

JANUARY - FEBRUARY 2010

# BC Forest PROFESSIONAL

**Are You Side-Stepping**  
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**National Forest Week**  
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**VIEWPOINT**  
Risky Business



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## What's NEW for ExpoFor 2010?

Thanks to everyone who completed the ExpoFor survey. In response to your answers and comments, the ExpoFor Standing Host Committee is making changes to improve your experience at ExpoFor 2010 in Kelowna, BC.

**NEW DATE** ExpoFor 2010 will take place on April 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> to avoid conflicts with the 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games.

**NEW FORMAT** ExpoFor 2010 will feature a condensed program so you will only need **one night's accommodation** to attend the full conference if travelling from out of town.

Visit [expoform.ca](http://expoform.ca) and read upcoming issues of **BC Forest Professional** magazine and **The Increment** e-newsletter for more info.



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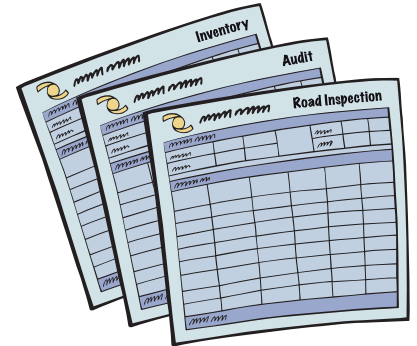
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## Jumping to Conclusions on Environmental Adaptation

Assisted migration is a great way to proactively mitigate climate change in BC. However, even under the pressures of climate change, we must be careful with our interpretations of experimental findings. In *Healthier and More Productive Black Cottonwood Plantations with Assisted Migration* (September/October 2009), Dr. Xie reviews current research and shows that the southern coastal populations of black cottonwood can grow taller in the Terrace area than the northern population after only three years. Dr. Xie also concludes that southern sources are better adapted to the northern environment than local northern sources. The data confirms this for the first three years of growth. Growing taller and being more resistant to two diseases in three years does not mean that one population is better adapted to an environment than another. What will happen during the rest of the cottonwood clones' lifetimes? There could be an unseasonal frost or a pathogen that is adapted to attacking mature black cottonwood, killing a large proportion of the assisted southern population, while these trees focus their energy budget on growth at the cost of decreased defenses. Further, the research found the northern population showed lack of attenuated synchronization in bud flushing. This is probably a northern tree's way of preventing frost damage to its newly flushed leaves. The northern population could have traded off part of its resistance to the two measured pathogens for higher adaptation to an abiotic damaging agent, such as a more severe northern climate.

The effects of climate change could become severe enough in the northern region so that the conservative habit that the northern population has adapted becomes irrelevant. In this case, the southern population would become better adapted to the region. If the climate does not change to this degree, the extrapolated, generalized conclusions made from this work and the suggested management implications may be premature.

**YVAN KATHRINER**  
4TH YEAR FORESTRY STUDENT,  
UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

## More Questions About Ethanol

Gurminder Minhas' article (November/December 2009) on producing ethanol from cellulose was very interesting. It would also be great to know how many cubic meters of wood a large scale industrial ethanol plant could process in a year and about how much ethanol it would produce.

Maybe somebody could also explain the current feasibility of building large scale ethanol plants in BC and how much yearly greenhouse gas emissions they would reduce compared to producing and consuming gasoline.

**GRAHAM GERRY, RPF**  
QUESNEL, BC



## Put in Your Two Cents

The **BC Forest Professional** letters' section is intended primarily for feedback on recent articles and for brief statements about current association, professional or forestry issues. The editor reserves the right to edit and condense letters and encourages readers to keep letters to 300 words. Anonymous letters are not accepted. Send letters to:

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## My Vision of Tomorrow's Forests: Increase Investment in Higher Social Priorities

How much effort has been put forth to address the impacts caused by mountain pine beetle (MPB) and to ensure reforestation of tenured areas within the timber supply area (TSA) that are not typically managed for commercial timber production, such as forest recreation sites and trails? As stated in Alanya Smith's article, *Forests for Tomorrow and Tomorrow and Tomorrow...* (September/October 2009 BCFP), to be eligible for Forest For Tomorrow (FFT) funding, the prescribed regime of treatments must "meet the FFT return on investment criteria of two percent unless benefits to future timber supply or other resource values reflect a higher social priority." With that being said, how are higher social priorities measured?

Our recreation sites and trails provide opportunities to showcase BC's beauty. Unfortunately, a high percentage of these have been impacted by MPB. How we address these impacts is under the watchful eye of the public. Our treatment options are limited due to funding availability and low economic appeal for the timber resulting in a significant waste (piling and burning).

Alanya Smith introduces the Innovative Tenures Sales License and two major policy shifts to treat MPB impacted stands aiming to reduce the cost of site preparation thereby increasing the amount of area that can be treated while utilizing fibre that would otherwise be piled and burnt. Although these initiatives are a positive reflection of the adaptive management approach implemented through the FFT program, such measures seem to only benefit areas that contribute to the TSA.

Could there be an adaptive management approach to ensure lower cost, more efficient and higher utilization treatments for MPB impacted stands in higher social priority areas such as forest recreation sites and trails? This question would not only be directed to the FFT program but for all the provincial and federal funding sources, as funding has been solely dependent upon programs such as FFT. One might think that a more appropriate question should query the role of the forest professional. However, this would only raise a whole new discussion, because those who manage the forest recreation sites and trails are not required to be designated forest professionals.

APRIL BILAWCHUK  
FORESTRY STUDENT, UNBC

## Fire is Part of Forestry

In the President's Report in the November/December issue of **BC Forest Professional**, Jon Lok states that "[s]uppression activities are not professional forestry ..." But they are! The definition in the *Foresters Act* clearly states that professional forestry includes protection.

Besides, all fire management is logically forestry just like any other forest health component. In this sense, it is no different than insect infestations, fungi or wind throw; they are all means with which the forest is damaged. And their amelioration is the function of forestry.

Mr. Lok goes on to state that the association's Council in its public dealing with fire management has chosen to lead from behind. Why? Was it because of the presumption that the Wildfire Management Branch employees are the experts in this area?

If so, this makes no sense. Forest professionals, and by association the Council, are the leaders in all forestry matters. Certainly, they don't need to lead in regards to on-the-ground consideration but the big issues, such as the fire 'triage' that Mr. Lok mentions, need big visions that can't be left to non-professionals.

COLIN BUSS, RPF  
CAMPBELL RIVER



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## Forestry: Sunset? Sunrise? Or Just Another Day?

*“Some may try and tell us that this is the end of an era. But what they overlook is that in America, every day is a new beginning, and every sunset is merely the latest milestone on a voyage that never ends. For this is the land that has never become, but is always in the act of becoming.”*

**Ronald Reagan**

**PRESIDENT REAGAN WAS OBVIOUSLY REFERRING** to America, not forestry, but it I think it applies equally well to our profession. “Forestry is a sunset industry!” I hear it loud and I hear it often. For more than two years now, we have seen the Canadian forest product sector mired in the midst of the worst economic conditions ever seen. Our friends and colleagues, our communities and our businesses are all reeling. Are times tough? Very. And we’re likely not through it all yet. But is forestry a sunset profession? Only if we let it be.

BC’s forest resources are truly the envy of the world. We have productive forest lands, an excellent climate and the best and brightest people to put it all together. (Yes, I mean you!) The part we’re currently having trouble with is connecting our resource to the global marketplace. For decades, BC produced the very best products in the marketplace and our industries, our profession and our province prospered greatly. But things changed. The world seems to want fewer of the things that made us so successful. Ask the leader of any dynasty, such as the New York Islanders ('79-'83), Edmonton Oilers ('84-'90), Detroit Red Wings ('95-'08), and they will confirm that the only thing harder than getting to the top is staying there.

What we need to recognize is that the true value of our forests is their ability to provide an extensive array of services/products to fulfill niches over time. If we view a forest stand as simply an inventory of cubic metres awaiting milling, we miss out on many other product streams. Perspective and the application of emerging technologies play a big part in identifying and accessing the true value of our forests. For example, 100 years ago we looked beyond lumber as the sole forest product and recognized the value of pulp within a stand. Sawmilling technology has improved significantly and the minimum piece size able to be processed into dimensional lumber has increased utilization. Emerging opportunities for biofuel will increase the utilization of a forest’s biomass even further.

As forest professionals, we need to be cognizant of the same opportunities. We need to gain perspective and be prepared to apply our skills, knowledge and experience in new arenas. Whether it’s new technologies, new markets, new ideas, etc. we must accept that what got us **here** won’t necessarily get us **there**. I think Wayne Gretzky said it best when he said, “I skate to where the puck is going to be, not where it has been.”

So where is the puck going to be? Good question. I don’t know. But we’re seeing

increasing pressures on our forestlands and its associated values almost daily. Pressures to convert forest lands for development (mining, power production, transmission, urbanization, agriculture, etc.), pressures to preserve and conserve (ecological values, habitat values, scenic values, recreation values, water values, etc.), pressures to produce economic return from forest products (lumber, pulp, biomass, carbon credits, etc.). These pressures are consistent with what we likely all know deep down—our forests are important and valuable. However, the ways in which they are important and valuable, and to whom, will always change with time.

Understanding this dynamic assignment of value is where we must take an active part in determining whether we decide to let forestry be a sunset profession. Do we choose to cling to what we’ve always done and hope the world re-aligns to what it was? Or do we look further ahead and adjust our sails for what will be? Personally, I choose the latter. I think the future of forestry will still include much of what we’ve been successful with in the past, but it must also include some significant new thinking and some risk taking. It will be challenging and require investment in thought, action, time and money. It may not be entirely successful and it may even fail. But that’s how opportunity works. If it was easy, anyone could do it.

Our membership shares many qualities that will allow us to move forward; intelligence, creativity, integrity and resiliency are abundant. And I think we can all agree that we’re among the best at doing more with less. We bring a lot to the table—sometimes we just need some help in finding out which table we should sit at.

