

Nakusp & Area Community Forest

NACFOR

www.nakuspcommunityforest.com



Local People

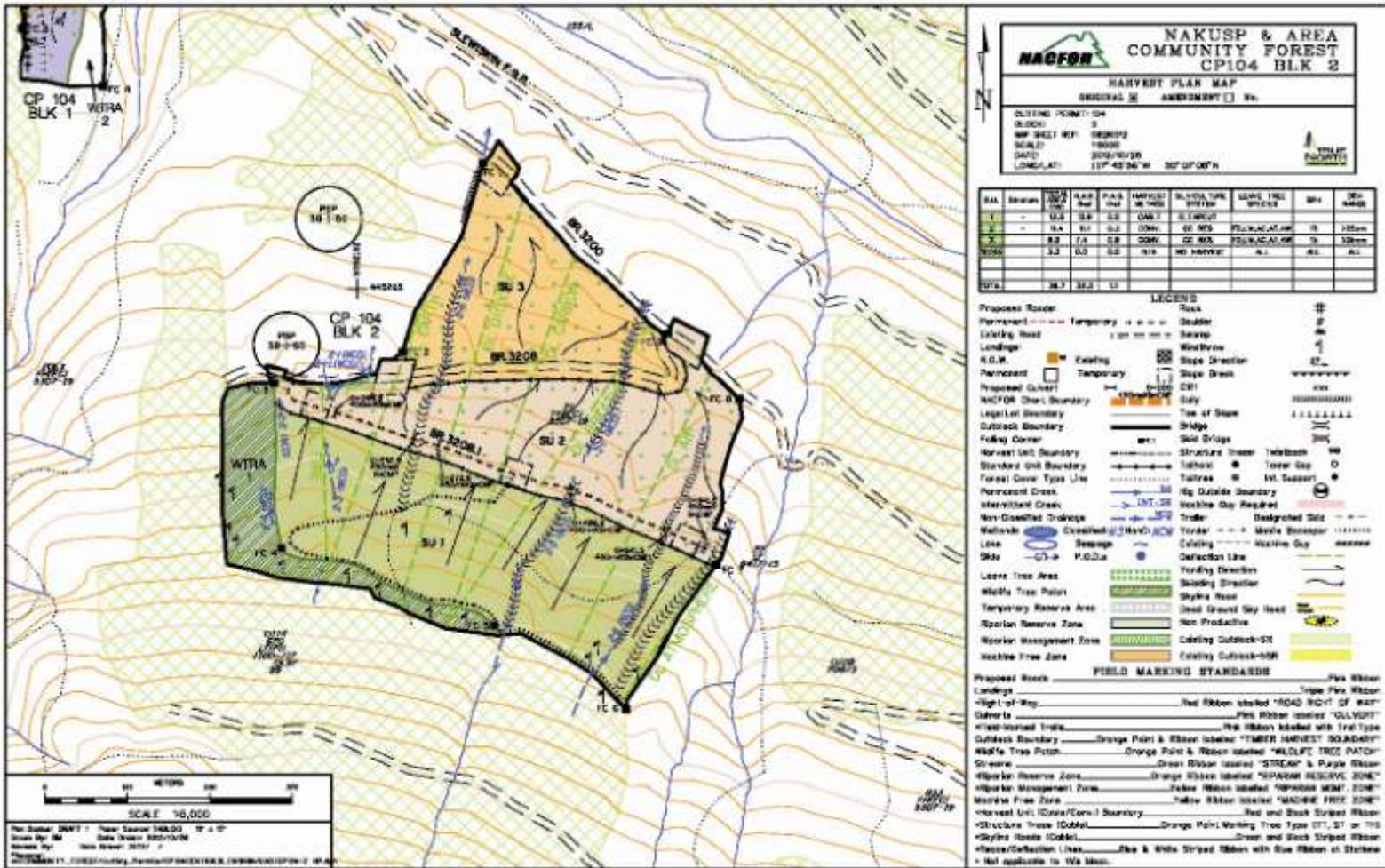
Local Forests

Local Decisions

www.bccfa



Community Forestry



Slewskin, Harvest Plan map, CP104



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Slewiskin, CP103 From Baerg Road





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Slewiskin, using Google earth as a planning tool CP103



