Annual Updates

Terms of Reference
CSA indicators

February 12th 2026

CÁWAK ʔQIN
FORESTRY

Terms of reference – changes

- Responsibility of Members
- Responsibility of Facilitator or Chair
- Responsibility of Tsawak - qin Forestry LP
- Responsibility of Observers
- Media and Public Relations

- Please complete annual satisfaction survey

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CSA Indicator 1.1.1.

Element: 1.1 Ecosystem Diversity

Conserve ecosystem diversity at the stand and landscape levels by maintaining the variety of communities and ecosystems that naturally occur in the DFA. Establish forest plantations only in afforestation projects.

Value	Objective	Indicator	Target	Variance
Older seral stages by ecosystem type on the DFA	Older seral stages by ecosystem type are maintained	Ecosystem area by type	All ecosystem types by biogeoclimatic variant have greater than 50% of the productive forest area in mid, mature, and old seral stages annually	- 5% by type for up to 10 years

Year	BEC Zone / Variant	Early (ha)	Mid (ha)	Mature (ha)	Old (ha)	Total Area of Mid to Old (ha)	Total Productive Area of BEC Zone (ha)	% Rep. of Productive Mid to Old	Target Met (Y/N)	Variance Met (Y/N/N/a)
2024	CWHmm1	1,180	701	44	1,870	2,615	3,795	69	N	N
	CWHmm2	1,571	533	278	3,690	4,501	6,072	74		
	CWHvh1	**4,320**	**1,051**	**309**	**2,684**	**4,044**	**8,365**	**48**		
	CWHvm1	25,367	20,609	3,388	17,321	41,319	66,686	62		
	CWHvm2	5,642	2,076	388	8,338	10,802	16,445	66		
	CWMxm	3,918	3,895	3,483	1,736	9,113	13,032	70		
	MHmm1	118	7	11	2,217	2,235	2,353	94		

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Forecast and monitoring

	Productive Forest Age							
BEC	0-4 yrs	5-9 yrs	10-14 yrs	15-19 yrs	20-24 yrs	25-29 yrs	30-34 yrs	35-39 yrs
CWHvh1	6.3%	3.9%	14.6%	21.7%	14.1%	12.9%	16.5%	10.2%

- Historical harvesting patterns in the DFA
- Will take decades to before the younger forests age into the mid, mature and old forests of the vh1

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Target changes – possibility #1

- Possibility #1: Lower target and/or variance
  - Continue to monitor as forests age out of the early age class and into the mid age class
  - Rationalize historical harvesting patterns across the DFA

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Target changes – possibility # 2

- Possibility #2: Use old - growth management areas across landscape units for analysis instead
  - Target becomes…
  - The amount of ecosystem type in OGMA at the variant level ≥ the targets defined in the Landscape Unit Planning Guide (1999)

Target changes – possibility # 2

Biogeoclimatic Zone	Age of Old Forest	Percent Old Forest Retention in Low Biodiversity Emphasis	Percent Old Forest Retention in Intermediate Biodiversity Emphasis	Percent Old Forest Retention in High Biodiversity Emphasis
CWH[a]	>250yrs	>13	>13	>19
ICH	>250yrs	>13	>13	>19
ESSF	>250yrs	>19	>19	>28
MH	>250yrs	>19	>19	>28

a Some portions of the CWH have a much more frequent disturbance history due to extensive windthrow. Those portions of the CWHvm1, CHWvm2, CWHvh1, and CWHvh2 where wind event occur, should be considered to fall under NDT3.

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Target changes – possibility # 2

- Landscape units span areas larger than our DFA
- Need to adjust % to reflect our DFA alone
- Example…
  - CWH in the entirety of the Nitinaht landscape unit needs to be > 13%
  - The portion of the Nitinaht landscape unit in the DFA does not include the Parks therefore the DFA percentage is < 13%

Target changes – possibility # 3

- Possibility #3: Use old - growth management areas grouped by BEC variants instead of landscape units for analysis
  - Target becomes…
  - The amount of ecosystem type in OGMA at the BEC variant level increases or stays the same

Target changes – possibility # 4

- Possibility #4: Wait until the forest landscape plans (FLP) are finalized and use the conservation network instead of OGMAs for analysis
  - The amount of ecosystem type in conservation networks at the BEC variant level increases or stays the same

- FLP processes scheduled to be finalized by 2028
- All nations in the DFA and TFLP must agree on the conservation network shapes before they can be used

Indicator 1.1.2.

Element: 1.1 Ecosystem Diversity *Conserve ecosystem diversity at the stand and landscape levels by maintaining the variety of communities and ecosystems that naturally occur in the DFA. Establish forest plantations only in afforestation projects.*				
Value	**Objective**	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Variance**
The representation of commercial species on the DFA	Species conversion on the DFA is limited	Forest area by type or species composition	The three-year movement in the representation of each commercial tree species (as expressed by the forest area by species composition) in the inventory remains within 2% of the 2012 baseline level	+/- 1% of the target by species. i.e. Douglas-fir at 20.6% could be as high as 23.6% or as low as 17.6% in 2018.

Year	Species	Base-line 2012 %	Current Year %	% change of 2012 - current year	Target Met (Y/N)	Variance Met (Y/N/N/a)
2024	Douglas-Fir	20.6	20.5	-0.1	Y	n/a
	Pine	0.4	0.4	0		
	Western Red Cedar	19.3	20.7	1.4		
	Yellow Cedar	3	2.7	-0.3		
	Sitka Spruce	0.4	0.6	0.2		
	Hemlock (western & mountain)	42	41.2	-0.8		
	Amabilis Fir	12.5	12.2	-0.3		
	Deciduous (alder and maple)	1.9	1.9	0		

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Forecast and monitoring

- Western Red Cedar is being prioritized
- Currently, the % change from the 2012 baseline to 2024 is 1.4%
- Inevitably, the target will soon not be met as the percentage of Western Red Cedar continues to grow in the DFA

Target Changes

- Re- setting the baseline and using protected areas (OGMAS, UWRs, WHAs, CN) in analysis instead
- Baseline would translate to the “untouched” or “original” species composition in the DFA
- As diversity was lost during initial logging, we are looking at bringing the land base back to its original state
- Target becomes…
  - The three - year movement in the representation of each commercial tree species (as expressed by the forest area by species composition) in the inventory moves closer to the OG baseline or stays the same.

Questions?

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