I encourage everyone to take a step back and broaden your perspective a bit. Start with the definition of ‘professional forestry’ in the *Foresters Act*—you might be surprised at how broadly our mandate applies and how it might highlight new and emerging opportunities you can participate in. 🐾



## Creating Partnerships to Better Protect Species at Risk

The theme of this issue of **BC Forest Professional** is species at risk and I wanted to continue that theme with my column by talking about the recently released species at risk guideline. This guideline, *Managing Species at Risk in British Columbia* was a joint project between the ABCFP and the College of Applied Biologists of BC (CAB). Our two organizations signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) in 2007. In October 2008, our two professions wrote *Developing Professional Advice: Guidance Communications and the Joint ABCFP/CAB Committee* and the paper is the second project of a joint task force that emerged from the MoU.

The ABCFP produced guidelines for members on managing species at risk (SAR) in 2003; however, these guidelines needed updating due to new legislation and knowledge. CAB and the ABCFP formed a SAR task force with the express purpose of updating the guidelines. The task force hired Ben van Drimmelen, RPF, RPBio, LLB, to facilitate the process and author the report.

It took a year of hard work but the resulting paper is an excellent example of cooperation among the professions. Managing species at risk is an area where practices overlap between forest professionals and biologist professionals. This paper offers guidance to the members of both organizations and is similar to other efforts we have made with other professions with which we share the landscape.

The guidelines give a background on the species at risk issue in BC and review the legislation that relates to species at risk as well as reviewing the expectations on both professions. These expectations are:

### **Keeping informed of species at risk in your area.**

- It is your responsibility to be aware of any species at risk in the area being managed and of those species' habitat requirements in which you are working. Identify any legislative direction for the species and consulting with a professional as needed.

### **Keeping informed of new knowledge.**

- Information on species at risk is in a state of flux. New information is made available and current information may become out of date. You need to keep on top of this information and you can make your job easier by building relationships with local knowledge experts such as First Nations, university researchers and/or field naturalists.

### **Assessing practices to meet legislated direction.**

- You should make sure your management plans adhere to all laws. In addition, you should be aware of legislative direction

(i.e. not legally binding documents) such as recovery strategies. Ongoing monitoring of an area should be recommended to clients or employers to ensure satisfactory results.

### **Evaluating the risk when there is no direction.**

- You should be able to rely on professional judgment when there is no law or legislative direction about a particular species at risk. If operational plans have a high risk of damaging a species at risk or its habitat, it is up to the professional to suggest lower risk options.

### **Supporting effective monitoring and adaptive management.**

- When a recommended strategy or resource use affects a portion of the range for a species at risk, an ongoing monitoring plan should be put in place by the prescribing professional.

### **Advocating sound resource stewardship.**

- It is up to professionals to recommend changes if monitoring indicates alternative practices are necessary. Resource professionals are also responsible for advocating for sound land and resource stewardship.

The report concludes with five examples of situations where the information in the report can be applied on-the-ground. You can read it on our website: [www.abcfp.ca](http://www.abcfp.ca).

While the SAR guidelines are the latest product of joint task forces, members should also know that the ABCFP works closely with other organizations such as the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of BC (APEGBC). The joint practices board of the ABCFP and APEGBC has been working on projects since early 2006. This group has completed several guidelines and papers such as *Guidelines for Professionals in the Forest Sector – Crossings* and has worked together to address changes to WorkSafeBC occupational health and safety regulations. 🐾

## ABC FP Commissions Public Opinion Poll

Every two to three years, the ABCFP commissions a third party to conduct public opinion polling for us. The 2009 poll found that BC residents think forest professionals are technically competent, ethical, accountable and doing a good job. The level of trust in forest professionals is also positive. While the trustworthiness level of RPFs has remained steady, the trustworthiness level of RFTs has risen by almost 50%. One explanation is that the last time the poll was conducted was 2006 when RFTs were still relatively new. As the public got to know the roles of RFTs, they were better able to assess how trustworthy these professionals are. We've prepared a report that summarizes the results. You can read the report on the website.

## Don't Miss Out on Important ABCFP Information!

Since the ABCFP switched to using a new member mailing system called Informz, staff have noticed that many members have stopped receiving our e-mail messages. In most cases, this problem is caused by the incoming messages being marked as spam. For members working in large organizations, the mail server is automatically filtering our messages as spam and members in these organizations may not even know they have received messages from the ABCFP. For other members, they may only be aware of a message after checking their spam folders. Members working for large organizations can ask their IT departments to allow messages from the @abcfp.ca domain to be delivered to their mailboxes. Individuals should make sure to mark abcfp.ca as a 'safe sender.'

## Easier Navigation on the ABCFP Website

While the ABCFP website is an excellent source of information, it has grown so much recently that it is sometimes difficult to locate the document you need. In the past few months we have been concentrating on the web content, design and management of the publications as well as the complaints information.

ABC FP publications can now be found under two main menu headings (the green menu bar on the top of each page): Regulating the Profession and Publications & Forms. Documents essential to your professional practice or the activities of the ABCFP can be found under the Regulating the Profession heading while documents featuring important (but non-essential) information are found under the Publications & Forms heading. We've also archived dated information so you can still refer to it but it does not get mixed in with the most recent versions. In the Complaints section (under the Regulating the Profession heading), we've tried to make it easier for members and the public to find the information they need to lodge a complaint and to find the outcome of complaints. We've also included a flow chart that explains the complaint process to make it easier to understand.

## ABC FP Practice Review Findings for 2009

In 2009, the ABCFP carried out practice reviews on members chosen at random as well as a few members who volunteered for a review. The following is a findings summary of these reviews. Overall, results were excellent.

There were no significant negative findings which triggered technical reviews but there were some recommendations provided. Based on these recommendations, here is some advice for members:

- According to Bylaw 10, members need to sign and seal or stamp all professional work. The reviews found many examples of professional work where originals were not signed and sealed or stamped. The ABCFP does not have a policy with respect to electronic signing and sealing. Scanning in a signature and stamp satisfies Bylaw 10 requirements, but this method is not secure because documents can still be digitally altered.
- Once you have completed your annual self-assessment, it is important to record action items in a professional development plan and include the date when these action items are achieved.
- It is recommended that members keep their own continuing education (CE) records rather than relying on their employers to record CE activities. Members can use the voluntary ABCFP Certificate of Professional Development form (available on the website) to record CE activities.
- Consultants can retain backup files through Internet providers which is a good way to retain files offsite.
- Make sure to use the recently revised form when completing annual self-assessments and keep self-assessments on file for at least six years.

If you have questions about the practice review process, please contact Brian Robinson, RPF, manager of professional development and member relations at brobinson@abcfp.ca.

## Professional Reliance Workshop now Online

Save on travel costs and time while getting high-quality professional development. This is the first of several workshops that will be turned into online courses. Registration is now open and the cost of the course is \$50 plus GST. About the workshop:

This workshop explores what professional reliance means to participants, its legal foundation and its definition, how it compares to professional deference and how it is related to professional accountability. Various professional reliance scenarios will be presented for participants to work through by choosing different decisions based on the information they are given.

Participants and other members will have a chance to discuss local professional reliance issues and engage in dialogue about how professional reliance should work on our online discussion forum after they have completed the workshop.

If you received an ABCFP voluntary Certificate of Professional Development in the previous 12 months, you are eligible for a 25% discount on the workshop. To apply for your certificate, go to the website. For more information and to register online, please visit the Workshops page of the website.





## Risky Business

**A** **AS THE NUMBER OF HUMANS IN THE WORLD** increases, so does the amount of resources we consume. As we harvest these resources, we affect plant and animal habitats. Our goal is to manage our consumption and harvesting practices so we can meet our own needs while still protecting species at risk. In this issue, we look at how we are (or are not) achieving this in BC.

There are several articles in this issue which talk about what we are doing to protect species at risk. *Planning for Mountain Caribou: Habitat Management for a Species at Risk* by Harold Armleder, RPF, RPBio, and Michaela Waterhouse, RPF, RPBio, explains how caribou habitat is being maintained in managed high-elevation forests. Jeff Waatainen, LLB, MA, BA (Hons), our regular Legal Perspective contributor, writes about how the nooksack dace, a minnow native to the Lower Mainland, recently won a big *Species at Risk Act* decision in the federal courts. Within the concept of working together for the common good, both Ben Van Drimmelen, RPF, RPBio, LLB and Pamela Zevit, RPBio, talk about guidance that's been developed to advise resource professionals on species at risk and what their roles entail.

However, while many people are working hard to protect species at risk, there are some big holes in our processes. *Global Weirding and Vanishing Animals* by Fred Bunnell, PhD, RPBio, starts off the Viewpoints section by asserting just how big a problem species at risk is worldwide. In *Species at Risk Management in BC: The Will to Simply Get On With It* by Darlene Oman and Bruce Fraser, PhD, we learn there's only so much that research, planning and consultation can achieve. At some point, we need to act more and plan less. Finally, Keith Ferguson, PhD, and Susan Pinkus, RPBio, discuss how stronger legal protection is needed for species at risk in BC.

While there are several different perspectives offered in this magazine, it seems we all agree that species at risk is an ongoing dilemma that won't go away. And that is a big first step. As it stands, we are making inroads with research, court cases and on-the-ground programs. The next twenty years will be important ones for species at risk in BC. But if this issue of **BC Forest Professional** shows us nothing else, it shows us that there are many people working hard to make a difference. 🐾





# Viewpoints

By Fred L. Bunnell, PhD, RPBio



If we can sustain the variety of species and their populations, we will have sustained the only renewable, self-replicating parts of nature and genetic variation. We also will have worked towards reducing our most feared losses—productivity and economic opportunity. Retaining a variety of individuals and species permits the genetic adaptability necessary to respond to changing environments, such as those created by global weirding. The capability to respond to changing environments helps to sustain future productivity, which in turn facilitates future economic opportunities. Only variety can beget new combinations of variety that can respond to changing futures and thus help meet both present and future options. So we need species richness, but how much?