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Old Growth



Excavator building road





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DBH measurements



VRI plot verification





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Forest health issues



Aging trees





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Enjoying the canopy



Field work for the “20 year plan”





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Root and Butt rot, *Phaeolus schweinitzii*



Red ring rot, *Phellinus pini*





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Laminated root rot, *Phellinus weirii*





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Laminated root rot, *Phellinus weirii*



Lungwart, *Lobaria pulmonaria*





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Post and rail Cedar



Wood Processor



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CP104 Block 4

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Leave trees and view of block
from above



Wood Processor



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





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Leave trees



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Fosthall strip logging



Danger tree examples



Community Forestry

- *“Promotes the sustainable management of not just timber, but of a range of forest resources that are important to a community including drinking water, recreation and viewsapes”*



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Winter harvesting



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Visuals Analysis

Photo / Model Composite



Summit Development
Summit East Viewpoint

Date: May 01, 2014

Specifications

Blocks: Summit blocks
Location: on Highway 6 near Ski Hill
Coords: 50.146444 / 117.617444, 770m elev
View Angle: 135-155 degrees
Camera: Digital

Prepared By:



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Community Forestry

“Community Forestry is good for the forest, good for the people who live and work there and good for the buyers and users of wood”

~BCCFA~



NACFOR

“Growing sustainable communities”

TREE SPECIES IDENTIFICATION

SPECIES	BARK	NEEDLES/LEAVES	CONES/FLOWERS/FRUIT	OTHER FACTS
Interior Douglas-Fir <i>pseudotsuga menziesii</i> Large conifer	 <p>Smooth grey-brown when young. Becomes thick, deeply grooved with reddish ridges as it ages.</p>	 <p>Flat needles with a pointed tip. Upper surface bright, yellowish green with groove down centre.</p>	 <p>5 to 11 cm. Three pronged bracts between each scale.</p>	<p>Long one of BC's most commercially viable species because of its strength and workability.</p>
Western Redcedar <i>Thuja plicata</i> Large conifer	 <p>Grey, stringy, tearing off in long strips on mature trees.</p>	 <p>Scale-like. Arranged on twigs in flat, fan-like sprays. Distinctive smell.</p>	 <p>Egg-shaped, one cm long with several pairs of scales.</p>	<p>Long lasting and easy to work with, highly valued for many specialty uses.</p>
Western Hemlock <i>tsuga heterophylla</i> Large conifer	 <p>Dark brown to reddish-brown, becomes thick and strongly grooved with age.</p>	 <p>Glossy and soft, nearly flat whitish underside. Unequal length with rounded tips.</p>	 <p>Small and numerous. Greenish, turning brown with age.</p>	<p>Regenerates naturally in dense thickets. Difficult drying properties reduces commercial viability.</p>
Western Larch <i>larix occidentalis</i> Large, deciduous conifer	 <p>Thick, grooved, plate-like with cinnamon coloured scales on mature trees.</p>	 <p>Soft green, turning yellow in fall. Clustered in branches, the needles fall off the tree in autumn.</p>	 <p>Elongated, red to reddish-brown.</p>	<p>Strong and durable, used in heavy construction. Dry stems popular as firewood.</p>
Lodgepole Pine <i>pinus contorta</i> Medium-sized conifer	 <p>Thin, orangey-brown to grey and finely scaled.</p>	 <p>Occur in bunches of two. Hard to touch, often twisted in a spiral with sharp points.</p>	 <p>Oval shaped. Very hard and spiky.</p>	<p>Mountain pine beetle attack revealed by pitch tubes exuding from the trunk. Needles turn red a year after attack.</p>
Western White Pine <i>pinus monticola</i> Large conifer	 <p>Smooth, greyish-green, becoming darker and developing deep vertical grooves with small, rectangular, scaly plates as it ages.</p>	 <p>Occur in bunches of five, about 5 to 10 cm long, soft to touch with finely toothed edges.</p>	 <p>10 to 25 cm long and cylindrical, scales bent backwards when dry.</p>	<p>Fast-growing and commercially valuable, its mortality is commonly threatened by white pine blister rust.</p>
Engelmann Spruce <i>picea engelmannii</i> Large conifer	 <p>Loose, scaly, reddish-brown to grey.</p>	 <p>Small and four-sided. Very sharp and prickly.</p>	 <p>Yellow to purplish-brown, hangs from the upper branches.</p>	<p>Thrives in high elevation areas but also competes well in lower elevation, high moisture receiving microsites.</p>
Paper Birch <i>betula papyrifera</i> Deciduous tree	 <p>White or cream with conspicuous dark, horizontally elongated limes; readily peels in sheets exposing a reddish orange inner bark that turns black with age.</p>	 <p>Oval with pointed tips, and coarse, irregular, double-toothed edges. 5-9 cm long. Pale green, turning yellow in autumn.</p>	 <p>Flowers: Catkins appearing before leaves. Fruit: Small, winged nutlets in erect female catkins that fall apart upon ripening.</p>	<p>Peeling the bark can kill the tree. Wood has a fine, even texture and uniform grain and can be easily worked on a lathe.</p>
Black Cottonwood <i>populus balsamifera</i> Deciduous tree	 <p>Smooth, greenish to grey when young, becoming deeply furrowed and grey with age.</p>	 <p>Triangular to heart-shaped, pointed tips and finely toothed edges; dark green above, silvery green often stained with rusty resin blotches below, turning yellow in autumn.</p>	 <p>Flowers: Catkins appearing before leaves. Fruit: Smooth, green, head-like capsules; split into 3 parts, releasing seeds with fluffy white hairs that fill the air.</p>	<p>Largest broadleaf tree and fastest-growing tree (to 2m per year). Its pulp is used in high grade paper for books and magazines.</p>

