



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

ADMINISTRATION			
Proponent	Treatment Unit		
City of Kimberley	Steep hand treatment 3-11		
Legal Description	BCGS Mapsheet	Landscape Unit	
Kimberley Nature Park	82G061	C08	

AREA DESCRIPTION (ha)					
<p>There are two geographically separate areas that make up this unit. There are two distinct stand types shared by both areas. Type 2 is located on west aspects, slopes are approximately 55%. The current stand density approaches 519 sph. (Rocky mountain juniper 47%, Douglas-fir 35%, Ponderosa pine 17% and Western larch 1%). Type 3 is located on east aspects, slopes are approximately 60%. The current stand density approaches 2,294 sph. (Douglas-fir 75%, Rocky Mountain Juniper 13%, Western larch 8%, Lodgepole pine 3% and Ponderosa pine 1%). There are no trails adjacent to these units. A S-6 creek enters the northern boundary of the east unit and then flows underground after 35 meters. A dry creek runs the entire length of the west unit. These units are referred to in the CWPP phase 3 report as 3-11 and 3-12.</p>					
SU	GROSS AREA (ha)	NON-PRODUCTIVE AREA (ha)		RESERVES (ha)	NET AREA (ha)
		NAT	UNN		
2	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
3	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
TOTAL	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0

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>Open Forest 75 – 150 sph</p> <p>Riparian Enhanced</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: None
All	Remove all litter and waste associated with the treatments at the end of each day.
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	2	4	IDF	dm2	01(7)03(3)	4 / C
1	3	4	IDF	dm2	03(8)01(2)	3 / B

TERRAIN DESCRIPTION								
SU	SLOPE (%) DOMINANT (RANGE)	L/U	ASPECT	SLOPE POSITION	GULLIED (Y/N)	DRAINAGE	ELEVATION (m)	
							MIN	MAX
2	50-60	L/U	W SW	Mid-Upper	N	Well-Rapid		
3	50-70	L/U	E SE	Mid - Upper	N	Well-Poor		

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)
2	R9	S6	0	20	20

These watercourses are dry for the most part. The upper part (35 meters) of the creek in the east unit was running at the time of the assessment.

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. <u>Do not</u> cut young and vigorous stems. • SU 2 Remove all stems <20 cm dbh. Target Post Treatment Stand Density = 119 • SU 3 Remove all stems <20cm dbh. Remove all Lodgepole pine. Target Post Treatment Stand Density = 203 	

- 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.
- Piles should be located on dry rocky areas to the fullest extent possible.

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.

