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SPOTTED OWL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Summary Report
April 1997

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FOREWORD

In June 1995, the provincial government announced its commitment to achieve land use certainty in the Lower Mainland Region with initiatives to resolve protected areas and spotted owl habitat management issues.

On August 14, 1996, recommendations for new protected areas and measures to offset job impacts were included in the Lower Mainland Regional Public Advisory Committee's final report to government. The recommendations from the committee call for the creation of 24 new protected areas, totalling approximately 138,000 hectares. A summary of this report was released on August 27, 1996. On October 28, 1996, government created 23 new protected areas in the Lower Mainland Region.

In June 1995, the Regional Director of Environment and Lands, Lower Mainland Region and the Regional Manager of the Vancouver Forest Region (Ministry of Forests) created the Spotted Owl Management Inter-agency Team to develop a Spotted Owl Management Plan for the Chilliwack and Squamish forest districts.

This report provides an overview of the Spotted Owl Management Plan, including a review of the status of the spotted owl. The report also provides an overview of the strategic component of the plan and the operational guidelines component. These two documents, along with this summary report, constitute the Spotted Owl Management Plan.

This report also explains how the management plan relates to other land and resource management initiatives such as the Protected Area Strategy and the Forest Practices Code, and how the plan will be implemented.

The decision to implement the Spotted Owl Management Plan resolves an issue that has created land use uncertainty for many years, while at the same time ensures that spotted owl populations have a reasonable chance of stabilizing and improving over the long term.

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BACKGROUND

Spotted Owl Status

The northern spotted owl is found exclusively within the temperate coniferous forests of western North America with its entire Canadian distribution limited to the southwest mainland of British Columbia. In 1986, the spotted owl was designated as Endangered by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. This designation recognizes that the owl is "threatened with imminent extirpation throughout all or a significant portion of its Canadian range." The spotted owl is on the provincial Wildlife Branch Red List, as a species being considered for legal designation as Endangered under the British Columbia *Wildlife Act*. In 1990, the northern spotted owl was listed as Threatened under the U.S. *Endangered Species Act* throughout all of its range in the United States.

Spotted Owl Recovery Team

The national Committee for Recovery of Nationally Endangered Wildlife is responsible for overseeing and co-ordinating recovery efforts for nationally endangered and threatened species. At the request of the national committee, the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks' Director of Wildlife established the Canadian Spotted Owl Recovery Team in 1990. This team was comprised of professional biologists and professional foresters. The mandate of the recovery team was to examine the current status of spotted owls in Canada and to develop a national recovery plan for the species.

Since the recovery plan would require some level of protection for forests capable of maintaining a viable spotted owl population, concerns were raised regarding the potential economic and social impacts on local communities and the forest industry. In response, the Director of Wildlife instructed the Spotted Owl Recovery Team to prepare a report that outlined an array of management options, with their associated risks to the owl, which could be used to address the potential economic impacts of owl conservation.



In December 1994, the report *Management Options for the Northern Spotted Owl in British Columbia* was released. The report outlined six options that spanned the scale from maximum to minimum protection for the owl, and consequently, also spanned the scale of maximum to minimum economic and social impact on local communities and the forest industry. Associated with this report, a Spotted Owl Community Advisory Group, comprised of representatives from local communities affected by the spotted owl management decision, provided input to a second report, *Socio-economic Assessment of Northern Spotted Owl Management Options for British Columbia*.

Government Decision

In June 1995, the provincial government announced a broad strategy to develop a plan to manage spotted owls in the province using the Protected Areas Strategy, Forest Practices Code and other land-use and resource management initiatives. In arriving at this decision, Cabinet considered the many management options provided in reports from the Spotted Owl Recovery Team, community leaders, industry and environmental organizations. The goal of the strategy was to achieve "a reasonable level of probability that owl populations will stabilize, and possibly improve, over the long term without significant short-term impacts on timber supply and forestry employment." The strategy was developed with the intention of bringing stability and long-term viability to the spotted owl population and also to remove much of the uncertainty facing industry over the future of forestry within the range of the owl.

