

Glossary

Acronyms

AAC	Annual Allowable Cut	FTE	Full Time Equivalent
ABCFP	Association of BC Forest Professionals	GIS	Geographic Information System
AIA	Archaeological Impact Assessment	GMO	Genetically Modified Organism
AOA	Archaeological Overview Assessments	GPS	Global Positioning System
BEC	Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification	HFN	Huu-ay-aht First Nation
CFS	Canadian Forest Service	HIRMP	Hišuk ma c̓awak Integrated Resource Management Plan
CHR	Cultural Heritage Resources	LRM	Land Resource Manager
CMT	Culturally Modified Tree	LTHL	Long Term Harvest Level
CPD	Continuing Professional Development	MAMU	Marbled Murrelet
CSA	Canadian Standards Association	MFLNRO	Ministry of Forests, Lands, and Natural Resource Operations & Rural Development
CWD	Coarse Woody Debris	MIR	Medical Incident Rate
CWS	Community Watersheds	MP	Management Plan
DFA	Defined Forest Area	NAR	Net Area to Reforest
DFN	Ditidaht First Nation	NCLB	Non-Contributing Land Base
EBITDA	Earnings before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation & Amortization	NSR	Not Sufficiently Restocked
EMS	Environmental Management System	OG	Old Growth
FG	Free Growing	OGMA	Old Growth Management Area
FLP	Forest Landscape Plan	OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
FOM	Forest Operations Map	PAFO	Port Alberni Forest Operations
FPBC	Forest Professionals of BC	PAS	Permanent Access Structure
FPPR	Forest Practice Planning Regulation	PHA	Post Harvest Assessment
FRPA	Forest and Range Practices Act	PMP	Pest Management Plan
FSP	Forest Stewardship Plan	RFT	Registered Forest Technologist
FSW	Fisheries Sensitive Watershed	RG	Forest Regeneration

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RMA	Riparian Management Area	SAFE	Safety Accord Forestry Enterprise
RMZ	Riparian Management Zone	SEI	Sensitive Ecosystem Inventory
RPF	Registered Professional Forester		
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management		
SFMP	Sustainable Forest Management Plan		
SG	Second Growth		
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure		
SP	Site Plan		
SPAR	Seed Planning & Registry (database)		
SR	Sufficiently Stocked		
SU	Standard Unit		
SUP	Special Use Permits		
TAUP	Total Area Under Prescription		
TFL	Tree Farm License		
TFN	Tseshah First Nation		
TPAG	Tsawak-qin Public Advisory Group		
TRMS	Terrain Risk Management Strategy		
TSA	Timber Supply Analysis		
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on Rights of Indigenous Peoples		
UWR	Ungulate Winter Range		
VILUP	Vancouver Island Land Use Plan		
VR	Variable Retention		
WHA	Wildlife Habitat Area		
WIWAG	West Island Woodlands Advisory Group		
WTP	Wildlife Tree Patch		
WTRA	Wildlife Tree Retention Area		
RRZ	Riparian Reserve Zone		

Definition of terms

The following definitions are supplemental to those found in the [Canadian Standards Association \(CSA\) Z809-16 Section 3 Definitions and Abbreviations](#).

Allowable Annual Cut (AAC): The allowable rate of timber harvest from a specified area of land. The Chief Forester of British Columbia sets AACs for timber supply areas (TSAs) and tree farm licenses (TFLs) in accordance with Section 8 of the Forest Act.

Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification (BEC): Developed in BC in 1965, the BEC System classifies areas of similar regional climate, expected climax plant communities and site factors such as soil moisture and soil nutrients. The subzone is the basic unit of this classification system. Within subzones, variants further identify more local climatic factors. A handbook can be obtained from <http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hfd/pubs/docs/lmh/lmh28/lmh28-01.pdf>

Biogeoclimatic zone: a geographic area having similar patterns of energy flow, vegetation and soils as a result of a broadly homogenous macroclimate.