Credits: (1) Parlett, Roberts and Ray Coupe and Dennis Lloyd. Plants of Southern Interior of British Columbia. Vancouver, BC: Lone Pine Publishing, 1996.
 (2) Photo Gallery. In: Klinkenberg, Brian. (Editor) 2013. E-Fore BC: Electronic Atlas of the Flora of British Columbia [efore.bc.ca]. Lab for Advanced Spatial Analysis, Department of Geography, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, April, 2013.

PROJECT PARTNERS: Funding: Columbia Basin Trust and Nakusp and Area Community Forest. Project Coordination: Nakusp and Area Community Forest. Signage Installation: Nakusp and Area Community Trails Society.

Community Forestry





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Selkirk College Field School



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LOCAL WILDLIFE

White-Tailed Deer

Scientific Name: *Odocoileus virginianus*

Description:

- The white-tailed deer is tan or reddish-brown in the summer and grayish-brown in the winter. Females are spotted with brown ticks and a white underside.
- This deer can be recognized by the "flag" or white patch under its tail. Showing this large white patch on the underside of the tail signals an alarm to other deer and helps a deer follow its partner to safety.
- The male deer can be distinguished from the white-tailed deer by the black tip on its small tail and large ears.



Habitat and Habits:

- Summer range for white-tailed deer includes any forested or bushy area with abundant food, in whites deer look for areas with shelter from deep snow.
- Diet consists mostly of green plants, nuts, and in the winter, wood vegetation.
- White-tailed deer are mainly active at night and early morning.
- The white-tailed deer is the most widely distributed and numerous of North America's large mammals.
- The doe may leave her fawn unattended for hours at a time, returning periodically to feed.
- White-tailed deer may have difficulty surviving the winter, particularly if there are too many deer competing for food or if snow is deep.



Black Bear

Scientific Name: *Ursus americanus*

Description:

- Approximately 1.5 metres long, 1.0-1.5 metres tall, straight facial profile with a tapered snout, rounded ears, small eyes, short tail.
- Completely black with brownish muscle but can also be dark brown, blond, cinnamon and blue-black.
- Bears have flexible hips and a long, agile foreleg for gathering dry food items such as berries and nuts.



Habitat and Habits:

- Although found in a variety of habitats, black bears prefer heavily wooded areas and dense bushy land.
- Male bears can range up to 300 km²; females typically range up to 80 km².
- Bears hibernates in late autumn and emerge from their dens at spring.
- Black bear sounds include growling, whining, jaw snapping and rattle stamping, usually in response to a threat. Female bears warn cubs with a snuffling sound and call them with a whining or whimpering sound.
- Bears can see and hear very well. Their sense of smell is very good and is the same they utilize most to find food.
- Bears can run up to 50 km/hour.
- Bears have been known to use their claws and teeth to mark trees, possibly as a form of communication by adult males during the mating season.



