

WOODLOT LICENCE W2032

WOODLOT LICENCE PLAN

TERM – 10 YEARS

August 1, 2010 to July 31, 2020

Younger Bros. Holdings Inc.
Box 118
Quathiaski Cove, BC
V0P 1N0

Authorized Licensee Signature:

Dave Younger

July 8, 2010

Registered Professional Forester Signature:

John Marlow, R.P.F.

July 8, 2010

DISCLAIMER:

Recognizing the special nature of management on a Woodlot Licence, this disclaimer forms part of the Woodlot Licence Plan (WLP) for Woodlot Licence W2032 and advises that:

- The decision to operate under one or more of the Default Performance Requirements (DPR) provided in the Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation (WLPPR) is the sole responsibility of the woodlot licence holder. This disclaimer is signed under the explicit understanding of information provided by government that, the use and achievement of a DPR meets the expectations of government with respect to the management of woodlot licences.
- The undersigned Registered Professional Forester has been retained to provide advice on the practice of professional forestry with regards to items such as alternative performance requirements that do not have a default performance requirement provided in the Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation (WLPPR).

Signed: _____

Name: John Marlow, R.P.F.

RPF #: 2638

Contact # 250 285-2544

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INTRODUCTION

Woodlot Licence W2032 was offered to Younger Bros. Holdings Inc. in December 2010 through a competitive bid process and this Woodlot Licence Plan (WLP) is the first WLP for this licence.

Woodlot Licence W2032 is located on Quadra Island in the vicinity of Granite Bay and more specifically around Darkwater Lake. This Woodlot Licence contains 690ha of Schedule B (crown) land and 13.7ha of Schedule A (private) land. The biogeoclimatic zone of this area is the Coastal Western Hemlock (CWH) very dry, maritime (xm).

Younger Bros. Holdings Inc. is a company based on Quadra Island and the logs will be sold to a variety of markets. Forest management activities are generally carried out by the licensee either 'hands-on, or by forest consultants.

Mandatory Content for a Woodlot Licence Plan

2-1 Plan Area

Woodlot Licence W2032 is located on Quadra Island and contains 2 parcels of land. This WLP covers the entire area of the Licence.

Schedule A – Private Land

The A land is located near the end of South Gowlland Harbour Road as per the attached Exhibit A map (Appendix A1).

Schedule B – Crown Land

The Schedule B (Crown) portion of Woodlot Licence W2032 contains approximately 690 hectares and is located South of Granite Bay on Quadra Island (Appendix A1). Darkwater Lake is entirely included in Woodlot Licence W2032. The northeast side of Woodlot Licence W2032 is bounded by Woodlot Licences W1899 (Snarpen Contracting Limited) and W1969 (Cape Mudge First Nation). The southeast side is bounded by Tree Farm Licence 47 (Timberwest Forest Limited), and the west side is Discovery Passage.

2-2 Map and Information

The 1:20,000 scale WLP maps included in Appendix A1 show the location of the crown land of Woodlot Licence W1940. The WLP map has also been created at 1:5000 scale (large mapsheet size) for the purpose of the public review and to be used as field maps. The applicable information required under section 8(1) of the Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation (WLPPR) is provided on this map.

All of Woodlot Licence W2032 is located in the Coastal Western Hemlock (CWH) biogeoclimatic zone and is further classified as being located in the ‘very dry /maritime (xm1 and xm2) subzone. As per section 8(1) (g) of the Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation, Woodlot Licence W2032 is located in the Sayward Landscape Unit.

2-3 Higher Level Plans

This WLP is consistent with the currently approved Management Plan for Woodlot Licence W1940.

Woodlot Licence W2032 is also located on lands within the Vancouver Island Land Use Plan (VILUP) and is within Special Management Zone 19. Activities at Woodlot W1940 will be consistent with both higher level plans.