A joint Ministry of Forests and Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks Spotted Owl Management Inter-agency Team was established to develop a Spotted Owl Management Plan. Guiding principles in the terms of reference provided to the inter-agency team included:

- Any spotted owl habitat areas which are to be proposed for permanent protection will be resolved through the Protected Areas Strategy process.
- Spotted Owl Conservation Areas may be proposed as Special Resource Management Zones (SRMZs) under the Code.
- The long-term intention for SRMZs, which are identified as areas essential for spotted owl conservation, is to maintain them or return them to a state where approximately 67% of their area is suitable spotted owl habitat. This shall not be interpreted without consideration of social and economic concerns.

- Forest harvesting and road construction will occur in all SRMZs outside protected areas subject to the Forest Practices Code. Specific prescriptions will be proposed within SRMZs to encourage their return to suitable habitat conditions and to maintain owl populations, so long as the impact of those prescriptions is no more than approximately a 10% reduction in long-term timber supply over and above the levels set in the current timber supply review.
- Plan objectives and guidelines for application in SRMZs will define new and creative opportunities for industrial use and will encourage creative and flexible application of rules, provided they achieve the basic objectives.
- Wherever possible and practical, the plan should maximize opportunities to use landscape-level planning concepts to integrate owl management and conservation with other measures such as protection of visual quality, critical deer winter range and community watersheds.

In announcing the Spotted Owl Management Plan, the provincial government is guiding all spotted owl management in the Chilliwack and Squamish forest districts. The Spotted Owl Management Plan is comprised of this summary report and a strategic and an operational guidelines component. The strategic component describes the strategic objectives and policies for spotted owl management and provides the direction for forest management within spotted owl areas. The operational guidelines provide resource managers with further guidance for developing long-term operational plans within spotted owl areas, and for forest practices that will create or retain forest attributes critical for spotted owls.

SPOTTED OWL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Spotted Owl Management Plan relies on a total land area of approximately 363,000 hectares, distributed throughout the range of spotted owls within the Chilliwack and Squamish forest districts. Wherever possible, the plan uses existing land use and resource planning tools, such as the existing parks, new parks established through the Protected Areas Strategy, the Forest Practices Code and landscape-level constraints (e.g., visual quality rules and deer winter range). The key components in this management plan include:

- approximately 159,000 hectares of potentially suitable owl habitat permanently protected in existing and new protected areas.
- approximately 204,000 hectares of proposed SRMZs that integrate forestry and owl management.
- a strategy to address spotted owls that are found outside of protected areas and SRMZs.

