

Project No.: 512

by

David L. Mealiea
Bachelor of Science, Dalhousie University, 2015

#\$SS\$%#&' P# (\$) \$&* S!BM+**\$D +N P%#*+%L, !L, +LLM\$N*
(, * '\$ # \$ - !+#\$M\$N*S, (# * '\$ D\$. #\$\$ (,

M%\$* \$# (, #\$\$ (!#&\$ M%N%. \$M\$N*

in the
School of Resource and Environmental Management

1 David Mealiea 2011

S+M (N, #%S\$# !N+2\$#S+* 3

S4rin0 2011

All rights reserved. However, in accordance with the
this work may be reproduced, without authorization, under the condition for
. Therefore, limited reproduction of this work for the purpose of private
study, research, critical review and non-commercial distribution is likely to be in accordance
with the law, particularly if cited accurately.

O#\$ '\$

*o hed e / 4irical li0ht on the debate urroundin0 the 4erceived ecolo0ical benefit of co / / unity fore try, + u ed / ulti4le ty4e of data to co / 4are five co / / unity fore t to 0eo0ra4hically 4ro9i / ate conventional tenure . + u ed data 0enerated fro / the B& Mini try of , ore t #\$\$!L*S databa e to inve ti0ate 4ro9y / ea ure of ecolo0ically u tainable fore t / ana0e / ent, includin0 ilviculture y te / u a0e, cutbloc6 tructural characteri tic , and harve tin0 4rofile . +n addition, + conducted ta6eholder intervie5 5ith fello5 re earcher to hel4 infor / the choice of 4ro9y / ea ure e / 4loyed, a 5ell a to 4rovide a :ualitative conte9t for ilviculture and harve tin0 data. &o / / unity fore t are lar0ely / ana0in0 in a / ore ecolo0ically u tainable / anner than their counter4art . *hey are / ore li6ely to e / 4loy alternative ilviculture y te / , and out;4erfor / their counter4art in certain / ea ure of tand tructure and

*o / y fa / ily and friend , the foundation u4on

5hich all of / y 4ur uit are built.

'5(7 !" (\$#

+ve never learned o / uch and had o / uch fun conductin0 re earch,
and 5ithout the 5i do / , 6indne , u44ort, and of cour e, co / / unity 4irit of

0 % (\$ (\$#

0#\$ '\$*****
!' \$ (*****
'5(7 !" (\$#*****
0 % (\$ (\$#*****
#\$ % "& #*****
#\$ % 0 #*****
#\$ % ' (/ #***** 1
(\$!&'\$ (***** ,
\$. !#***** 8
#& \$#***** ,8
#' &## (***** +9
(' &# (#***** 89
(! ' #***** 8:
% (' #\$\$\$***** ;<

\$ % " &

"& , # (% # ' & \$ & # / # \$ & # " ' ## \$ (& # ***** =8
"& - # (\$ \$ (## % . # \$ # & \$ # % # \$ 5 ***** 9<
"& = # (\$ \$ (## % . # \$ # & \$ # % 5 / ***** 98
"& 9 # (\$ \$ (## % . # \$ # & \$ # % ' ! ***** 9;
"& + # (\$ \$ (## % . # \$ # & \$ # % # \$ (***** 9:
"& < (' ' ! (\$ # (/ # # # & \$ # % # \$ 5 ***** +>
"& 8 (' ' ! (\$ # (/ # # # & \$ # % 5 / ***** +,
"& ; (' ' ! (\$ # (/ # # # & \$ # % ' ! ***** +-
"& : (' ' ! (\$ # (/ # # # & \$ # % # \$ (***** ? ***** +=

#\$ % 0 #

0 , ' (# # (' &! ! (#&! /***** ;
0 - \$ '# &# ! # 1 # % ' " ' #&# \$ (0 \$ / *****, -
0 = #& \$ # % # \$ \$ # \$ ' ' # (% # ' & \$ & # / # \$ & # " ***** = <
0 9 #& \$ # % # \$ \$ # \$ ' ' # (% # \$. # \$ ' & \$ 0 ' 5 # \$ & ' \$ & * 9 ,
0 + # (% @ & \$ \$ (! @ & (\$ \$ \$ # & \$ # ***** < ;

\$ % ' (/

B& Briti h &olu / bia
B&*S Briti h &olu / bia *i / ber Sale
& , co / / unity fore t
& , % co / / unity fore t a0ree / ent
&2 , & &re ton 2alley , ore t &or4oration
,L fore t licence
, *% fore t tenure a44lication
' P& ,

(\$!&'\$ (

Management systems for natural resources are harvested
represent a combination of our understanding of the ecology
resources in relation and the related societal belief, attitude, and practice
surrounding our relationship with the environment (Lert/ an, 2000). These
systems have evolved out of a variety of different social institutions, based in
both private ownership and government control as well as through user self-
governance, all of which have unique approaches to resource management
(Dietrich et al., 2000). For instance, while government institutions may impose fines
and jail time for resource use violation, locally based institutions may rely on
more subtle avenues of discipline (Dietrich et al., 2000). That the different
institutional approaches often have divergent objectives (Ber6e, 2000; Ber6e, 2000)
does not mean that, while both success and failure have been associated with
each, outcomes may be inherently different.