2-4 Areas Where Timber Harvesting Will Be Avoided

The use of a variety of reserve types contributes to the sustainability of all forest resource values and the long-term maintenance of biodiversity values. As well, in particularly sensitive areas of Woodlot Licence W2032, timber harvesting will be avoided to protect resource features such as biodiversity, fish habitat, cultural features, and slope stability. As

per the Woodlot Licence planning and Practices Regulation, the Wildlife Tree Management Area target retention is 8% of the Woodlot Licence area. This target retention will be accomplished via Old Growth Management Areas (OGMAs), Riparian Reserve Zones, Marine Reserve Zones, and sensitive sites.

Reserve areas (“Areas Where Timber Harvesting Will be Avoided”) are summarized in Table 1.

For this initial Woodlot Licence Plan, approximately 7.7% (53.7ha) has been identified as permanent reserves throughout the Woodlot Licence Area. As Forest Management activities proceed at Woodlot Licence W1940, the 8% target for biodiversity will be attained via within stand reserves and additional long-term reserves.

Table 1: Areas where timber harvesting will be avoided.

Reserve Name	Function	Area
Darkwater Lake Reserve	L1B Riparian Reserve Zone	6.8ha
Low Site / Inoperable Reserves	Poor Sites / Silv Inoperable	28.3ha
Marine Reserve Zone	Old Growth Management Area	11.9ha
South Lakes Reserve	Ungulate Winter Range	4.9ha
Streamside Reserve	Ocean Reserve – Landscape / Biodiversity Values	1.8ha
Total Reserve		53.7ha

2-5 Areas Where Timber Harvesting Will Be Modified

Outside of ‘Areas Where Timber Harvesting Will Be Avoided’ general forestry activities are appropriate for Woodlot Licence W2032. In regards to visual landscape management, Woodlot Licence W2032 is stratified into 3 Visual Quality Objective (VQO) areas: 1) Partial Retention along the foreshore, 2) Modification along the higher hillside further off the ocean, and 3) Non-Visible. It is expected that normal forest management activities will provide for appropriate levels of visual modification. In highly visible and sensitive areas a variety of retention silviculture systems will be utilized to manage the visual landscape resource.

The remainder of Woodlot Licence W2032 is managed by normal forest practices as described in the Management Plan, government legislation, regulations, and standards, and this WLP.

2.6 Protecting and Conserving Cultural Heritage Resources

Woodlot Licence W1940 is within the traditional territory of the Campbell River First Nation, Cape Mudge First nation, K'omox First Nation, and the Homalco First nation. A full copy of this Woodlot Licence Plan has been sent to the following:

- Chief Robert Pollard and Council – Campbell River First Nation
- Chief Ralph Dick and Council - Cape Mudge First Nation
- Chief Richard Harry and Council – Homalco First Nation
- Chief Earnest Hardy and Council – K'omoks First Nation
- Art Wilson, Chief Negotiator - Nanwakolas Treaty Society
- Rod Naknakim, Chief Negotiator, Laich Kwil Tach Treaty Society

In addition to receiving a full copy of this WLP, all these First Nation groups have also been invited to provide information in regards to traditional first nation uses of the Woodlot Licence area.

Should field work at any time discover indications of CHR's, appropriate agencies will be notified immediately.

The following **Results and Strategies** apply to the management of Cultural Heritage Resources at Woodlot Licence W2032.

1. The licensee will provide copies of the Woodlot Licence Plan to the affected First Nations for review and will request information regarding traditional uses of the Woodlot area.
2. The licensee will evaluate all possible site specific cultural heritage resources identified within areas of potential timber harvesting and road construction activities. Any identified cultural heritage resource information will be shared with the applicable first nation.
3. The licensee, when designing a cutblock or road, will identify
 - a. The portion of the area occupied by the CHR
 - b. The nature of the CHR
 - c. Whether the CHR is to be protected or conserved, and
 - d. If the CHR is to be conserved, what constraints, if any, are to apply to the forest practices carried out in the area.
4. For each CHR identified under subsection (3) for protection, the licensee will carry out or authorize a forest practice only to the extent that the forest practice does not damage, or render ineffective, the CHR.
5. For each CHR identified under subsection (3) for being conserved, the licensee will carry out or authorize a forest practice only to the extent that the forest practice is consistent with the constraints, if any, specified in the design for the cutblock or the road.
6. The licensee will address and respond to any First Nation comments received post WLP approval and will also engage with the First Nation appropriately in regards to any interests asserted by the First Nation.
7. The licensee commits to participating in a Forest Industry Cedar Strategy, should one develop in the district.

