



**WESTBANK FIRST NATION
COMMUNITY FOREST
AND WOODLOT 346**

ANNUAL REPORT

For the Period of:

April 1, 2009 to March 31, 2010



September 30, 2010



3522A Red Cloud Way
Westbank, BC, V4T 2G9

Community. Leadership. Pride.

September 30, 2010

**2009/10 Annual Report for the
Westbank First Nation Community Forest and Woodlot 346**

I am pleased to present to the membership of Westbank First Nation and neighbouring communities the fifth annual report for the Westbank First Nation Community Forest. This year we have also included activities undertaken on Woodlot 346.

This annual report covers the period of April 1, 2009 through March 31, 2010.

In 2009/10 we had three significant activities to report to the membership:

- In July of 2009 WFN signed a 25 year agreement with the province for the WFN-CF. This replaced the initial 5 year probationary licence;
- The Derickson Block was added to the WFN-CF. This block is located within the Derickson trap line east of Kelowna; and
- In July and August three wildfires occurred on the WFN-CF.

If you have any comments or questions regarding this report or any of our activities on the Community Forest please do not hesitate to contact me or drop in to the forestry office.

Respectfully submitted by



Grant A. Thompson RPF
Manager



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1.0 BACKGROUND

In August of 2004 Westbank First Nation (WFN) entered into 5 year agreement with the British Columbia Ministry of Forests providing Westbank with the rights and obligations regarding timber management on Crown land as authorized under the Forest Act.

With this license also come a series of the obligations and requirements including:

- Payment of stumpage to the Crown for timber harvested
- Development of long and medium term plans
- Public and government agency review of those plans
- Approvals of cutting permits and road permits before works begin
- Protection of non timber resources such as water and wildlife habitat
- Consideration of other values including visuals, range and recreation
- Ensuring that harvested areas are planted and fully restocked so that another crop of timber is available for future generations.

In July 2009 the original 5 year agreement was replaced with a 25 year licence.

This is the fifth annual report published for the Community Forest.

Derickson Block

In 2006 Ministry of Forests informed WFN that a portion of the WFN-CF near Crystal Mt. was to be removed from the community forest for a controlled recreation area (CRA). After 3 years of field reviews, negotiations with Ministry of Forests and meetings with major licencees WFN identified a proposed replacement area.

In the spring of 2010 the Derickson Block was added to the WFN-CF. This block forms part of the southeast corner of the Derickson trap line. No activity was undertaken by WFN in the Derickson Block in 2009/10.



2.0 PLANNING

2.1 Initial Plans

After the signing of the license agreement in 2004 and before harvesting could proceed WFN was required to complete and submit for public and government agency review a number of planning documents. These documents included:

- **Management Plan #1** for the Community Forest. Management Plan #1 outlines the management strategies that WFN will pursue during the period of August 1, 2004 through July 31, 2009. These activities will further the long term forest management objectives for this license.
- **Forest Development Plan.** This plan identifies proposed cutblocks and road construction works required for the period of August 1, 2004 through July 31, 2009. It also identifies any constraints or non timber issues associated with the proposed development areas.

The initial Management Plan and Forest Development Plan were both approved in the spring of 2005.

2.2 Forest Development Plan Amendments

Since 2005 the approved Forest Development Plan has been amended to address the movement of mountain pine beetle into the Community Forest.

Amendment #1

In the spring of 2005 an infestation of mountain pine beetle (MPB) was detected in the Hidden Creek area of the Community Forest. Layout crews surveyed the extent of the infestation and installed beetle baits to slow the beetle's spread and laid out new blocks and roads to remove infested stands.

In August of 2005 WFN advertised for public and government agency reviews an amendment to the approved Forest Development Plan. This amendment identified new blocks to remove pine stands infested by MPB. These blocks were logged in the winter of 2005/06.



Amendment #2

In the fall of 2006 field crews discovered light infestations of mountain pine beetle in the Sunset Lake, Cameo Lake and Silver Lake areas. As in 2005 these appeared to be an increase in the endemic population of mountain pine beetle. This population appears to have been less vigorous than the epidemic populations to the north and south of the Community Forest.

A second amendment to the FDP was developed to address these infestations. The amendment was approved in 2007.

The blocks in the vicinity of Sunset Lake and the South Powerline (CP 16) were harvested in the fall and winter of 2007/08. The Cameo Lake block was harvested in the winter of 2007/08.

