

# Nakusp and Area Community Forest Inc. (NACFOR)

*2013  
Year in Review*



# 2013 At a Glance

## Key Successes

- Previous planning and development work during the 2008-2012 recession enabled NACFOR to ramp up operations when log markets improved in 2012-2013.
- NACFOR has had positive financial results and improved financial stability.
- NACFOR contributes to the local economy by hiring local contractors and supporting local businesses.
- NACFOR continues to work with educational partners to meet management commitments and support community initiatives.
- NACFOR has worked with local stakeholders to address non-timber values and resources such as recreation and valuable mushroom habitat.
- The NACFOR log storage yard agreement was finalized with the Village of Nakusp.

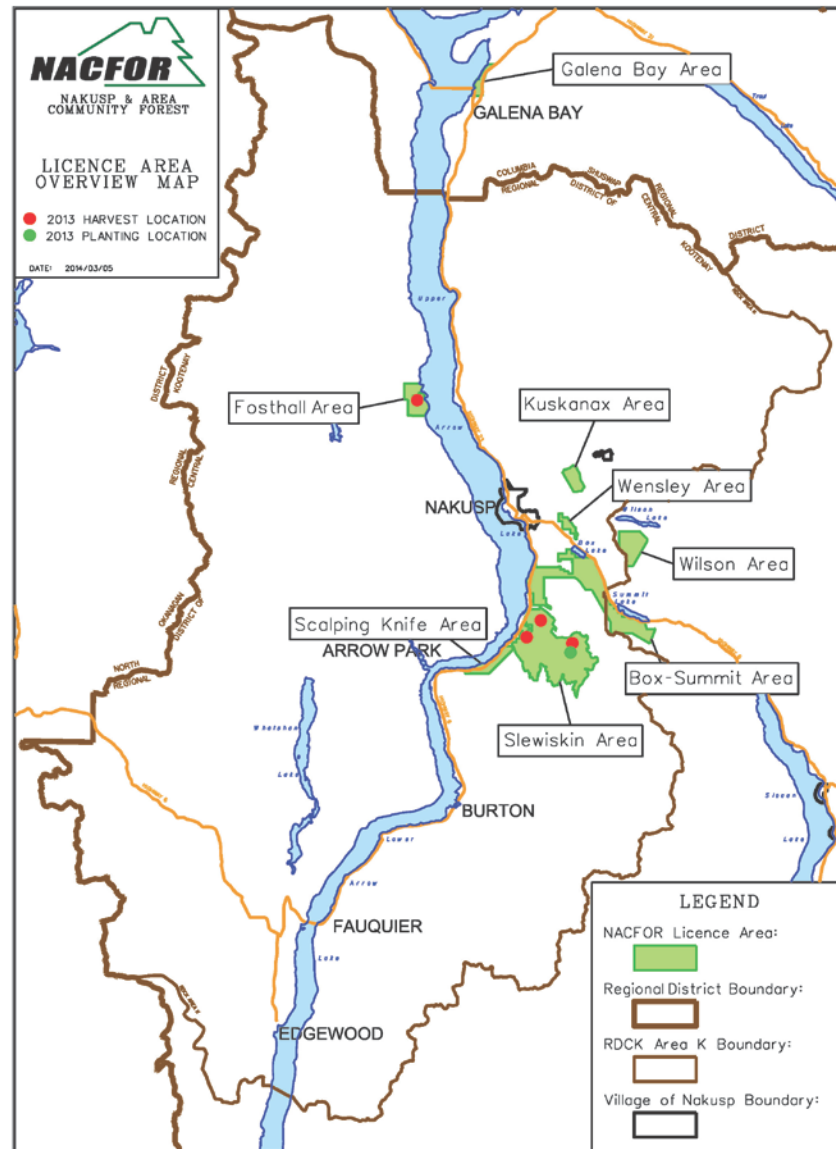
## Key Challenges

- The NACFOR license area is comprised of operating areas in eight separate geographic units. The dispersed areas and varied terrain present operational challenges which result in higher operating costs.
- Limited local log marketing opportunities and high transportation costs to outside markets limit profit margins on logs.
- A shrinking contractor base in the Nakusp area limits operational flexibility.

