



THE WOODLAND ALMANAC



www.woodlot.bc.ca

Winter 2018

IN THIS ISSUE

- 3 GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT
- 4 COASTAL TIMBER PRICING
- 5 WILDFIRE LAMENT
- 5 R&D FUNDING AVAILABLE
- 5 EXTRAORDINARY PROJECT PROPOSALS
- 6 INTERIOR TIMBER PRICING
- 7 LINKS OF INTEREST
- 8 WASTE UTILIZATION UPDATE
- 8 DIRECTOR VACANCIES
- 8 FBCWA-WPDC 2019 CONFERENCE
- 9 THE FEDERATION WEBSITE IS A GREAT RESOURCE FOR WOODLOT BUSINESS
- 10 2018 CONFERENCE SPONSORS
- 11 CONFERENCE HIGHLIGHTS
- 12 FLRNO GOVERNMENT NOTICE
- 13 BC ASSESSMENT IMPORTANT NOTICE
- 14 E-BITS FOR YOUR TWO BITS
- 17 FLNRORD UPDATE
- 16 MEMBER REFLECTIONS
- 17 WHERE YOUR \$0.25 ANNUAL LEVY GOES
- 18 LETTERS TO THE EDITOR
- 19 MY TWO BITS WORTH
- 20 THANK YOU TO OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Catastrophic Wildfires

Why did they happen and what can be done?

by Lisa Marak

Woodlot licensees gathered in Williams Lake for the Federation of BC Woodlot Associations (FBCWA)/Woodlot Product Development Council conference to look at what happened in the Cariboo and around Williams Lake during the 2017 wildfire season and examine ways in which forest management can change and be improved, not just to prevent wildfires but also to have healthier, more resilient forests and ecosystems. Representatives from the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations & Rural Development (FLNRORD), industry, local government and academia from around the province joined them as they discussed the challenges BC faces managing forests in the wake of the two worst wildfire seasons.

The more than 100 delegates saw firsthand the impacts of the 2017 wildfires during their fieldtrip to nearby Fox Mountain where salvage logging and post fire restoration work was underway as well as

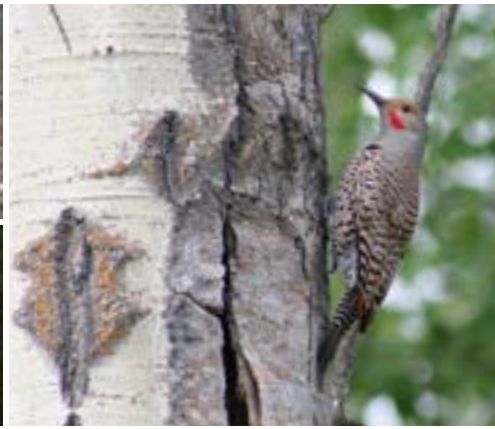


Conference Field Tour

a fuel mitigation project on the Williams Lake Community Forest. Along the route was a Douglas fir stand infested by fir beetle. The population is expected to expand significantly as fire stressed and dying trees are far more susceptible to beetle infestations. Lorraine Maclauchlan, Regional Entomologist, FLNRORD spoke on this topic: "Forests Under Siege – Insects Response to Changing Forests" with wildfires, global warming and existing forest management strategies being key factors.

The three-day meeting started off with remarks from Mike Pederson, Regional

cont'd on page 7 ...



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Almanac & Annual Report: Chris Hawkins, Brent Petrick; AGM: Dean Daly; Contract Management: Dean Daly, Brent Petrick; Extraordinary Project Proposals: Brent Petrick, Chris Hawkins, Lee Pond; FBCWA Liaison: Dean Daly; Financial Management: Alison Patch; Fund Management Liaison: Blain Arnett; Nominations/Succession: John Massier; R&D Project Proposals: Brent Petrick, Chris Hawkins, Lee Pond; Questionnaire: Blain Arnett, John Massier, Website: Blain Arnett; Woodlot Stewardship: John Massier

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New Year: Time to review, update and refresh the Forest & Range Practices Act (FRPA)

by Brian McNaughton

Elsewhere in this edition of the Almanac you will see a notice from the Office of the Chief Forester advising that there is an initiative underway to improve FRPA. The notice provides reasons for the initiative as well some areas where improvements are needed.

This is a 3-year project that has been broken down into two phases. Phase I will focus on FRPA and what changes are required to the legislated framework. Phase II will focus on amendments to the regulations required to support the changes to the revised framework.

Why a review at this time?

Over the past ~15 years since FRPA was implemented, there has been a considerable amount of information collected and, in some cases, government values and perspectives have changed. Sources of information include Forest Practices Board audits and investigations, compliance & enforcement report, findings from the Forest & Range Evaluation Program, and feedback from communities, First Nations and the public. Therefore, government has decided that it is timely to review, update and refresh FRPA.

How will this impact WLS?

WLS are not a focus and the WLPPR is not being targeted for review. However, that is not to say that there won't be some changes. Exactly what those might be aren't known at this time. The Federation is involved in the review and looking out for your interests. Yours truly is a member of the Minister's Forest & Range Practices Advisory Council



Brian McNaughton,
General Manager

which make recommendations directly to the minister. In addition, the Federation will be closely monitoring developments regarding the major forest licensees and range tenure holders for implications to WLS and the Office of the Chief Forester has committed to dealing directly with the Federation regarding any changes that may affect WLS and to discuss some ideas the Federation has for improving WL management while reducing administration and costs.

So, if there is something in FRPA or the WLPPR that you think needs to be changed; NOW is the time to let the Federation know. Send me your ideas and suggestions – and please do it as soon as possible. The agenda for the FRPA work that will be done over the next 3 years is going to be set in the next few months.

So, what happens while this review is underway?

FRPA and the WLPPR continue to apply as written and enacted. Just because FRPA is under to review doesn't mean that the door is open to different interpretations or requirements based on what people may think or want FRPA and the WLPPR to say in the future. This is a particularly important point given how many WLS are coming to expiry and need to be extended.

With that in mind, please refer to the recently (April 2018) updated WLS template. It is available from the Federation - [https://woodlot.](https://woodlot.bc.ca/frequently-requested-information/#WL-licence-plan)

[bc.ca/frequently-requested-information/#WL-licence-plan](https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/forestry/forest-tenures/timber-harvesting-rights/woodlot-licence) or Forest Tenure Branch - <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/forestry/forest-tenures/timber-harvesting-rights/woodlot-licence> websites, respectively. The template does an excellent job of providing interpretations, expressing government expectations and offering guidance.