We almost certainly don't *need* all species. Two common metaphors are used to describe species loss. The first equates species with rivets holding an airplane together. The loss of too many rivets causes the entire plane to crash. The second equates species with passengers in the plane. It holds that many species are simply along for the ride and have nothing to do with the plane's structural integrity. Both metaphors have their adherents because both are at least partly true. However, nature does not label which species are rivets and which are passengers. We rarely can tell how important they are to us until they are gone.

## The Lessons For Today

**If you don't grow it, you mine it.** We've passed peak fish, approached peak oil and flirted with peak credit (it was uncomfortable). Global weirding and species loss are enforcing a lesson we should have learned long ago—if we are going to sustain our lives we must rely on and nurture sustainable resources.

**Speak clearly.** Forest professionals have done a lousy job communicating some important facts. Here are a few:

- Wood has a far smaller ecological and carbon footprint than other construction products.
- Forests ameliorate both of the largest threats we face.
- Forests can provide goods and services sustainably.
- BC pioneered approaches to forest planning and practice that quickly migrated to four other continents because they were effective (e.g., large-scale variable retention, zoning intensity of fibre production, workable adaptive management systems and credible effectiveness monitoring).

**Be a good ancestor.** Ethics we create; needs are given to us. We can't escape need and we need the goods and services that functioning forests with most of their parts provide (Figure 1). If we are going to keep as many parts as possible and allocate resources effectively, we will have to stop our efforts to sustain some species while those species are still present. We have insufficient resources to counter all our mistakes and some effects of global weirding are impossible to stop no matter how

much funding we throw at them. Think of your kids and grandkids—try to handoff as many parts as possible; they will need most of them.

**Fill your boots.** It's going to get harder. We can't be climate proof, so we must be climate resilient. That means finding and creating flexibility and innovation. We already need the goods and services forests provide. Species are the parts of forests. Our kids will need as many parts as possible to sustain what weirding leaves them.

*Fred Bunnell, PhD, RPBio, is professor emeritus in forestry at the University of British Columbia and founding director of the Center for Applied Conservation Biology. He spent three decades developing ways to keep forest productivity and biodiversity intact.*

## Footnotes

<sup>1</sup> May et al. 1995. Pp 1-24 in J.H. Lawton and R.M. May (eds.). Extinction Rates. Oxford University Press. Smith et al. 1993. Nature 364: 494-496.

<sup>2</sup> Bunnell, F.L., L.L. Kremsater, and M. Boyland. 1998. An ecological rationale for changing forest management on MacMillan Bloedel's forest tenure. Publication R-22, Centre for Applied Conservation Biology, UBC.

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*The Vancouver Island marmot is one of the species at risk for which forest professionals are obligated to ensure sound stewardship. But what does that actually entail and how far does one's professional obligation go?*





## Species at Risk and Your Professional Obligation: New Guidance Paper Gives Direction

**WHERE SPECIES ALREADY AT RISK MAY BE** adversely affected by land and resource use, resource professionals have an obligation to ensure sound stewardship. The College of Applied Biology of BC and the Association of BC Forest Professionals have come together to publish a species at risk guidance paper to address these issues.

*Managing Species at Risk in British Columbia - Guidance for Resource Professionals* describes the inconsistencies, gaps and uncertainties in the legislation, policy, public interest and scientific information. Nevertheless, federal and provincial legislation and regulations, including those regulating resource professionals, require that professionals advise or prescribe management activities that complement the recovery or adequate protection of species at risk to a level where they are no longer at risk. So, how should a resource professional deal with those gaps, ambiguities and uncertainties?

The guideline recognizes that most resource professionals will not have expert knowledge about species at risk, but all are expected to make themselves aware of species at risk that are likely to occur in areas affected by their professional advice. They are also expected to maintain a good working knowledge of local species' vulnerabilities and of suitable management practices to mitigate adverse impacts. If they are not well informed, a team approach is recommended; they should consult other professionals who do have that knowledge.

Particularly in the context of land and resource use activities that have a moderate to high risk of harm to species at risk or their habitats, resource professionals are expected to:

1. be reasonably informed of species in the areas affected by their advice or activities;
2. be reasonably informed of the requirements to conserve such species;
3. consult with other professionals if additional information about such species is necessary;

4. assess risk to such species from proposed professional advice or activities;
5. be informed of all relevant legal requirements concerning stewardship of species at risk;
6. advise or suggest alternatives, including alternatives that complement legal requirements if necessary, that may mitigate impacts on species at risk; and propose that their professional associations advocate for change if laws or policies appear to conflict with sound stewardship of species at risk.

These expectations are considerable. Meeting them involves professional judgement, which in turn involves consideration of many factors—legislation, policy, court decisions, the public interest, current scientific information, field observations and professional obligations to clients or employers. Each factor is burdened with gaps and unknowns. For example, scientific knowledge is usually limited and changing over time. Legislation and policy tend to lag behind scientific knowledge. Fluctuating economic conditions can complicate judgement. Management plans for species at risk are often incomplete or provide inadequate guidance. Nevertheless, an increasing number of species continue to be listed as at risk. Resource professionals have to respond to changes, including changes in human population pressures, in societal expectations and in responsibilities associated with professional reliance.

This guidance paper came about because the College of Applied Biology of BC and the Association of BC Forest Professionals decided that as several professionals can be involved in management of forest and range resources, there is considerable value in having joint guidance provided to various types of resource professionals. In 2007, the College of Applied Biology of BC and the Association of BC Forest Professionals signed a Memorandum of Understanding which,



This woodland caribou cow is listed as threatened under the Species at Risk Act.

in part, sets down cooperation in areas of practice overlap between 'applied biology' and the 'practice of professional forestry.' The memorandum directs a joint committee to pursue initiatives of common interest, including the development of guidance documents to assist members in their professional practice.

Ideally, guidance documents help members when they exercise their judgement in professional practice. They must be general enough to have broad application to members of both professional organizations, but also specific enough to serve as good practice advisories in particular situations. Guidance documents are not a panacea but are based on a combination of common sense and professional planning to improve stewardship and minimize practice risk. We hope *Managing Species at Risk in British Columbia - Guidance for Resource Professionals*, will meet all these needs. 🐾

*Ben van Drimmelen, RPF, RPBio, LLB, is consulting biologist, forester and lawyer working in natural resources (fish, wildlife, forestry, water) management and stewardship as well as First Nations' interests in such resources.*

*Managing Species at Risk in British Columbia - Guidance for Resource Professionals* was based on the 2003 guidance paper, *Managing for Species at Risk: What are a Forester's Professional Responsibilities?* Ben van Drimmelen was retained by both the CABBC and the ABCFP to update and revise the 2003 document. He was assisted by a task force of six forest professionals and professional biologists.



## All Hands on Deck: Taking a Joint Venture Approach to Species at Risk Conservation and Management

WHILE SPECIES AT RISK PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT IN BC REMAINS somewhat cloudy from a regulatory standpoint, resource professionals need to seek new ways to address their legal, professional and ethical responsibilities for protecting species and habitat. Collaborative partnerships help to achieve these responsibilities. They represent the new and perhaps needed shift in moving across discipline, land use and landscape boundaries for affecting long-term species and ecosystem at risk conservation.

Two established models are the South Okanagan Similkameen Conservation Program and the Garry Oak Ecosystem Recovery Team Society. Both have evolved to conserve species and ecosystems at risk in biodiversity hot spot regions in BC. A third, perhaps the newest player on the block and the one I work with, is the South Coast Conservation Program (SCCP). The SCCP covers three forest districts (Sunshine Coast, Squamish-Lillooet and Chilliwack) all with their own unique species, land-use and resource management issues.

The objective of these organizations is the coordination and facilitation of activities and tools to maintain and recover species and ecosystems at risk. The guiding mandate is to use an eco-regional or bio-regional approach in concert with recovery teams, recovery plans and strategies for specific species. While these are buzzwords, they are nonetheless important descriptors that recognize the variables of trying to affect conservation-based change for such a biodiverse area with so many competing and often conflicting jurisdictions and interests.

While the SCCP is still a relatively new organization, it has facilitated and developed a wide range of research, tools and activities for species at risk conservation and awareness. This includes:

- Mentoring and training workshops on species at risk identification, best practices and conflict resolution.
- Extensive stewardship and outreach with private land interests.
- Securing funds to develop tools and applied science resources to assist professionals and decision makers in the private and public sector. These tools include habitat suitability mapping, occurrence inventory data, learning outcomes for population and critical habitat restoration and recovery.
- Developing networking and capacity building for varying interests to develop their own mechanisms to carry on species and ecosystems at risk conservation.

There are two projects underway which are particularly relevant to forestry and biology professionals:

- *A Guide to Species of Conservation Concern for the South Coast of British Columbia*
- *A Recovery Implementation Plan For Species at Risk in the South Coast Region of British Columbia.*

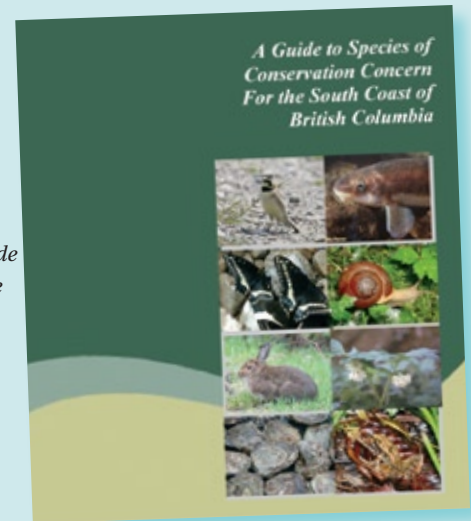
The guide will provide information on the identification, biology and ecological associations of a representative selection of regionally, provincially and federally significant species for the South Coast. It is

based on a previous publication, *Field Guide to Species at Risk in the Coast Region of British Columbia* developed by the BC Ministry of Environment and Interfor in 2003. The recovery implementation plan involves consideration of species

at risk populations that are naturally rare or impacted by anthropogenic activities. It also includes the measures needed to maintain and recover those populations and the provision of a scientific framework for species at risk management. Both documents take a multi-species, multi-landscape approach to species and ecosystem at risk conservation issues.