Cougar

Scientific Name: *Panther concolor*



Description:

- Muscular body approximately 2 m long, varying in colour from tawny red to dark brown. Throat, chest and whiskers are white.
- The tail, which is used for balance, can be up to a metre long.
- The average weight of a male cougar is 80-90 kg; females weigh 55-65 kg.



Habitat and Habits:

- Cougars are solitary animals that live in forested areas which provide cover, camouflage and den sites.
- Deer, elk and moose calves are the cougar's preferred prey but they also eat both other and other mammals including coyotes, rabbits, squirrels and beaver.
- Cougars have powerful hind legs, which make them excellent jumpers. In one jump, a cougar can launch forward up to nine metres and jump straight up 5.5 metres from the ground. It stalks its prey to within a few feet leaps, then launches a lightning-fast charge.
- The average sprinting speed of a cougar is 56 km an hour.



Scientific Name: *Alces alces*

Description:

- The moose is the largest member of the deer family. Bull Moose can weigh up to 800 kg.
- Colouring varies from dark brown, almost black, to reddish or grayish brown, with grey or white leg "stockings".
- A mature bull carries a large rack of palmated antlers 120 to 150 cm wide.
- White moose have a pendant of fur-covered skin, about 30 cm long, called a bell, hanging from the throat.



Habitat and Habits:

- Moose live in wooded areas, along lakes, meadows, and streams of the boreal forest, on the northern tundra and in the upper partland of the prairies.
- Diet includes shrubs, twigs, leaves, spruce plants, and water plants. A large adult moose eats between 20 kg and 30 kg of forage a day.
- Moose are powerful swimmers and can dive over 5 metres to feed off the lake bottom.
- During the breeding season, or rut, the cow moose embraces a male with a masculine bawling. The bull responds with a coughing bellow.
- A moose's sight is extremely poor, but its senses of smell and hearing compensate.



Coyote

Scientific Name: *Canis latrans*

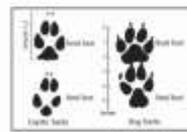
Description:

- Tawny grey in colour, legs, snout, muzzle and ears are yellowish, throat and belly lighter coloured.
- Slender and smaller than the wolf; weighs approximately 20 kg, 0.6 m tall, 5-6 m long.
- Wide pointed ears, straight muzzle, black nose and yellow tinted eyes.



Habitat and Habits:

- The coyote is found on the plains, prairie and in boreal forests across North America.
- Coyotes are primarily carnivorous but will eat anything that is available including berries and insects. They will scavenge from wolf kills, eat carrion and prey on ungulates and domestic animals.
- The coyote is well known for its howling and yelping cry. The high pitched yelps are more frequently heard at dusk and dawn.
- The coyote's urine has a very strong smell and it used to mark out its territory.
- The coyote's senses of hearing and smell are so well developed that a sudden odour or noise can make it change its course in mid-step.
- Coyotes are known to be intelligent and playful but are also keen predators.



Snowshoe Hare

Scientific Name: *Lepus americanus*

Description:

- Grey/brown in summer turning white in winter; feet orange white.
- Large furry feet, long hind legs and smaller ears than other hare species and rabbits.
- Female slightly larger than male, weighing up to 1.9 kg.



Habitat and Habits:

- The snowshoe hare lives in the boreal forests throughout Canada, preferring areas with dense undergrowth which provide food and protection.
- Their home range is less than 100 km with an intricate network of trails used for feeding, resting and escaping predators.
- Diet consists of grasses, twigs, leaves, twigs and bark of young trees in winter.
- Can jump up to 3 metres in one bound and travel as fast as 45 km/h.
- A female hare has two oestrous so she can breed again before giving birth to her first litter.
- The snowshoe hare is a key prey species and is critical to maintaining the food web in the boreal forest.



Ruffed Grouse

Scientific Name: *Bonasa umbellus*

Description:

- Colouring varies from pale grey to dark reddish brown; plumage is disrupted and barred.
- Large ruff of dark coloured neck feathers.
- Males have a larger ruff and a longer tail, employed to attract females during nesting.