Biogeoclimatic variant: A unit of ecosystem classification reflecting differences in regional climate resulting in differences in vegetation, soil and ecosystem productivity. (See Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification)

Blue-listed: Refers to plants, animals, and plant communities assessed by the BC Conservation Data Centre or COSEWIC to be vulnerable.

CENGEA: Provides resource planning and management software solutions for: Forestry; Agriculture; Bioenergy; Environment & Land Conservation. <http://www.cengea.com/>

Chief Forester: the assistant deputy minister of the deputy minister of the Ministry of Forests who is responsible for determining allowable annual cuts (AACs).

Coarse Woody Debris: all large dead wood in various stages of decomposition. Note: Coarse woody debris includes standing dead trees, fallen wood, stumps, and roots.

Continuing Professional Development (CPD): The purpose of the CPD program is for registrants to grow, maintain, and demonstrate their level of competence across the span of their professional careers. Every practising RPF and RFT registrant must undertake and report to FPBC 30 hours of CPD between December 1 and November 30 each year. This requirement stems from the Professional Governance Act and FPBC Bylaw 10. <https://www.fpbc.ca/professional-development/>

Criterion: Under the CSA standard for sustainable forest management, one of six distinguishable SFM characteristics (as defined by the Canadian Council of Forest Ministers: Defining Sustainable Forest Management: A Canadian Approach to Criteria and Indicators, Ottawa, 1995); also, a value that must be considered in setting objectives and in assessing performance.

Critical Element: Under the CSA standard for sustainable forest management, a subsidiary component of a criterion. (See criterion.).

Cultural heritage resource (CHR): An object, a site or the location of a traditional societal practice that is of historical, cultural or archaeological significance to the province, a community or an aboriginal people. Cultural heritage resources include archaeological sites, structural features, heritage landscape features and traditional use sites.

Culturally Modified Tree (CMT): Tree that has been altered by native people as part of their traditional use of the forest.

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Cutblock: Defined in the Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act as a specific area of land identified on a forest development plan, or in a license to cut, road permit, or Christmas tree permit, within which timber is to be or has been harvested. (Also see opening.)

EBITDA: stands for “Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, and Amortization”. The equation for calculating EBITDA is: $EBITDA = \text{Sales} - \text{Cost of Goods Sold (excluding depreciation)} - \text{Overhead Costs}$. Another way to think of EBITDA is that it is a rough measure of the cash flow being generated by an operating unit.

Environmental Management System (EMS): A structured system for identifying and ranking the environmental risk associated with management activities; creating and implementing control methods to manage that risk; monitoring and assessing performance; and taking corrective action to address deficiencies under a continual improvement program.

Fisheries Sensitive Watershed: An area of land (watershed) identified under the Government Actions Regulation comprising both significant fisheries values and sensitivity to forest or range practices (FPPR 2005).

Forest influence area: The area within an opening that is within one tree height of a timber edge.

Forest Landscape Plan (FLP): Forest Landscape Plans (FLPs) establish clear outcomes for the management of forest resource values within defined areas. British Columbia’s new forest landscape plans will replace Forest Stewardship Plans (FSPs) as part of changes to BC’s forest management regime. <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/forestry/managing-our-forest-resources/forest-landscape-plans>

Forest Operations Map (FOM): The Forest Operations Map (FOM) is intended to enhance transparency of operational planning and to provide engagement opportunities for interested members of the public, and community stakeholders. As of April 1st, 2024, a FOM is legally required in obtaining a cutting permit authority.

<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/laws-policies-standards-guidance/legislation-regulation/forest-range-practices-act/frpa-improvement-initiative/forest-operations-map>

Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA): The Forest and Range Practices Act and its regulations govern the activities of forest and range licensees in B.C. The statute sets the requirements for planning, road building, logging, reforestation, and grazing. FRPA and its regulations took effect on Jan. 31, 2004.