A plethora of federal, provincial and local legislation and regulations exist in BC governing species and habitat protection. While the jury is out on how effective this buffet of regulatory mechanisms is, resource managers, professionals and the public are moving ahead with a multi-disciplinary/multi-jurisdictional partnership or 'joint venture' approach to address regulatory responsibilities and societal demands for species at risk conservation. These joint ventures often integrate a range of landscapes and land use interests and generate collaborative solutions. They bring senior agency interests, academia, land use and environmental professionals to the table with non-government interests and smooth the progress of effective management and knowledge sharing while also addressing conservation needs and legislative requirements. 🐦

*Pamela Zevit is a registered professional biologist in BC. Through applying the principles of conservation biology, she assists decision makers and communities in the conservation and stewardship of their natural capital.*



### South Coast Conservation Program Structure

The SCCP own governance structure uses an eco-regional or bio-regional approach. The present steering committee has the following representatives:

- University of British Columbia faculty from forestry, planning and geography
- Three land trusts: The Land Conservancy, The Fraser Valley Conservancy and The Nature Trust
- Several advisors from the biology, forestry, agronomy and planning professions representing private sector and government interests.
- First Nations representation which is an evolving but critical component.

The whole process has been co-led by and evolved from an original committee convened by regional BC Ministry of Environment staff in the Lower Mainland.



# REGISTRATION BROCHURE

The ExpoFor logo features the word "ExpoFor" in a white, sans-serif font, centered within a green, leaf-like shape. This shape is partially enclosed by a blue, wavy line that curves around the bottom and right sides of the logo.

ExpoFor

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## Optional Pre-Conference Workshop

**8:00 am - 4:00 pm Professional Ethics & Obligations**

## Public Forum

**6:00 - 7:30 pm Tour the Interior Logging Association's Forestry Education Van**

**7:30 - 9:00 pm Wildfire 101: Are you prepared for the 2010 fire season?**

Moderator – Fire Chief Wayne Snitzler, District of West Kelowna Fire Department

Speakers: Steve Schell, RPF – Manager, Kamloops Fire Centre

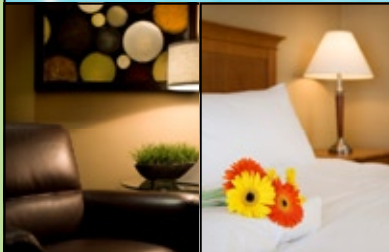
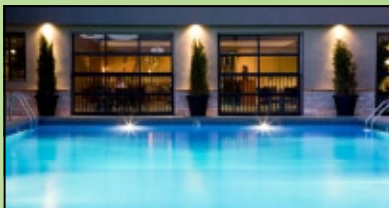
Fire Chief Rene Blanleil – Kelowna Fire Department

Ron Dickinson, CRBO – Director of Development Services,

City of Kelowna

*All members are welcome to attend the forum and tour the Interior Logging Association's Forestry Education Van*

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## ExpoFor2010 Begins

**8:00 - 9:00 am**     **Coffee and Muffins in the trade show**

---

**9:00 - 11:00 am**     **Opening plenary –  
Exporting to the World: The Road to China**

Dana Hayden, Deputy Minister (moderator)  
James Shepard, PEng, Canfor  
Ric Slaco, RPF, Interfor  
Chris McIvor, West Fraser  
Jack Heavener, Downie Timber

**11:15 am - 12:15 pm**     **Concurrent Breakout Sessions**

---

Strategic –

**Grizzly Bear Ecology, Management and  
Population Recovery in BC**

Tony Hamilton, MSc, RPBio, Ministry of Environment  
Sue Senger, PhD, RPBio, PAg, Windwalker Consulting Services

Applied –

**Treating Fire-Maintained Ecosystems to Achieve  
Multiple Open Forest and Grassland Benefits and Values**

Rob Dinwoodie PAg, Okanagan Shuswap Forest District  
Bernie Kaplun, RPF, Okanagan Shuswap Forest District  
Greg Anderson, MScF, Range Branch, and/or  
Al Neal, RFT, Range Branch

**12:30 - 1:45 pm**     **Inductees' Luncheon**

---

**2:00 - 3:00 pm**     **Concurrent Breakout Sessions**

---

Strategic –

**First Nations and Forestry: New Opportunities**

Rina Gemeinhardt, RPF, Okanagan Nation Alliance (moderator)  
Keith Atkinson, RPF, First Nations Forestry Council  
Grant Thompson, RPF, Westbank First Nation  
Darrell Robb, RPF, Aboriginal Affairs Branch

Applied –

**From Silviculture to Morticulture:  
Managing Coarse Woody Debris for Biodiversity**

Nancy Densmore, RPF, Forest Practices Branch  
Andre Arsenault, Southern Interior Forest Region

**3:00 - 3:30 pm**     **Coffee break in the trade show**

---

**3:45 - 4:45 pm**

---

**Conversations with Council**

Applied –

**Climate's changing, things are happening in our watershed,  
are we ready for it?**

Dr. Anna Warwick Sears, Okanagan Basin Water Board (moderator)  
Dr. Denise Neilsen, Pacific Agri-Food Research Centre  
Don Dobson, PEng, Dobson Engineering Ltd.  
Murray Wilson, RPF, Tolko Industries Ltd.  
Ron Mattiussi, MCIP, City of Kelowna

**6:00 - 7:00 pm**     **Reception**

---

**7:15 pm - Late**     **Awards dinner and entertainment by Small Change**

---

**7:30 - 8:30 am**     **Breakfast in the trade show**

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Grab breakfast to go while you visit the exhibitors

**8:30 - 10:30 am**     **Plenary Session**

---

**Log Exports: Good for business, bad for the economy?**

Jim Girvan, RPF, M.D.T. Ltd (moderator)  
Paul McElligott, Timberwest  
Darshan Sihota, RPF, Island Timberlands  
Norm McDonald, MLA, Forestry Critic

**10:30 - 11:00 am**     **Coffee break in the trade show**

---

**11:00 am - Noon**     These sessions will appeal to foresters of all levels

---

**Protecting Rural Communities from Wildfire**

Mike Dittaro, RFT, Ministry of Forests and Range  
Brent Langlois, First Nations' Emergency Services Society  
John Davies, RPF, Valhalla Consulting

**Silviculture Survey Policy Q and A**

Dave Weaver, RPF, Silviculture Practices Branch

**12:15 - 1:45 pm**     **Minister's Lunch**

---

**2:00 - 3:30 pm**     **Can Tenure Reform Lead to a Healthier Forest Business in BC?**

---

John Allan, RPF, Council of Forest Industries  
Brian McNaughton, RPF, Federation of BC Woodlot Associations  
More speakers to be confirmed

**3:45 - 4:45 pm**     **Resolution Session**

---







# ExpoFor 2010

62<sup>nd</sup> ABCFP Forestry Conference and Annual General Meeting  
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Kelowna, BC

## Registration Form

ABCFP Member #: \_\_\_\_\_ Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Affiliation (for your badge): \_\_\_\_\_

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Note: Inductees and START subscribers must register online to receive discounts on registration fees.

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## Registration Packages

		FEE <i>Before March 5</i>	FEE <i>After March 5</i>	PAYMENT
<b>1 Full Conference Package</b>	Thursday & Friday (all sessions, meals & events)	\$450	\$575	\$
<b>2 One-Day Package</b>	Thursday (sessions & meals including President's Award Banquet)	\$300	\$350	\$
	Friday (sessions & meals)	\$200	\$250	\$
<b>3 Limited Conference Package</b>	Thursday and Friday (sessions only, no meals)	\$375	\$425	\$

## Pre-Conference Workshop

	# OF TICKETS	FEE	PAYMENT
Ethics and Obligations Workshop <input type="checkbox"/> \$125 or <input type="checkbox"/> \$100 with Full Conference Package			\$

## Additional Meals

*These meals are in addition to those included in the registration packages.*

	# OF TICKETS	FEE	PAYMENT
Inductees' Recognition Luncheon Thursday		\$25	\$
President's Awards Banquet & Reception Thursday		\$45	\$
Minister's Luncheon Friday		\$25	\$

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Wednesday, April 7  
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Thursday, April 8  
7:00 am to 7:00 pm

Friday, April 9  
7:00 am to 12:00 pm

### Registration Contact

Michelle Mentore  
ABCFP  
Ph: 604.639.9186  
E-mail: [mmentore@abcfp.ca](mailto:mmentore@abcfp.ca)

### Please Note

- You are not registered until payment is received.
- Receipts will be sent to you via e-mail.
- A \$50 administration fee will apply to all refunds. Alternate delegates may be sent without penalty if you are unable to attend. Please advise us of any substitutions by April 1, 2010 to allow time for new name tags to be generated.
- Refunds will not be granted after March 30, 2010.





THROUGHOUT AMERICA'S EXPERIENCE WITH endangered species legislation, tiny fish have often found themselves in the headlines. Now, Canada has its own poster minnow: the nooksack dace. Its only Canadian habitat consists of four streams located within BC's Lower Mainland. Not surprisingly, the nooksack dace is listed as an 'endangered species' under Canada's federal *Species at Risk Act* (SARA). On September 9, our federal court released what Canadian environmentalists have heralded as a "whale of a lawsuit" and a "barn-burner of a decision" with respect to the nooksack dace.