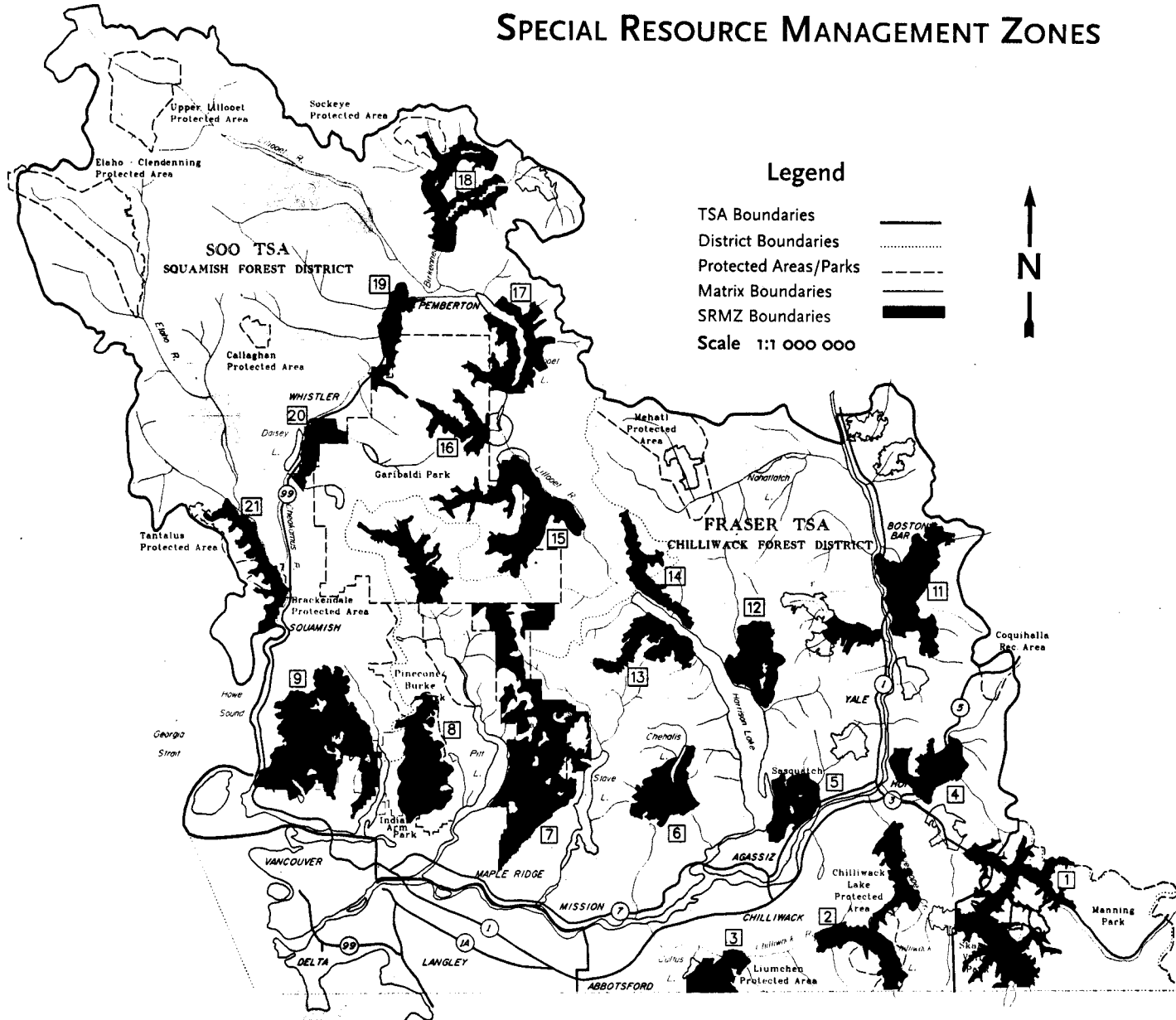
Areas managed for spotted owls were designed to maintain multiple breeding pairs of spotted owls, and were located to provide a reasonable probability for successful movement between SRMZs and protected areas. The long-term stabilization and possible improvement of the spotted owl population is dependent upon maintaining sufficient levels of suitable spotted owl habitat within these managed areas. As a result, forest practices within SRMZs will be oriented toward creating, enhancing or maintaining a sufficient quantity and quality of suitable spotted owl habitat.

The following provides a brief description of the key components of the Spotted Owl Management Plan.

Protected Areas

Protected areas are an integral part of the plan as they permanently protect spotted owl habitat. Of the approximate 363,000 hectares of forested habitat identified for the long-term management of spotted owls, approximately 159,000 hectares (44%) of these forests, capable of providing suitable owl habitat, lie within protected areas. This includes the recently announced protected areas at Pinecone Lake/Burke Mountain, Indian Arm, Chilliwack Lake, Liumchen Creek, Sockeye Creek, Mehatl Creek and Tantalus.

SPECIAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ZONES

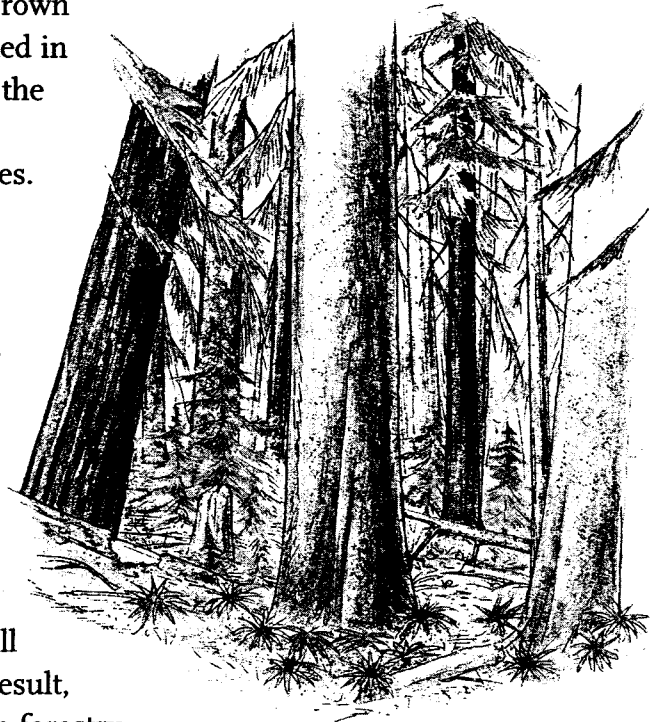


Areas of Spotted Owl Management within the Chilliwack and Squamish forest districts.

Special Resource Management Zones

Approximately 204,000 hectares of provincial Crown forest (including the GVWD Watershed) identified in the Chilliwack and Squamish forest districts for the long-term management of spotted owl will be managed as Special Resource Management Zones.

The primary goal within SRMZs is to integrate spotted owl management and forest management in consideration of environmental, social and economic objectives. To achieve this goal, a minimum of 67% suitable owl habitat (forest that is more than 100 years old) will be maintained over the long term within SRMZs. This will help to stabilize the owl population while providing opportunities to apply silviculture and harvesting systems that will create, enhance and maintain owl habitat. As a result, this strategy will provide for short- and long-term forestry employment and timber supply.



The Spotted Owl Management Plan encourages the use of silviculture and harvesting systems, such as commercial thinning, in young managed forests (i.e., 60–100 years old) to accelerate the development of suitable owl habitat. The plan also encourages the use of partial harvesting systems within the younger mature forests (100–140 years old) that form part of the required owl habitat. These practices will improve the quality of these forests as habitat for spotted owls over the long term. Through this practice, it is expected that the probability of stabilizing the spotted owl population will improve and the timber volume removed through partial harvesting will be important in reducing the short-term timber supply impacts resulting from spotted owl management.

Spotted Owl Management in the Squamish and Whistler Areas

Although historic records indicate that spotted owls occur in the Squamish and Whistler area, inventories to date have been unsuccessful in locating owl presence in this area. As a result, and to reduce short-term timber supply impacts in the Squamish Forest District, the Cheakamus and Wedge/Green

SRMZs will not be managed to meet the 67% suitable habitat target. Management in these zones will adhere to Forest Practices Code requirements and to some of the operational guidelines to retain key stand elements (e.g., large snags). Before substantial harvesting occurs within the second-growth stands (within 20 years), the value of these SRMZs as potential future owl habitat will be reassessed and a decision made at that time whether or not to implement long-term management for spotted owls.

Spotted Owls Located Outside SRMZs and Protected Areas

Spotted owls located outside SRMZs and protected areas (matrix activity centres) play a critical role in the current population structure by contributing to its overall connectivity, productivity, genetic diversity and viability. Despite all efforts to stabilize and improve habitat conditions in SRMZs over the long term, the loss of all matrix activity centres over the short term could accelerate population isolation, decline and risk of extirpation from all or a significant part of its range.

Currently, matrix activity centres are managed to maintain 67% suitable owl habitat within a 3,200 hectare activity centre. Consistent with the terms of reference for the Spotted Owl Management Plan, the number of matrix activity centres will be capped at the level set on June 1, 1995. No new matrix activity centres will be established.