8. The licensee is committed to the conservation of red cedar trees which currently exist in Reserve Areas, and also commits to the recruitment of red cedar where stands will be reforested to a proportion of red cedar where ecologically appropriate.

The licensee will work toward developing a working relationship with many of the affected First Nations and will continue to be diligent in direct referrals and consultation with affected first nations. Prior to the development of this WLP, referral letters have been sent to all affected First nations and the Laich Kwil Tach Treaty Society (LKTTTS). Comments have been received from Laich Kwil Tach indicating no concerns with the Woodlot Licence Plan but also indicating that once engineering is complete LKTTTS may request on onsite field review with 2 members of LKTTTS.

Under Schedule 1 of the Woodlot Licence planning and Practices Regulation (Factors), all factors indicated in section 5 have been considered in the development of this strategy. This consideration will be completed cooperatively with the affected first nations where the first nations will be informed and included in all decision making in regards to CHR's

2.7 Wildlife Tree Retention Strategy

The use of permanent reserves, and retained trees within cutblocks will ensure a sufficient area has been preserved to retain and promote wildlife trees. For the purpose of the 'Wildlife Tree Retention Strategy', all permanent reserves are also considered to be 'Wildlife Tree patches'. Presently Woodlot Licence W2032 has approximately 7.7% (53.7ha) in reserve. The target retention under the WLPPR is 8%. Additional reserves will be identified as forest management activities progress at Woodlot Licence W2032.

Detailed ecological descriptions of all Wildlife Tree Retention Areas are presented in Table 3.

a) Table 3 – Wildlife Tree Retention Areas and Forest Cover Attributes

Reserve Name	Forest Cover Attributes	Function
Darkwater Lake Reserve	Poly 1006 - HwFd 36, SI29 Poly 1014 - HwFd 36, SI29 Poly 302 - HwFd 36, SI29 Poly 837 - Fd 36, SI24 Poly 944 – FdHC, 95, SI16	Riparian Reserve, biodiversity management, preservation of riparian values.
Low Site / Inoperable Reserves	Poly 591 – NP Rk Poly 627 – NP Rk Poly 641 – NP Rk Poly 651 – NP Rk Poly 657 – NP Rk Poly 671 – NP Rk Poly 866 – NP Rk Poly 886 – NP Rk Poly 907 – NP Rk Poly 1091 – NP Rk Poly 1116 – NP Rk Poly 1448 – NP Rk	Biodiversity mnngt, visual landscape mnngt, recreational value, preservation of ecologically sensitive sites (arbutus / Manzanita).

Marine Reserve Zone	Poly 1252 – Hw 46,SI29 Poly 1174 – Hw 46, SI24 Poly 1224 – HwFd 46,SI29 Poly 1448 – NP - marine Poly 1154 – HwFd 36, SI17 Poly 1091 – NP – Rk Poly 1135 – Hw 66, SI25 Poly 1025 – Hw 66, SI25 Poly 939 – HwFD 46, SI29 Poly 854 – HwFd 66, SI25 Poly 810 – Hw 66, SI29 Poly 757 – Hw 66, SI24	Visual landscape management, marine riparian values, biodiversity management.
South Lakes Reserve	Poly 544 – Fd 26, SI27 Poly 601 – HwCw 26, SI24	Lakeside Riparian value, biodiversity management, wildlife values
Streamside Reserve	Poly674 FdCw 96, SI16 Poly 789 Fd 96, 22	Riparian values along S5 stream.

2.7.1 Individual Wildlife Trees

A. Species and Characteristics

On Woodlot Licence W2032, trees of all species may be selected as Individual Wildlife Trees (IWT). Snags are retained wherever possible. These identified wildlife trees will be douglas fir, western hemlock, western red cedar, sitka spruce or lodgepole pine. Ecosystems with Arbutus and Manzanita have been observed in the NW portion of Woodlot Licence W2032 and those sites will be georeferenced and included in future Wildlife Tree Areas. Should any other unique trees be observed such as western yew or white pine, those trees will also be considered for inclusion in long-term forest reserves.

