

**NOTICE – INDICATORS OF THE AMOUNT, DISTRIBUTION AND  
ATTRIBUTES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT REQUIRED FOR THE WINTER  
SURVIVAL OF UNGULATE SPECIES IN THE LILLOOET TIMBER SUPPLY  
AREA**

This Notice is given under the authority of section 7(2) of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation* (B.C. Reg. 14/04) and 9(3) of the *Woodlot License Planning and Practices Regulation* (B.C. Reg. 21/04).

The following Notice includes indicators of the amount, distribution and attributes of wildlife habitat required for the winter survival of the ungulate species outlined in Schedule 1.

This Notice applies as specified within the Lillooet Timber Supply Area.

Schedule 1

**Lillooet TSA**

**1) Ungulate Species:** Mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), Bighorn sheep (*Ovis canadensis*) and Elk (*Cervus canadensis*).

**Amount:**

A maximum of 232,155 ha, with a net impact equivalent to 6000 ha of timber harvesting landbase at 100% forest cover retention.

**Distribution:**

Winter ranges are to be located in forested habitats within appropriate slopes, aspects and elevations typical of winter ranges in south central BC according to the attributes below.. Winter range foraging habitat, security cover and snow interception cover is to be located by planning cells to provide a spatial distribution of attributes throughout the winter ranges.

**Attributes:**

- Maintain adequate snow interception cover, typically comprised of Douglas fir stands with a minimum age class 8 (140 years) with 46% or greater canopy closure.
- In the moderate snowpack zone (IDFdk1, IDFdk2, IDFdk3, IDFunk, MS), maintain 33% of the forested area within the capable deer winter range in stands that are suitable snow interception cover.
- In the shallow snowpack zone (PP, and IDFxh2), manage 15% of the forested area within the planning cell in stands that are suitable for snow interception cover.

**2) Ungulate Species:** Moose (*Alces alces*)

**Amount:**

A maximum of 88,383 ha, with no impact to the timber supply and consistent with the most recent Timber Supply Review.

**Distribution:**

Winter range foraging habitat and cover is to be distributed proportionately within moose winter ranges, located in forest types at the elevation and on slope aspects typical of ungulate winter ranges for moose in south central BC according to the attributes below.

**Attributes:**

- Provide security and thermal cover and manage high value moose habitat
- Protect forage and shelter values in moose winter range and provide for early seral stages of shrubs
- Within moose winter ranges provide and maintain adequate browse of palatable species (e.g., willow, birch, aspen, red-osier dogwood) approaching a natural distribution.

**3) Ungulate Species: Mountain Goats (*Oreamnos americanus*)****Amount:**

A maximum of 108,823 ha, with no impact to the timber supply and consistent with the most recent Timber Supply Review.

**Distribution:**

Mountain Goat winter range located in habitat types at the elevation and on slope aspects typical of ungulate winter ranges for Mountain Goat in the Lillooet TSA according to the attributes below.

**Attributes:**

- 1) Escape terrain
  - Rock outcrops or cliffs that provide good visibility for vigilant goats and are sufficiently rugged to be generally inaccessible to predators
  - Slopes  $>30^{\circ}$  and  $<60^{\circ}$
- 2) Accessible and abundant forage in close proximity to escape terrain
  - Areas of low snow-loading that allow goats to access available forage:
    - Forest canopies with high snow interception characteristics in coastal or transition areas, and/or
    - Warm, southerly aspects with high melt and snow-shedding characteristics in coastal and transition areas, and/or high-exposure, windswept slopes in transition areas
    - Elevations  $<1200$  m on the south coast, lower in northern coastal areas, no elevation preferences in transition areas

- Areas that provide high quality forage, e.g., rooted forage versus litterfall
- 3) Evidence of winter use by mountain goats or use by mountain goats in nearby areas
  - 4) Maintain thermal and security cover by ensuring that not more than 33% of the forested habitat within 200 m of escape terrain is in early seral (<40 years) over one rotation and at least 50% basal area of mature and old stems are retained at all times.
  - 5) Maintain snow interception and thermal cover: Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) dominated coniferous stands at least 12 m in height with large, well-developed crowns and a canopy closure exceeding 70%.