. However, single tree selection does not work well in the ICH zone of the West Kootenay and thus is rarely used by industrial forestry. I know of four local woodlot licensees that have tried it and failed to meet regeneration requirements. We have stand replacement fires here in which almost all the trees are destroyed. After such a fire, with full sunlight reaching the ground, one can't keep the trees from establishing and growing. To leave a crown cover that blocks the sun from the ground results in little regeneration of desirable species and in poor growth. In each of the above cases, removal of most of the overstory was required to meet regeneration standards.

From another viewpoint, industrial forestry is saving our bacon. Log prices in our area have been suppressed to the point where the small three man contractor who needs \$35m³ to survive is no longer a viable entity. Gone are the days of the warm fuzzy family operated woodlot. Licensees who do not do their own logging (the majority) must now lay out multi-year cuts and bring in the big boys at \$17m³ or they won't make a bean. While this is sad to me, I have to admit that some aspects are an improvement.

In selection harvesting, ground is compacted with every pass and never decompacted. On steeper ground, regeneration favours skid trails and gets destroyed on every pass. Further, the hillside gets cut and left. Using modern methods and equipment, soil on the skid trails can be decompacted and bladed trails can be put back and restored to their original condition whereby run-off is controlled and tree roots are not having to fight compacted ground.

While conducting forestry tours with folks of urban mentalities, it is important to point out the big picture whereby things may have to be done differently in different places. My wife and I, with periodic help from our sons, did the harvesting on our woodlot. This was our primary source

of income. We could not operate in this manner in today's economic climate, and should not bite the hand that feeds us.

The other red flag was the reference to RESULTS in Brian's report. After more than ten years of fumbling, woodlot licensees, the foresters they hire, and the MOF staff on the receiving end are still mired in confusion and error. Trying to ground-truth "results" data exposes the inadequacy of the system. Then, to add insult to injury, the Forest Practices Board has recently written articles to local papers denigrating woodlot licensees for inadequate reporting. When was the last time you read an article describing the all too common flagrant violations of compliance of medium and large-sized operations? A local mid-sized licensee left a ten year trail of devastation before finally having their license cancelled. Not one article from the FPB was published. It seems they only have a policy of focusing on the little man. In the unlikely event that a woodlot licensee conducted operations in violation of the code, they would be shut down in a heartbeat.

It is so easy, and so out of fashion, to resolve this issue. Abandon RESULTS in its entirety and go back to the written Woodlot Annual Report. It provided a complete and accurate picture of the year's activity and could be completed by the licensee at no cost. Eliminate the FPB. It is an unnecessary regulatory body with no power and duplicates the responsibility of the MOF whose job it is to see that our forests are properly managed. MOF staff need to tear themselves away from their screens and inspect what is going on in our forests.

I realize that my opinions are dated. I am coming from a time when, as an Assistant Forest Ranger fifty years ago, I could shut down an active operation of any size on the spot by issuing a hand written note on an FS 242 blank page without contacting anybody. I am not convinced that regulation of the forest resource has changed for the better.

So, that is my two bits worth.

Dick Brenton ♦

Reporting Notes from SRD Audits

by Tom Bradley

The Forest Practices Board carried out audits of four Woodlots in the Selkirk Resource District in 2015. (Google Forest Practices Board, go to Reports tab if you wish to read).

Among the Board findings are many comments on RESULTS reporting issues. This article notes some “you need to remember to” items that the audits highlighted.

(Note: ‘Milestone’ is RESULTS-speak for ‘Declaration’.)

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1) Woodlots are legally required to report the Regeneration Achieved milestone on Code era blocks. FRPA removed this obligation for FRPA blocks, but the obligation still applies to all blocks authorized under the Forest Practices Code. (Code blocks are covered by a Forest Development Plan and are subject to a MoF approved Site Plan.) The Board cited every missing Code era Regen report as a compliance issue.

2) Timely reporting is required. The Board cited every instance of a Regen or Free to Grow milestone report that was filed after the deadline date as a compliance issue. You cannot fix this if the deadline has passed, but you can ensure that surveys and reporting are completed before the



deadline date for each unit from now on.

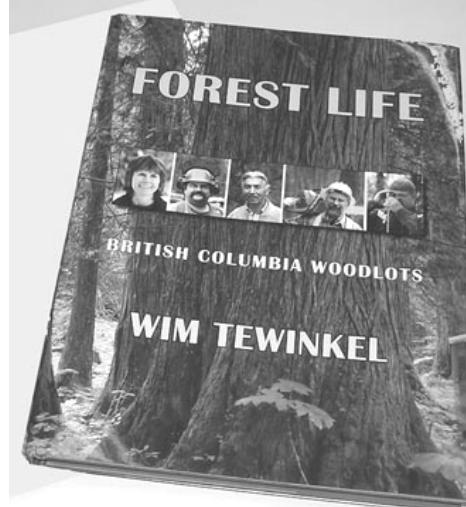
3) Check the Code era stocking standards entered in RESULTS when you file a Regen or FTG milestone report. Many Code era blocks were first entered in RESULTS by the MoF or contractors. They often entered incorrect stocking standards that do not match the legal stocking standards in the MoF-approved paper Site Plan. Technically, it is a FLNR responsibility to fix pre-2007 mistakes. In reality, that is not going to happen. The Board noted all instances where the stocking standards in RESULTS were incorrect as a compliance issue - for the Licensee. You may as well fix any incorrect stocking standards in RESULTS when reporting Regen or FTG to avert the potential headache. ♦

“Forest Life” makes a great gift

Are you looking for a great gift idea? Look no further! Forest Life: British Columbia Woodlots by Wim Tewinkel showcases and celebrates BC’s woodlots, woodlot licensees, and their families.

