



City of Kimberley
Urban Interface Fuels Reduction
STAND MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION
Kimberley Nature Park

ADMINISTRATION			
Proponent	Treatment Unit		
City of Kimberley	Steep hand treatment 3-2		
Legal Description	BCGS Mapsheet	Landscape Unit	
Kimberley Nature Park	82G061	C08	

AREA DESCRIPTION (ha)					
<p>This unit is broken up into 3 stand types. SU 1 is located on an east aspect with slopes of 50 - 55%. The current stand density approaches 4,928 sph. (Douglas-fir 55%, Western larch 33%, Lodgepole pine 9%, Rocky mountain juniper 2% and Subalpine fir 1%). The unit is adjacent to Lower Army road. SU 2 stand density is approximately 3872 sph. (Douglas-fir 54%, Western larch 25%, Lodgepole pine 9%, Rocky mountain juniper 10% and Subalpine fir 2%). The unit is east of the wetland. SU 3 is adjacent to SU2, slopes average 60%, the aspect is west, north west. In dispersed areas throughout SU1 there is a large build up CWD in the 5 to 15 cm diameter range on the forest floor. In these areas very little removal of the over-storey will be required as the stand is close to meeting target stand conditions. In other areas where the amount of CWD is lower, layer 2,3 and 4 (under-storey) are present and serve as ladder fuels for treatment.</p>					
SU	GROSS AREA (ha)	NON-PRODUCTIVE AREA (ha)		RESERVES (ha)	NET AREA (ha)
		NAT	UNN		
1	4.72	0.0	0.02	0.0	4.70
2	.60	0.0	0.0	0.0	.6
3	1.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
TOTAL	6.32	0.0	0.02	0.0	6.3

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce the probability of catastrophic fires within the City of Kimberley's municipal boundary • To increase the resiliency of the forests within the Kimberley Nature Parks to wildfire and lower the probability of catastrophic damage. • To protect the value of the park as an important community asset. <p>This will be achieved by reducing surface fuel loading and by lowering canopy fuel loading through stand treatments including under-storey thinning, piling and burning of conifer stems.</p> <p>Broad Overview Ecosystem Restoration/Management Plan Treatment Proposal</p> <p>Moderate Open Forest 150 - 400 sph</p> <p>Slightly Open Forest 400 - 1200 sph</p> <p>No Treatment</p>

SU	CRITICAL SITE FACTORS (affecting the timing of operations and the manner in which they affect them)
All	The treatment area is within the Kimberley Nature Park and is heavily used by recreationalists. Signage should be considered for safety and public awareness.
All	Trails within or adjacent to unit: Lower Army Road, Pat Morrow Trail and Boundary Trail.
All	Remove all litter and waste associated with the treatments at the end of each day.
All	Disturbance to trail surfaces should be minimized.
All	Assess wildlife danger trees to level 3 standards. Retain only high value snags or actively used snags as per the wildlife danger tree protocol.

ECOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION						
EU	SU	NDT	BEC ZONE	SUBZONE VARIANT	SITE SERIES (% composition)	GRID LOCATION (SMR / SNR)
1	1	4	MS	dk	01/03	2-4 / C (B)
1	2	4	MS	dk	01/03	2-4 / C
1	3	4	MS	dk	01	3 / C

TERRAIN DESCRIPTION								
SU	SLOPE (%) DOMINANT (RANGE)	L/U	ASPECT	SLOPE POSITION	GULLIED (Y/N)	DRAINAGE	ELEVATION (m)	
							MIN	MAX
1	55 (5-60)	L/U	E	mid (toe-crest)	N	Well-Rapid		
2	60% (10-60)	L/U	W - NW	mid (toe-crest)	N	Well- Rapid		
3	60% (30-60)	L/U	NW	mid (toe-crest)	N	Well - Rapid		

RIPARIAN MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES						
SU	WATERBODY NAME / TYPE	RIPARIAN CLASSIFICATION				
		RIPARIAN CLASSIFICATION	RIPARIAN RESERVE ZONE RRZ (M)	RIPARIAN MANAGEMENT ZONE RMZ (M)	RIPARIAN MANAGEMENT AREA RMA (M)	
All	R2	W3	0.0	30	30	
1	R6	S6	0.0	20	20	
-	R11	NCD	0.0	0.0	0.0	
-	R3 Eimers Lake	W4	0.0	30.0	30	

Implementation of this Stand Management Prescription is not anticipated to have an impact on any of these riparian features. The portion of the R2 RMA inside the treatment area will have greater than 10% of the existing basal area retained.