As part of the Lower Mainland Protected Areas Strategy to protect Mehatl Creek in the Chilliwack Forest District, six activity centres will be phased out over the next 50 years to offset the timber supply and forestry employment impacts. The Spotted Owl Management Plan has identified that the remaining two matrix activity centres in the Squamish Forest District will also be phased out over 50 years. At the end of this 50-year phase-out period, no matrix activity centres will exist outside of SRMZs and protected areas.

Although no special management practices will be required within these matrix activity centres, they will be harvested in a manner that attempts to maintain spotted owls for as long as possible. The overall impact on the spotted owl population should be minimal, since the rate at which matrix activity centres are phased out closely resembles the rate at which suitable habitat will be restored within SRMZs.

Spotted owls found after June 1, 1995 may receive some habitat protection through the landscape unit planning process under the Forest Practices Code. For example, a strategy will be developed to integrate spotted owl management in the Ainslie, Mohowkum and Halymore creeks to provide some long-term protection to spotted owl habitat by overlapping them with the biodiversity requirements. However, unlike matrix activity centres, no additional timber supply impact, over and above those created by the Forest Practices Code, will be incurred as a result of integrating spotted owl management with landscape unit planning.

Biological Analysis

The Spotted Owl Management Plan was developed with the goal of providing the species with a reasonable probability that the population would stabilize, and possibly improve, over the long term. Population stability implies more than simply maintaining current levels of habitat or current population levels. It involves many factors, including survival, productivity and mortality rates; habitat availability and suitability; and interactions among individuals within the population. Managing population stability requires close monitoring of the owls throughout their range.

The Spotted Owl Management Plan follows key principles of conservation ecology that are considered essential for the stabilization of the spotted owl population. This includes a system of large conservation areas (protected areas and SRMZs) distributed throughout the range of the spotted owl in the Chilliwack and Squamish forest districts that support, or will eventually support, multiple breeding pairs of spotted owls. Also, they are distributed to provide opportunities for successful owl movement from one area to another. Approximately 44% of the total area proposed for this plan (including the new protected areas), will be permanently protected and provide the highest level of protection for the owls. As well, within SRMZs (excluding Cheakamus and Green/Wedge SRMZs), forest practices are oriented towards creating, enhancing and maintaining 67% of the area as suitable habitat. In addition, the provisions of the Forest Practices Code (e.g., biodiversity, riparian), will help in managing additional spotted owl sites outside of protected areas and SRMZs, and will improve the habitat connectivity between conservation areas, enabling owl movement.





However, the Spotted Owl Management Plan attempts to balance spotted owl requirements with social and economic concerns. As a result, there are some risks to the spotted owl population. Despite the stabilization of habitat within these conservation areas, the spotted owl population is predicted to decline over the short term (20–30 years), as suitable habitats outside of these areas are harvested. Over the long term, the population is predicted to stabilize and eventually improve. The probability of spotted owl population stabilization or improvement under this plan is about 60%. This assessment was determined by comparing the analysis performed by the biological assessment team to the recovery team report, and considers the addition of new protected areas and the provisions of the Forest Practices Code.

Timber Supply Analysis

Accounting for Timber Supply Impacts Due to Other Initiatives

Timber supply analyses were carried out for both the Soo and Fraser timber supply areas to assess the timber supply impact that the Spotted Owl Management Plan will have on the short- and long-term. In both analyses, the estimated timber supply impact of spotted owl management is measured against a “base case” that accounts for major forest management changes that have occurred since the last timber supply review. These changes include new forest practices required by the Forest Practices Code and recent land use decisions (e.g., creation of the Pinecone Lake/Burke Mountain and Indian Arm provincial parks*). By using this updated base case, the timber supply analysis accounts for the many complimentary overlaps between other forest management initiatives and spotted owl management (e.g., owl habitat provided by the biodiversity requirements of the Forest Practices Code).

Short- and Long-term Timber Supply Impacts

The short-term timber supply impacts associated with the Spotted Owl Management Plan are estimated at 3.5–4% for the Fraser Timber Supply Area and 4.5–5% for the Soo Timber Supply Area. Over the long term, as the second-growth forest ages and begins to provide suitable owl habitat, timber supply impacts are expected to be reduced to less than 3% in both timber supply areas.