Through beautiful photos and a few words, this book captures the seasonal beauty of coastal and interior woodlots and portrays the landscapes and diversity of our forests as well as the stewardship of those who manage them.

You can order it from www.woodlot.bc.ca for only \$39.95, or woodlot licensees can buy it from their woodlot associations for only \$20.00 ♦





FBCWA and WPDC Joint AGM and Conference Inn of the North, Prince George September 30 - October 1, 2016

This is a reminder to register for the Woodlot AGM/conference in Prince George on September 29 to October 1, 2016.

While the early bird deadline of September 9, may have passed by the time you read this, spots are still available for a great price of \$245.

You can register online through our website www.woodlot.bc.ca or mail in the registration form found on the back side of the registration pamphlet which accompanied the summer Almanac.

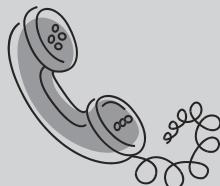
To register contact Cathy McClary at 250-961-0271 or email cjmccrary401@gmail.com Advisory Resolutions or Proxy Appointment forms should also be sent to Cathy McClary to reach the deadlines as noted on each form included with this Almanac issue.



Notice:
2016 SISCO Fall Field Tour to be held in Summerland on September 27-28. For more info email: April Anderson aaa@netidea.com

Links of Interest

- Our own website: <http://woodlot.bc.ca>
- Woodlot Safety Program: Safety info & Tools – Resources Packages: http://www.bcfiresafe.org/safety_info/resource_packages.html
- The Working Forest newspaper offers an e-newsletter and a newspaper on small-scale forestry across Canada: www.workingforest.com ♦



Telephone Support for using the Woodlot for Windows AAC program is available to all woodlot licensees or their representatives.
Contact Mike Bandstra ph: 250-847-4822 fax: 888-273-0209
email: mbandstra@forsite.ca ♦

Letters to the Editor

Dear Mark Clark;

This is to thank you for launching the project 'Getting Results' to assist woodlot licensees with their legal obligation to report into RESULTS (Woodland Almanac, Summer 2016, p.11) and to wish Coleen and Tom success.

This is a positive step and I have high hopes that it will be totally effective in addressing high priority RESULTS reporting issues - all 2,863 of them.

I encourage all licensees (and affected ministry staff) to support this initiative. I understand that it is not as exciting as being on the ground and in the woods but it is a part of management - as important as the planning, harvesting and reforestation activities.

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I suggest that as licensees recover from the mountain pine beetle, encounter other insects and diseases and deal with fire, market and political issues, that doing their share of this project will improve their ability to minimize risk and achieve better financial, environmental and social benefits.

I also suggest that this initiative be a prominent part of the agenda at the upcoming Annual General Meeting in Prince George in September-October 2016.

As a point of interest, I believe that approaches similar to this are used in various countries such as Scotland and Sweden - albeit with different tenure and ownership systems.

Congratulations again on this launch.

Yours truly
David Haley RPF, LM ♦

Dear Brian and Cathy:

This is to follow up on the opinion piece by Peter Sanders "Reforestation Expectations, SARA and Everything is for Later", Woodland Almanac, Summer 2016.

I support his statement that "the Federation needs to take a close look at EGS.... "(Ecological Goods and Services (or Natural Capital)) and "...develop a vision for a long term plan to influence political action on EGS...."

This is a topic that is of interest to me and I suggest that the Federation adds its support to various initiatives already underway in BC. Some examples of these initiatives are:

- resolution from Union of BC Municipalities regarding the establishment of a Conservation Tax Incentive Program, whereby provincial legislation would enable local government to provide incentives to landowners who provide ecological services;
- Species and Ecosystems at Risk - Local Government Working Group and Private Land Incentives Program led by Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Agriculture and based upon the Environmental Farm Plan Program;
- Coastal Douglas-fir Conservation Partnership (www.cdfcp.ca) of which I am a member of the Steering Committee;
- Ecological Services Initiative within Langley Township championed by Kootenay rancher Dave Zehender with support by the Regional District of East Kootenays; and
- newly established Forest Enhancement Society for work on Crown lands.

I suggest that this could be an opportunity to establish a new stream of benefits (financial and otherwise) for woodlot licensees and their associated farms, ranches and private lands.