Among other things, a wildlife species is listed as 'endangered' under SARA



Canada's poster minnow, the nooksack dace.

Photo: Mike Pearson

## A Legal Triangle: Nooksack Dace, *Species at Risk Act* and *Obiter Dictum*

if it faces imminent extirpation. (In other words, it will no longer exist in the wild within Canada.) A listing triggers an obligation upon the competent minister to prepare a recovery strategy that must include various components described in paragraph 41(1) of SARA, including the identification of critical habitat. Under SARA, habitat protection can flow from the identification of critical habitat in a recovery strategy.

Before a recovery plan was completed for the nooksack dace, senior officials with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) implemented a blanket-policy to remove critical habitat from all recovery strategies in the department's Pacific Region. This policy became the focus of the nooksack dace decision when various environmental advocacy groups petitioned the federal court to declare that the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans's failure to identify critical habitat in the nooksack dace recovery strategy was contrary to section 41(1) of SARA. Not surprisingly, the court ruled in favour of the petitioners: in its submissions to the court, the minister conceded that the "[d]irection to remove critical habitat from all recovery strategies was unwarranted and fettered the minister's discretion".

The surprising aspect of the decision was the court's willingness to interpret the meaning of 'critical habitat' in section 41(1) of SARA. In this respect, the court insisted that "the decision-making conducted by [the DFO] ... requires a definitive interpretation of

s.41 of SARA to dispel any idea that policy can supersede Parliament's purpose as expressed in SARA." However, in this case, the interpretation of section 41 was not at issue given the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans's admission that the recovery strategy did not comply with section 41. At that point, the court was in a position to make the exact same order that it eventually made: "I declare that the minister acted contrary to law by failing to meet the mandatory requirements of s.41(1)(c) of SARA ... " Nothing further was needed to dispel any notion that "policy can supersede ... SARA."

The court actually directed the minister to submit arguments on the issue, so the minister argued that 'critical habitat' meant a geographic location. On the other hand, the applicants argued that it meant not only a geographic location, but also the attributes necessary for a species' survival. The court sided with the applicants.

The court's decision on this issue—that 'critical habitat' means both location and attributes—is potentially significant if the ruling is followed. An interpretation of critical habitat that includes geographic locations and attributes is, obviously, more expansive than one that merely includes a geographic location. Consequently, the protection provided to critical habitat under SARA would also become more expansive if it included attributes as well as locations.

However, whether the court's ruling is binding in this respect is not clear. Typically, a

court will only offer its opinion on those questions that are necessary to resolve the litigation at hand and will not offer its opinion on those questions that are not strictly at issue. In this case the court described the controversy in terms of whether "the minister knowingly failed to follow the mandatory requirements of s.41(1)(c) and (c.1) of SARA." The minister admitted that the recovery strategy did not comply with the requirements of SARA and that would normally have ended the matter.

When a court expresses an opinion that is not essential for the disposition of a case, it is referred to in the litigation business as *obiter dictum*. While *obiter dictum* may have persuasive authority it is not, strictly speaking, lawfully binding as precedent. Certainly, the court in the nooksack dace case appeared to think that a 'definitive interpretation' of section 41(1) was necessary for the disposition of that case; however, other courts may disagree. They may conclude that, under the circumstances, the nooksack dace decision went a step further than was necessary: the only issue that the court needed to resolve was whether the minister's recovery plan failed to comply with section 41(1). Once the minister admitted as much, nothing else was necessary to dispose of the case. 🐟

*Jeff Waatainen is a past adjunct professor of law at UBC, has practised law in the forest sector for over a dozen years, and currently works as a sole practitioner out of his own firm of Westhaven Forestry Law in Nanaimo.*





Photo: Harold Ambederard, Michaela Waterhouse

*This is a typical opening created using the group selection silvicultural system at Mount Tom.*

## Planning for Mountain Caribou: Habitat Management for a Species at Risk

VIRTUALLY ALL OF THE REMAINING MOUNTAIN CARIBOU IN THE WORLD live in British Columbia and they have declined in recent decades to about 1,900 animals. This situation has led the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada to designate mountain caribou as threatened and the British Columbia Conservation Data Centre to place mountain caribou on the provincial red list. In 2007, the BC government announced the Mountain Caribou Recovery Implementation Plan designed to recover caribou to the pre-1995 level of 2,500 animals throughout their existing range in BC. Regional plans such as the Cariboo-Chilcotin land-use plan have placed a high priority on the maintenance of mountain caribou habitat to help facilitate recovery.

Mountain caribou require large areas of old-growth forests in the Englemann Spruce-Subalpine Fir and Interior Cedar-Hemlock biogeoclimatic zones. In areas where mountain caribou winter, there is typically two to three metres of snowpack resulting in a diet of almost exclusively arboreal lichens. Clearcut logging has a drastic, immediate effect on arboreal lichen and cutblocks take a century or more to recover lichen biomass<sup>1,2</sup>.

The Quesnel Highland Alternative Silvicultural Systems project was established in 1990 to find ways of maintaining caribou habitat in managed high-elevation forests. The project has developed in three stages:

1. A pilot trial (1990),
2. A replicated research trial (1992); and,
3. An adaptive management trial at Mount Tom (2001).

The Quesnel Highland project is a part of the national Forest Ecosystem Research Network of Sites (<http://cfs.nrcan.gc.ca/subsite/ferns/quesnel>).

The replicated phase of the Quesnel Highland study assessed the

lichen and tree regeneration response to 33% area removal through a group selection silvicultural system. The results are encouraging. For example, by ten years post-harvest the arboreal forage lichen biomass per tree increased on the residual trees in the harvested treatments compared to the trees in the no-harvest treatment areas<sup>3</sup>. Tree regeneration survival and growth is best in group selection openings >0.1 hectares<sup>4</sup>. However, the replicated trial with cutblocks of about 60-80 hectares could not be used to assess caribou response directly because of the relatively small size of the treatment units and the low densities of caribou. Additionally, operational aspects of the silvicultural system such as opening shape and size range flexibility need to be addressed. Caribou response and operational viability are the focus of the adaptive management trial at Mount Tom, east of Quesnel.

The goal of the Mount Tom adaptive management project is to continue to develop and test silvicultural systems that maintain caribou habitat while allowing for some timber harvesting. It is a large adaptive management trial that was operationally harvested from 2001 to 2009 with cutblocks now covering 1,160 hectares. By mutual agreement with West Fraser Mills Ltd. and the Ministry of Forests and Range, the remainder of the area will not be harvested for at least ten years. This will provide a large 2,000 hectare no-harvest control for comparing caribou use in partially cut and uncut habitat.

Similar to the replicated trial, the Mount Tom prescription was based on 33% area removal, including skid trails and in-block roads. Openings ranged in size from 0.2 to 1.0 hectare, with the exception of several 3.0 hectare clearcuts to allow comparison to clearcut conditions for measures of tree growth. A planned 80-year cutting cycle will result in





# Viewpoints

By Harold Armleder, RPF, RPBio, and Michaela Waterhouse RPF, RPBio



Photo: Harold Armleder and Michaela Waterhouse

This is an example of the group selection system used at Mount Tom to protect the mountain caribou food source, arboreal lichen.

three age cohorts: 1-80, 81-160 and 161-240 years after the third entry. This should ensure a stand condition that continuously meets caribou needs.

This project is testing the effects of partial cutting on: lichen, stand stability, planted stock, and snow distribution and melt patterns. The adaptive management project also explores operational harvesting efficiencies<sup>5</sup>. Direct response of caribou to this large development will be measured using radio-telemetry now that the initial logging phase is complete. Results-to-date indicate:

1. Logging group selection openings in high elevation forest is operationally viable (although more costly than clearcutting)<sup>6</sup>,
2. The partial cuts are windfirm,
3. Planted stock is surviving and growing well especially on naturally raised microsites or mechanically constructed mounds, and
4. The quantity of lichen on residual trees is stable.

The project directly impacts forest management in the Cariboo region. Wildlife Habitat Areas (WHA) have been established with General Wildlife Measures (GWM) under Government Action Regulation (GAR) orders to designate 'no harvest' and 'modified harvest' areas for mountain caribou range. These decisions leave thousands of hectares available for modified harvesting (basically as applied at Mount Tom) in the Quesnel Highland making this project directly relevant to present and future forest management.

Providing quality, lichen-bearing habitat meets just one of the requirements for caribou. The caribou declines witnessed in recent years are a direct result of predation and an indirect result of habitat loss and fragmentation, and disturbance from motorized recreational activities<sup>7</sup>. The BC government's Mountain Caribou Recovery Implementation Plan attempts to address all of these requirements. Only if it is fully implemented and enforced

will mountain caribou have a future in British Columbia. 🐾

*Harold Armleder, RPF, RPBio, is a research wildlife habitat ecologist with the BC Ministry of Forests and Range. For the past 30 years, he has developed integrated management approaches to many forestry/wildlife issues.*

*Michaela Waterhouse, RPF, RPBio, has worked for the Ministry of Forests and Range Forest Sciences Section since 1986, testing silvicultural systems to manage for mule deer, caribou, biodiversity and tree regeneration.*

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## Species-at-Risk Management in BC: The Will to Simply Get On With It



Photo: Chris Schmidt

**THE CHALLENGE TO US IS HOW DO WE CONSERVE** and manage species and ecosystems at risk, while still meeting the economic objectives the public also places on us?

Someone has to make the decision to set the objectives and enact the tools we have. And that someone is the government entrusted with stewardship of our natural resources, not individual forest professionals or forestry companies. Yes, professionals and licensees have a critical role to play in information collection and implementation, but they can't make the decisions to designate species and habitat for protection.

Many British Columbians come to the Forest Practices Board with their concerns about forest practices and their potential impacts on species at risk. Unfortunately, most of our investigations tend to conclude that the tools to address species under the *Forest and Range Practices Act* are not yet in place or are not being fully implemented, despite great effort on the part of many.