Amendment #3

Amendment #3 was advertised in the spring of 2007 to address beetle movement in the Hidden Creek and Pattinson FSR areas north of the Coquihalla connector. This amendment was approved in July 2007. The Hidden Creek blocks were harvested in the summer of 2007 (CP 22), and the Pattinson blocks were harvested in 2008 as CP 23.

Amendment #4

This amendment was developed to address a beetle infestation on the north side of the Coquihalla Connector at the Brenda Mines interchange. This amendment was approved in October 2007. The primary block in this amendment was harvested in February and March of 2008 as CP 25.

Amendment #5

In the summer of 2007 mountain pine beetle had moved into the Pattinson and Jack Creek areas. This amendment was approved in February 2008. CP 27 in Pattinson Creek was harvested during the summer of 2008 and CP 26 in the Jack Creek area was harvested by November of 2008.



Amendment #6

The summer attack of 2007 also infested pine stands adjacent to Pennask Creek in the northern section of the CFPA. A new bridge was installed across Pennask Creek in the fall of 2008. These blocks, Cutting Permits 10 and 11, were harvested through the winter of 2008/09.

Amendment #7

A large area of Jack Creek, west of Telemark Cross Country Ski Trails has been attacked by beetle since 2007. This amendment addresses most of the merchantable pine stands in the Jack Creek drainage. This area was included in Cutting Permit 28 most of which was harvested between June and October 2009. We anticipate that the remainder of this permit will be harvested in the summer and fall of 2010.

Amendment #8

This amendment was developed in the fall of 2009 to address the expansion of mountain pine beetle in Jack Creek and for beetle attacked wood in the vicinity of Brenda Lake. This amendment resulted in the development of Cutting Permit 19 near Brenda Lake. Harvesting of this permit started in January 2010.

2.3 Cutting Permits

Before harvesting can begin cutting permits and site plans must be developed. In 2009/10 cutting permits were approved for the following:

- Cutting Permit 19: This permit is located near the height of land on the south side of the Coquihalla Connector. Mountain pine beetle moved into this area in 2007 and has been growing in population since that time.
- Cutting Permit 28: This permit is located in what we refer to as our Jack Creek operating area. This operating area is located at the west end of Glenrosa Road behind the Telemark cross country ski trails. Since some of the trails are located on logging roads our agreement with the Telemark Cross Country Ski Club is that no industrial traffic will use the Jack Creek road from the beginning of December through the middle of



May. Harvesting started in this permit the first week of June 2009 and was completed by the end of October. We expect to return to complete this cutting permit in the summer of 2010.

2.4 Silviculture Systems and Site Plans

During the planning process forestry planners need to be cognizant of a full suite of issues that will affect the success of harvesting and success of regenerating the site while at the same time minimizing impacts to other users.

Issues considered in the community forest include:

- Ungulate winter range
- Moose management zone
- Fish populations and habitat
- Visuals
- Recreation use
- Biogeoclimatic ecological classification
- Community watersheds
- Wildlife tree retention
- Retention plans for areas affected by MPB.



3.0 HARVESTING

3.1 Operations

Harvesting started in June of 2009 and continued until July at which time fire danger ratings forced us into early shift. Harvesting continued through to mid March of 2010.

In 2009/10 nine cutblocks were harvested as summarized in Table 1 following.

3.2 Log Sales

Log sales were primarily to Tolko Industries with deliveries to Kelowna and Lavington Mills.

3.3 Pulp Sales

Not all logs in a block are of suitable quality to be used as sawlogs. Those that are dead and contain deep checks and cracks, or are too deformed to be cut into a piece of lumber can be used for pulp. From CP 28 in Jack Creek we shipped pulp to a buyer in Okanagan Falls. This material was chipped on-site and shipped to the pulp mill in Castlegar.

In CP 19 at Brenda Lake we had a large component of small material. This was shipped to a buyer in Merritt where it was chipped and shipped to a number of end users including the pulp mill in Kamloops.



Table 1 – Harvesting in 2009/10

Timber Mark	Permit & Blocks	Gross (ha) ¹	Net (ha) ²	Internal WTP ³	External WTP ⁴	Volume Harvested (m3) ⁵	Volume Retention %
K1P019	159	215.1	178.1	26.8	0		17
	160	54.7	44.8	6.0	0		11
	162	18.8	11.9	6.3	0	27,400 ⁶	33
K1P028	146	22.3	19.8	2.5	0		11
	147	12.0	9.8	2.2	0		0
	149	62.1	52.2	11.5	0		19
	155	37.0	32.4	4.6	0		12
	156	12.4	10.6	1.8	0		14
	157	152.8	124.0	28.8	0	54,400	19
TOTALS		587.2	483.6	90.5	0	81,800	

¹ Total block area.