The physical characteristics of preferred IWT's include signs of interior decay, forks, large dead branches, loose or cracked bark, scars, and active wildlife use such as cavities, nests, or signs of perching.

b) Conditions Under Which Individual Wildlife Trees May be Removed

IWT's may be removed if they are considered a safety hazard, or if their removal is required to build or maintain roads.

c) Replacement of Individual Wildlife Trees

If IWT's are removed, they will be replaced with trees of comparable wildlife tree value from a location nearby.

2.7.2 Wildlife Tree Retention Areas

A. Forest Cover Attributes

The reserves at Woodlot Licence W2032 generally include riparian areas, low sites, marine foreshore, as well as other inoperable areas. These reserves contain, or have a good likelihood of developing valuable wildlife attributes as described above. These areas also provide for biodiversity, protection of riparian values, soil stability, and visual landscape

management. These reserves contain a representation of trees and biological functions typical of the entire woodlot.

The Wildlife Tree Retention areas are generally douglas fir, red cedar or hemlock leading and contain minor components of lodgepole pine.

b) Conditions Under Which Trees May be Removed from Wildlife Tree Retention Areas.

Trees may be removed only if they are considered a safety hazard, if they become infested with insects or disease which threatens the health of adjacent trees, or if there is a need to remove the trees to provide access to adjacent stands. If providing access to adjacent stands, the number of high quality wildlife trees removed will be kept to a minimum and the clearing width for a road will be kept to less than 10m providing the narrow clearing width is safe.

c) Replacement of Trees Removed from Wildlife Tree Areas

If trees are removed from wildlife tree retention areas, they will be replaced with trees of comparable wildlife tree value from an alternate location within the Woodlot Licence area.

2.8 Measures to Prevent the Introduction or Spread of Invasive Plants

The main invasive plant species potential at Woodlot Licence W2032 is Scotch Broom (*Cytisus scoparius*). This species is common on Quadra Island along roadsides and in open fields. The best method of control for this species is to cut the larger plants at ground level and to pull the smaller plants with roots attached. Once Scotch Broom is established, several control treatments are required to keep the species from spreading. Whenever Scotch Broom is encountered in Woodlot Licence W2032 the plants are removed.

Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus discolor*) is not indicated in the Invasive Plants Regulation but this is also an introduced species which can aggressively spread. For both Himalayan Blackberry and Scotch Broom, the most effective method of control is prompt and successful reforestation of cutblocks to preferred and acceptable species (thereby shading out the invasive species).

The other main group of invasive species include bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*), and Canada Thistle (*Cirsium arvense*) as well as a variety of grass species. These species are generally found along roadsides and are often spread via roadside seed mixtures applied for sedimentation control and slope stabilization.

It is a general policy at Woodlot Licence W2032 that native plants are allowed to vegetate skid trails and roadsides where experience has shown that natural vegetation is effective. Where roadside application of grass-seed mixture is required, seed mixtures free of invasive plant seed will be used. When roads are built at Woodlot Licence W2032, road surfacing is generally created onsite either by developing gravel quarries or drilling and blasting rock quarries. As the surface vegetation and humus layer of the soil is removed in the development of these rock sources, the surface material is 'clean' gravel or rock and will minimize the spread of invasive plants. The licensee commits to continue to use 'clean' surfacing material for road construction at Woodlot Licence W2032.

To minimize the introduction of spread of invasive plants within the Woodlot Licence area, the following Results and Strategies apply to all activities at Woodlot Licence W2032:

- Minimize soil disturbance
- As necessary, seed disturbed areas with an appropriate mix of fast growing species of grasses and legumes, guaranteed to be free of weed seeds
- Minimize the transport of invasive plant seed by removing it from equipment and checking the underside of vehicles.
- Recognize the early stages of invasive plant development
- Establish well-stocked stands of trees that will suppress invasive plants
- Use only clean gravel and rock crush from local sources for road building activities.