At the present time, there are over 800 red-listed species and ecosystems (rare, threatened or endangered) and another 700+ blue-listed species and ecosystems (of concern) in British Columbia<sup>1</sup>. Of course not all of them occur in forests but a great many of them do. It is quite clear to the board that we have not completed the work necessary to protect these species.

We are all aware of the effort and expense that has gone into recovery planning and habitat identification so far, almost exclusively focused on individual species rather than the landscapes and ecosystems of which they are only a part. We have recovery planning for 50 species with no approved action plans in place, only 28 of 88 species and ecosystems from the

Identified Wildlife Management Strategy are included in Section 7 notices. Wildlife habitat areas are in place for only 33 species, no regionally important wildlife, wildlife habitat features or temperature sensitive streams are currently identified. With so many species in need of some degree of protection, it would appear that our piecemeal approach to species management is not very efficient. And we haven't done the monitoring to find out if what has been put in place so far is actually effective.

But rather than focus on what has not been done, which could get quite depressing, what if we spend some time envisioning where we would like to be with species at risk?

Fortunately, that has already been done by Biodiversity BC—a group comprised of representatives from industry, NGOs, and provincial, federal and local governments. They developed a biodiversity strategy for BC in 2007, the intent of which is “to provide a roadmap of priorities for NGOs, industry, governments including First Nations, and everyone else with an interest in conserving BC’s diverse natural wealth.”<sup>2</sup> And we have the Conservation Framework, British Columbia’s new approach for maintaining the rich biodiversity of the province<sup>3</sup>. Developed by the Ministry of Environment in collaboration with other scientists, conservation organizations, industry and government, “the framework provides a set of science-based tools and actions for conserving species and ecosystems in BC.” It is intended to “ensure that British Columbia is a spectacular place with healthy, natural and diverse ecosystems that sustain and enrich the lives of all.”

So we have a strategy, we have a framework,

we have provisions for legal tools in the *Forest and Range Practices Act*, described earlier. The challenge now is to do it. But to make real progress on the ground will require leadership. Elected officials are challenged with balancing society’s desire for jobs and economic growth, with its desire to maintain species in self-sustaining numbers on the land. They are responsible to guide these often extremely difficult decisions. The easiest thing to do in such a difficult situation is to call for more research, take more time to come up with the definitive answers and try to achieve consensus on what should be done. But enough research, planning and consultation have been done. It is time for action.

We will never have all of the information or complete agreement on what to do. Perhaps the biggest issue facing species at risk today is marshalling the will to simply get on with it. 🐾

*Darlene Oman was involved in environmental assessments of forestry and natural resource developments in Ontario and BC before joining the Forest Practices Board as Director of Special Projects and Communications in 1997. She has a BA in Geography from York University.*

*Forest Practices Board Chair since 2003, Bruce Fraser, PhD, has an international background in land use planning, community economic development and institutional management. He holds a PhD in Plant Ecology from the University of British Columbia.*

<sup>1</sup> BC Species and Ecosystems Explorer Tool, Ministry of Environment, <http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/atrisk/toolintro.html>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.biodiversitybc.org/>

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/conservationframework/whatis.html>



## Where's the Law?

# BC's Species at Risk Need Strong Legal Protection

**PUBLIC OPINION POLLING' SHOWS THAT BRITISH** Columbians place a high value on biodiversity and strongly support efforts to protect species at risk and their habitat. A 2008 BC government poll, for example, concluded, "The majority of respondents indicated that the protection and recovery of species at risk should be given priority over economic considerations.... most respondents were in favour of restricting future industrial development in order to protect and restore species at risk and their habitats, including the limiting of timber harvesting<sup>2</sup>..."

Despite such clear indications of the public's priorities, BC is one of only two provinces with no stand-alone provincial law to protect species at risk, the other being Alberta, and the patchwork of laws and policies BC does have are clearly not working. For instance, 43% of BC's species are at risk of disappearing from the province<sup>3</sup>, 86% of them succumbing primarily to habitat loss and degradation. At least 49 species or subspecies are already gone or likely gone from the province<sup>4</sup>, while four biogeoclimatic zones are at risk, as are over half of our ecological communities.

In BC's worst hotspots for species at risk, urban and agricultural development rather than forestry are the key causes. But species in the province's forests are not faring well either. Of forest-associated<sup>5</sup> species in BC, 31% of freshwater fish are at risk, as are 25% of amphibians, 5% of mammals and 8% of breeding birds. At least 27% of the province's red-listed species are forest-associated. And 44% of BC's 36 forest-associated mammals with known habitat trends already had contracting ranges in the year 2000. These findings do not instill confidence that BC is practising 'sustainable forestry' or 'good stewardship based on sound ecological principles,' nor that BC's existing laws are adequate to protect species at risk and their habitats.

While the unfortunate circumstance in BC's forests finds its roots in historical practices, the *Forest and Range Practices Act* is not a sufficient solution. It does result in some protections for species at risk, such as flow

from objectives for wildlife, for biodiversity in riparian areas, and for biodiversity at the landscape and stand levels. However, all of these objectives are highly constrained by the requirement to not "unduly reduce the supply of timber," and the Identified Wildlife Management Strategy is subject to the one percent policy cap on short-term harvest impact. Nor do species fare much better under BC's *Wildlife Act*: it lists just four species as threatened or endangered, and provides no habitat protection. Further, BC's system of parks and protected areas, while important for biodiversity, do not overlap the habitat of most species at risk and were not designed with species recovery in mind. And while land use planning processes have resulted in some conservation gains, there is no systematic conservation-based land use planning process in BC.

Federally, the *Species At Risk Act* (SARA) automatically protects individuals and residences of aquatic species, migratory birds, and species on federal lands. It also protects identified critical habitat of aquatic species and of species on federal lands. In all other cases, SARA's protections only apply if the federal cabinet passes a discretionary 'safety net' order—something it has never done. Thus currently in BC, SARA's protections do not apply to most forest-associated species or their habitat. Given the lack of effective BC laws for species at risk, it may only be a matter of time until the federal Minister of Environment is forced to recommend a safety net order under SARA for a species at risk on forest lands in BC.

In summary, current laws and policies applicable in BC fall far short of requiring good stewardship of the province's species at risk, despite a clear public mandate to do so.

British Columbia has in the past made commitments to comprehensively protect species at risk. It supported Canada's ratification of the 1992 Convention on Biological Diversity, and in 1996, signed the National Accord for the Protection of Species at Risk. Ecojustice believes it is time for BC to live up to those commitments. That is why environmental or-

### Comment on this article online

To comment on this article, visit the ABCFP Discussion Forum. We have posted this article at Susan Pinkus' request to allow her to communicate with our members and hear their thoughts on her and Keith Ferguson's article.

ganizations are proposing a comprehensive BC Species and Ecosystem Protection Act (SEPA).

The provincial government recently announced it would establish a task force to suggest a new defining vision for BC in relation to species at risk protection. We believe any such vision must include new legislation which does the following:

- Is based on sound science,
- Identifies species at risk,
- Plans for their recovery,
- Identifies and protects their essential habitat,
- Requires transparency and accountability; and,
- Is adequately enforced and funded.

Of course, merely avoiding species loss is not enough. Maintaining ecological integrity and the services that ecosystems provide will necessitate much more. But preventing species being lost from the province must be a basic bottom line. Currently BC law does not ensure even that.

For information on the campaign to pass a BC Species and Ecosystems Protection Act, visit [www.protectbiodiversity.ca](http://www.protectbiodiversity.ca)

*Keith Ferguson, PhD, has been a staff lawyer at Ecojustice Canada since 2006. Keith's recent work includes the Mackenzie pipeline hearings, litigation under Canada's Species at Risk Act (SARA) to ensure critical habitat is identified and submissions to Parliament on the five year review of SARA.*

*Susan Pinkus, RPBio, has been a conservation biologist at Ecojustice Canada since 2007. Susan has spent the past 15 years working with plants, animals and ecosystems at risk on four continents.*

ENDNOTES on Page 28





## Are You Side-Stepping Professional Reliance?

Photo: Brenda Martin

**PROFESSIONAL RELIANCE IS “THE PRACTICE** of accepting and relying upon the decisions and advice of professionals who accept responsibility and can be held accountable for the decisions they make and the advice they give.” (Guideline: Definition of Professional Reliance, September 2004)

Forest professionals ensure that professional reliance works when they competently carry out professional work consistent with ABCFP Standards of Practice and the Code of Ethics. Professional reliance includes the expectation that forest professionals will take into account the wide range of circumstances and interests and will balance them within the laws that govern the management of forests, forest land, forest resources and forest ecosystems.

### Where is Professional Reliance Working?

**Ecosystem Based Management:** Forest professionals, practising on the Central Coast, are expected to use ecosystem-based management (EBM) objectives in a higher level plan established via Order in Council. The routine of the forest professional in this case includes the regular duties of forest management, plus additional consultation with local publics, refinement and understanding of resource science data, extensive geographic mapping of specific watersheds, specific values, inventories and activities, all the while interpreting the economic conditions in the area. Forest professionals conduct their practices with thoroughness

and diligence. They are also advocating with agencies where the higher level plan objectives require refinement and specificity to be more effective. The forest professionals accomplish these complex tasks because they adhere to our standards of professional practice and Code of Ethics. Professional reliance works here because the forest professionals are trusted and reliable sources of options for their employers and the public while transacting the contractual and legal obligations in a sensitive ecosystem area.

### Where Does Professional Reliance Need Help?

**Reliance on Non-Professionals:** Employers and government officials are active partners and affect the success of professional reliance. Several examples have come to the ABCFP in recent months where the employer and government agency have unknowingly relied on professional forestry advice from non-professionals and questionable sources. The outcome is that this advice has been used to guide forest management in the area. The ABCFP takes measures to enforce the *Foresters Act* and contacts employers to ensure they meet the requirements in law. Employers need to ensure that those engaged in the practice of professional forestry for forest/resource management, are resource professionals, registered and in good standing with a resource profession in BC.