The Federation also has a WLS training program available for the asking. It addresses the most common misunderstandings and misconceptions about FRPA and the WLPPR as it relates to WLS. The session takes about 3 hours and has already been delivered in 5 locations – Dunster, Nelson, Vernon, Nanoose Bay and Campbell River. If training is something you feel is needed in your area, please get in touch with your WLS Association so arrangements can be made. There is no cost to licensees or WLS Associations. It is supported by the Woodlot Product Development Council.

By the time you receive this edition of the Almanac, Christmas will likely be over. I hope it was a merry one! Best wishes for happy, healthy and prosperous 2019! ♦

The FBCWA has several 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. ♦

Extended Road Amortization Agreements

By Ed Hughes

The number of Coastal Woodlot Licensees who have Extended Road Amortization agreements (ERA) has decreased over time after approval of any new ones were prohibited (November 30, 2009) for Woodlots. Following the implementation of the TAB stumpage rate system new ERA's were no longer available nor was there an incentive to use them due to our low rates up until 2013. Now that there has been a steady increase in our TAB rates since 2013, those licensees who still have ERA's, should evaluate their option to use them through the Market Pricing System (MPS). Due to the confidential nature of appraisals there are an unknown number of ERA agreements that continue to be available to Woodlot Licensees. Based on communications with individual Licensees, ERA's continue to be held by some Woodlot Licensee's.

The Coastal Appraisal Manual (CAM) provides the opportunity for Woodlot Licensees with an ERA to apply for an MPS cutting authority (CP). The opportunity to apply for an MPS CP is worth consideration now that TAB rates are projected to increase as of March 1, 2019 (Table 1) to their



Ed Hughes,
Coastal Timber Pricing
Coordinator

highest rates to date. As TAB rates for some species have now increased to an amount that potentially exceeds the extra costs (cruising and appraisals) involved with completing an MPS permit, the pressure is on to evaluate the option of an MPS CP for those who have ERA's.

An evaluation of the base and additional costs would include many factors that are best discussed with an experienced qualified consultant. The base cost for preparing blocks for inclusion in any CP includes:

- Reconnaissance of the timber types for establishing a block boundary.
- Complete a boundary that meets current standards.
- Complete Site plans (including ecological classification).
- Complete logging plans and instructions.
- Locate and ribbon cut block boundaries, roads, leave areas, and other resource features.
- Apply for a CP through FTA.
- Consult with other parties.
- Economic evaluation of the CP.

The base costs noted above are required for either a TAB or MPS permit, with the additional costs to complete an MPS - CP appraisal to include:

- Preparation work and consult with qualified cruisers and appraisers.
- Preparation and application of a cruise plan.
- Completion of a Timber cruise.
- Completion of an MPS appraisal that will include:
 - Cruise compilation that meets standards,
 - Road engineering that provides

- data to a standard required for an MPS appraisal,
- Completion of an MPS appraisal application, including any tenure obligation adjustments that might be applicable.

Discussions with two of the qualified cruising/appraisal consultants on the coast provided an estimate of the extra cost involved with a CP application under the MPS system as somewhere between \$1-2/m³ (depending on the complexity of the block configuration and the volume).

There are a few important considerations when applying for a CP under the MPS system that include:

- Cost comparison between the TAB and MPS final rates.
- Adjustments in the rates over time (quarterly adjustments) since there is no longer an option for fixing rates for the term of the CP.
- Section 5.2.1: There is a 10,000m³ max Low Volume Cost Allowance threshold to qualify for the \$8.89/m³ appraisal adjustment deduction.
- Standing timber waste issues.
- Cutting permit postponement options.
- Over 11 years since last MPS CP was done, so there is a lack of experience among the consultant group (be a little cautious).
- MPS CP is rigid and not flexible once issue.

I am sure that there are more considerations that will come to mind during any evaluation.

It is difficult to predict if TAB rates will continue to increase as they have steadily since 2013. We should assume that due to the method used to calculate TAB rates that the 2019/2020 higher rates will continue for a few more years. Any decrease (much like the increase) will be slow and steady

Table 1: TAB rates projected for 2019/2020 (\$/m³)

Species	North Zone	South Zone
	2019/20	2019/20
Balsam	9.45	3.34
Hemlock	3.82	3.90
Cedar	8.63	6.74
Cypress	3.88	4.17
Fir	6.12	6.12
Spruce	14.66	6.29
Other	4.08	5.57

Note: Table 1 TAB projections for rates effective March 1, 2019 are based on 10 months (Jan 1-Oct 31, 2018) data. The projection is provided as a preliminary estimate only. Final rates from Timber Pricing Branch will be available on March 1, 2019 as a Coastal Appraisal Manual Amendment. Most woodlots are within the south zone.

(without any policy changes), over many years, following any reductions in log prices (and BCTS bidding practices). Now is a good time to think about the options that are still available to those Coastal Woodlot Licensees, who continue to have ERA's available to them.

Flat Fee Waste Proposal:

Update will be provided by Debbie Zandbelt.

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. ♦

Wildfire Lament

*By G.L. Benwell
(ex-Forest Service Ranger 1963-1979)*

In historic days we wished to learn,
Why Nero fiddled while Rome did burn.
But now it seems we do ignore
Those lessons which came from times before.

Twas in nineteen hundred and ninety-five
A decision was made with much surprise:
For the Wildfire Branch to separate
From the Forest Service – its vertebrate.

And from that time to recent days
Wildfire control in so many ways
Has failed to protect the forest resource.
Now is the time to correct this course!

This bureaucracy will not easy bend,
And it will be hard to break this trend;
But as our forests must endure,
Then change is needed to thus insure.

The citizens of this land of progress
Must be open to review and process
That wise use of our lands and forests
Are critical to the time before us.

So, politicians with Nero's sight
Bestir yourselves and make things right.
For if you do not clear our skies,
This province wilts and sooner dies! ♦

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>. ♦

Woodlot Product Development Council

Extraordinary Project Proposals:

The Board of Directors for the Woodlot Product Development Council (WPDC) is commencing a pilot initiative to allocate funds to Extraordinary Projects that are not included in the joint work plan with the Federation of BC Woodlot Associations (FBCWA). Eligible proponents must be one of the following: Woodlot Licensee, Woodlot Association, WPDC Board of Directors or FBCWA Board of Directors. The total amount allotted is \$100,000. Applications will be received throughout the fiscal year. In the event of competing proposals, the Board will assign the highest priority to Provincial projects that benefit the most woodlot licensees, a medium priority for regional and a lower priority for association level projects. Application forms can be found on the website: www.woodlot.bc.ca.