Habitat and Habits:

- Found throughout Canada in mixed forests with deciduous trees, do not migrate, live entire life within a few hectares.
- Feed on buds, leaves, twigs and catkins of broad leaved trees in winter; chicks feed on insects.
- Ground dwelling birds that drink well and make short, rapid, twisting flights.
- White grouse make a drumming sound by beating cupped wings against the air, used to warn away other male grouse and attract females.
- Grouse are well-adapted for winter and can spread their toes when travelling over deep, soft snow; they burrow in snow for warmth and protection from predators.



Chipmunk

Scientific Name: *Tamias spp.*

- There are several species of chipmunks in the Boreal region including the Red-tailed Chipmunk, the Least Chipmunk and the yellow-pine Chipmunk.



Description:

- Easily recognized by white and dark stripes on the back and head.
- Approximately 20 cm long with a tail almost as long as its body.
- Chipmunks are quite vocal with a variety of calls including chirps, loud trill sounds and high-pitched chirps.
- Alert and brightly, they run with their tails erect.



Habitat and Habits:

- Chipmunks live in immature forests near the edges of clearings, streams and logging roads, where they find cover in brush, slash piles, fallen logs, and rocks.
- Spend most of their time busily foraging and collecting food; they usually climb trees and shrubs in search of seeds and nuts.
- Construct tunnels to subterranean nesting areas where they store seeds and hibernate during winter.
- Chipmunks are important in the dispersal of seeds and aid in the spread of trees and forest plants.
- Most species of chipmunks bear one litter (3-6 young) each summer.
- Predators include hawks, weasels, coyotes, martens, foxes, and snakes.

Credits: Species fact sheets accessed 13-Feb-2013, © Hibernator's Who's Who (www.hww.ca). Used with permission.
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Community Forestry

- “Gives local people a meaningful roll in decision-making”



~British Columbia Community Forests Association~

Community Forestry

Truck blocking road for safety



Farm Creek, Fosthall



Community Forestry

- “Creates new business opportunities”



Community Forestry



Jackrabbit trail head at Upper Brouse



Along Jackrabbit Interpretive Trail

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Galena Bay



Community Forestry

- “Enhances the economic diversity and sustainability of rural communities”



Community Forestry

Nakusp & Area Community Trails Society worked with NACFOR to install signage and will be maintaining the Jackrabbit interpretive trail.



British Columbia Forest Association

BCCFA

- “The BCCFA is a not-for-profit society, formed in 2002. The BCCFA’s mission is to promote and support the practice and expansion of sustainable community forest management in British Columbia. Members are representatives of First Nations, local governments, and non-profit community based organizations.”



Community Forestry

Jackrabbit Interpretive Trail signage



Jackrabbit Interpretive Trail lookout





Community Forestry

Development of Log Storage Yard on Hot Springs Road



What the BCCFA Does

- “Works to ensure the viability of community forest initiatives”
- “Provides education on community forest issues”
- “Assists community forest practitioners in accessing resources required to succeed”
- “Promotes community forest management as a strategy for community economic development”





Community Forestry

Local Forest Economy Workshop – November 2013
See NACFOR website for full proceedings

Wood Waste to Rural Heat - Project Goals

- Work with communities, First Nations and Not-for-Profits assisting them to understand and adopt biomass heating solutions
- Previously known as the Green Heat Initiative
- **Independent source of information**

Logos for BEETLE, BRITISH COLUMBIA, and other partners are displayed below the text.

Logos for Community Futures and WOOD WASTE 2 RURAL HEAT are displayed at the bottom of the slide.

BRIDGES II: Creating More Regional Economic Value from Regional Forests

Logos for DAINECA, SIBAC, and other partners are displayed below the title.

Logos for BRITISH COLUMBIA and Community Forestry Association are displayed at the bottom of the slide.





Community Forestry

NACFOR's Tree Seedlings at Skimikin Nursery, Tappen, BC





Community Forestry

Processing Tree Seedlings at Skimikin Nursery, Tappen, BC





Community Forestry

Tree Seedlings at Skimikin Nursery, Tappen, BC





Community Forestry





Board of Directors

- Kathy Smith, President
- Cam Leitch, Treasurer
- Lee-Anne Marshall, Secretary
- Frank Poirier, Director
- Paul Peterson, Director
- Tom Zeleznik, Director
- John Cann, Director

Contact Information

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