Sociological issues surrounding resource management have become
increasingly important to the public and policy maker in Canada and around the
world in recent decades (Poharel et al., 2001; Schläfer, 1999; Olan and
Wharton, 1999). This trend holds true in British Columbia in particular, where the
relationship of the ecological impact of resource use are often held as more
important than economic and social considerations. For instance, (Olan et al.

B2" "HD found that in fore t de4endent co / / unities acro the 4rovince, ecologicl i ue uch a u tainin0 biologicl richne , / ana0in0 fore t to reduce 0lobal 5ar / in0, and u tainin0 the 4roductive ca4acity of fore t are con i tently held by the 4ublic a / ore i / 4ortant than econo / ic con ideration .

*he co / / unity fore try / ove / ent ha e / er0ed 0lobally in recent decade in tride 5ith thi ur0e in ecologicl a5arene , 5ith the belief in the ability of locally, or co / / unity, / ana0ed fore t to fulfill o / e of the chan0e to5ard ecologicl u tainability bein0 called for B&harnley and Poe, 2" "F< Mc&arthy, 2" "GD. , or in tance, &harnley and Poe B2" "FD define co / / unity fore try a lfore t / ana0e / ent that ha ecologicl u tainability and local co / / unity benefit a central 0oal J, and di cu co / / unity fore try: root in countrie around the 5orld a a re 4on e to the ecologicl i / 4act of indu trial fore try and a a / ean of achievin0 u tainable fore t u e. %nd *eitelbau / et al. B2" "GD note that there i con en u acro the co / / unity fore t literature in &anada that lthe notion that the fore t 5ill be / ana0ed in a 5ay that 4ro / ote lon0;ter / ecologicl healthJ i one of the / ain attribute of co / / unity fore try. A hile 4ro4onent of co / / unity;ba ed fore t / ana0e / ent believe it 5ill yield di tinct re ult to tatu :uo, indu trial fore try, there i / uch debate a to 5hether the e 4erceived benefit have, or 5ill, actually co / e to fruition BMc+lveen and Brad ha5, 2" "502" "GD.

*here i a need for further re earch and e / 4irical evidence to better infor / the debate urroundin0 the benefit of co / / unity fore try B*eitelbau / et

al., 2006; Gellert et al., 2007). In British Columbia in particular, while considerable
voluntary investment into the community forestry sector has been
undertaken, little has been done empirically to assess the effectiveness of
community forestry projects, but, in particular regarding the surrounding

. ,ollo5in0 &allicott and Mu / ford, i / 4ortant ele / ent of 5hat i / eant here by , then, are that:

Ba) the health of the eco y te / 4rovidin0 the re ource in :ue tion i not unduly co / 4ro / i ed, 5here =health= refer to an area; 4ecific

re4re ented by eco y te / tate , and their a ociated 4ecie , tructure , and function , that are naturally e9ected in the area in :ue tion< and

Bb) that the lon0 ter / 4rovi ionin0 of the re ource in :ue tion i not co / 4ro / i ed, re: uirin0 the ac6no5led0e / ent of to that 4rovi ionin0.

No B1CCED u / / ari7e the e t5o 4oint 5ell, in tatin0 that IMana0ed fore t hould be co / 4ared in ter / of ho5 5ell they / aintain all of their native co / 4onent over ti / e, not ju t tho e that are convenient for hu / an ocietyJ.

% :uantifyin0 the conce4t of ecolo0ical u tainability, a + u e it here, re:uire a co / 4ari on of area bein0 / ana0ed for ti / ber e9traction to ecolo0ical Inor / J, an i ue bein0 increa in0ly con idered by natural re ource / ana0er i rai ed: that of ran0e of natural variability B#N2D BLandre et al., 1CCC< Dorner et al., 2" "2< Aon0 and +ver on, 2" "KD. *he #N2 a44roach to fore t / ana0e / ent ai / to / aintain eco y te / health by en urin0 the 4re ence of tructure and function that have hi torically characteri7ed a 0iven area, and to 5hich 4ecie are therefor ada4ted BLandre et al., 1CCCD. #e earcher have u00e ted that

the effort to prevent future reduction in forest attributes such as biological diversity and productivity (Bainbridge and Veron, 2000). A reliance on data illustrating a particular ecological condition, typically on the scale of at least a hundred years (Bainbridge and Veron, 2000), data of that nature were not available for this study. Instead, with the idea of indicators, comparisons are made to current conditions only. Partially, but not total variability across harvested land bases is taken into account. This is done directly in the case, through comparison of harvested area to harvested land base profile, as well as indirectly by a decrease in forest retention level. My goal, therefore, is that of a highly sensitive forest management system, to detect the range of ecological attributes relevant for forest management.