For more information, please contact WPDC Coordinator:
Cathy McClary
Email: cjmclary401@gmail.com
Phone: 250-961-0271 ♦



Waste Assessments, Stumpage and Cut Control

by Debbie Zandbelt, RPF

Waste Assessment on woodlots

We are continuing work on finding the most cost-efficient beneficial way to assess waste on woodlots. Provincial initiatives on improved utilization and fibre recovery are in progress.

Stumpage Rates

The next update to the Interior Appraisal Manual in May will again have a rise in tabular stumpage rates for woodlots. The significance of the rise will depend on how volatile log prices remain in the period leading up to May. Generally, log prices are dropping in most areas of the province however over the course of the last year have increased.

Cut Control

The cut control business process and rules for administering allowable annual cut agreements are described in Cut Control Administration Guide (March 2017 latest version). This manual explains Grade 4 credits, species adjustment factors, consequences of unharvested timber and consequences for exceeding harvest limits. Section 3.5 is specific to Woodlot licences. Cut Control is a critical piece of required understanding for woodlot licensees. This guide can be found at the below link.

https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/farming-natural-resources-and-industry/forestry/timber-tenures/cut-control/cut_control_admin_guide.pdf

UPDATED Provincial Residue and Waste Measurement Procedures Manual

Interior Version – Due to be released April 1, 2019

The long-anticipated update to the



Debbie Zandbelt, RPF
Interior Timber Pricing
Coordinator

Waste Manual is planned to be released in the spring of 2019. This is a significant rework to waste assessment policy for the Interior and is worthy of your attention.

This updated manual will not be applicable to the coast areas (IE: if you are under the Coast Appraisal Manual this Interior Waste Manual update is not yet applicable to you.) There are plans to begin work on a coastal update mid 2019.

Interior highlights include:

- Dry Grade 4 (50% sound) will be cut accountable, measured and billed after April 1, 2019.
- Secondary fibre usage also being changed. As of April 1, 2019, a scale system for secondary fibre being introduced.
- There will be a “bleed in” in for approved CP’s after April 1, 2019. After April 1, 2021 all cutting permits will be included in the new system.
- Woodlot licensees will have available to them all the assessment methods in the updated Waste Manual.

There are several contractors in the Interior that have agreed to be the “Provincial trainers”. These contractors will be available for waste assessment training in 2019. As this initiative becomes available, information will be distributed to the Associations. ♦

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. ♦

Please note:

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



Executive Director, FLNRORD on recovery efforts underway in the Cariboo region and funding accessed for fire prevention and fuel mitigation in the wildland urban interface through the Forest Enhancement Society (FES) and the Community Resiliency Investment Program (CRIP). Gord Chipman, director of the Cariboo Woodlot Association described the realities of the 2017 wildfire season and lessons brought forward to 2018 while Ian Meir, Acting Executive Director, BC Wildfire Service (BCWS) spoke of implementing new strategies and BCWS's efforts to continue engaging stakeholders when looking at the 2018 wildfires.

The second day focused on why such catastrophic wildfires, their impacts, prevention and risk reduction through a panel presentation. Bob Gray, a fire ecologist spoke on how BC's forests and communities are not resilient to wildfire and beetles with the current conditions of our forests and warming climate. He presented a model on restoring our landscapes to be more resilient to future fires, which included prescribed burning as a forest management measure. Some tough questions were asked – What important values do you want protected? And what resulting conditions are unacceptable? Brian McNaughton, FBCWA General Manager and two time evacuee in 2017 touched on this in his presentation speaking on the retention (little or no logging) around Williams Lake to preserve old growth, ungulate winter range, and scenic corridors which contributed to the volatility of the wildfires around the city. Miles Fuller, forest consultant from North West BC presented his findings of the Nadina fires and how the fires went around plantations previously logged and broadcast burned. Jeff Mycock, Chief Forester, West Fraser Mills looked at industry impacts and perspectives of the 2017 & 2018 wildfires, ranging from a record area of forests burned, highest costs, and impacts on their business, community and forest values. BC's Chief Forester, Diane Nicholls wrapped up the presentation with thought provoking remarks about forest management to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfires.

During the panel discussion, numerous ideas were advanced for necessary changes to the way public forests are managed setting the stage for further discussions and actions that need to occur.

While Woodlot Licences may be a small forest tenure, many are located next to communities in the wildland urban interface and along highways. In managing in these critical areas around communities, woodlot holders want to ensure they are responsibly managing their small piece of Crown forest. This conference highlighted how serious and engaged woodlot licensees are about their role in making our forests and ecosystems more fire resilient. ♦

Links of Interest

- Our own website: <http://woodlot.bc.ca> ; Check out the BC Wildfire Service contact information.
- The Working Forest newspaper offers an e-newsletter and a newspaper on small-scale forestry across Canada: www.workingforest.com ♦



All presentations can be found at woodlot.bc.ca/annual-general-meeting-conference/

The 2017 /2018 wildfires impacted 60 woodlot licences totaling 10,188 hectares.

Minister's Woodlot Awards for Excellence and Innovation

The province recognized three woodlot licensees at the AGM for 2018:

- Charles Bloom Secondary School Woodlot - provincial and Southern area
- Saulteau First Nations (John Stokmans) - North area
- Todd & Joan Thompson - Coast area

For more information on the recipients, visit woodlot.bc.ca/stewardship/

"I'm incredibly proud of the work this year's award winners are undertaking to provide benefits to the communities and forested areas around them," said Jeff Beale, president of the Federation of British Columbia Woodlot Associations. "Award recipients continue to demonstrate the enhanced opportunity for additional local revenue streams, employment, education and sustainability when innovation and excellence in woodlot management are applied. Congratulations to Charles Bloom Secondary school for leading the pack, and kudos to Martin Tooms, the teacher who is the driving force behind the program." ♦

Waste Utilization Update

by Debbie Zandbelt, RPF

Forestry Fibre utilization has hit the attention of several working groups provincially. This has resulted in a new Provincial Logging Residue and Waste Measurement Manual (Interior) being developed, new regulation on penalties to be assessed with late or non-existent waste survey reporting being drafted, coastal Fibre Recovery Zone implementation, Coast Revitalization Initiative (with the Interior focus later this year) and Coast Benchmark updates (possible reductions). In addition, a new policy called Concurrent Residual Harvest Systems (Interior) is being developed to better support concurrent harvesting with the goal to increase utilization.

What can interior woodlot owners can expect?