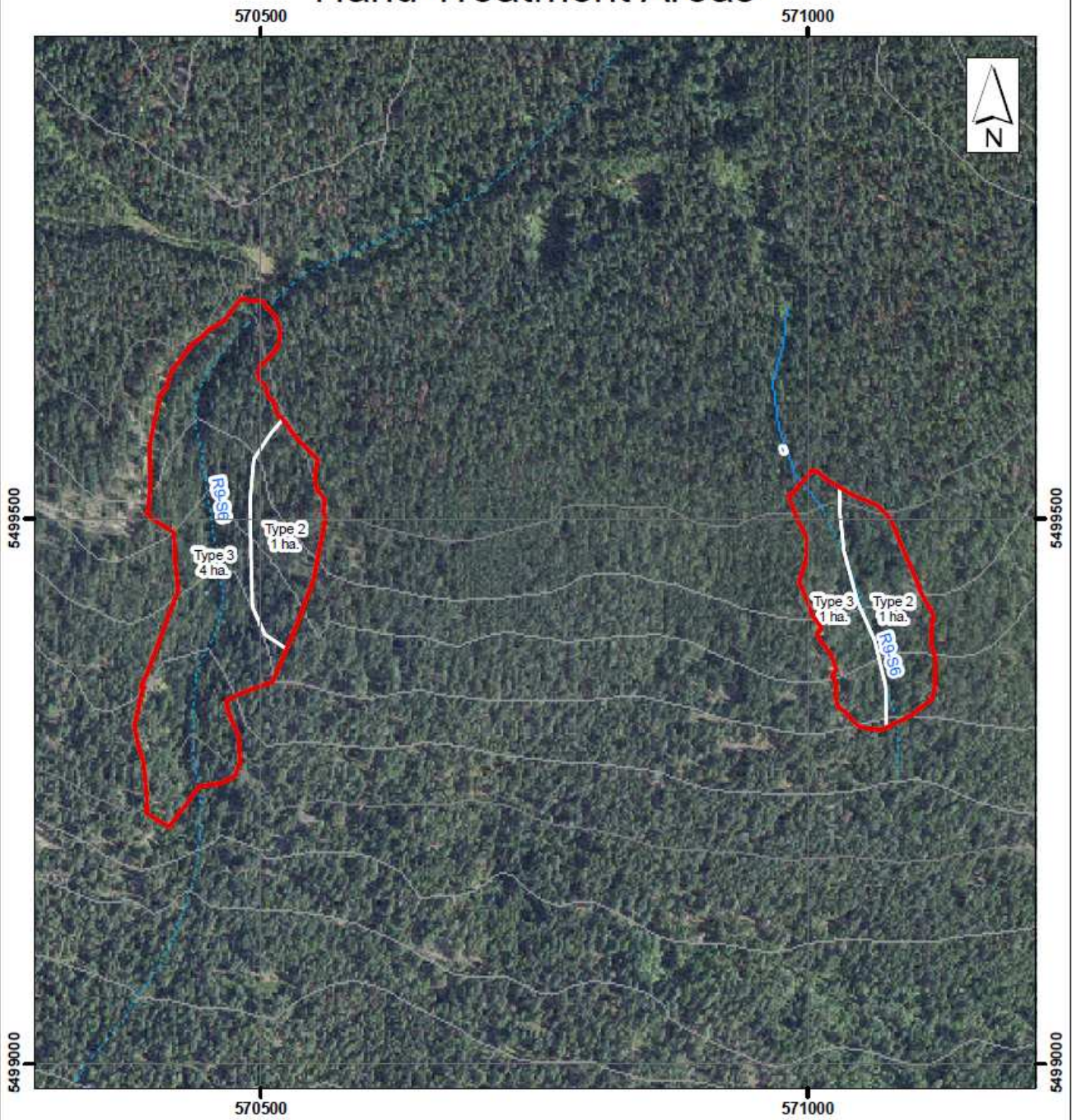


Brian Watson , R.P.F.

May 30, 2010

DATE

Kimberley Nature Park Hand Treatment Areas



Polygon: 3-11
Total Area: 7 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 2

Diameter Class (cm)	PSME	LAOC	JUSC	PIPO	Total
0.0-5.0	100	0	245	18	364
5.1-7.5	0	0	0	0	0
7.6-10.0	0	0	0	9	9
10.1-12.5	0	0	0	0	0
12.6-15.0	9	0	0	9	18
15.1-17.5	9	0	0	0	9
17.6-20.0	0	0	0	0	0
20.1-22.5	19	0	0	11	30
22.6-25.0	0	0	0	0	0
25.1-27.5	0	0	0	13	13
27.6-30.0	11	0	0	0	11
30.1-32.5	0	0	0	0	0
32.6-35.0	4	4	0	4	12
35.1-37.5	7	0	0	0	7
37.6-40.0	3	0	0	6	9
40.1-42.5	5	0	0	0	5
42.6-45.0	0	0	0	5	5
45.1-47.5	4	0	0	2	7
47.6-50.0	6	0	0	2	8
50.1-52.5	0	0	0	2	2
52.6-55.0	0	0	0	3	3
55.1-57.5	1	0	0	1	3
57.6-60.0	0	0	0	0	0
60.1-62.5	0	0	0	1	1
62.6-65.0	0	0	0	0	0
65.1-67.5	0	0	0	1	1
67.6-70.0	0	0	0	0	0
70.1-72.5	0	0	0	0	0
72.6-75.0	0	0	0	0	0
75.1-77.5	0	0	0	1	1
77.6-80.0	1	0	0	0	1
	181	4	245	89	519

SU 3

Diameter Class (cm)	PSME	LAOC	JUSC	PIPO	PICO	Total
0.0-5.0	1238	0	300	13	0	1550
5.1-7.5	13	25	0	0	0	38
7.6-10.0	150	38	0	0	25	213
10.1-12.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.6-15.0	25	0	0	0	0	25
15.1-17.5	153	13	0	0	24	190
17.6-20.0	51	0	0	0	0	51
20.1-22.5	13	26	0	0	16	55
22.6-25.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.1-27.5	19	0	0	0	9	28
27.6-30.0	15	16	0	0	0	31
30.1-32.5	7	13	0	0	0	20
32.6-35.0	16	11	0	0	0	27
35.1-37.5	5	15	0	0	0	20
37.6-40.0	8	9	0	0	0	17
40.1-42.5	0	4	0	0	0	4
42.6-45.0	6	0	0	0	0	6
45.1-47.5	0	3	0	0	0	3
47.6-50.0	0	3	0	0	0	3
50.1-52.5	2	0	0	0	0	2
52.6-55.0	2	2	0	0	0	4
55.1-57.5	2	0	0	2	0	4
57.6-60.0	2	0	0	0	0	2
60.1-62.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
62.6-65.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65.1-67.5	1	0	0	0	0	1
67.6-70.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70.1-72.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
72.6-75.0	1	0	0	0	0	1
75.1-77.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
77.6-80.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1730	177	300	15	74	2294