In addition to the ecological sustainability of a subset of B&W, this research is one component of a broader SSF-funded interdisciplinary study, 'Unity, Forest and a New Model for Forest Management in British Columbia'. The study investigates the extent to which 'unity' forestry in B&W provides a viable alternative to conventional forest management, from economic, social, and environmental perspectives. Field research for this study was conducted by myself, as well as ecologist Evelyn Pinerton, policy scientist Murray Rutherford, and Jordan Benner, Ashley Smith, and Lauren Thoret, Master student in the School of Resource and Environmental Management at Simon Fraser University. Additional researchers who did not conduct field research but

5ere involved in other co / 4onent of the 4roject, included fore t ecolo0i t >en
Lert7 / an, archaeolo0i t)ohn Aelch, and econo / i t %jit >ri hna 5a / y, #on
*ro 4er, and *ho / a Mane .

\$. !#

\$&! / #

All tenure included in this study are located in four forest districts in the Southern Interior, Oregon, and lie predominantly in Interior Cedar Pine and Fir, Douglas fir, Montane S4ruce, Sub;boreal S4ruce, and Sub;boreal Pine;S4ruce zones are also referenced by Meinzer and Pojar, 1991. Our research group selected five community forests, out of the over 100 community-based operations in the province, in an effort to investigate the ecological diversity of study areas, investigate the impact of the recent mountain pine beetle epidemic on diversity and abundance of coniferous forest, and also for historical and sociological reasons including the Southern Interior being the location of some of the oldest and most established community forests.

For each of the five community forests included in the study, we selected a British Columbia Timber Sale (B&S) operation and a (conventional) operator. Licenses were awarded, Forest Licence, or Timber Licence. For community forests based on reciprocity to each respective community forest licensee. We included all tenure managed by each operator that fell within the area of forest district and the community forest in question. B&S is a provincial program which provides financing and cost information for the forest industry in B&

*hi i done throu0h a y te / of contractor biddin0 on cutbloc6 5hich B&*S
 ha 4lanned and et u4 BB&*S, 2"11D. % ound fore t / ana0e / ent i central to
 the / andate of B&*S, and / any of the ta6eholder + intervie5ed u ed B&*S
 lo00in0 a a reference 4oint for evaluatin0 fore try, + have included the / in / y
 analy i .

0 , \$# % ' ((\$ ((! \$ (& #&# ! # ' # (#\$ ' .
 # '\$ ' &(\$ / % # \$ (' &! ! (\$. # \$&! /

#	#	#
#level to6e &o / / unity , ore t &or4oration B D	Loui iana;Pacific &or4. B D * , L0 , L0*L	(6ana0an;&olu / bia B&*S office
Li6ely;?at -uf?L0 , L0*L	L0 :K" L0n	

area in the Louisiana; Pacific Corporation BLPD, which / ana0e *, L 55, , ore t
Licence B, LD %1FGK5, *i / ber Licence B*LD * "5CF, and *L * "5K1. *he Li6ely;
 &o / / unity , ore t BL?& ,D, &o / / unity , ore t %0ree / ent B& ,%D >1L, i
located around the to5n of Li6ely and on the traditional territory of the
, ir t Nation, and lie 5ithin the &entral &ariboo , ore t Di trict. *he &ariboo;
&hilcotin B& *S office / ana0e ti / ber ale o4eration in thi di trict, and Ae t
, ra er *i / ber &o. Ltd. BA ,D i included here a a conventional o4erator,

\$ ' \$ (6 (/ # #

In order to compare the effectiveness of community forest, B&S, and conventional tenure, we collected data both through use of Ministry of Forestry and

+ conducted statistical analysis in # 2012; "2011"; 1; 1G, #.a44
1.E5, <http://cran.r-project.org/>. + code / 4red ilviculture y te / choice u in0
/ ultimate / statistical regression / model which predict the probability of an
event occurring, in this case, a particular ilviculture y te / being employed, the
results of which are reported in terms of odds ratio. Odds ratio here

arrange licenses in transitional phase in a manner that best captures change;
: are differences between selective licenses, a sell a between licenses
and the 'LB itself. It should be noted that, a 'LB data for all licenses
operating areas were not available, district 'LB data were used in this study.

C& S S (/#

(Our research team conducted the majority of stakeholder interviews over
a 6-month period in the summer of 2012, through five telephone field visits to
each of the community forests included in the study subset. A collaborative
interviewed a total of 15 subjects, averaging 15 interviews in each of the
research areas. Interviews were done by two or more researchers in total case,
were recorded, and were transcribed by the research team or a transcription
company. Stakeholder interviewed included a side range of &, and
conventional tenure staff, Ministry of, forest employee, and community member
in each area. Our subjects included forest manager and leader for each
operation, a sell a board member from each &, board of director. (The
interview subjects included representative from environmental group and
business in each area, woodlot owner, mill manager, tree planter, and
forester such as trader.

We employed a grounded theory approach (Strauss and Corbin, 2008) as a
rough guide during analysis of interview results, employing a number of the
methodologies described by Strauss and Corbin (2008). This involved coding

interview transcription in order to identify and classify common concepts related to forest practice, and characterize the concept. The purpose of this approach was to inform the selection of criteria to address through quantitative analysis, but also to provide a qualitative context for the results obtained through analysis of the FLS data.