# 2013 Activity Summary

Total volume logged	61,022 m <sup>3</sup>
Area logged	160 ha
Roads constructed	1.56 km
Area planted	11.9 ha
Trees planted	16,275 trees
Total area site prepared	2.5 ha

# 2013 Harvest Locations



# 2013 Harvesting

## Cut Control Period Summary

Year	AAC (m3)	Volume Cut (m3)
2008	20,000	0
2009	20,000	2,427
2010	20,000	7,394
2011	20,000	2,868
2012	20,000	28,508
<b>Total to end of 5-year CCP</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>41,197*</b>
2013	20,000	61,022
2014	20,000	23,460**
2015	20,000	0
2016	20,000	0
2017	20,000	0
<b>Total to end of extended CCP</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>125,679</b>

\*Based on MFLNRO Cut Control Report, June 10, 2013

\*\* Projected volume



Due to poor log markets and operational start-up constraints, NACFOR's allowable annual cut (AAC) was undercut for the first cut control period (CCP) from 2008 to 2012.

Operations ramped up in 2013 to take advantage of improving log markets and capture undercut volume from the first cut control period.



# 2013 Harvest Summary

Cutting Permit	Location	Volume (m3)	Area (ha)	Yield (m3/ha)
102	MacDonald Cr / Slewiskin Rd	13,394	27.2	492
103	MacDonald Cr / Slewiskin Rd	13,726	35.1	391
104	MacDonald Cr / Baerg Rd	14,340	38.2	375
106	Fosthall	19,562	59.5	328
Total		61,022	160.0	



Grapple Yarding – CP 102 Block 1



CP 103 Block 1 – Conventional harvesting with Wildlife Tree Retention Area and single tree retention

Cutting Permit	Harvest System			
	Ground Based Volume (m3)	Cable Logging Volume (m3)	Ground Based Area (ha)	Cable Logging Area (ha)
102		13,394	35.1	27.2
103	13,726		28.0	
104	3,829	10,511	59.5	10.2
106	19,562		122.6	
Total	37,117	23,905		37.4

# Local Economics

- NACFOR has logged approximately 102,000 m<sup>3</sup> to date, equivalent to 2,840 logging truck loads.
- 5 different local logging contractors employing approximately 40 people total have been used for NACFOR logging operations.
- Twenty-six local trucks have been employed to haul logs.
- One road construction contractor and 2 road maintenance contractors have been employed periodically.
- One local management company and a number of local and regional specialists have been used.

# 2013 Employment Related Information

Activity	Estimated # Person Days
Logging	1,355
Hauling	610
Road Construction, Deactivation, Maintenance	45
Silviculture	45
Forest Management*	740
Total Estimated Persons Days	2795

\*Forest management activities include operational and strategic planning, log marketing, budgeting, project and contract administration and supervision, cutting permit development, communications and Board support.



# Roads

Road maintenance prescriptions were completed for the Slewiskin FSR. The objective of the prescribed works is to reduce the likelihood of landslides or erosion events related to road drainage which could have adverse effects on down slope values, including fish habitat, in MacDonald Creek. Work is scheduled for 2014.

Maintenance work and seasonal deactivation were carried out on the Fosthall road system following harvesting activities.

## **Farm Creek Bridge - Fosthall**

In November 2012 a temporary log stringer bridge was installed over a failed wooden culvert on Farm Creek in CP 106. The bridge was removed in July 2013 under the supervision of an environmental monitor. The stream channel was stabilized using existing material, re-contoured and re-vegetated. Logs from the box culvert were placed in-stream to improve fish habitat.



Old wood box culvert



Log stringer bridge



Stream restoration

# Reforestation

Cutblocks are planted in compliance with the stocking standards approved in NACFOR's Forest Stewardship Plan. Economic value, ecological suitability and forest health factors are considered in stocking standard development.