April 1, 2019 the Interior licensees can expect a new Provincial Logging Residue and Waste Measurement Manual. This new Manual will have a different method of creating a sampling plan for licensee's, no longer having ocular estimates as a method of sampling, with new Grade 4 rules and actual measurement changes to name a few. The Ministry of Forests Lands and Natural Resource Operations is currently training various interior consultants that have expressed an interest in being the provincial "trainers". More information on this training initiative will be distributed to the Associations as it becomes available.

There is a gradual implementation for any existing cutting permits, the new manual will not completely take into effect until 2021. For licensee's with existing cutting permits the choice will be theirs to use the procedures in the new manual or go with the old manual until April 2021. At that point in time all cutting permits will be required

to follow the direction in the new manual. Any new Cutting Permits will automatically be moved to the new manual. For all licensees with existing Cutting permits shortly due to expire, this is a beneficial time (prior to April 1, 2019) to get the Cutting Permit extended.

The goal is to have a Coastal update of the Waste Manual by December 31, 2019.

Do your waste assessment surveys and reporting as required.

New penalties for non-compliance with post harvest obligations could be significant.

Coast Fibre Recovery Zones

Several initiatives over the years have spoken to Fibre Recovery Zones. Differing benchmarks, differing waste penalties, and new utilization specifications are all on the table for discussion. As these initiatives are implemented it is strongly encouraged to read Association communications regarding the information being distributed.

Concurrent Residual Harvest System

Concurrent Residual Harvest Systems is an alternative method of scale for low quality timber harvested in the Interior. It will support concurrent harvest by the primary licensee of the timber delivered to a secondary manufacturing facility, with the goal to improve utilization of forest resources. All material bound for sawmills or plywood/veneer plants are not eligible.

For more detail or with any questions, please feel free to call either myself or Ed Hughes. Contact information at the front pages of the Almanac or on the FBCWA website. ♦

WPDC Director Vacancies:

Interested in providing direction on the spending of the woodlot levy?

Volunteer Directors are needed to sit on the Board for 2-year terms. Annually the Board needs to fill 3-4 positions. This fall Alison Patch of Burns Lake will be stepping down as the WPDC Treasurer.

Directors must be woodlot licensees. The Board meets twice a year in Spring and Fall and conducts business through monthly teleconferences that last about one and a half hours. Expenses are reimbursed for travel to the annual woodlot conference, meetings and phone calls. Contact Cathy McClary for more information: 250-961-0271 or email: cjmclary401@gmail.com. ♦

FBCWA-WPDC 2019 Woodlot Conference

Mark your calendars! The annual Woodlot Conference and AGM will be held at the Prestige Hudson Bay Lodge and Conference Centre in Smithers on October 6-7, 2019. Prime Steelhead fishing time! Plan to spend an extra few days to catch the BIG One! Arrive on October 5th and join us in the evening for a social in Don Cherry's pub! While the planning committee is still developing the theme and list of speakers, the event is sure to be informative and fun for all woodlot licensees, Ministry woodlot staff, First Nations Bands and anyone else with an interest in small scale forest management. Book your hotel guest room now by calling the Lodge (250-847-4583), mention the Woodlot Conference or Group booking #2254 to get the preferred rate starting at \$106/night plus taxes. Hope to see you there! ♦

The Federation's Website is a Great Resource for Woodlot Business

www.woodlot.bc.ca provides general information about BC's woodlot licence program but is also a great resource for woodlot licensees and consultants to access information specific to the Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation, FLNORD approval requirements, policies, FBCWA resources i.e. CP Reminders List and woodlot bulletins (check out the bulletin board).


The screenshot shows the website's header with navigation links: [Woodlot Business](#), [FBCWA Business](#), [My Profile](#), and [Logout](#). A dropdown menu is open under [Woodlots in BC](#), listing various resources such as [Notices & Bulletins](#), [CP Reminders List](#), [FLNR Administration & Approval Information](#), [BCeID](#), [RESULTS](#), [Woodlot for Windows](#), [Safety](#), [Timber Pricing/Stumpage](#), [Waste](#), [Fuel Hazard Abatement](#), [Wildfires](#), [FNs Info Sharing/Consultation](#), [SAFA](#), and [Links to Resources, Regulations & Policies](#). A red arrow points to the [Woodlots in BC](#) link. Below the navigation is a banner for 'THE WOODLOT COMMUNICATOR Winter 2018' with a 'READ IT NOW' button. A sidebar on the right contains a list of links including [Cutting Permits](#), [Consolidating Two Woodlots](#), [Inventory Standards](#), [Management Plan](#), [Private Land Removal](#), [Professional Reliance Matrix](#), [Tab Rates, Stumpage & Cut Control](#), [Woodlot Licence Plan](#), [Woodlot Transfer](#), [Safety](#), [Reminders List](#), and [Forms & Applications](#). A footer text reads: 'The Federation of British Columbia Woodlot Associations (FBCWA) promotes the economic and social interests of woodlot licensees, private forest landowners and others involved in small-scale forest management in British Columbia.'

To access these resources, you must register for the secure section.

The screenshot shows the website's header with navigation links: [About the FBCWA](#), [Woodlots in BC](#), [News](#), [Publications & Library](#), [Gallery](#), and [Contact](#). A red arrow points to the [Woodlot Log In](#) link. Below the navigation is a search bar with the text 'Search'.

Click on the link [Woodlot Log In](#) to register. Once registered, the [Woodlot Business](#) and [Federation Business](#) tabs will appear along the top and you can easily locate the information you need for managing your woodlot licence.

We are looking for feedback on how to improve the website. If there is anything you would like to see added or changed please contact Lisa Marak at admin@woodlot.bc.ca ♦



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**FBCWA 31st WPDC 21st
Annual Joint AGM & Conference**
October 12-14, 2018

WILLIAMS LAKE, BC



FEDERATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
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10



Al Waters and a 1+0 PSB 410 spruce seedling with 27% genetic worth that was planted in April of 2017 and fertilized at time of planting on an SBSdw2/01 site. This seedling is in a controlled experimental plot that clearly demonstrates the lasting benefits of fertilization at time of planting.

Diamond

Community Futures
Williams Lake Log Haulers
Field Trip
West Fraser Truckers Association

Silver

BC Forest Safety Council
DWB Consulting Services
Scotiabank
Tolko
West Fraser
West Roads Resources Consulting

Bronze

Consus Management Ltd.
Fortis BC
Heartland Toyota
Karjala Ventures Inc.
Likely Xat'sull Community Forest
Williams Lake & District Credit Union

In Kind

Eldorado Log Hauling Ltd.
Finning
Hub International

Conference Highlights





FLRNO OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT NOTICE BOARD

Improving Forest and Range Stewardship Planning: A Multi-Year Initiative in British Columbia

December 2018

The Office of the Chief Forester in the Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development (FLNRORD) is leading work on behalf of the Province of British Columbia to make improvements to the Forest and Range Practices Act legal framework.