Forest Stewardships Plan (FSP): Under the Forest and Range Practices Act and its regulations, all major tenure holders – companies, groups or individuals with logging rights on Crown land – must prepare a forest stewardship plan. The FSP is the cornerstone of the results-based approach governing forest practices under the Act. In their plans, tenure holders must state explicitly how they will address government objectives for key forest values, such as soils and wildlife. These proposals are the “results” of the results-based framework. A FSP must address objectives set by government to preserve the integrity of the environment and to enable sustainable commercial forest and rangeland practices. Tenure holders address these objectives by crafting results or strategies, which are required to be measurable and enforceable, contributing to effective compliance and enforcement by government.

Free Growing: A stand of healthy trees of commercially valuable species, the growth of which is not impeded by competition from plants, shrubs or other trees. Silviculture regulations further define the exact parameters that a stand of trees must meet (such as species, density and size) to be considered free growing.

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Goal: A broad, general statement that describes a desired state or condition related to one or more forest values.

Green-up: A reforested cutblock with a stand of trees that has attained the height specified in a higher level plan for the area or that, in the absence of a higher level plan, has attained a height of at least 3 meters is said to have achieved green-up.

Hoe-Chucking: A hoe-chucking operation is where a machine picks up the logs and moves them over the ground so there is little or no ground disturbance.

Inoperable lands: Lands that are unsuited for timber production by virtue of their: elevation; topography; inaccessible location; low value of timber; small size of timber stands; steep or unstable soils that cannot be harvested without serious and irreversible damage to soil or water resources; or designation as parks, wilderness areas, or other uses incompatible with timber production.

Hišuk ma cáwak Integrated Resource Management Plan (HIRMP): The HIRMP is a coordinated plan for forest and environmental management in the Nation's entire ʔahuuli (traditional territory of the hereditary chiefs). It represents the present and future needs of the ecosystem and the Nation. Its namesake sacred principle Hišuk ma cáwak, acknowledges the many interconnected aspects considered and incorporated into the plan. <https://huuayaht.org/hisuk-ma-c%CC%95awak-integrated-resource-management-plan/>

Landing: An area modified as a place to accumulate logs before they are transported.

Land Resource Manager (LRM): Land Resource Manager (LRM) solution is an Enterprise application for managing tabular and spatial information with the land and forest business. https://forestry.trimble.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/CFForest_LandResourceManager_DS_ENG_1218.pdf

Landscape level: A watershed, or series of interacting watersheds or other natural ecological units. This term is used for conservation planning and is not associated with visual landscape management.

Landscape unit: For the purpose of the forest practices code, landscape units are planning areas delineated on the basis of topographic or geographic features. Typically they cover a watershed or series of watersheds, and range in size from 5000 to 100 000 ha.

Maa-Nulth Treaty: A modern day treaty that became effective April 1, 2011. There are five Maa-nulth First Nations: Ucluelet First Nation, Huu-ay-aht First Nations, Toquaht Nation, Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations, and the Uchucklesaht Tribe. All are located on the west coast of Vancouver Island. The Maa-nulth First Nations represent about 2,000 people. Maa-nulth means "villages along the coast" in the Nuu-chah-nulth language. <http://www.maanulth.ca/>

Mature forest: Stands of timber where the age of the leading species is greater than the specified cutting age. Cutting ages are established to meet forest management objectives.

MIR (Medical Incidence Rate): A recordable measure for which an employee receives first aid, medical aid, or medical treatment for a workplace incident that results in the employee unable to return to their regular duties or is required to performed restricted duties on the advice of a physician. Incidents resulting from a pre-existing injury or for unspecified pain management are not included in the MIR.

Not Satisfactorily Restocked (NSR): Productive forest land that has been denuded and has failed, partially or completely to regenerate either naturally or by planting or seeding to the specified or desired free growing standards for the site.