² Net area is the total area to be replanted. This is gross area less internal WTP, swamp, rock, no harvest zones, and retention areas.

³ Wildlife tree patches (WTP) inside the block.

⁴ Wildlife tree patches outside of the block.

⁵ Harvested volume has been tracked by permit not by individual block.

⁶ Cutting Permit 19 was started in 2009/10 and is expected to be completed in 2010/11. This volume represents what was delivered to buyers by March 31, 2010.



3.4 Post Harvest

In preparation for tree planting and to reduce fire risk, we normally reduce debris piles by burning in late fall after the first snowfall. In 2009 we entered into a pilot agreement with a 3rd party to purchase our debris piles at the western end of the WFN-CF adjacent to the Coquihalla Connector.

In January, 2010 Renew Resources brought a portable chipper and excavator to our cutblocks that were harvested in the late winter of 2009. The debris piles were chipped on site and loaded directly onto highway trucks. The trucks then delivered the chips to the lower mainland where they were either used by the greenhouse industry or by a coastal pulp mill for bioenergy.

Due to our sale of debris to Renew Resources In the fall of 2009 we burned only 3 debris piles.



4.0 ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

Since the area now within the Community Forest had previously been managed by three other major licensees most permanent road access has already been constructed. Our goal is to add as little permanent access as possible. Permanent access structures, which include roads, landings and bridges, normally are constructed to access more than one cutting permit and are built to last more than 20 years.

By minimizing new permanent access more of our land base will continue to grow trees and provide habitat to a full range of species.

Road construction on the Community Forest has been undertaken by a WFN contractor.

4.1 Temporary Access

The development of temporary access structures such as roads, spurs and landings within the internal boundaries of cutblocks are used to access timber with the least amount of soil disturbance. Once harvesting is complete these areas will be deactivated to increase the Net Area to Reforest (NAR). Minimal soil disturbance allows for easier planting and a greater survival rate for seedlings.

Table 2 following summarizes the road construction activity on the Community Forest in 2009/10.

4.2 Permanent Access

No new permanent roads were constructed in 2009/10. All of our blocks were already accessible by all season roads.



Table 2 – Road Construction

<i>Timber Mark</i>	<i>Block</i>	<i>Temporary (m)</i>	<i>Permanent (m)</i>	<i>Landings @ 0.25 ha.</i>	<i>Total Temporary Access (ha)</i>	<i>Scheduled Rehabilitation</i>
K1P019	159	6,565	0	3	9.9	2011
	160	600	0	6	2.1	2011
	162	0	0	2	0.6	2011
K1P028	146	640	0	3	1.2	2011
	147	550	0	0	0.3	2010
	149	1,140	0	3	1.5	2011
	155	790	0	3	1.3	2011
	156	0	0	0	0	na
	157	3,550	0	11	5.1	2011
<u>TOTALS</u>		13,835			22.0	



4.3 Road Deactivation and Rehabilitation

Road deactivation is the process whereby constructed roads are deconstructed to minimize environmental degradation through soil erosion, loss of productive forest sites or excessive vehicle traffic.

Rehabilitation is the process whereby temporary roads and landings are fully recontoured to allow for tree planting and the establishment of a new plantation.

4.4 Road Maintenance

In 2009/10 our primary road maintenance activity was the grading and snowplowing of our road systems including Jack Creek Road, Clover Creek Road, Bear Forest Service Road and Sunset Forest Service Road.



5.0 SILVICULTURE

As tenure holders WFN is responsible for the reforestation of all areas harvested. This means not only tree planting but ensuring that the new plantations survive until they reach “free growing” which is up to 20 years after harvesting.

Steps required to ensure we achieve our silviculture obligations include:

- Seed collection
- Seed purchasing
- Germinating of seed and growing of seedlings
- Preparation of planting sites
- Tree planting and inspections
- On-going surveys to monitor the status of plantations

5.1 Cone Collection

The Province of BC has developed guidelines regarding the use of tree seed on Crown land. After years of testing the province has determined that seed has limitations on transfer on the basis of latitude and elevation. Fundamentally this means that the closer the site of origin for seed to be planted the better.