During the structured interview, I iteratively developed and employed a set of standard questions above and beyond unstructured dialogue with interviewees. The standard questions included:

1) Inquiry into interviewees' perceptions on how forest management should be evaluated from an ecological, or forest health, perspective

2) Whether and how they differed from other tenure in the area in terms of forest management practices

3) What specific practices were viewed as more ecologically sustainable forest management

4) What areas of forest management could be improved upon and finally,

5) How interviewees felt about the current situation provincially in terms of facilitating more ecologically based forest management.

The purpose of a final interview was to explain how they would evaluate forestry to develop an understanding of local perception of successful forest management, and to contribute to information taken from scientific literature and tenure management plans used to inform the choice of sustainable

Analysis of the social context of forest, and local goals and objectives, are crucial in defining successful forest management (Poore et al., 2010), this is important in evaluating community forestry, and potentially developing future indicators that compare community forestry with other tenure systems. In addition to the analysis of national data, allow for comparison of local descriptive and Ministry data. Information about sustainable practices of licensees, and areas needing improvement, aimed to develop a sense of ownership of the objectives community forestry are encountering, what success they are experiencing, and what conditions and situations may lead to each. Similarly, through interviews surrounding community forestry, forest management areas in an attempt to reveal elements of the tenure that do indeed facilitate ecologically based forest management, and those areas that may be improved upon.

#& \$#

C& \$ \$ (/#

Interview results revealed trends both in how interview subjects believed forestry should be evaluated, as well as how each organization, more importantly, in terms of the ecological sustainability of their management practices. In all cases, except for the Procter & Gamble, the majority of interview subjects, when responding in a general way, expressed the view that there were no major differences between co-ops and non-co-ops in terms of forestry management practices. However, in most cases when specific issues were being reflected upon, there were thought to be significantly better than their counterparts, and were raised by the majority of interviewees. This was particularly evident for co-ops regarding harvest, silviculture, and forest harvest structural features.

Throughout the interview results, it is considered that there have been reported on to be significant. They reflect the views of people who are not closely involved with the forestry operation being discussed, and who experience the outcomes and repercussions of forestry. These interviewees responded in a consistent manner with regard to a particular issue, and have interpreted this as being significant even if only a few interviewees commented. We made our interview pool in each co-ops inclusive and diverse.

4o ible, the fact that no di entin0 vie5 5ere rai ed in the e in tance i an i / 4ortant indication of co / / unity enti / ent. +n ca e 5here intervie5 ubject 5ere divided in their 4er 4ective on a 4articlar i ue, thi i i0nificant in identifyin0 / ana0e / ent 4ractice for 5hich there doe not a44ear to be con en u in the co / / unity. +n the e in tance , / ore di cu ion bet5een co / / unity fore t taff and co / / unity / e / ber / ay be re : uired, and 4erha4 a refine / ent of a44roache or trate0ie that better addre the variou intere t in each co / / unity.

& \$ (" ' " ' &# \$ (0 \$ /

+ntervie5ee 4er 4ective on ho5 fore t / ana0e / ent hould be evaluated fell into K 0eneral cate0orie :

- BaD harve tin0 and ilviculture 4ractice ,
- BbD the i / 4ortance of 4articlar 4o t;harve t tructural feature ,
- BcD the environ / ental i / 4act of harve tin0 activitie , and
- BdD broad; cale / ana0e / ent and 4lannin0 a44roache .

So / e co / / on the / e e / er0ed fro / the harve tin0 and ilviculture 4ractice that intervie5ee identified a i / 4ortant evaluation tool . Many intervie5ee acro ector and tenure ty4e di cu ed ilviculture y te / u a0e a an i / 4ortant deter / inant of the : uality of fore t / ana0e / ent. %l / o t all 5ho rai ed the i ue believed that ilvicultural alternative to clearcuttin0 5ere an indicator of : uality te5ard hi4 Beither e9clu ively or in conjunction 5ith o / e

clearcutting. Interviews also raised the importance of employing a diversity of
recruitment, as well as harvesting a diversity of species in a variety of different
biogeoclimatic units. Similar concepts that were repeatedly raised were the
importance of cutting the profile and avoiding high erosion. The emphasis about
silviculture by tree and harvesting profile were readily analyzed using data
from the NRS database. Some emphasis surrounding harvesting and
silviculture practices which were raised by interviews were not readily
analyzed through NRS. These included the harvesting method and
equipment employed, and the idea that the tree choice should be informed by site;
specific characteristics. Proper reforestation, initiation of a site, maintaining
a forested site, and the harvest of non-timber forest products, were other

re erve 5ere of di 4er ed or 0rou4 ty4e , other uch ubtletie 5ere not
a e able u in0 # \$S ! L * S. *hi included a 4ect of tand tructure uch a
the retention of ecolo0ically i / 4ortant 4ecie , na0 , and coar e 5oody debri ,
the re / oval of unhealthy tree , 5hether re erve 5ere internally located in

4rinci4le. &ertification and / onitorin0 5ere al o een a i / 4ortant ele / ent of
ound fore t / ana0e / ent, a 5ell a the i / 4ortance of ta6in0 into account fire
ha7ard reduction and econo / ic con ideration .