## 2013 Planting Summary (11.9 ha)

Species	# of Seedlings	Species Composition (%)
Cedar	1,275	8%
Douglas fir	6,300	39%
Larch	5,235	32%
Lodgepole pine	315	2%
White pine	3,150	19%
<b>Total Seedlings</b>	<b>16,275</b>	<b>100%</b>



Pine seedlings growing in styroblocks at Skimikin Nursery, October 2013

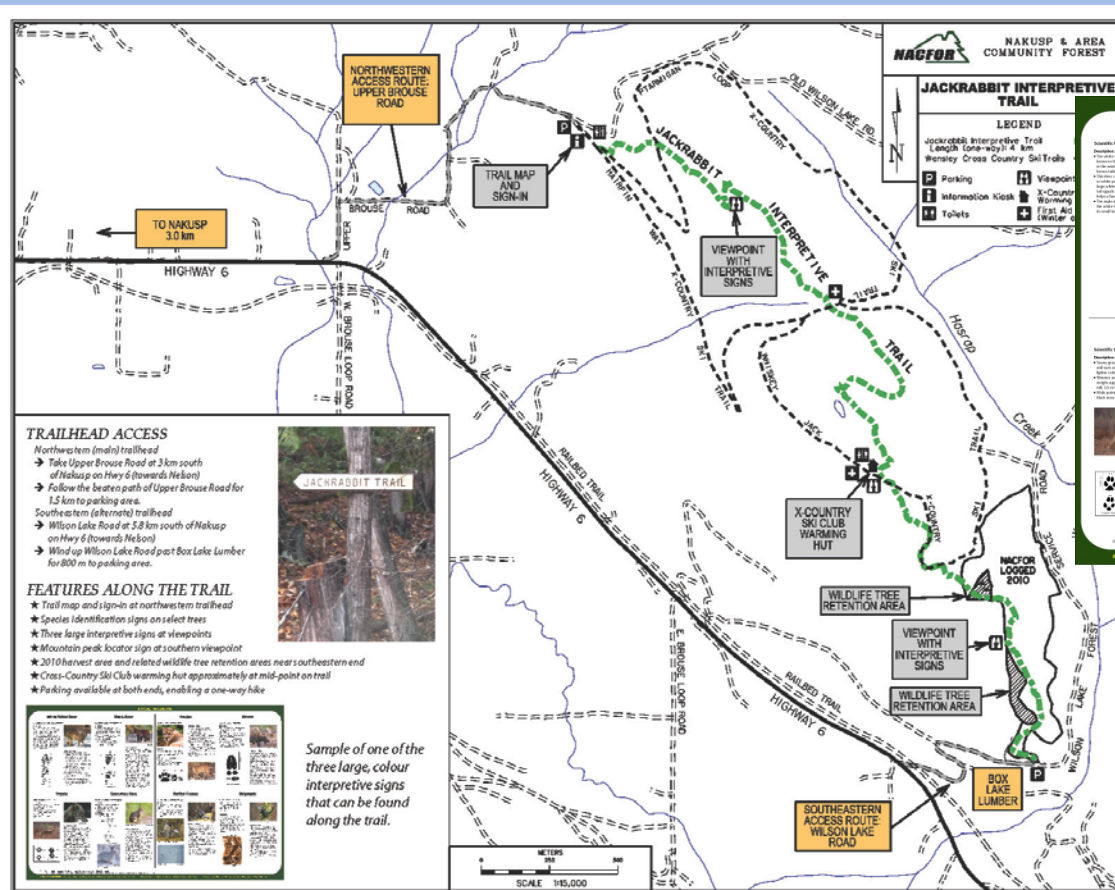
## 2014 Planting Program (169.9 ha)

Seedlings for the 2014 planting program were sown at Skimikin Nursery in November 2012. Currently there are 220,140 seedlings slated for planting in 2014 on 169.9 ha in the Fosthall and Slewiskin areas.

## 2015 Planting Program (67.2 ha)

Two blocks are scheduled to be planted in 2015 (CP 103-1 and CP 104-4). Approximately 94,000 seedlings will be grown at Skimikin Nursery for the 2015 spring planting program.