FOREST HEALTH MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES
MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES TO MANAGE AND CONSERVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
An archaeological overview assessment has been completed for this area. The area is not contained within any polygons identified as having a moderate or greater potential for containing areas of archaeological significance.

STAND MANAGEMENT TREATMENTS
PASS 1 - SURFACE FUELS REDUCTION
Objective: To reduce Coarse Woody Debris accumulations on the forest floor.
Treatment:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain Coarse Woody Debris that is not sound, otherwise: • Buck, pile and burn all sound coarse woody debris on the forest floor. • Pile material into piles not exceeding 1.5 m in diameter by 1.5 m in height. Burn piles should be located at the bottom of existing canopy openings and on old inactive trails to minimize damage to residual stems during burning operations. See treatment standards for fuel treatments in the WUI in Kimberley.
PASS 1 – LADDER FUELS REDUCTION
Objective: To reduce ladder fuels by thinning, piling and burning selected species by diameter class(s).
Treatment:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut all mature, dead or dying deciduous species. <i>Do not</i> cut young and vigorous stems.

- SU 1: Remove all Lodgepole pine and Engelmann spruce stems <25cm dbh. Remove all other species <15 cm dbh.
Target Post Treatment Stand Density = 228
- SU 2: Remove all Lodgepole pine. Remove all other species <20 cm dbh.
Target Post Treatment Stand Density = 362
- SU 3: Remove all Lodgepole pine < 17.5cm dbh. Remove all other species <20 dbh.
Target Post Treatment Stand Density = 350 sph

Option 1

Pile thinned material into piles not exceeding 1.5m in diameter by 1.5m in height. Burn piles should be located at the bottom of existing canopy openings and on old inactive trails to minimize damage to residual stems during burning operations. See treatment standards for fuel treatments in the WUI in Kimberley.

POST-BURNING TREATMENT AND FOLLOW-UP

1. Seed soil area affected by burning in the spring following burning with a seed mix suitable for areas of high burn severity.
2. Monitor wind/snow damage post-treatment and assess for follow up treatment to address overwinter snow press, wind damage, etc.
3. Monitor surface fuel characteristics and assess for 5 years following treatment.

I certify that the work described herein fulfills the standards expected of a member of the Association of British Columbia Forest Professionals and that I did personally supervise the work.