(\$ 7 # (# # D # \$ 5

+n the #evel to6e area, 11 intervieu5ee co / / ented on 5hether there
5ere difference bet5een the fore t / ana0e / ent of the #evel to6e &o / / unity
, ore t B#& , &D and their counter4art. Seven of the e intervieu5 subject believed
there 5ere no uch difference , 5ith al / o t half of re 4ondent tatin0 that real
difference are not cau ed by different tenure ty4e , but by the nature of the
individual doin0 the lo00in0. ' o5ever, 2 of the e 11 re 4ondent did feel #& , &
5a I / ore u tainableJ, or lbetter environ / entallyJ, than their counter4art , 5ith
an additional 2 intervieu5ee al o voicin0 the o4inion that both #& , & and LP
5ere / ana0in0 their o4eration better than B&*S in the area. #& , & taff, both
/ ana0erial and o4erational, 5ere identified by E intervieu5 subject a very
6no5led0eable, and one intervieu5ee a erted that the & , had 0enerally rai ed
tandard in the #evel to6e area. *5o other 4ecific co / / ent / ade by
intervieu5ee 5ere that the & , i 0oin0 beyond 4rovincial re :uire / ent , and i
ucce fully balancin0 environ / ental and econo / ic i ue .

+n ter / of 4ecific i ue urroundin0 harve tin0 and ilviculture,
intervieu5ee had con i tently 4o itive o4inion of #& , &: 4ractice . ,ive of
tho e 11 intervieu5ee 5ho co / / ented on harve tin0 4ractice / ade 4ecific
reference to #& , & / ore clo ely harve tin0 the 4rofile and not hi0h;0radin0, and

5 stated that #&, & 5a / ore li6ely to e / 4loy alternative harve tin0 techni:ue
uch a lon0line and helico4ter lo00in0, than their counter4art tenure . (ne
inter4ie5 subject al o co / / ented that the &, 5a atte / 4tin0 to / i / ic local
natural di turbance uch a avalanche , for vi ual :uality objective . Nine

in the fact of road building to a greater degree than their counterparts. In terms of the fact of harvest on wildlife population, 1 interviewee believed that although the harvest with the goal of improving habitat in mind, there were cases where the effort had in fact degraded the habitat in production. Another area of potential improvement raised by 1 interviewee subject was the need for the province to do more to protect advanced regeneration.

Finally, 1 interviewee subject discussed broader economic/ environmental issues. (Of these, one interviewee believed the province better informed for the long term that their counterpart operation, and 2 others raised issues for their forest health monitoring effort and S&P certification. However, this was reiterated by the opinion of 1 interviewee subject that the province still needs to standardize timber and monitoring goals, and another who stated that the province needs to develop more areas across their land base intended for value other than timber.

(\$ 7 # (# # D 5 /

Eight interviewees in the Lively area commented on whether or not there were general differences in economic/ environmental between the Lively;? at -ull & o / / unity, forest L?&, D and their counterparts. Five of these interviewee subjects felt that all tenure were informed in a satisfactory fashion due to factors such as financial constraint and the mountain line beetle epidemic. These respondents understood that, although L?&, aimed to inform above and beyond provincial

re:uire / ent , it doe not. ' o5ever, the re / ainin0 E intervie5ee 5ho
co / / ented believed L?& , 5a l / ore u tainableJ, had a Idifferent foot4rintJ on
the 0round, and 5a / ore i / ilar to 5oodlot than conventional tenure . *he e
difference of o4inion 5ere reflected in the ran0e of co / / ent / ade re0ardin0
4ecific a 4ect of L?& ,:- / ana0e / ent.

Aith re0ard to harve tin0 and ilviculture, a 5ith #& , &, intervie5
ubject con i tently 4rai ed L?& ,:- / ana0e / ent. (ne intervie5ee believed the
& , 5a / ore in touch 5ith fine; cale ecolo0ical variation, and another tated
L?& , 5a le li6ely to harve t healthy tree durin0 alva0e o4eration . %ll three
intervie5ee 5ho 4o6e to the i ue of ilviculture y te / u e believed that
L?& , e / 4loy / ore alternative ilviculture techni:ue , and one re 4ondent al o
tated that L?& , 4lant / ore of a diver ity of tree 4ecie 5hen conductin0
refore tation than their counter4art .

\$leven intervie5ee co / / ented on 4o t harve t tand tructure, and
a0ain had lar0ely 4o itive co / / ent re0ardin0 L?& ,:- 4ractice . Seven of the e
11 intervie5ee felt L?& , i retainin0 / ore fore t tructure, uch a in0le tree ,
re erve , and coar e 5oody debri , than their counter4art , 5ith only 1
re 4ondent tatin0 their 5a no difference i re erve level bet5een tenure .
A hile one re 4ondent tated 4ecifically that L?& , 5a 0oin0 above and beyond
4rovincial re erve re0ulation , another / ade a i / ilar co / / ent re0ardin0 Ae t
,ra er BA ,D.