WFN began its own cone collection program in 2006 in the Hidden Creek area. As timber is felled collection crews have been collecting cones from felled trees. These cones are then sent to the Surrey Seed centre for cleaning, sorting, testing and storage. Our first pine seedlings, from cones collected on the community forest, were planted in 2008.

We continue to purchase spruce, Douglas-fir and larch seed from the Ministry of Forests and other suppliers.



Table 3 – WFN Seedlots

<i>Pine Seedlot</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Year Collected</i>	<i>Potential Trees</i>	<i>Planting Potential (ha)</i>
<i>48104</i>	Hidden Creek	2006	254,700	210
<i>53238</i>	Hidden Creek	2007	522,700	430
<i>53349</i>	Pattinson	2008	875,900	730
<i>53394</i>	Sunset	2008	1,189,300	991
<i>53430</i>	Jack Creek	2008	837,500	698
<i>Totals</i>			3,680,000	3,059

5.2 Seedlings

WFN has contracted a tree nursery in Oliver to grow a total of 448,000 seedlings on our behalf. These seedlings will be available for planting in the spring of 2010 for blocks logged in 2008. Species composition is as follows:

- Lodgepole pine:
- Douglas-fir:
- Spruce:
- Larch:



Table 4 – Seedlings

<i>Timber Mark</i>	<i>Block</i>	<i>Scheduled Planting</i>	
		<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>
<i>K1P010</i>	60, 61	95,590	
<i>K1P011</i>	152, 153	50,400	
<i>K1P016</i>	124, 126, 128	16,790	
<i>K1P023</i>	137	96,485	
<i>K1P025</i>	141	17,250	
<i>K1P026</i>	148	56,003	
<i>K1P027</i>	138	99,475	
<i>K1P028</i>	147	11,270	
<i>K1P199</i>	1	5,184	
<i>K1P011</i>	151, 152, 153		82,900
<i>K1P019</i>	159		184,000
<i>K1P028</i>	146, 149, 155, 156, 157, 158		418,811
TOTALS		448,447	685,711

5.3 Silviculture Surveys

In order to monitor the performance of our plantations WFN will conduct a series of surveys on each block.

Post Harvest Survey – As the name implies this survey is conducted just after the completion of harvesting. Data collected during this survey is used as the basis upon which seed and seedlings are ordered for the plantation. Post harvest surveys were conducted in the fall of 2009 to allow us to order seeds and seedlings for planting in 2011.

Survival Survey – This is conducted 1 to 2 years after planting to determine the survival of the planted trees. If survival is poor fill planting may be recommended.



Brushing Survey – On richer sites the overtopping of seedlings by weeds and brush can impede the growth of a plantation. Surveys are conducted on these sites between 5 to 15 years after planting. If competition is noted then brushing and weeding activities may be recommended.

Free Growing Survey – The final survey, anywhere up to 20 years after harvest is conducted, to documents that the plantation is fully stocked with the appropriate tree species and that there are no problems with brush competition. No free growing surveys were conducted on the Community Forest in 2009/10.

Table 5 – Silviculture Surveys

<i>Timber Mark</i>	<i>Post Harvest</i>	<i>Survival</i>	<i>Brushing Survey</i>	<i>Early Free-Growing</i>
<i>K1P001</i>	2005	2009	na	2014
<i>K1P002</i>	2005	2009	na	2014
<i>K1P003</i>	2005	2009	na	2014
<i>K1P004</i>	2006	2009	na	2015
<i>K1P005</i>	2005	2009	na	2014
<i>K1P006</i>	2005	2009	na	2014
<i>K1P007</i>	2005	2009	na	2014
<i>K1P008</i>	2005	2009	na	2014
<i>K1P010</i>	2007	2009	na	2016
<i>K1P013</i>	2006	2008	na	2015
<i>K1P014</i>	2006	2008	na	2015
<i>K1P016</i>	2007	2009	na	2016
<i>K1P019</i>	2010	2013	na	2019
<i>K1P020</i>	2006	2009	Na	2015
<i>K1P022</i>	2007	2009	na	2016
<i>K1P023</i>	2008	2010	na	2017
<i>K1P026</i>	2008	2010	na	2017
<i>K1P027</i>	2008	2010	na	2017
<i>K1P028</i>	2010	2013	na	2019



5.4 Tree Planting

The spring of 2009 was the third planting on the Community Forest. A total of 401,150 trees were planted on the WFN-CF while 18,645 trees were planted on Woodlot 346. Planting was conducted by a professional planting crew, Raven Ventures of Kelowna. In addition Heartland had a small crew comprised of WFN members and the Westbank Snowboard team planted trees on the woodlot.