What is the Province's approach?

Through the Office of the Chief Forester, initial work is underway to review and contemplate changes to the Forest and Range Practices Act, or FRPA, and its regulatory framework. This work is purposed to support the following outcomes over several years:

- Support reconciliation with First Nations
- Restore the social contract and public trust in forest management
- Support the certainty of log and fibre supply
- Ensure that land managers have clear ability to promote and protect natural resources
- Improve and streamline range planning

Why do we need change?

The Forest and Range Practices Act is a provincial law that helps land managers to balance the economic, social and environmental values of British Columbians on provincial lands.

FRPA was developed almost twenty years ago under circumstances that are different than those faced by today's land managers. Many have expressed a desire for changes to FRPA in order to be more responsive to new opportunities and challenges, both now and into the foreseeable future.

1. ***The B.C. Government is committed to meaningful engagement with Indigenous Peoples*** in the spirit of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

(UNDRIP) and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Calls to Action. Change that recognizes the role of Indigenous nations in the stewardship of forests and rangelands can help bring these commitments into action.

2. ***Coordination at the landscape-level*** to establish planning certainty, security of access and development, and to collectively demonstrate a coordinated response to emerging landscape-level challenges such as climate change, the needs of wildlife species, and other unforeseen challenges of forest management.
3. ***Communities have expressed a strong desire for greater transparency and involvement*** in the development of forest and range resources. The Ministry is committed to an ongoing partnership with communities and stakeholders to work together on identifying opportunities to strengthen local engagement within and around BC communities.

What might policy change look like?

Changes to FRPA will occur over several years, beginning with initial improvements in early 2019. Improvements would include:

- Better forest stewardship plans (FSPs) content by requiring that the approximate locations of proposed roads and cut blocks be made publicly available
- More frequent and reliable opportunities for interested parties to provide input into operational plans such as FSPs
- A more responsive FSP that addresses emerging concerns, such as catastrophic timber damage, within 6 months
- Strengthening the management of visual quality by making it a practice requirement
- An improved planning framework that promotes Indigenous collaboration in forest management and improves government's

ability to manage landscape-scale disturbances, such as forest health and wildfire

The Province has heard the views and concerns of many industry professionals through recent engagement in the 2016 Forest Stewardship Plan Workshops and in the 2018 *Review of Professional Reliance in Natural Resource Decision Making*, and from past and ongoing engagement sessions on initiatives such as improving wildlife and habitat management, timber supply review, species at risk legislation and caribou recovery. The Province of BC has also received significant feedback from the Forest Practices Board, Union of BC Municipalities, community initiatives, government reviews and others.

What's next?

The Ministry is working with representatives of BC's interest groups and affected parties in various ways. Our goals are to determine how best to engage and communicate over the course of this initiative, and to gather insights and perspectives on the nature of improvements.

Contacts:

The Forest and Range Practices Advisory Council to the Minister is a critical team that advises the Ministry on FRPA. Members are informed and available to receive and convey input to the Ministry.

Please contact:

Brian McNaughton
General Manager, Federation of BC Woodlot Associations
Email: gen_manager@woodlot.bc.ca
Mobile: 250.305.9257

Specific questions can also be sent directly to Resource Practices Branch at: ForestPracticesBranchOffice@gov.bc.ca ♦

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Purchasers of Private Managed Forest Land

BC Assessment is committed to providing, fair, accurate and reliable assessment services and property information for British Columbia. As part of honouring that commitment, we are providing this Important Notice to Purchasers of Private Managed Forest Land to ensure they are aware that:

- The land may be assessed at a higher value to account for the economic benefit of timber previously harvested on that land; and,
- Exit fees, as administered by the Managed Forest Council, may be charged if the property is removed from managed forest land class.

Private managed forest land and harvested timber are valued on the basis of legislated rates prescribed by BC Assessment through regulation each year and given Class 7 – Private Managed Forest Land. This property class is valued on a two-part basis, as detailed in Section 24 of the Assessment Act:

- Bare land value, which incorporates such factors as soil quality, accessibility, topography, parcel size and location; and,
- Added value of the timber on the land, which becomes assessable when it is harvested:
 - o For example, timber harvested in the 2017 calendar year will show as added value on



BC ASSESSMENT

the 2019 Property Assessment Notice. For property taxes payable in the summer of 2019, part of the value may also come from the harvesting of trees two years previously, i.e. timber harvested in the 2017 calendar year.

Prospective purchasers of property classed as private managed forest land are advised to enquire about previous timber harvesting on the property and its potential property tax implications.

Exit fees may be incurred for properties removed from managed forest land class. The exit fee is intended to encourage long-term participation in the Managed Forest Program and is applied to property that is removed from managed forest land class prior to fifteen years enrolment. These fees are administered by the Managed Forest Council.

For more Information on exit fees, please visit the Managed Forest Council website at mfcouncil.ca or call (250) 386-5737.

For information on Managed Forest Land classification or details regarding your Managed Forest property assessment, please contact us at: BC Assessment – Managed Forest
400 – 3450 Uptown Blvd
Victoria, BC V8Z 0B9
managedforest@bcassessment.ca
Phone: 1-866-valueBC (825-8322), Ext 00225 ♦

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. ♦

Reporting Obligations

by Tom Bradley

I regularly get asked “Do I have to report _____ to RESULTS?”. I am always happy to help with a direct answer, but the question suggests that there is still uncertainty in the woodlot world about what must be reported, when, and to where. Woodlot Licensees (WL) have reporting obligations that extend beyond RESULTS!

WL legal reporting obligations are set out in Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulations (WLPPR) Part 5 - Notifying and Reporting to Government. Part 5 includes WLPPR Sections 74, 75 and 76.

WLPPR section 74 deals with Notices of Commencement for timber harvesting and road construction; and is fairly straightforward.

WLPPR section 75 deals mostly with post harvest surveys, but specifies in subsection (7) that a woodlot licence holder must

- keep a record of each survey or assessment prepared under section 75; and
- must provide a copy of the record of each survey or assessment to the minister when submitting the annual report for the year in which the survey or assessment was carried out, unless the minister requires the copy at a different time.

What? A record of all required surveys.

When? Annually, on dates specified in WLPPR section 76, or when asked.