* New protected areas created through the Lower Mainland Protected Areas Strategy have not been accounted for in the base case. There is an additional impact for these protected areas.

Timber supply impact estimates are based on the assumption that a minimum of one-third of the stands that are being maintained for suitable owl habitat would be suitable for partial harvesting, and that one-third of the stand timber volume could be removed from these areas through partial harvesting without adversely affecting the quality of the spotted owl habitat.

Timber Supply Impacts at the SRMZ Level

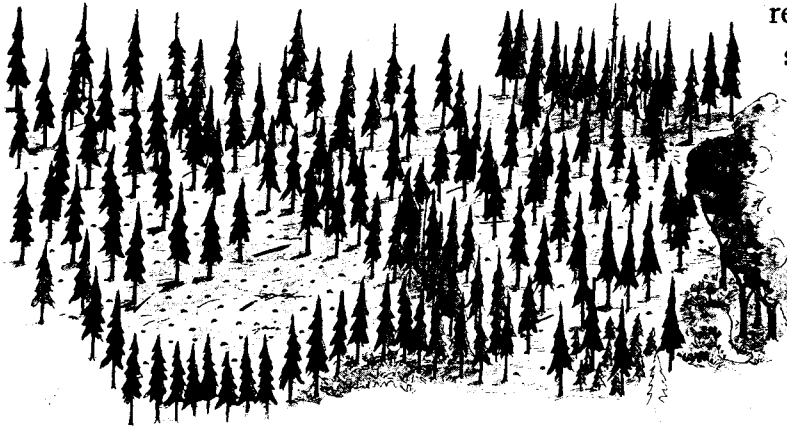
A guiding principle for the Spotted Owl Management Plan was to limit the timber supply impact on the rate of harvest within SRMZs to no more than 10%. However, this goal could not be reconciled within the short term, but will meet the long-term requirements as stated in the terms of reference.

Due to past harvesting and natural disturbances, few SRMZs have more than 67% suitable habitat remaining. Preliminary findings from the preparation of draft resource management plans for the SRMZs, indicate that individual activity centres within the SRMZs vary between 47% and 80% suitable spotted owl habitat. This would indicate that there may be some flexibility for operational planning, even though the SRMZs may have been below the 67% threshold. In general, however, opportunities for timber harvesting are reduced until areas of younger forest mature.

Little weight should be given to the possible short-term reduction in the rate of harvest from the SRMZs when assessing the impacts on timber supply and forestry employment. The short-term rate of harvest at the timber supply area level (the sustained yield unit to which allowable annual cuts and forestry employment are directly linked) is not necessarily dependent upon harvesting as much as possible from the SRMZs during the short term. Reduced opportunities for harvesting within SRMZs in the short term can be partially offset by harvesting in alternative areas outside of SRMZs. As forests in the SRMZs mature, owl habitat and some timber harvesting opportunities will be realized.

Management of Spotted Owl Habitat—Operational Guidelines

The operational guidelines provide resource managers with an interpretation of the strategic objectives with specific operational guidelines for achieving those objectives at the landscape and stand level. The guidelines provide direction for establishing resource management plans for each SRMZ, silviculture guidelines for accelerating the development of suitable owl habitat, timber harvesting guidelines for maintaining or enhancing suitable owl habitat, and guidance on other forest practices such as road construction and stand conversion.



Silviculture guidelines will assist resource managers in developing specific stand-level prescriptions that will enhance young forests, creating spotted owl habitat. The guidelines describe forest stand attributes required by spotted owls and provide methods to accelerate the development of these attributes by regularly manipulating the young forest stand. Through these activities, the forest manager can

ensure that adequate numbers of cavities, snags and coarse woody debris are maintained or created. Also, the manager can ensure that adequate vertical diversity, tree density and height, and light levels are maintained or created within the stand.