In the management of forests, forest resources and ecosystems, risks to public

interest are reduced by engaging the services of resource professionals. Because the forest management time frame occurs over many years, over a dozen resource professionals may be relied upon to competently conduct their professional practices within the life of a forest. The resource professional needs the employers and government to ensure an intact management connection is maintained between resource professionals and the planning and activities on BC forest resources and forest lands.

Many documents on the ABCFP website provide direction that will help ensure your practice is consistent with the expectations for professional reliance. Check out these publications:

- Guidance for Professional Quality Rationales and Commitments, September 2008
- Developing Professional Advice, July 2008
- Applying Professional Reliance under FRPA, May 2008
- Professional Reliance: From Concept to Practice, July 2006

If you have questions about professional reliance in your area, send them to the Practice Advisory Service via Mike Larock, RPF, director of professional practice and forest stewardship (mlarock@abcfp.ca). The Practice Advisory Service provides confidential advice to members on matters of professional opinion, ethical conduct and professional principles. 🐾

*Michael Larock, RPF, is director of professional practice and forest stewardship at the ABCFP.*



## How FREP Can Help You Meet Your Professional Obligations

**THE FOREST AND RANGE EVALUATION PROGRAM (FREP)** can help resource professionals meet their obligations and contribute to building a sustainable and vibrant forest industry.

FREP is the science-based foundation of the *Forest and Range Practices Act* (FRPA) that measures, validates and provides for continued improvement of legislation, policy and practices to ensure sustainable management. This information is critical in helping policy makers, resource professionals and decision makers effectively balance social, environmental and economic values in the interest of all British Columbians.

The ability to manage and harvest Crown forests into the future depends on maintaining public acceptance or social licence. Sustainable management of British Columbia's forests is both a key marketing niche for our forest products and an obligation to future generations. From this perspective, monitoring and evaluating the sustainability of forest resource values is of fundamental importance for government, resource professionals and licensees in a society and marketplace increasingly concerned with conservation, sustainability and accountability.

In order to fulfill professional obligations, resource professionals must be informed of the results of their plans, prescriptions and on the ground practices. They must be able to adapt their practices, where appropriate, based on objective, scientifically credible assessments of the outcomes and effectiveness of their plans and practices.

The five areas where the FREP can help resource professionals meet their professional obligations while helping to build a sustainable and vibrant forest industry are:

1. Advocate and practise good stewardship of forest land based on sound ecological principles in order to sustain its ability to provide the values assigned by society (Bylaw 11.3.1: Code of Ethics), and
  2. Keep informed in your field of practice... maintain sufficient knowledge in your field of practice (Bylaws 11.4.6 and 12.2.1)
- FREP indicators, protocols, data, reports,

extension notes and recommendations can be a key part of professionals enhancing their ecological understanding of the 11 FRPA resource values. These products also provide a powerful tool for communicating that information to others. FREP monitoring can provide resource professionals with critical data on the status and trend of resource value sustainability based on the current science related to the 11 FRPA values.

3. Ensure professional opinions or judgements satisfy a balance between environmental, social and economic values, (Applying Professional Reliance Under FRPA, ABCFP, April 2008)
  4. Guide principled decisions that consider the medium- and long-term implications on the values assigned by society. (ABCFP, April 2008)
- Understanding the resource value trends associated with various practices will enable professionals to base their considerations of medium and long-term implications on science-based data collection, analysis and reporting. FREP is primarily focused on the environmental value side of the balance, but also provides social value information through visual quality and cultural heritage monitoring. Professionals can use this information, along with information from other sources to help inform balanced decision-making.
5. Use FREP to help build a vibrant and sustainable forest industry.
    - Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) certification monitoring – FREP indicators, protocols and data could save licensees money when developing and implementing their SFM monitoring requirements. FREP protocols are available for biodiversity, water quality, fish/riparian, range/forage, visual quality, cultural heritage, karst, soils and other resource values. The FREP water quality indicators are eligible for FIA funding.
    - Communication, trust and relationship building – FREP has potential to develop or enhance relationships among First

Nations, industry and government through evaluating cultural or other resource values important to First Nations. Relationship building, in turn, has potential to help with tenure approvals, enhance certainty of tenure, and possibly avoid litigation and remediation.

- Enhance social licence – FREP monitoring results provide continuous improvement opportunities to build public trust and maintain long-term social licence and secure market access.
- FREP can help validate and improve the FRPA model thereby saving costs associated with developing and implementing a new forest management model in the future.
- Early detection of opportunities to improve practices can help avoid environmental damage and/or costly remediation.
- Protocols and indicators – Identification of the resource value monitoring indicators can help provide clarity on what government considers most sensitive to harvesting with respect to the 11 resource values.

A credible, results-based resource management framework founded on professional reliance requires a process of monitoring and evaluation designed to keep practices aligned with current knowledge and status of natural resources, and for the continuous improvement of the policy and legislative framework under which resources are managed.

FREP products can help professionals remain current and informed on resource health and environmental sustainability, which is key to practising good stewardship of forest-land based on sound ecological principles and ensuring long-term economic sustainability.

For more information on FREP, contact Peter Bradford, RPF, at Peter.Bradford@gov.bc.ca or 250.356.2134, or go to [www.for.gov.bc.ca/hfp/frep/index.htm](http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hfp/frep/index.htm).

*Peter Bradford is the resource stewardship evaluation officer for Forest Practices Branch of the Ministry of Forest and Range. Peter is the provincial lead for the Forest and Range Evaluation Program.*



# North Island Earns Double Awards



Photo: Ron Wollinga

# W

WITH THE VAST AMOUNT OF FOREST SURROUNDING their communities, and the role these forests play in the social well-being of residents, local forest professionals are particularly committed to promoting forestry awareness on northern Vancouver Island. The North Island Network of Forest Professionals (NFP) won the ABCFP's Battle of the NFPs again this year. The North Island includes 153 forest professionals and is one of the most active NFP's in the province, with a long history of promoting coastal forestry.

In September 2009, as part of National Forest Week, the North Island NFP hosted a number of events geared towards promoting a greater recognition and appreciation of the role forests play in North Island communities.

To promote National Forest Week, a large forestry exhibition, collaboratively put together by government, local forest companies and consultants, was displayed as part of the Mount Waddington Regional Fall Fair. The forestry exhibition, visited by hundreds of people, highlighted the role of local First Nations in forestry and gave an overview of the planned National Forest Week activities.

During National Forest Week, local schools participated in a variety of events, including forest fire presentations (which included a visit from Smokey the Bear), interactive forestry tours, and 'Careers in Forestry' presentations. In total, 14 elementary schools (including 11 public schools and three First

Nation schools) and two secondary schools participated in National Forest Week activities. Home-schooled children were also included.

The forest fire presentations were geared towards kindergarten to grade three students. The kindergarten presentations were kept fairly simple and included a few fire prevention tips from Smokey Bear and a reading of the story *Fire – The Renewal of a Forest*. The presentations to the grade one to grade three students were made quite interactive and included an overview of fire's role within our forests, the fire triangle, fire suppression tools and fire prevention tips. At the end of the presentations, students were handed a Smokey Bear pencil, animal eraser, and entry forms for the ABCFP and CIF art contest by Smokey Bear.

The forest tours, held over two days and geared towards grades four to seven students, included a stop at an active harvesting site, a hike along an interpretative trail, an opportunity to plant trees and a salmon BBQ lunch. At the interpretive trail, a local First Nation guest speaker presented information on traditional forest resources. The BBQ salmon lunch was prepared by a local First Nation representative who cooked the salmon in traditional style over an open fire. The lunch also included an interactive First Nation display including baskets woven from cedar bark, masks and other hand-carved items, and a logger's sports demonstration.

The 'Careers in Forestry' presentations,

## FOREST CAPITAL 2010

### Congratulations to the Regional District of Mount Waddington

The Regional District of Mount Waddington's bid won the Forest Capital 2010 title because it impressed the judges with its broad volunteer base, variety of events and heartfelt enthusiasm.

The RDMW includes Woss, Alert Bay, Sointula, Hyde Creek, Port McNeill, Port Hardy, Port Alice, Coal Harbour, Winter Harbour, Quatsino, Holberg and Kingcome Village.

made to Planning 10 students, included an overview of the wide-variety of career options within the field of forestry, the role of the ABCFP, including its START program and the steps students should take if they are interested in pursuing a career in forestry. Locally developed 'Careers in Forestry' brochures, along with brochures from the ABCFP were given out to the students.

Approximately 800 students benefited from the educational opportunities presented by the North Island NFP during National Forest Week, resulting in a significant amount of positive feedback from teachers, parents and students, expressing their appreciation. Planning is already underway for National Forest Week 2010 and the North Island NFP looks forward to expanding upon its 2009 efforts. 🌲

For more information contact:

Lisa Brown, RPF (Lead Organizer)

BC Timber Sales, Email: Lisa.Brown@gov.bc.ca

Miles Trevor, RPF (North Island NFP Chair)

Access Forest Management, Email: accessfm@telus.net

## Pencils and Pine Combine in Celebrating National Forest Week

**WHAT DOES THE FOREST MEAN TO YOU?** That's the question over 1,300 kids answered this September when they submitted their National Forest Week Art Contest drawings. This event, sponsored by the Truck Loggers Association, the BC Forest Safety Council and the ABCFP, was part of the ABCFP's National Forest Week celebration.