+n ter / of the i / 4act of harve tin0 activitie , K intervieu5ee had
 o4inion re0ardin0 the & ,:- 4ractice . (ne intervieu5ee believed L?& , 5a / ore
 concerned about i ue uch a 0round co / 4action than their counter4art , and
 another 4rovided the e9a / 4le of brid0e bein0 u ed in tead of culvert to
 de / on trate that the & , 5a e9ceedin0 4rovincial re :uire / ent . *5o
 intervieu5ee al o 4o6e to e9a / 4le of harve tin0 i / 4act that both L?& , a
 5ell a Ae t , ra er 5ere e94erincin0, na / ely blo5do5n.

S4ea6in0 to broad 4lannin0 i ue , the / ajority of the 5 intervieu5 subject
 that re 4onded had 4o itive co / / ent to / a6e. \$9a / 4le of thi 4o itive
 feedbac6 5ere that L?& , i u in0 lon0er rotation and inve tin0 / ore 4rofit
 bac6 into eco y te / health than their counter4art , and one re 4ondent 4rai ed
 the & , for re earch into N* , P u e. ' o5ever, area of 4otential i / 4rove / ent that
 5ere rai ed by t5o intervieu5ee included L?& , not doin0 enou0h to 4ractice
 eco y te / ;ba ed / ana0e / ent, and not conductin0 any / onitorin0 of harve tin0
 i / 4act .

(\$ 7 # (# # D ' !

*here 5ere 4articuarly diver0ent vie5 of the McBride &o / / unity , ore t
 &or4oration: BM& , &: D / ana0e / ent 4erfor / ance in co / 4ari on to their
 counter4art and in relation to their ucce e and 4ractice re :uirin0
 i / 4rove / ent. . eneral intervieu5ee i / 4re ion of difference bet5een tenure
 ran0ed 5idely, 5ith 2 of the G intervieu5ee 5ho co / / ented believin0 M& , & ha
 lthe be tJ fore t 4ractice and i a l / uch better te5ardJ than other tenure in

harve t 4ro0ra / 5ould benefit fro / trainin0 for tho e conductin0 harve tin0
under the e / all harve t a0ree / ent . +n addition, 2 other re 4ondent identified
e9a / 4le of 4ecific o4erational incident , includin0 o / e of the e o4erator
bein0 u 4ended fro / the & , 5or6 for 4oor 4ractice and ina44ro4riate
e :ui4 / ent bein0 u ed. &oncern 5ere by no / ean li / ited to the o4erational
level, a K intervie5ee u00e ted that the M& , & board ha n:t 4ro4erly
w! / 42, ficP &P D0 00udinl, and that thc board ould benefit fD I

*three interviewees also noted that M&S is a more preferable alternative practice than B&S and, with regard to such a M&S alternative a diversity of species and the profile given. (One area of potential interest was that was raised by one interviewee subject to the need for the M&S, to improve upon the extent to which it; specific factors in silviculture are critical).

Therefore, the surrounding context; have the structure on M&S cutblock centred around differences in criteria used to determine what trees should be retained.

*three interviewees stated that conventional operators are not as good as the M&S. (The specific context included that M&S counterparty only retain non-merchantable trees, while the M&S, use broader criteria, and during the operation other operators remove healthy trees as well as those designated for removal, while M&S does not. It was also stated in one interview, though, that M&S does not protect reserves to the same extent as their counterparty.

Consequently, in the interviewees' context regarding the impact of harvest activities, raised in three separate interviews, was that the impact

Finally, the nature of cooperation regarding broad planning issues is mainly dependent on whether interviewees were members of the &, a whole, or the full business structure in particular. For instance, one interviewee commented that M&A has a legal commercial involvement that is different from a planning perspective, and another aspect of the opinion that M&A employs the precautionary principle with regard to water management issues which contradict the operational level criteria listed above. However, the study conducted under the full harvest area identified by 11 different interviewees entail a shorter and land capability planning, with specific cooperation including a lack of appropriate silviculture obligation or written rule, and no monitoring being conducted by & staff in order to ensure any standards are being met.

(§ 7 # (# # D # \$ (

In the & region, 5 interviewees refer to the issue of cooperation &, management practice to their counterpart. (For the &, stated there is currently no difference in practice and stated the &, is much better, but all 5 believed that any difference between & 2, & and their counterpart were contingent on &, management staff. In this regard, 5 of the 6 interviewees were of the opinion that there have been times when there is no difference between management of & 2, & and their counterpart tenure, and times when & 2, & is clearly much better.

in terms of harvesting in particular, interview subject expressed a feeling regarding practice. As a thought to generally harvest it by one interviewee, and to be less focused on a strictly timber harvest of

another tated the & , ha / aller cutbloc6 than their counter4art . +n addition,

the 2 interviewees that contacted believed that 'P&, 5a 0generally / ana0in0
the a / e a other licensee, the second respondent pointed out that 'P&,
e / 4loy a / ore 4recautionary and eco y te / ;ba ed a44roach to fore t
/ ana0e / ent. #eflectin0 the e latter re / ar6 , co / / ent re0ardin0 4ecific

another that the , i in fact retain too much, to the detriment of
wildlife resources often forest habitat. Interviewees generally had little to say
about the environmental impact of P&S harvesting, although one commented
that , harvesting has a lesser impact on water quality than
B&S operation in the area.