Table 4 – Invasive Plants

	Weed Species	Scientific name
1	Japanese Knotweed	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>
2	Giant Knotweed	<i>Polygonum sachalinense</i>
3	Bull Thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
4	Canada Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
5	Common Burdock	<i>Arctium minus</i>
6	Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>
7	Scotch Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
8	Common Tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>
9	Marsh Thistle	<i>Cirsium palustre</i>
10	Orange Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>
11	Oxeye Daisy	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemem</i>
12	Spotted Knapweed	<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>
13	St. John’s Wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
14	Yellow Iris	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>

2.9 Measures to Mitigate the Effect of Removing Natural Range Barriers

As there is no range tenure over Woodlot Licence W2032, there are no measures proposed. There are no known natural range barriers within Woodlot Licence W2032.

2.10 Stocking Standards for Specified Areas

Areas subject to removal of individual trees, harvest of special forest products, or other types of intermediate cutting are considered ‘Specified Areas’ for the purpose of this Woodlot Licence Plan. Examples of this type of situation would be minor blowdown salvage, small market opportunities in special forest products, or salvage of diseased or damaged timber. At these ‘Specified Areas’ stands will be generally be maintained fully stocked post harvest. Where opening are > 0.1 ha in size, these areas will be reforested and basic silviculture (even-aged) will apply. These activities are permitted anywhere in the Woodlot Licence Area other than areas where ‘Timber Harvesting Will be Avoided’.

For these areas, the ‘Uneven-Aged Stocking Standards’ as found in the MOF Publication “Reference Guide for FDP Stocking Standards” are adopted.

2.11 Performance Requirements

2.11.1 Soil Disturbance Limits

Accept Default Performance Requirement – Section 24(1), Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation.

- 8% of Net Area to be Reforested

2.11.2 Permanent Access Structures

Accept Default Performance Requirement – Section 25, Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation.

- The maximum area occupied by permanent access structures is as follows:
 - Cutblocks \geq 5ha = 7% of cutblock area
 - Cutblocks $<$ 5ha = 10% of cutblock area
 - Total Woodlot Area = 7% of Woodlot Licence area

2.11.3 Use of Seed

Accept Default Performance Requirement – Section 32, Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation.

- The Chief Forester's Standards for seed use are adopted for this WLP.

2.11.4 Stocking Standards

Accept Default Performance Requirement – Section 35, Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation.

- The stocking standards described in the MOF publication 'Reference Guide for Forest Development Plan Stocking Standards' as amended from time to time, which are in effect at the time of harvest for each cutting permit. See http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hfp/forsite/stocking_std.htm

2.11.5 Width of Stream Riparian Areas

Accept Default Performance Requirement – Section 36(4), Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation.

2.11.6 Width of Wetland Riparian Areas

Accept Default Performance Requirement – Section 37(3), Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation.

2.11.7 Width of Lake Riparian Areas

Accept Default Performance Requirement – Section 38(2), Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation.

2.11.8 Restrictions in a Riparian Reserve Zone

Accept Default Performance Requirement – Section 39, Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation.

- Cutting, modifying, or removing trees in a riparian reserve zone is limited to the purposes described in section 39(1) of the Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation.

- felling or modifying a tree that is a safety hazard, if there is no other practicable option to address the safety hazard
- topping or pruning a tree that is not windfirm
- constructing a stream crossing
- creating a corridor for full suspension yarding
- creating guyline tiebacks
- carrying out a sanitation treatment
- felling or modifying a tree that has been windthrown or has been damaged by fire, insects, disease, or other causes if the felling or modifying will not have a material adverse impact on the riparian reserve zone.
- felling or modifying a tree for the purpose of establishing or maintaining an interpretive forest site, recreation site, recreation feature or recreation trail

2.11.9 Restrictions in a Riparian Management Zone

Accept Default Performance Requirement – Section 40, Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation.