Peter Sanders and I would be pleased to discuss this further at your convenience and can be contacted at 250-748-9166 or 250-397-2695, respectively.

Yours truly
David Haley RPF, LM ♦

Please help us out! If you are transferring or selling your woodlot make sure the new licensees get their own copy of the Almanac by asking them to send their contact information to the WPDC Coordinator.

Also if you wish to remain on the Almanac's mailing list let Cathy know. ♦

WANTED: Bobcat and Lynx Photos

Bobcats and lynx are typically separated by snow depth. Lynx have extremely long legs and large snowshoe-like paws, making them well adapted for traveling across deep snow. They are found in the boreal forests across Canada and Alaska, as well as the mountain ranges extending south into Washington, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming and Colorado. In contrast, bobcats are heavier, have small feet, and sink into the snow. They are found throughout the deserts and grasslands of the contiguous United States, as well as southern Canada.

However, climate change has led to earlier springs and lower snow levels. As a result, suitable bobcat habitat may now be present in new areas of BC. At the same time, quality lynx habitat may be shrinking. I am using photos of bobcats and lynx submitted by the public to help map the current provincial distribution of both species to determine if their ranges have shifted in response to climate change. I hypothesize that bobcats have expanded their range northwards in BC and into higher elevations.

If you have any photos that you are willing to share for the purpose of my study I would greatly appreciate it. The photos do not have to be great photography - they just have to show a



bobcat or a lynx, or even just a part of one. Photos can be blurry or dark and don't even have to clearly show which cat species is present. When sending photos, please include both the date and location of each photo. Location should be as specific as possible: most preferred is UTM or LAT/LONG coordinates. If that information is not available, then please provide the name of the nearest road or landmark (including distance and direction from road or landmark), or nearest town (including distance and direction from town), or watershed.

Photos will be used for data only (which species was where when) and will not influence management decisions regarding hunting/trapping bag limits or season dates. Photos will not be published or shared with anyone without permission, and photographers will retain ownership of their photos. Feel free to email any questions or comments that you may have about this project to the address below. The results of this study will be gladly shared with all those who are interested.

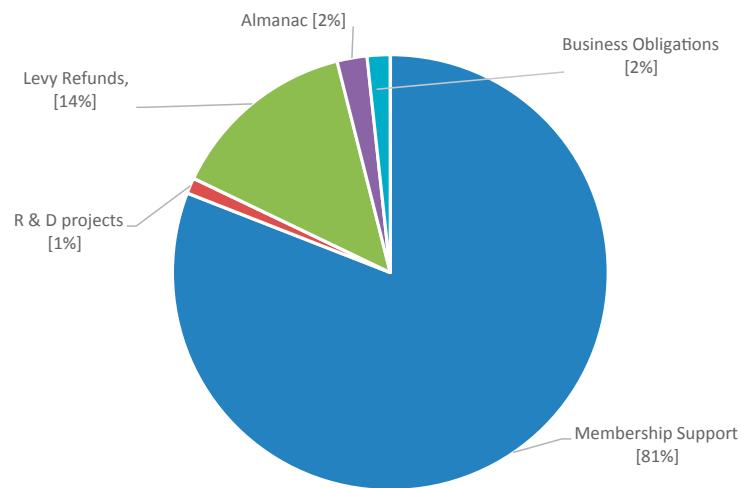
Please send photos, along with the date and location of each photo, to TJ Gooliaff at tj.gooliaff@ubc.ca

TJ Gooliaff, MSc Candidate
University of British Columbia Okanagan
Biologist in Training (BIT) ♦

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Where your \$0.25 annual levy goes

The Woodlot Product Development Council has a responsibility to ensure funding originating from the woodlot levy is prudently managed and used only for work and activities consistent with the Purpose of the Council which are to: Promote a positive image of the woodlot industry and its products; educate the general public and buyers about the benefits of BC woodlots and small-scale forest management and initiate and support research programs for the development and enhancement of the woodlot industry in the province. The pie chart shows a breakdown of where the levy is used. ♦



S-100A Annual Safety Refresher Course / Online

Corporate & Individual Registration

Visit our official website at:

www.firesafetraining.com

250-372-0097 or Toll Free 1-800-372-0244

WHMIS is Also Available Through Our Website
Recognized, 2 Day S-100 Courses Available

FOR SALE

A Tilting Table circular re-saw,

used for splitting 2 inch or cants or Bevel siding; a HEAPS Planer (matcher) with 4 heads and profile head, side heads for making 4 squares, 1 & 2 inch V joint T & G, 1 inch center match, Ship lap, Horizontal Drop siding (cove) and vertical Channel siding; included are blowers and pipes, all special tooling, motors, switches & boxes (48). Both machines are set up and operating; both are well maintained and produce precise products.

For photos and more information please contact:

Don Messier: donatskeena@gmail.com
or Stanita: stusha@uniserve.com

WOODLOT 1721 FOR SALE

Prince George area

1050.9 ha

Phone: Svend

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Thank you to our contributors for this issue:

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