Table 6 – Tree Planting

<i>Timber Mark</i>	<i>Block</i>	<i>Trees Planted</i>	<i>Species</i>
<i>K1P002</i>	110	38,410	PI, Fd, Sx, Lw
<i>K1P004</i>	44	18,640	PI, Fd, Sx, Lw
<i>K1P005</i>	19	14,650	PI, Fd, Sx, Lw
<i>K1P010</i>	73, 74, 131, 143	92,275	PI, Fd, Sx, Lw
<i>K1P013</i>	43	23,530	PI, Fd, Sx, Lw
<i>K1P014</i>	42	15,240	PI, Fd, Sx, Lw
<i>K1P016</i>	121, 122, 127, 128	67,440	PI, Fd, Sx, Lw
<i>K1P020</i>	120	5,555	PI, Fd, Sx, Lw
<i>K1P024</i>	18	15,865	PI, Fd, Sx, Lw
<i>K1P025</i>	141A, 141B	52,925	PI, Fd, Sx, Lw
<i>Subtotal WFN-CF</i>		401,150	
<i>WL 346</i>	CP F	18,645	PI, Fd, Sx, Lw
<u>TOTAL</u>		419,795	

5.5 Silviculture Treatments

In the fall of 2009 approximately 20 ha of WL 346 was brushed and spaced. This treatment was required to remove aspen, birch and alder that was over topping natural regeneration established over 15 years ago.



6.0 FOREST HEALTH

Forest health can mean a range of concepts from the incidence of insect populations to the health of entire ecosystems. For the purposes of this report we will limit our discussion to impacts on the timber quality and quantity that WFN has the responsibility of managing.

6.1 Mountain Pine Beetle

Mountain pine beetle (MPB) populations have risen to epidemic proportions in the Okanagan. What were once small endemic populations in scattered pockets have now grown to consume entire stands and watersheds of lodgepole pine.

The Community Forest is not immune to the current MPB infestation. In the spring of 2005 forestry crews discovered a new infestation in the Hidden Creek area. This area was promptly surveyed and laid out for new blocks and roads to remove the infested stands.

We anticipate that addressing MPB stands will be an on-going issue for the next 5 to 10 years. Our energies will be focused on annual monitoring of lodgepole pine stands at risk or attacked and modifying our harvesting and development plans as required.

It appears that 2006/07 was probably our last opportunity to pro-actively remove pine stands ahead of the MPB infestation. Our surveys in early fall of 2007 indicate that the Community Forest is now receiving the full impact of the epidemic population from the north. We will continue to focus on MPB attacked stands for the next 2 to 3 years.

6.2 Balsam Bark Beetle

Balsam bark beetle infestations have also grown within the Community Forest. These infestations normally show up as small clusters of six to twelve trees in isolated pockets. We are not actively pursuing these pockets but will harvest infested balsam as encountered in our planned blocks.



6.3 Douglas-fir Bark Beetle

Douglas-fir bark beetle has been growing in the Southern Interior. Although we have not identified specific pockets on the Community Forest we expect it is occurring, especially at lower elevations.

6.4 Western Bark Beetle

As many have noted in the Okanagan Valley western bark beetle has become a serious issue in the last three years. This beetle aggressively attacks yellow pine and has been very active in IR #9, IR #10 and the surrounding municipality.

This beetle has also attacked yellow pine on the Community Forest. Unfortunately there are few markets for yellow pine which reduces our opportunities for dealing with this issue. We are continuing to pursue opportunities to deal with this issue and to monitor the problem on the Community Forest.

6.5 Spruce Budworm

In the fall of 2006 the Ministry of Forests and Range indicated that there was a growing spruce budworm outbreak in the Merritt area approximately 20 km west of the Community Forest.

In the summer of 2007 this infestation was noted throughout Douglas-fir stands in the Community Forest. Spruce budworm does not normally kill Douglas-fir but will probably impede its growth over the next few years.

6.6 Tussock Moth

Tussock moth attacks the needles of young and old Douglas-fir. Damage is caused during the caterpillar stage when they feed directly on the needles. Infestations of individual trees can last for two or more years. An outbreak of Tussock Moth has been noted along Trepanier Creek. This outbreak is being monitored by WFN and the Ministry of Forests.