- Construction of a road in a riparian management zone is limited to the conditions described in section 40(1) of the Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation
 - the construction of the road is provided for in the WLP
 - locating the road outside the riparian management zone would create a higher risk of sediment delivery to the stream, wetland, or lake to which the riparian management zone applies
 - there is no other practicable option for locating the road
 - the road is required as part of a stream crossing
- Restrictions and conditions on road construction, maintenance, and deactivation activities, and on cutting, modifying or removing trees in a riparian management zone are as described in section 40 of the Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation.

2.11.10 Wildlife Tree Retention

Accept Default Performance Requirement – Section 52(1), Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation.

- The proportion of the Woodlot Licence area that is occupied by wildlife tree retention areas is no less than 8%.

2.11.11 Coarse Woody Debris

Accept Default Performance Requirement – Section 54(1), Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation.

- Minimum retention of 4 logs per hectare $\geq 5.0\text{m}$ in length and $\geq 30\text{cm}$ diameter at one end.

2.11.12 Resource Features

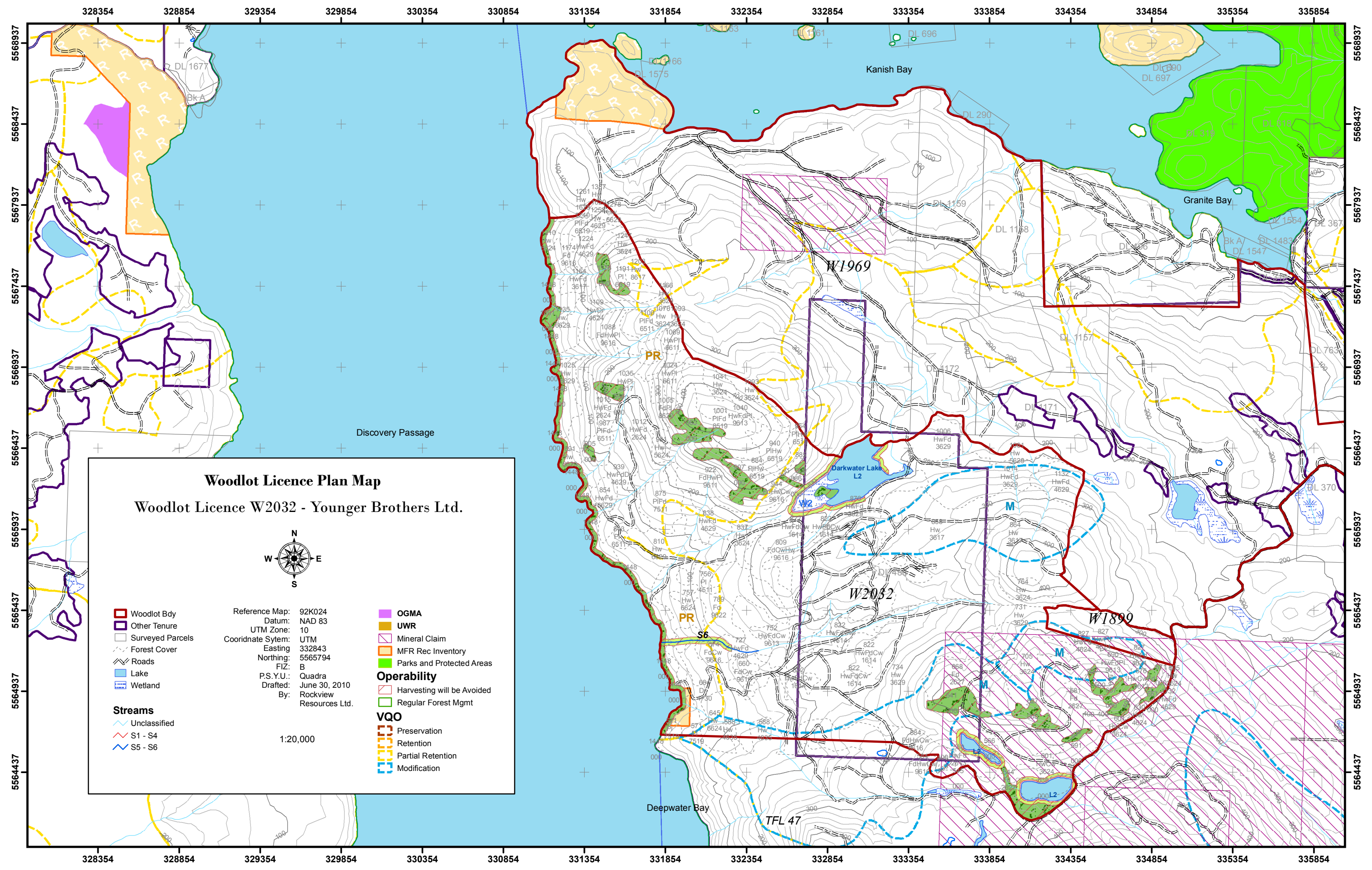
Accept Default Performance Requirement – Section 56(1), Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation.