Where to? The RESULTS system.

WLPPR section 76 defines the reporting period as the previous calendar year (Jan 1 to Dec 31) and



Tom Bradley

describes the reporting requirements. WLPPR section 76:

1. specifies that reporting for the last reporting period, i.e. the previous year, is due by May 31 of the following year,
2. specifies that only activities completed within the reporting period must be reported,
3. requires reporting of minor amendments to a Woodlot Licence Plan made under Forest & Range Practices Act (FRPA) 20(1),
4. requires reporting of the location of resource features or wildlife habitat features in or contiguous to a cutblock or road that you, the licensee, became aware of in the previous year - BUT only if the order establishing those features requires such reporting, and
5. requires reporting of any other information specified by the chief forester in an electronic or other format satisfactory to the chief forester.

Point 3 reporting is generally achieved by sending a PDF or other file to the District.

Point 4 reporting processes are being developed in portions of the province that are affected by a Government Actions Regulation (GAR) order pertaining to wildlife habitat features.

Note that point 5 is an omnibus clause. The “what” gets rather expansive at this point! The Chief Forester has specified that WLs shall report harvesting activity, surveys, silviculture work and forest cover changes to RESULTS, and that the form, manner and content shall be as specified in the “RESULTS INFORMATION SUBMISSION

SPECIFICATIONS - Form and Manner of Reporting (Woodlot Licensee Submissions)” - which is better known as RISS-wl.

The short and sweet: RESULTS and other reporting are legally required, and they have a due date.

When the Forest Practices Board visits, they call any required reporting that was forgotten or submitted late “non-compliant”. An accurate assessment, but not a term that looks good in a press release. Non-compliance can be elevated to a C&E issue.

So, back to the lead in: What do you have to report to RESULTS? A general list follows.

Disclaimer: If you have done something on your WL and it does not really fit anywhere below,

ask the district or a forest professional for advice on whether it is reportable.

The WLPPR and RISS-wl require reporting of:

1. Completed Harvesting, with spatial data, harvest dates, harvest type, stocking standards, and post harvest forest cover.
2. Tree Planting, with species planted, number planted, seed lots, hectares planted and dates.
3. Other silviculture activity (spacing, brushing, pruning, fertilization, etc) with hectares treated and dates.
4. Surveys. Reporting the outcome from and the activity of doing a Free Growing or Intermediate Cut survey are required. Reporting other surveys required by the minister under WLPPR s75 is also required.

Reporting other surveys you may voluntarily carry out (regen survey, plantability survey, post-planting survival survey, a walk through, or any other survey) is not required but is a

good practice.

What about “declaring” regen and free growing success? Moresubtle.

WL do not have a legal obligation to carry out and report on a regeneration survey. However, WLPPR s35 specifies that achieving regeneration success by the regeneration due date is legally required. Taking steps to verify and report that an area is stocked, and that the s35 obligation has been met, while not legally required are recommended to demonstrate due diligence. And having a record of regen status/success can be very beneficial. If your WL is ever impacted by fire or other undesirable event, the record can provide valuable help in getting government to waive an obligation or to fund an extra expense under FRPA s108.

WLs do have a legal obligation to carry out and report the outcomes of a free growing survey on or before the free growing date. WLPPR s34 also establishes a legal obligation to establish a free growing stand on harvested areas in a WL (with some exceptions and caveats). FRPA 107, which is titled “Limitation on liability of persons to government”, specifies that we may submit to the district manager a written declaration specifying that the s34 obligations that have been fulfilled. We may, and we certainly want to. Making the free growing declaration starts a 15-month

review window. Government may review the free growing declaration and may dispute it, but the desired outcome is at the end of the 15 months, the s34 obligation to government to establish a free growing stand is deemed to be fulfilled. Without a declaration, there is no defined path to end the s34 obligation.

Preparing a free growing declaration is part of the practice of professional forestry. The process of submitting the written declaration to the district manager is accomplished by (a) a RESULTS milestone report and (b) attaching a copy of the written declaration to the RESULTS opening file.

And finally, waste reporting. The Forest Act requires that a woodlot licence must require its holder to pay to the government waste assessments for merchantable Crown timber, whether standing or felled, that could have been cut and removed under the woodlot licence, but, at the holder’s discretion, is not cut and removed. The standard woodlot licence document assigns the responsibility for waste assessment to the Licence Holder and specifies that the Provincial Logging Residue and Waste Measurement Procedures Manual (the Waste Manual) must be followed. The Waste Manual specifies that you must do a waste assessment (i) within 60 days of completion of primary logging on a cutblock, or (ii) within 60 days

of the end of a harvest authority, or (iii) as soon thereafter that the ground is sufficiently free of snow that an assessment may be carried out on the cutblock. The waste assessment must be submitted to the district manager within 30 days of the completion of the assessment. The method of submission is by supplying info to the on-line waste reporting system.

What? The findings of a waste assessment.

When? Assess within 60 days of completion of end of harvest, with allowance for snow, and report within a further 30 days.

Where to? The on-line Waste Reporting system.

In closing, let’s cover the key point again: this reporting is legally required. To be in compliance, you have to get it done. Don’t know how? A logical step is to hire a service provider to do it for you. Don’t know one? Ask your peers who they use.

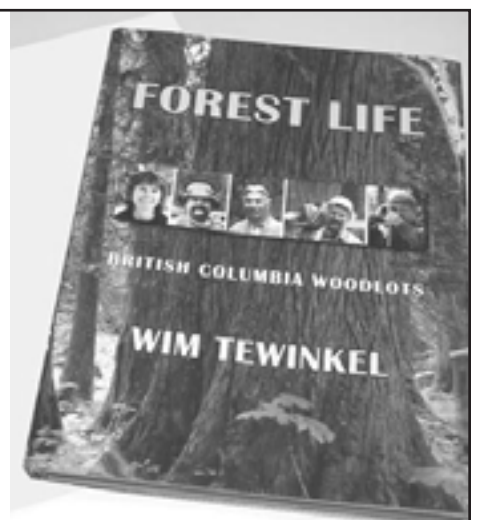
Not everything we report goes into RESULTS, but a lot of it does. You should on occasion look in RESULTS to verify that your harvested blocks are in there and that the reported info looks accurate to you. Any WL can have view-only access to RESULTS for their WL on request. The responsibility for compliance always remains with the agreement holder, the woodlot licensee. ♦

“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 ♦



Linkages between Regulations and Forest Management Objectives

By Peter Sanders

Reading through the article by Tom Bradley “What stocking Standards Apply?” (Woodland Almanac Fall 2018), it brought to mind the linkages between regulations and forest management objectives. There is a blending process here, particularly if you have a clear vision of where you want your license (or private forest land) to be at some point in the future. Regulations, management objectives and of course Policies, are integral components of a management plan. The management plan is the instrument that should bring some harmony between these components.