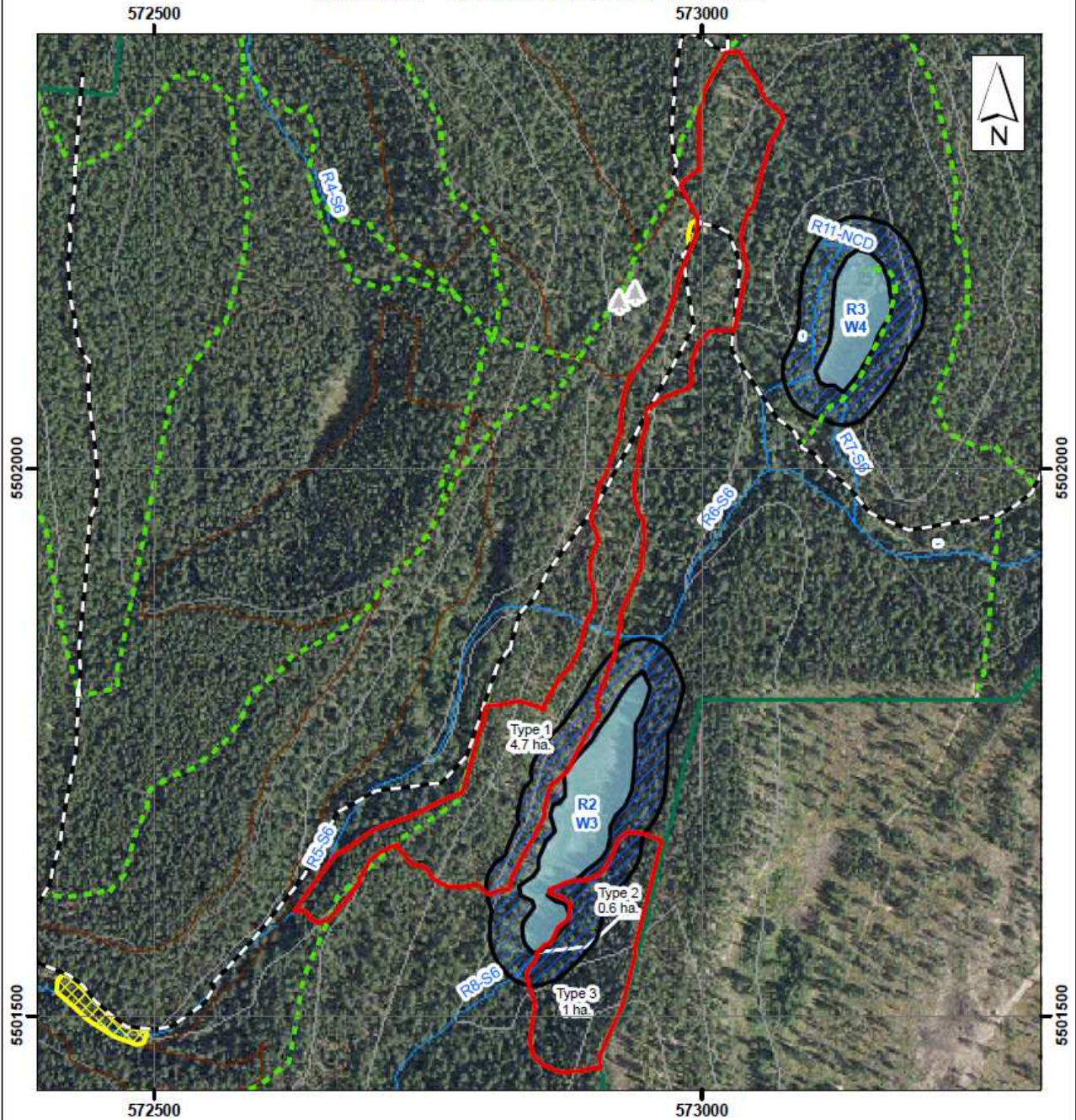


Brian Watson , R.P.F.

May 30, 2010

DATE

Kimberley Nature Park Hand Treatment Areas



Polygon: 3-2
Total Area: 6.3 ha.



- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Nature Park Boundary | Creek |
| Treatment Polygon | Intermittent |
| Wetland | Approx. Road Location |
| Riparian Reserve Zone | Approx. Trail Location |
| Reserve | 100m contour |
| Wildlife Tree | 20m contour |

1:5,000

Drawn: May 13, 2010

SU 1

Diameter Class (cm)	PSME	LAOC	THPL	ABLA	PICO	PIEN	Total
0.0-5.0	2125	1575	0	25	325	50	4100
5.1-7.5	150	0	0	0	0	0	150
7.6-10.0	200	0	0	0	25	0	225
10.1-12.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.6-15.0	75	0	0	0	0	0	75
15.1-17.5	0	0	0	0	47	50	97
17.6-20.0	34	0	0	0	0	0	34
20.1-22.5	0	0	0	0	26	27	53
22.6-25.0	24	0	0	0	0	0	24
25.1-27.5	37	0	0	0	0	0	37
27.6-30.0	25	16	0	0	0	0	41
30.1-32.5	14	0	0	0	0	0	14
32.6-35.0	0	11	0	0	0	0	11
35.1-37.5	0	19	0	0	0	0	19
37.6-40.0	0	9	0	0	0	0	9
40.1-42.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42.6-45.0	0	0	7	0	0	0	7
45.1-47.5	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
47.6-50.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50.1-52.5	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
52.6-55.0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
55.1-57.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
57.6-60.0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
60.1-62.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62.6-65.0	3	3	0	0	0	0	6
65.1-67.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
67.6-70.0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
70.1-72.5	3	0	0	0	0	3	5
72.6-75.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
75.1-77.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
77.6-80.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2706	1638	7	25	423	129	4928

thin
retain