APPENDIX A1

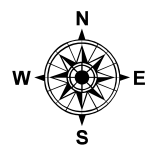
1:5000 Woodlot Licence Plan Map

1:5,000 Schedule A Exhibit A Map

1:20,000 Schedule B Exhibit A Map



Woodlot Licence Plan Map
Woodlot Licence W2032 - Younger Brothers Ltd.



Reference Map: 92K024
 Datum: NAD 83
 UTM Zone: 10
 Coordinate System: UTM
 Easting: 332843
 Northing: 5565794
 FIZ: B
 P.S.Y.U.: Quadra
 Drafted: June 30, 2010
 By: Rockview Resources Ltd.

1:20,000

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| Woodlot Bdy | OGMA |
| Other Tenure | UWR |
| Surveyed Parcels | Mineral Claim |
| Forest Cover | MFR Rec Inventory |
| Roads | Parks and Protected Areas |
| Lake | Operability |
| Wetland | Harvesting will be Avoided |
| Streams | Regular Forest Mgmt |
| Unclassified | VQO |
| S1 - S4 | Preservation |
| S5 - S6 | Retention |
| | Partial Retention |
| | Modification |

APPENDIX A2
Record of Advertising

Community Garden Grows



Ruth Rombough of the Coastal Community Credit Union and Jim Abram of the Strathcona Regional District were photographed handing over cheques to Community Garden Steering Committee members at the Garden Tour on Sunday. With them was the generous owner of the land, Milton Wong. The Credit Union grant of \$ 2000 made possible the opening of the second section of the garden. The \$1000 from the Regional District is being used to finish other projects.

The Community Garden also wishes to again thank all the people, too numerous to be named here, who have so generously contributed to the Garden. Especially we want to thank Rick Milne of Last Drop Water Systems, Cliff Mooney of Emco Resources, Tom Rohan, David Scott of David's Iron Works, Russell Swanson and Dick Whittington who have enabled us to open 30 new plots this year. Eric Sorenson and Roy Dahlnas kindly delivered Fish Compost which makes such a difference to the rather poor soil.

Thank you for support to Quadra Building Supplies and Heriot Bay Store's Spirit Board Program.

Quadra! Hosts International Choir!!!

VIVA LA BELLA is a youth choir that has been performing in Slavonice, Czech Republic, since 1985. The choir currently has 30 members ranging in age from 10 to 22. Their repertoire consists of classical music, Czech folk music, dance and spiritual songs. This choir has achieved significant success at many choir contests and has participated in international music festivals in Germany, France, Austria, and Slovakia.

Don't miss this rare opportunity! Bring the whole family on Monday, July 12th.

There will be no advance ticket sales for this performance so come early as a sell-out is expected. Doors open at 6:30 p.m. and the concert starts at 7:00 p.m.

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NOTICE OF PUBLIC REVIEW QUADRA ISLAND WOODLOT LICENCE W2032 WOODLOT LICENCE PLAN / MANAGEMENT PLAN

A new Woodlot Licence, Woodlot W2032, was recently created and offered to Dave Younger of Quadra Island. Woodlot Licence W2032 is located in the vicinity of Darkwater Lake (Kanish Bay) and includes approximately 690ha of crown land and 1 parcel of private land. The private land is located in the vicinity of Gowlland Harbour and includes 13.7ha.