With respect to Tom’s article, there appeared to be no mention of how the stocking standards work together with your management objectives. It would have been a useful adjunct in explaining the reasoning behind the changes with respect to the licence holder’s management intent for the forest.

In its basic form, the Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification (BEC) is a concept and any boundary location is a snapshot of a moment in time, like a photograph. As time passes and the world moves on and changes in the process, adjustments of management practises within selected zones are

necessary. Changes in the climate patterns have been underway since Mother Earth came into being and will continue, regardless of the presence or absence of us humans. A simple solution to constant changes would be to broaden the transition zones. One could even be creative and call such zones C.C.C.’s – “Climate Change Cushions”, if a label is required. It would also save the apparently continuing dilemma of having a line on a map that didn’t mean very much as to its exact location.

Working through the Federation, the Stocking Standards quandary could present a major opportunity for Woodlot licensees to get actively and constructively involved to establish appropriate stocking standards. In view of the geographical distribution of Woodlot Licences across the Province, these demonstrations would not only apply to Woodlot Licences, but would be effective for all forest management activities in BC, on both private and Crown land. The demonstration would involve testing various stocking regimes, the evaluation of well-proven and future-oriented tree species combinations, stand treatments to demonstrate how to grow specific product types, along with demonstrations of the practical application of the “CCC” concept.

Forests have adapted to global climate changes over time rather successfully. All the components of a forest ecosystem have a built-in adaptive ability and have adapted to changes since well before us humans arrived on the scene. Over the last few years, we have seen numerous highly focused specialists emerge, many with stated linkages to “climate change” resulting in a mass of new government regulations. Where are the skilled, competent generalists who can assess, and address, the continuing physical, social and biological changes to which forest managers are subject to on a daily basis, and actually make meaningful, on-the-spot decisions? I see generalists as a declining breed, disappearing fast and facing extinction.

When it comes to responding to minor climate anomalies, perhaps we should keep things simple: stop reacting, take a deep breath and using a tiny bit of historical information bring some understanding to the challenge. The BEC is a highly informative and effective tool – it does not require constant tinkering. It is up to the on-the-ground forest manager to recognise changes and adapt to such changes as arise. ♦

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 cjmclary401@gmail.com.

Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations & Rural Development (FLNRORD) Update

It has been a busy time at Forest Tenures Branch (FTB) as staff have been engaging in the Wildfire Review, Coast Revitalisation Process, First Nations Forestry Strategic Advisory Group and Contractor Sustainability Review, amongst other initiatives. FTB will also be providing input to the planned updates to Forest & Range Practices Act (FRPA), a process in which the FBCWA is also engaged. We continue to provide support to Woodlot staff with issues around catastrophic events and cut control limit exemptions, licence transfers and Woodlot Licence Plans being fairly typical. In addition, we are doing some project work; some of which is part of the Joint Working Group with the FBCWA.

A contract is in place for minor upgrades to Woodlot for Windows (W4W). This includes some technical adjustments to the import of shapefiles allowing for the split of resultants and there will also be changes to the harvest schedule report. In March, there will be updates made to the W4W User Guide and if any licensees or consultants

would like to provide input please contact Emma Neill by February 15th; work should be complete by March 31, 2019. Also, of note is a reduction in yields for tree species using the White Spruce TIPS curve in W4W 4.3 as compared to 4.2. Please make sure you are using the most recent version of W4W when calculating your proposed AAC. Note that this TIPS curve is used to model various species throughout the province. In order to update your yields you must delete the existing yields and then recalculate them (Edit>Remove all Yields>Yields). Mike Bandstra of FORSITE Consultants Ltd is under contract to support licensees with W4W on an as-needed basis through March 31, 2019.

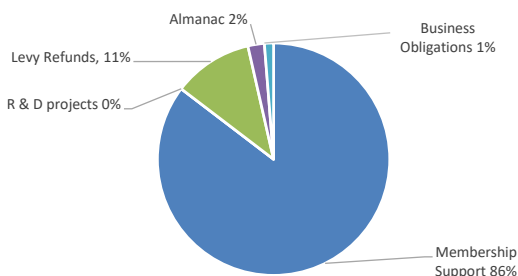
The ability to report roads rather than acquire a Road Permit for 1 Cutting Permit is ongoing; detailed information will be made available on the website: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/forestry/forest-tenures/timber-harvesting-rights/woodlot-licence>.

The FBCWA has hosted several Woodlot Licence Plan (WLP) workshops around the province and FTB staff attended sessions on Vancouver Island. Keep your eyes open for some very minor updates to the Woodlot Licence Plan Template. Generally, these are inconsequential grammatical errors. The updated template should be released in March 2019. Please note there is still opportunity to make us aware of anything you may have noticed – please contact Geoff Klassen.

FTB staff support internal workshops with District WL staff to help with knowledge transfer, especially with the new staff - most recently we held a two day workshop in Vernon with the South Area. We also try to visit several Districts each year to focus on specific issues and provide support. We are always happy to speak to you about your woodlot issues. Please reach out to your District staff first - they can always redirect questions to FTB. ♦

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. ♦



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

In respect to the theme of wildfire control at the Federation meeting in October at Williams Lake, I feel obliged to express my disappointment at the failure to address certain basic issues relative to this critical situation. Firstly, Ian Meier, Executive Director of the Wildfire Service, offered only weak and extremely limited comments regarding these issues with virtually no opportunity for questions from the floor.

Subsequently the panel members selected offered some observations in regard to associated factors such as fire smarting, smoke relative to health concerns and broadcast slash burning but NOT once was EARLY DETECTION, and FAST INITIAL ATTACK mentioned! Although these two latter actions are only part of overall wildfire control strategy, they are the prime cornerstones to minimizing losses to the forest land base.

The elitism presently existent in the Wildfire Service must be eliminated and replaced with a policy to encourage and support the forest industry and other concerned agencies to engage in fast initial attack where practical and opportune.

As an adjunct to the above, 65 woodlots were impacted during the 2017 and 2018 fire seasons. As there are some 800 woodlots in the Province, then 8% were affected. Therefore, if this trend continues within 12 years, one might expect to share this negative experience! While it is recognized that some major wildfires will develop, every practical and efficient means must be implemented to reduce the dramatic losses to our forest resource and related values.