Timber harvest guidelines will assist resource managers in developing specific stand-level prescriptions for maintaining, enhancing or harvesting suitable owl habitat. The guidelines describe the stand attributes required to maintain or improve the quality of suitable owl habitat through the application of partial harvesting. The guidelines also describe stand attributes that should be retained when clearcutting to accelerate the new stand into becoming suitable owl habitat.

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER INITIATIVES

Forest Practices Code

Forest management requirements and guidelines under the Forest Practices Code help protect some mature and old-growth forest, inside and outside of SRMZs that will be suitable for spotted owl use. The Forest Practices Code biodiversity guidelines specify that a minimum of 13 to 19% of the forest should remain in stands that are older than 250 years. The timber supply impacts associated with the Spotted Owl Management Plan take this overlap between the Forest Practices Code and spotted owl habitat retention requirements into consideration. Only the incremental portion of mature and old-growth forest required for owl habitat, over and above that specified in the Forest Practices Code, is included in the timber supply impacts.

Stand-level biodiversity guidelines, such as the retention of large snags and coarse woody debris, also benefit spotted owl management by improving future habitat conditions for prey species that support spotted owl populations, and by reducing the time required for a stand to exhibit owl habitat characteristics after final harvest. As much as possible, Forest Practices Code requirements and guidelines will be used in operational planning in SRMZs to minimize the timber supply impacts through the overlapping of current constraints with owl management objectives.



Land and Resource Management Plans

Land and Resource Management Planning (LRMP) is the sub-regional integrated resource planning process in British Columbia. LRMPs consider all resource values and resource management decisions and require public participation and interagency co-ordination. LRMPs will be initiated in the lower mainland region. The LRMPs will be important to spotted owl management. Objectives set in the plans will guide the biodiversity emphasis that will be applied in each part of the plan area. The more overlap that is achieved between Code biodiversity requirements and spotted owl habitat requirements, the lower will be the combined timber supply impacts of the two initiatives.

When the LRMP planning process begins, management guidelines in any existing higher level plan will be treated as primary resource management requirements in the LRMP. Aspects of the Spotted Owl Management Plan will be designated as a higher level plan. As a result, any resource management decisions reached in the LRMP, which affect forest management within the spotted owl SRMZs, will have to be consistent with the Spotted Owl Management Plan.

New Timber Supply Review

At least once every five years, the chief forester is legally required to review the timber supply and determine an allowable annual cut for each timber supply area and tree farm licence in the province. New timber supply reviews have recently begun for the Soo and Fraser timber supply areas, but are still at the early stages (data collection and preparation stage). The Spotted Owl

Management Plan will be included in the new timber supply review and considered by the chief forester when he establishes an allowable annual cut for each of the timber supply areas.

Other forest management issues that have arisen since the last timber supply review and will be considered in the new review for the Soo and Fraser timber supply areas are:

- Forest Practices Code requirements,
- Lower Mainland Protected Areas Strategy,
- revised visual quality objectives in the Fraser Timber Supply Area, and
- results of a recent timber audit that indicated an overestimate in the forest inventory in the Fraser Timber Supply Area.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

The purpose of the implementation strategy is to identify the important components that will be required to successfully implement the Spotted Owl Management Plan. Key components of the implementation strategy are the transition period, establishment of resource management plans for each SRMZ, Forest Renewal BC assistance, training and an employment mitigation strategy.



Transition Period

The transition period is the time between the approval of the Spotted Owl Management Plan and the completion of the resource management plans for each SRMZ. It must be recognized that in the development of the SRMZs, there have been a number of changes to the existing SRMZ boundaries. Forest licensees have made every effort possible to avoid harvesting in SRMZs and have modified development plans or cutblock boundaries to accommodate spotted owl habitat objectives. During the transition period, agencies and licensees will have to work together closely for the approval of stand-level prescriptions.