# Successful local initiatives



LOCAL WILDLIFE

## White-Tailed Deer

**Scientific Name:** *Odocoileus virginianus*

**Habitat:**  
White-tailed deer are found in a wide variety of habitats, including forests, fields, and wetlands. They are most common in the eastern and central United States, where they are often found in mixed woodlands and fields. In the western United States, they are found in mountainous regions and are often associated with coniferous forests.

**Appearance:**  
White-tailed deer are medium-sized mammals with a slender build. They have a light brown or tan coat in the summer, which turns a lighter, more silvery color in the winter. They have a white underbelly and a white patch on the underside of their tail, which they hold upright when running. They have large, velvet-covered antlers in the fall, which are shed in the spring.

## Black Bear

**Scientific Name:** *Ursus americanus*

**Habitat:**  
Black bears are found in a wide variety of habitats, including forests, fields, and wetlands. They are most common in the eastern and central United States, where they are often found in mixed woodlands and fields. In the western United States, they are found in mountainous regions and are often associated with coniferous forests.

**Appearance:**  
Black bears are medium-sized mammals with a stocky build. They have a black coat, although some individuals may have brown or white patches. They have a long, thick neck and a large head. They have small, rounded ears and a short, bushy tail. They have large, black claws and a strong sense of smell.

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## Cougar

**Scientific Name:** *Panthera concolor*

**Habitat:**  
Cougars are found in a wide variety of habitats, including forests, fields, and wetlands. They are most common in the western United States, where they are often found in mountainous regions and are often associated with coniferous forests.

## Moose

**Scientific Name:** *Alces alces*

**Habitat:**  
Moose are found in a wide variety of habitats, including forests, fields, and wetlands. They are most common in the northern United States and Canada, where they are often found in mountainous regions and are often associated with coniferous forests.

**Appearance:**  
Moose are large mammals with a stocky build. They have a brown coat and a large, dark brown head. They have large, velvet-covered antlers in the fall, which are shed in the spring. They have a long, thick neck and a large head. They have small, rounded ears and a short, bushy tail. They have large, black claws and a strong sense of smell.

## Coyote

**Scientific Name:** *Canis latrans*

**Habitat:**  
Coyotes are found in a wide variety of habitats, including forests, fields, and wetlands. They are most common in the western United States, where they are often found in mountainous regions and are often associated with coniferous forests.

**Appearance:**  
Coyotes are medium-sized mammals with a slender build. They have a light brown or tan coat, which turns a lighter, more silvery color in the winter. They have a white underbelly and a white patch on the underside of their tail, which they hold upright when running. They have large, velvet-covered antlers in the fall, which are shed in the spring.

## Snowshoe Hare

**Scientific Name:** *Lepus americanus*

**Habitat:**  
Snowshoe hares are found in a wide variety of habitats, including forests, fields, and wetlands. They are most common in the northern United States and Canada, where they are often found in mountainous regions and are often associated with coniferous forests.

**Appearance:**  
Snowshoe hares are medium-sized mammals with a stocky build. They have a brown coat in the summer, which turns a lighter, more silvery color in the winter. They have a white underbelly and a white patch on the underside of their tail, which they hold upright when running. They have large, velvet-covered antlers in the fall, which are shed in the spring.

## Ruffed Grouse

**Scientific Name:** *Bonasa umbellus*

**Habitat:**  
Ruffed grouse are found in a wide variety of habitats, including forests, fields, and wetlands. They are most common in the northern United States and Canada, where they are often found in mountainous regions and are often associated with coniferous forests.

**Appearance:**  
Ruffed grouse are medium-sized mammals with a stocky build. They have a brown coat in the summer, which turns a lighter, more silvery color in the winter. They have a white underbelly and a white patch on the underside of their tail, which they hold upright when running. They have large, velvet-covered antlers in the fall, which are shed in the spring.