, regarding the effective, interviewees feedback of P&S
analysis is largely qualitative. The , was viewed by 2 interviewees as

4re cri4tion. \$ach treat / ent area re4re ented one a / 4le in / y analy i , and each 5a 5ei0hted ba ed on i7e in hectare . Sa / 4le i7e for each tenure are included in %44endi9 B. *he ' arro4;Procter &o / / unity , ore t 5a not included in the :ualitative analy i 4ortion of / y re earch due to a lac6 of harve tin0 and ilviculture data available throu0h the #\$\$!L*S databa e.

+ u e / ultino / ial lo0i tic re0re ion here a a / odel to 4redict the 4robability of certain ilvicultural deci ion bein0 / ade by tenure holder . *he re ult of thi / odel u00e t that there 5ere i0nificantly hi0her odd that each co / / unity fore t 5ould e / 4loy alternative ilviculture y te / a o44o ed to clearcuttin0 in ter / of lo0;odd ratio . + calculated the e odd for each tenure holder in a 0iven co / 4ari on u in0 the ratio of l ucce e J to l failure J, or in thi ca e, ilure J, or iari on u in0 the

company foretold in the #level to6e area, #&, & de / on treated i0nificantly
 hi0her odd of e / 4loyin0 , , , and
 y te / than both B& *i / ber Sale and Loui iana Pacific, 5ith
 the e9ce4tion of havin0 lo5er odd than LP of conductin0 inter / ediate cuttin0
 Blo0;odd ratio for each &, are li ted in *able ED. L?&, had i0nificantly hi0her
 odd of e / 4loyin0 and y te / than both B&
 *i / ber Sale and Ae t , ra er. +n the ' ead5ater Di trict, 5hile M&, & 5a
 found to have lo5er odd of e / 4loyin0 the y te / than &arrier, it 5a
 i0nificantly / ore li6ely to e / 4loy the y te / than both B&*S and
 &arrier. %nd finally, 5hen co / 4ared to both their conventional counter4art and
 B& *i / ber Sale , &2&, ho5ed i0nificantly 0reater odd of e / 4loyin0
 , , and y te / . +n addition, &2&, had 0reater
 odd than *e / bec of e / 4loyin0 inter / ediate cuttin0.

0 = " !!# \$ #&\$#% "\$\$' " ## (! E 7 \$. # "(% ' (\$F G >'>+H



"& ,

in comparison to the McBride & O'Leary study, forest to B&S timber Sale and
& carrier Lu / ber, the & , largely under; therefore / ed when co / ured to it
counterpart B ee *able K and %44endi9 &D. *he data a0ain de / on trated no
iOnificant difference in i7e of bet5een co / / unity and non;
co / / unity tenure . M& , & al o avera0ed le de iOnated

than both it counterpart tenure and / ore area under no for / of re erve
than & carrier Lu / ber. Aithin cutbloc6 in 5hich the y te /
5a e / 4loyed, 5hich co / ured 2F 4ercent of harve ted area, M& , & once
a0ain 5a found to have / ore area under than & carrier, but
le area de iOnate a and / ore area under no re erve ty4e
than B& *S.

, inally, in the ca e of &2& , , re ult ho5ed either no difference bet5een
the co / / unity fore t and it counterpart , or &2& , under; therefore / in0 B ee *able
K and %44endi9 &D. A ilco9on ran6; u / te t re ult indicate that

5ere 0enerally lar0er than tho e of B& *S. %cro all cutbloc6 , &2& , had
le area de iOnated a and , and
/ ore area under no re erve de iOnation. *ho e &2& , cutbloc6 / ana0ed u in0
the y te / 5ere found to have / ore area under no
re erve than *e / bec. ' o5ever, only i9 4ercent of the co / / unity fore t:
harve tin0 5a done u in0 thi ilviculture y te / .



class, site class, and biogeographic zone. The primary ecological classification
 system used in B&C, see Meidinger and Pojar, 1990. The mean difference
 between each of the herbivore profile and equivalent profile of
 the herbivore land base in which each tenure was located, using chi-
 square distance which is a function of relative diversity, where
 herbivore chi-square distance represents relative diversity. The herbivore
 land base in each forest district that herbivore profile are compared to is the
 entire forested land base in that district available for the long-term use.
 With a 95% confidence interval, the laboratory data analysis using chi-
 square distance between the 2 RSD, a 5-cell Principal Coordinate analysis
 between the GRCD, also demonstrated a large degree of variability in
 relation to their counterpart tenure, depending on whether herbivore
 compared, and whether herbivore investment for a list of chi-square distance
 for all licenses and forest, see Appendix 9.