7.0 ASSESSMENTS

During 2009/10 WFN conducted additional assessments to ensure that our forest management decisions were based upon the best available knowledge of our landbase.

7.1 Terrain Ecosystem Mapping

Terrain Ecosystem Mapping (TEM) is a methodology of collecting ecological information for a specified land base. This project started in 2008/09 in the Westbank Block and continued in 2009/10 in the Derickson Block. This product will be used for a range of planning requirements. Among these is the forecasting of a more accurate long term harvest potential for WFN-CF.

7.2 Terrain Ecosystem Mapping Accuracy Assessment

The accuracy assessment is an independent process that determines the statistical validity of the data collected for the TEM project. The accuracy assessment will confirm that the TEM can be used for our next calculation of the long term timber supply of the WFN-CF. This project was initiated in the fall of 2009 and will be completed in the fall of 2010.

7.3 Fish Culvert Inspection Program

The area now contained within the boundaries of the Community Forest has been developed over many years with some roads over 30 years old. With funding provided by the provincial Forest Investment Agreement program a mapping and site inspection project was undertaken.

This project focused on crossings of known fish streams and is designed to identify crossings where fish movement may be impaired. This project started in 2006/07. In 2009/10 another 30 sites were visited in the Lambly and Peachland drainages. Of these sites 6 were determined to be barriers to fish passage.

We intend to continue assessments of this nature in the future.



7.4 Archaeological Impact Assessment

Through funding provided by the provincial Forest Investment Account (FIA) WFN sponsored the development of an archaeological overview assessment (AOA) for the Community Forest in 2005.

Using the results from the AOA detailed ground surveys were conducted on all proposed cutblocks. None of the blocks showed evidence of previous activity by First Nations.



8.0 SPECIAL PROJECTS

8.1 Interface Assessment

In the spring of 2008 WFN and the Regional District of Central Okanagan entered into an agreement to proceed with the development of an Operational Level Fuel Management Plan in the Community Forest.

In the fall of 2009 a draft plan was published. This plan identified over 1,300 ha either in, or directly adjacent to WFN-CF as priority treatment areas.

Funding for this project has been provided by the Union of BC Municipalities in co-operation with RDCO.

8.2 Forest Fuel Management

In 2009 the RDCO secured federal funding through the Community Adjustment Fund (CAF). RDCO targeted this funding to reduce wildfire risk at a number of sites within the regional district. In March of 2010 WFN worked with RDCO to reduce forest fuels at a site in the WFN-CF. At this 12.4 ha site near Trepanier Creek dead trees were removed, the stand was thinned and pruned and other debris was removed.

8.2 Bioenergy

As discussed in Section 3.4 WFN entered into an agreement with Renew Resources. WFN supplied Renew with over 8,000m³ of logging debris from the western part of the WFN-CF. In previous years this debris would have been burned in late fall.

In January of 2010 Renew brought in a chipper and chip trucks. Our debris piles were chipped on-site and the chips were transported to the lower mainland. These chips were used in the growing bioenergy field for use in heating green houses and in generating electricity at a coastal pulp mill.

The bioenergy industry is a very new field. We are hoping that this field will continue to grow and prosper and that we can continue to be a part of this new initiative.



9.0 EXTRAORDINARY EVENTS

In the summer of 2009 the West Kelowna area was the centre of some very significant wildfires. Three of these fires occurred on the WFN-CF.

9.1 Glenrosa Fire

Approximately 50% of this fire was within the WFN-CF. After the fire Ministry of Forests hired a WFN contractor to deactivate roads and trails constructed to fight the fire.

Unfortunately the timber burned in this fire was never of commercial quality and was even less so after the fire. We will continue to monitor this burn in particular to determine if natural reforestation is occurring.

9.2 Rose Valley Fire

This fire was entirely within the WFN-CF. In co-ordination with Lakeview Irrigation District and the Provincial Emergency Program a WFN contractor was hired to undertake erosion control. This involved the installation of “wattles” which are used to capture runoff and sediment before it enters Rose Valley Reservoir.

The location of the fire was never part of the timber harvesting land base of the WFN-CF.



9.2 Pennask Fire

In August a lightning storm passed over the western end of the WFN-CF. One lightning strike started a small fire within one of our wildlife tree patches which had been retained from our 2008 harvesting operations.

Ministry of Forest firefighting crews very quickly had this fire under control. Ministry of Forests will hire a WFN contractor to deactivate the roads and trails built to fight this fire.