## Chipmunk

**Scientific Name:** *Tamias striatus*

**Habitat:**  
Chipmunks are found in a wide variety of habitats, including forests, fields, and wetlands. They are most common in the eastern and central United States, where they are often found in mixed woodlands and fields.

**Appearance:**  
Chipmunks are small mammals with a stocky build. They have a brown coat with white stripes on their back and sides. They have a white underbelly and a white patch on the underside of their tail, which they hold upright when running. They have large, velvet-covered antlers in the fall, which are shed in the spring.

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**PROJECT PARTNERS:** Funding: National Science Foundation and National Science Foundation

**Project Coordinator:** National Science Foundation

**Supporting Institutions:** National Science Foundation

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# Jackrabbit Interpretive Trail: *Enhancing recreational resources*



# Educational Partnerships

- UBC Masters of Sustainable Forest Management - A team of five students developed a two-part forest health strategy for the NACFOR licence area.
- UBC Co-op Internship - Two fourth year UBC forestry co-op students were sponsored for a three month work term with NACFOR.
- Selkirk College – 2<sup>nd</sup> year Forestry class - field lab assignment collecting CP development data for the Box Lake permit and burning slash piles.



Selkirk College 2<sup>nd</sup> Year Forestry Students,  
Box Lake, November 2013



UBC Forestry Co-op Students – CP 103

# Community Initiatives

- Bioenergy

- NACFOR was involved in several sessions with interested local organizations, the Nakusp and Area Development Board and the Village of Nakusp to look at opportunities for bioenergy development in the Nakusp area.

- Skills Training

- NACFOR attended the Kootenay Regional Workforce Table in February – potential for future participation in initiatives.
- NACFOR partnered in BladeRunner Firewood project – skills training for 10 local youth.

- Wood Manufacturing and Marketing Workshop

- Held in November 2013, sponsored by NACFOR with funding through Bridges II.
- Next step is to act on the key outcomes.



BladeRunners participant  
Photo credit: Selkirk College



Wood Manufacturing and Marketing Workshop

# Community Donations

- Firewood - NACFOR donated six loads of birch firewood to community organizations in 2013.

Date of Application	Name of Organization
22-Oct-13	Jennifer Scott fundraiser
22-Oct-13	Burton Volunteer Fire Department
03-Nov-13	Grad Class 2014
04-Nov-13	Nelson Leafs Midget Hockey (in support of Nakusp players)
21-Nov-13	Summit Lake Racers
20-Nov-13	Wolf Pack Slo-pitch

- Bursaries - Through the Nakusp Secondary School Bursary Program, NACFOR provided three bursaries totaling \$2,000 to students graduating from NSS in 2013.



# 2013 Projects

- NACFOR (2013) Incorporation
- Business Plan rewritten and submitted to Council for review/approval
- Forest Stewardship Plan extended for another 5 year term to Dec. 23, 2018.
- Log Storage Yard agreement finalized
- 20-Year plan – significant progress with completion expected in 2014
- Road and Block tracking databases
- Project cost tracking improvements
- Hazard Abatement – approximately 200 debris piles burned in four harvested permits
- Cutting Permit Development – approximately 36,000 m<sup>3</sup> in three operating areas

# Key Initiatives for 2014

2014 Planned Operational Activities	
Cutting permit development	25,000 m3
Estimated total volume to be logged	24,000 m3
Area to be logged	60 ha
Roads to be constructed	2.0 km
Area to be planted	169.9 ha
Trees to be planted	220,140 trees
Total area to be site prepared	10 ha

# NACFOR Board of Directors

## ***Current Directors:***

Kathy Smith – President

Cam Leitch – Treasurer

Lee-Anne Marshall – Secretary

Paul Peterson – RDCK

Frank Poirier – Director

Tom Zeleznik – Village of Nakusp

## ***Past Directors:***

Doug Switzer – 2007 to 2014

Warren Leigh – 2007 to 2014

Janis Palmer – 2007 to 2011

# Community Forestry

*“Empowers people living in forest communities to manage local forests in a way that is respectful of local values and priorities”*

*British Columbia Community Forest Association*



A member of the BC Community Forest Association