Development of Resource Management Plans

For each SRMZ (excluding the Cheakamus and Wedge/Green SRMZs), resource management plans will be developed with the primary goal of integrating long-term forestry and spotted owl management objectives. The purpose of a resource management plan is to incorporate spotted owl management objectives with landscape- and stand-level strategies to provide enhancement and protection of owl habitat, and economic and employment opportunities within SRMZs. The resource management plan will describe the goals and objectives for owl habitat management and timber harvesting in each SRMZ over a long-term planning horizon of one or more forest rotations. Each resource management plan must consider and incorporate other higher level strategic plans and demonstrate how the objectives for owl habitat management and timber harvesting will be achieved and maintained within SRMZs. Once complete, the resource management plan will require approval by both the district manager and designated environment official prior to being implemented. A phase-in period of two years will be given for licensees and agencies to develop resource management plans for the SRMZs.

Forest Renewal BC

Forest Renewal BC has several priorities within its mandate that are compatible with achieving the objectives of the Spotted Owl Management Plan. These include:

- Identify training needs associated with improved harvesting practices required under the Forest Practices Code.
- Develop new silviculture programs such as improved thinning, spacing and pruning.
- Continue work to research logging practices that maintain both biodiversity and jobs.
- Support rehabilitation of watersheds, eroded logging roads and other sites.
- Assess proposals for value-added joint ventures.
- Improve timber growth and yield information.
- Assist communities facing serious economic problems to plan for their economic development through diversification strategies.



- Increase incentives for forest companies to finance their own research and development.
- Support inventories to locate and monitor all spotted owl nest sites or areas of high owl activity, and to collect qualitative and quantitative wildlife habitat information for resource management planning.
- Support research to assess the habitat requirements of spotted owls and study the effects of various silviculture and harvesting techniques used to create or maintain suitable owl habitat.

Training

Training will be provided to all licensees, Ministry of Forests and Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks staff that are responsible for developing and approving the resource management plans. Training will be provided through a series of workshops, to begin shortly. Workshops will be provided to other organizations if there is interest.

Employment Mitigation Strategy

An economic strategy will be developed by government which will address the social and economic impacts from reductions in timber supply related to the management of spotted owls in the Chilliwack and Squamish forest districts. The strategy will ensure that mitigating direct job loss is the focus of any initiatives, thereby minimizing indirect or induced job loss. Funding sources, such as Forest Renewal BC, will play a fundamental role in the development of mitigation measures and in the application of innovative ideas to offset job losses in the forest sector. To meet the objectives of creating or enhancing spotted owl habitat, there will be a need to create new jobs and/or increase the activities that are presently occurring in the forest. Many of the jobs will require re-training of forest workers. Government, industry and labour will play major roles in providing the opportunities and skills required by those employees affected by reductions in harvest levels.

Spotted Owl Research and Inventory Advisory Committee

The province is establishing a Spotted Owl Research and Inventory Advisory Committee. The advisory committee will identify projects to assist the Ministry of Forests and Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks in enhancing the adaptive nature of the Spotted Owl Management Plan.

More specifically, the advisory committee will:

1. Develop a spotted owl management research and inventory strategy for southwestern British Columbia which:
 - defines research priorities for spotted owl management; and
 - recommends the most appropriate research approaches (e.g., adaptive management versus traditional research approaches).
2. Communicate research and inventory priorities to funding agencies.
3. Communicate research findings to the province's Spotted Owl Management Inter-agency Team.
4. Periodically review and revise the research strategy and priorities.

The advisory committee will be co-chaired by the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks and the Ministry of Forests. Other members will include representatives from the following:

- environmental groups;
- community/local government;
- forest companies;
- Canadian Wildlife Service;
- Forest Renewal BC;
- IWA Canada;
- academic wildlife researchers; and
- First Nations.

The advisory committee will report through the co-chairs to the Regional Director of the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks and the Regional Manager of the Ministry of Forests for a five-year term beginning this summer.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

A detailed map of the Chilliwack and Squamish forest districts, which shows the areas where spotted owl management will be applied, can be viewed at the following provincial government offices:

- Ministry of Forests Vancouver Forest Region, Nanaimo
- Ministry of Forests Squamish Forest District, Squamish
- Ministry of Forests Chilliwack Forest District, Rosedale
- Environment and Lands Lower Mainland Region, Surrey

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