Each category had a winner and two runners-up. The winners received a \$50 gift certificate to Chapters and all the kids received a certificate of achievement. Thank you to everyone who took the time to submit a drawing. Picking the winners was very difficult—so many of the drawings were outstanding. 🐾

### Age Category 4-5 Years



**Winner:** Jordan Leland, Age 5, of North Vancouver, BC

### Age Category 6-8 Years



**Winner:** Alice Kang, Age 8, of Surrey, BC

### Age Category 9-12 Years



**Winner:** Lisa Ross, Age 9, of Fernie, BC



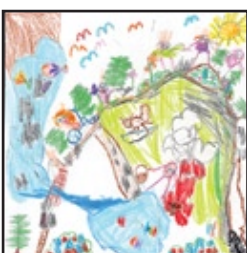
**Runner-up:**  
Catherine Sastrawidjaya,  
Age 4, of Vancouver, BC



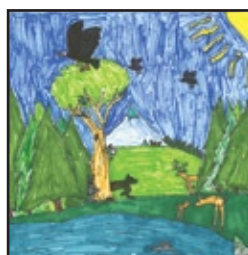
**Runner-up:**  
Meg Warhurst,  
Age 8, of Lillooet, BC



**Runner-up:**  
Skye Robbins,  
Age 10, of Prince  
George, BC



**Runner-up:** Alexander  
O'Hearn-Stone,  
Age 5, of Rossland, BC



**Runner-up:**  
Marina Van Woudenberg,  
Age 8, of Aldergrove, BC



**Runner-up:**  
Kelly Chan,  
Age 11, of Vancouver, BC





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ENDNOTES for LEGAL PROTECTION Continued from Page 23

<sup>1</sup>A poll conducted in March, 2008 found that 88 percent of British Columbians polled agreed with the statement that "Species at risk protection and recovery in the area where I live is important to me." Results were similar for protection of species at risk in other areas besides where the respondent lived. Harshaw, H.W. 2008. British Columbia Species at Risk Public Opinion Survey 2008: Final technical report. Vancouver, BC: University of British Columbia Collaborative for Advanced Landscape Planning. Available at: [www.sar-pos.ca/BC-SaR-POS\\_Final-Technical-Report\\_08-06-24.pdf](http://www.sar-pos.ca/BC-SaR-POS_Final-Technical-Report_08-06-24.pdf). A poll conducted in July, 2008 found that 83 percent of British Columbians polled support the creation of a single, effective provincial law to protect endangered species in BC. The results are considered accurate to within +/- 4.0 percent, 19-times-in-20, of what they would have been had the entire population of eligible British Columbia voters been polled. Stratcom. 2008. BC Omnibus Summer 2008. Vancouver, BC: Western Canada Wilderness Committee. A poll conducted in March 2007 found that 70% of British Columbians sided with the point of view that it is important to conserve and protect wildlife and habitats even if it means slowing

down or scaling down economic developments. Synovate Research. 2007. Species at Risk Public Opinion Survey for Greater Vancouver and Fraser Valley Regional Districts. Vancouver, BC: South Coast Conservation Program. Available at: <http://www.shim.bc.ca/atlas/sar/sccp/SCCP%20SAR%20Poll%20March%202007.pdf>

<sup>2</sup>Harshaw, H.W. 2008. British Columbia Species at Risk Public Opinion Survey 2008: Final technical report. Vancouver, BC: University of British Columbia Collaborative for Advanced Landscape Planning. Available at: [www.sar-pos.ca/BC-SaR-POS\\_Final-Technical-Report\\_08-06-24.pdf](http://www.sar-pos.ca/BC-SaR-POS_Final-Technical-Report_08-06-24.pdf)

<sup>3</sup>The following taxonomic groups were considered: all vertebrates except marine fish and cetaceans, all vascular plants (ferns and fern allies, conifers, monocots, and dicots), and the better-known invertebrates (butterflies and skippers, dragonflies and damselflies, and nonmarine molluscs). See: Austin, M.A., D.A. Buffett, D.J. Nicolson, G.G.E. Scudder and V. Stevens (eds.). 2008. Taking Nature's Pulse: The Status of Biodiversity in British Columbia. Victoria: Biodiversity BC. Available at: [www.biodiversitybc.org](http://www.biodiversitybc.org)

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<sup>5</sup>We follow the Canadian Council of Forest Ministers definition of forest-associated species as "species with a measurable dependence on a forest ecosystem(s) for any aspect of its life history (including indirect dependence, such as consuming forest-based or forest-derived resources." Canadian Council of Forest Ministers. 2005. Criteria and Indicators of Sustainable Forest Management in Canada – National Status 2005. Indicator 1.2.1 – Status of forest-associated species at risk. Available at [http://www.ccfm.org/ci/rprt2005/English/pg31-47\\_1-2-1.htm](http://www.ccfm.org/ci/rprt2005/English/pg31-47_1-2-1.htm)

## Bringing the Classroom to the Forest



**GREENMAX RESOURCES AND THE PORT ALBERNI SCHOOL DISTRICT (SD70)** have teamed up to provide an educational opportunity not traditionally offered to grade nine students.

David McBride, RPF, and Shawn Flynn, RPF, ATC, have worked closely with the students' teacher, Ryan Dvorak, and as a result a

significant component of the students' grade nine curriculum has been taught at Woodlot 1479. The goal is to encourage students to enjoy learning through a different medium and to give them exposure to the skills needed to find employment.

The latest project was learning the process and business of manufacturing maple syrup in the Port Alberni Valley. This included identifying the trees, tapping and sap collection as well as syrup production.

The students have also been actively involved in the planning for, and development of, an outdoor learning centre. They have learned about the salvage of blowdown timber and have been involved in milling this wood for the building. They will also be involved in its construction in next year's class.

This is one of five pilot projects the Ministry of Education is running in partnership with local organizations and school districts. These project-based learning partnerships were selected through request for proposals put out to the school districts throughout BC in 2007.

## Forestry Team in Action

### Beaver River Hydroelectric Projects

Selkirk Power Company Ltd. recently completed an environmental assessment for the Beaver River Hydroelectric Projects, which are two small hydro projects (\$120 million capital cost) near Golden, BC. The assessment required two years of field work and scientific analysis and is currently under final review by federal and provincial permitting agencies. Eric Miller, RPF, RPBio, was responsible for coordinating the assessment and organizing a team of independent local scientists to complete the inventory work and determine the impact ratings. Dave Karassowitsch, RPF, and Mike Walsh, PEng, also worked closely throughout the completion of the studies and helped coordinate the field assessments and all the hydrology monitoring. Final approval of the projects is anticipated for winter 2010. Selkirk Power has been working closely with both the First Nations and the local communities, collecting input that has helped to configure and plan the projects. To date over 50 public meetings have been carried out to provide opportunities for community input and education about long-term energy issues and renewable energy technology

#### Project Team

D'Eon Consulting: Rob D'Eon, PhD, RPBio, RPF

Masse Environmental Consulting: Sylvie Masse, MSc, RPBio

Poisson Consulting: Joe Thorley, PhD, RPBio

Other Consultants: Jakob Dulisse, RPBio; Lisa Larson, MSc; Steve Ogle

Selkirk Power Company Ltd.: Kent Dehnel, PEng; Kurt Dehnel; Doug Hurst; Dave

Karassowitsch, RPF; Scott Matheson, CA; Eric Miller, RPF, RPBio; Mike Walsh, PEng



#### Project Funding

Selkirk Power Company Ltd.

#### Contact

Eric Miller, RPF, RPBio

Selkirk Power Company Ltd.

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Website: <http://www.selkirkpower.com>



## A Moment in Forestry

Submit your moment in forestry to Brenda Martin at: [editor@abcfp.ca](mailto:editor@abcfp.ca)

More often than we like to admit, our role as forest professionals requires us to spend our days attending meetings (sometimes at locations far from home) rather than walking in the forest. On one such occasion last March, in my capacity as forestry planner for Interfor in Grand Forks, I was required to attend a Williamson's Sapsucker Action Planning Workshop at the Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) headquarters on Westham Island in Ladner. The island is located at the mouth of the Fraser River and is an over-wintering spot for tens of thousands of snow geese and a stopping-off point for hundreds of species of migratory birds every spring.

As I left the CWS site on the first day, I drove past a couple of huge fields completely blanketed with snow geese and caught this image as a group of them flew off into the sunset.

After the meeting concluded, I had a bit of time before having to board the plane back home, I took a short hike around the Reiffel Bird Sanctuary adjacent to the CWS property and encountered this pair of Sandhill Cranes foraging along the waterway.

It goes to show that even when you least expect it (scheduled for two days of long meetings), life in this profession can lead to very memorable moments and if you are fortunate enough to have a camera along, as I was on this occasion, you can capture that memory forever.

*Submitted by Randy Waterous, RPF, Grand Forks*



## Consultants' Special Issue

The September/October issue of BC Forest Professional will be all about consultants and their work.

If you would like to participate in this issue, please contact the editor, Brenda Martin at [bmartin@abcfp.ca](mailto:bmartin@abcfp.ca).

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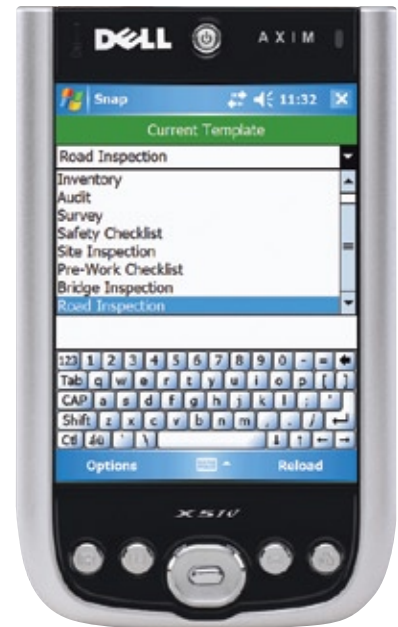
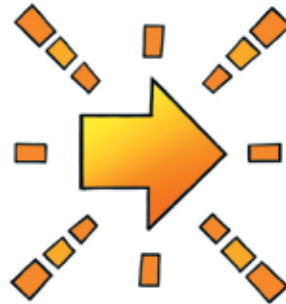
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