G.L. Benwell
W0322 ♦

- Is the current “Fire Culture and Let it Burn Policy” contributing to the term “New Normal”?
- It is high time we start to ask questions about how we are managing our natural resources. Should we just blindly accept the term “New Normal”? If we continue to manage fire and our natural resources, the same as the past 20 years it will become the “New Normal”. The unintended consequences of the notion for putting fire back in the ecosystem by a “Let it Burn” policy puts a tremendous amount of air pollutants into the atmosphere.
- Some info out of the states indicated that the wildfires burning in Alaska in 2004 generated about the same amount of pollution as all of the continental USA over the same time frame from automobiles. In 2017 the wildfires in California in one week put out as much pollution as the state produced from automobiles for a full year. Unfortunately, I could not find such information for our country, perhaps it is a “NO-NO” to even produce such information. Considering BC is such a small population compared to California (approx. 10%) it is safe to say that the automobiles in BC produced much less pollutants than wildfires. If we were to compare how much pollution that has been generated from this year’s wildfires in BC, compared to how much pollution BC produced from cars it would put things into perspective. With this in mind, perhaps the government should be placing a much higher effort on controlling wildfires in this province.
- Our governments are forcing rural people to pay a carbon tax in the name of reducing pollution, only to have it spent on proposals that reduce pollution significantly less than putting out forest fires would do. Fires are only a symptom of the real problem which is Forest Health, but there are no mention or policy of managing our forests better.
- The US Forest Service Research Station in Ogden, Utah, USA estimated that one acre of forestland burned in a wildfire produces over 27,000 tons of carbon dioxide, 1685 tons of carbon monoxide, 12 tons of methane, 487 tons of fine particulate matter, and another ten different chemicals of various quantities, including ethane, acetone, methanol, formaldehyde, and nitrogen oxide to name a few. Remember that you have to multiply by 2.4 to convert to tons per hectare. If these numbers are reasonable estimates, the number from our wildfires become staggering. It makes the pollution from our cars in BC look like a drop in the bucket.
- Now consider how many hectares of forest were deliberately burned from the “Let it Burn Policy” this year. Perhaps all the carbon tax should all go to a beefed-up fire-fighting capacity. It would at least have a much bigger impact on reducing the green house gases than putting it into transit for the urban population. They should have to pay for their own transportation problems, not make the rural population contribute to something that we use very seldom.
- To add insult to injury we have to pay a carbon tax on the fuel we use to fight fires and on management activities that reduce the threat of fire. Better yet, maybe the carbon tax should be used to improve the health of our forests. Does anyone beside me think that something has gone wacky in our system?
- George Delisle
- Woodlot # 411 ♦

Using Flash 21 to Make Jellied Burning Fuel for Igniting Slash Accumulations

By Al Waters

With many woodlot licences being located in high smoke sensitivity zones it is often not legally possible to ignite slash accumulations until they are covered with significant amounts of snow due to venting requirements. Using Flash 21 to make jellied burn fuel is a good way to mitigate the difficulty associated with getting slash accumulations to burn when they are covered with more than 30 centimeters of snow.

Flash 21 is a jelling agent sold by Perimeter Solutions Ltd. 3060 Airport Road, Kamloops, BC V2B 7X2 (Phone # 250-554-3530) for \$282 for a case consisting of 12 one-liter bottles. The product comes as two separate solutions labelled Part A and Part B; a case contains 6 bottles of each solution. The mixing instructions on each bottle indicate one liter of Part A followed by one liter of Part B should be stirred into a 205-liter (45 gallon) drum of fuel.

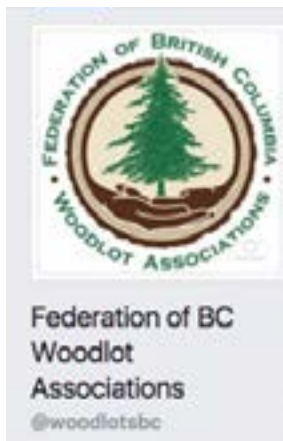
A 20-liter plastic jerry can is great for mixing and carrying smaller quantities of jellied fuel while burning a minor number of slash accumulations on a cutblock. It is recommended to put on chemical resistant gloves to protect your skin and so you don't get jellied fuel stuck on the leather gloves you will use while igniting the slash piles. Wearing goggles or a face shield is also recommended as the Flash 21 or fuel mixture is corrosive and may burn the skin or eyes.

Pour 15 liters of a 50% gas: 50% diesel mixture into the jerry can, add 75 milliliters (1/3 cup) of Flash 21 Part A and shake carefully with the cap secured on the jerry can. After rinsing the measuring cup in the fuel mixture until it is clean, add 75 milliliters (1/3 cup) of Part B to the fuel mixture and carefully shake the jerry can with the cap securely on. Wipe the measuring cup out with a paper towel. The mixture should set up within about 5 minutes, but if it fails to jell the reason is probably that the gasoline contains

ethanol. To overcome this problem slowly add up to 5% water or snow to the mixture, keep shaking and check periodically to see if the mixture jells to the desired viscosity. The failure of the fuel to jell can usually be avoided by using marked premium gasoline which should not contain ethanol.

Make a plastic scoop from a 4-liter chain oil or similar container to transfer about 1.5 liters of jellied fuel to a good ignition point in the slash pile. The jell will flow downhill if it has the consistency of green mucus running out of a 2-year old's nostrils, but it will adhere and wrap around sticks if it is projected from the scoop into the center of the slash pile. Ignite the jell from a distance with a drip torch and never add another scoop of jell to a fire that is already burning. For more detailed information check the FBCWA website, contact Al Waters at 250-747-0647 or email alanwaters@shaw.ca or contact Mark Campbell at 1-306-961-6930 or email: mark.campbell@perimeter-solutions.com. ♦

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. ♦





LOG PURCHASE TEAM

Contact one of us for your sale of Sawlogs, Peelers and Pulp

CHETWYND	Clay Bassendowski	250-788-4451
FRASER LAKE and FORT ST. JAMES	David Johnson	250-699-6729
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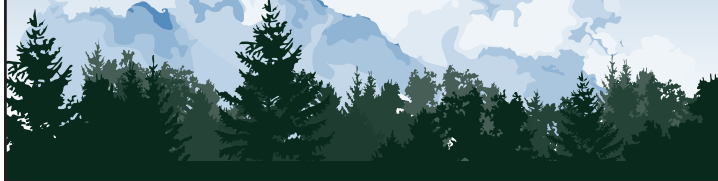
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