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Opening: Usually used synonymously with cutblock (see above) to include all of an area that has been harvested or is designated for harvesting, including the trees retained singly or in groups within the area, used less often to describe the actual cleared area(s) within a cutblock.

Permanent access structure: A structure, including a road, bridge, landing, gravel pit or other similar structure, that provides access for timber harvesting. It is shown expressly or by necessary implication on a forest development plan, access management plan, logging plan, and road permit or silviculture prescription as remaining operational after timber harvesting activities on the area are complete.

Productive forest: Forest land that is capable of producing a merchantable stand of timber within a defined period of time.

Red-listed: Refers to plants, animals and plant communities assessed by the BC Conservation Data Centre to be extirpated, endangered or threatened.

Reserves: Areas where harvesting is not permitted.

Riparian: An area of land adjacent to a stream, river, lake or wetland that contains vegetation that, due to the presence of water, is distinctly different from the vegetation of adjacent upland areas.

S1-6 stream: Stream classification system for riparian management. S1 to S4 streams are fish streams or streams in a community watershed. S5 and S6 streams are not fish streams and are not in a community watershed. Each class also denotes a range of stream width: S1 is >20m, S2 is >5-20m, S3 is = 1.5-5m and S4 is <1.5m; for streams that are non-fish bearing or not within a community watershed, S5 is >3m and S6 is <3m.

Second growth: Typically younger (i.e., less than 120 years on the BC Coast) forests that have been established by planting and/or natural regeneration after removal of a previous stand by fire, harvesting, insect attack or other cause. (See mature and old growth.)

Sensitive soils: Forest land areas that have a moderate to very high hazard for soil compaction, erosion, displacement, landslides or forest floor displacement.

Silviculture: The art and science of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health and quality of forests and woodlands. Silviculture entails the manipulation of forest and woodland vegetation in stands and on landscapes to meet the diverse needs and values of landowners and society on a sustainable basis.

Silviculture system: A planned program of treatments throughout the life of the stand to achieve defined objectives. A silviculture system includes harvesting, regeneration and stand-tending. It covers all activities for the entire length of a rotation or cutting cycle. In BC this includes seven major categories: clearcut, patch-cut, coppice, seed tree, shelterwood, retention and selection.

Site series: A unit of ecosystem site classification that represents climatically uniform groups of ecosystems regardless of the actual vegetation residing.

Snag: A large standing dead tree.

Stand level: Level of forest management at which a relatively homogenous land unit can be managed under a single prescription, or a set of treatments, to meet well-defined objectives.

Structural diversity: Variety of canopy layers (vertical structure) and spatial patchiness (horizontal structure).

Timber Supply Analysis: An assessment of future timber supplies over long planning horizons (more than 200 years) by using timber supply models for different scenarios identified in the planning process.

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Variable Retention (VR): A relatively new approach to harvesting and silviculture systems that follows nature's model by always retaining part of the forest after harvesting. Standing trees are left in dispersed and/or grouped patterns to meet objectives such as retaining old growth structure, habitat protection and visual quality. Variable retention retains structural features (snags, large woody debris, live trees of varying sizes and canopy levels) as habitat for a host of forest organisms and maintains forest and residual tree influences. There are two main types of variable retention: dispersed retention, which retains individual trees scattered throughout a cutblock, and aggregate (or group) retention, which retains trees in patches of intact forest.

Visual Quality Objective (VQO): An approved resource management objective that reflects a desired level of visual quality based on the physical and sociological characteristics of the area; refers to the degree of acceptable human alteration to the characteristic landscape.

Wildlife tree: A standing live or dead tree with special characteristics that provide valuable habitat for the conservation or enhancement of wildlife.

Windthrow: Trees uprooted as a result of wind events.

Yarding: In logging, the hauling of felled timber to the landing or temporary storage site from where trucks (usually) transport it to the mill site. Yarding methods include cable yarding, ground skidding, and aerial methods such as helicopter yarding.

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