The Management Plan outlines the overall licensee goals for the Woodlot Licence area, resource inventories that are available and are planned, utilization standards, as well as the proposed annual allowable harvest level for the Woodlot Licence.

The WLP shows the location of 'areas reserved from harvest', 'areas where harvesting will be modified', and 'general forest management areas'. The current silviculture status of land within these woodlot licences is indicated on these WLP's. These plans are available for review by resource agencies and the public before approval is considered by the Ministry of Forests.

These draft plans are available for review and comment for a 30 day period. Both the Management Plan and the Woodlot Licence Plan for this Woodlot Licence will be available to the public for Review and Comment on July 8, 2010 between 5:00 and 9:00 at Room 1, Quadra Community Centre. Any interested members of the public are invited to attend. Please use the south entrance when entering the building. In addition to the public viewing, the plans can be viewed online at www.northislandwoodlot.com.

To discuss these WLP's outside of the public viewing time frame, please contact Dave Younger (250 285-3993), or John Marlow (285-2544). In order to receive consideration prior to WLP approval, comments must be received in writing by August 8, 2010 although comments regarding these plans are appreciated at any time throughout the year.

Turn In Table Please

Hey it's fun to have a garage sale and invite everyone over to take away treasures. However, the cedar garden table with the yellow top which held the "free items" wasn't part of the deal. Please return it to 149 Quadra Loop. Thanks.

Sandy

Campbell River Garden City

For those who don't think of Campbell River as a garden city, the Art Gallery's annual Garden & Art Tour proves that notion wrong. The tour, on July 3 and 4, presents a diverse range of gardens, from small urban lots to sprawling landscapes loaded with mature plantings.

The Campbell River Garden & Art Tour is self-guided. Participants can purchase their \$15 tickets, which include a map, at the Art Gallery. Proceeds support children's programming. Call 250-287-2261 or check the Gallery's website at www.cragtgallery.ca.

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APPENDIX A3
Copies of Written Comments Received

APPENDIX A4
First Nation Consultation

**Woodlot Licence W2032 – Summary of First Nations Consultation
Woodlot Licence Plan**

- February 15, 2010 – Initial referral letter sent to all first nation referrals
 - Campbell River First Nation
 - Cape Mudge First Nation
 - K'omoks First Nation
 - Homalco First Nation
 - Laich Kwil Tach Treaty Society

- July 8, 2010 – Full Ccopy of WLP sent to all affected First nations (listed above)

APPENDIX A5
Visual Quality Objectives Definitions

**Categories of visually altered forest landscape
(Forest Planning and Practices Regulation)**

- 1.1** For the purposes of paragraph (c) of the definition of "altered forest landscape" in section 1, the following categories are prescribed, each according to the extent of alteration resulting from the size, shape and location of cutblocks and roads:
- (a) *preservation*: consisting of an altered forest landscape in which the alteration, when assessed from a significant public viewpoint, is
 - (i) very small in scale, and
 - (ii) not easily distinguishable from the pre-harvest landscape;
 - (b) *retention*: consisting of an altered forest landscape in which the alteration, when assessed from a significant public viewpoint, is
 - (i) difficult to see,
 - (ii) small in scale, and
 - (iii) natural in appearance;
 - (c) *partial retention*: consisting of an altered forest landscape in which the alteration, when assessed from a significant viewpoint, is
 - (i) easy to see,
 - (ii) small to medium in scale, and
 - (iii) natural and not rectilinear or geometric in shape;
 - (d) *modification*: consisting of an altered forest landscape in which the alteration, when assessed from a significant public viewpoint,
 - (i) is very easy to see, and
 - (ii) is
 - (A) large in scale and natural in its appearance, or
 - (B) small to medium in scale but with some angular characteristics;
 - (e) *maximum modification*: consisting of an altered forest landscape in which the alteration, when assessed from a significant public viewpoint,
 - (i) is very easy to see, and
 - (ii) is
 - (A) very large in scale,
 - (B) rectilinear and geometric in shape, or
 - (C) both.