In the NAD 83 system, the distance between each point is measured in meters, and the distance between each point is measured in meters.

more heavily toward only low; value of 0.4 in B
DB ee , iOure
2a and Gd. &hi; : uare di tance varied fro / ".55 to 1.K2 for area by a0e cla ,
5ith #& , & 4o e in0 an inter / ediate value of ".CC B ee , iOure 2d and Gbd.
#& , & tended to harve t on the / ore e9tre / e end of the a0e cla 4ectru /
Bboth old and youn0 tand D, 5hile their counter4art tended / ore to5ard
inter / ediate a0e cla e B ee , iOure 2b and Gd. +n ter / of area by ite cla ,
chi; : uare di tance ran0ed fro / ".5" to ".GH. ' ere, the / alle t di tance
occurred bet5een #& , & and the * ' LB, u00e tin0 the & , i follo5in0 the ite
cla 4rofile the clo e t B ee , iOure 2d and Gcd. %0ain, #& , & tended to harve t
both hi0her and lo5er ite cla valueD rvy6 TOr anr at>e

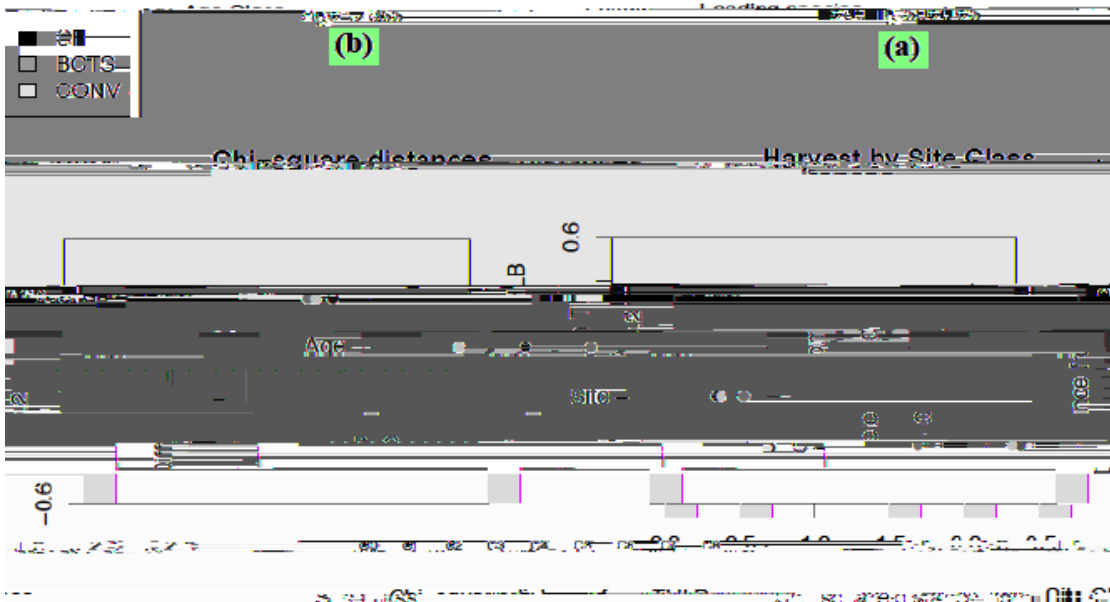
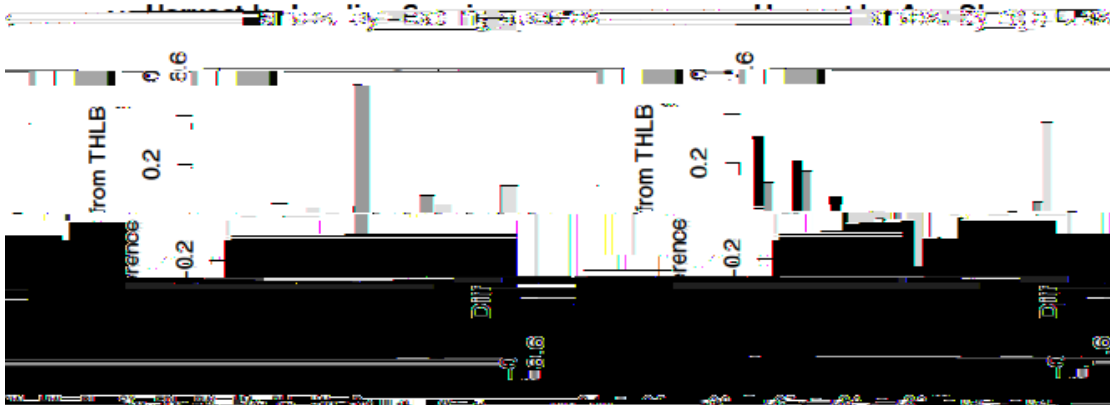
from 1.1F, with the largest distance, and least variability, occurring between L&, and the 1 LB area, where L&, harvested more in lower area, and more in higher area, than both S and A, area, where Eb and Fb. The distance between difference in harvested and 1 LB area by site classified from 1.KH to 1.CH, with the largest distance also associated with L&, area, where Ed and Fc. However, appeared to be harvested intermediate area B area, where Ec. The distance for harvest area by B classification varied from 1.CC to 2.H, and again, the largest distance occurred between L&, and the 1 LB area, where Fd.

In the McBride area, results again varied by harvest profile. There were only slight variations in chi-square distance for area by lead species and area by area B 1.C2 to 1.1 and 1.CK to 1.5 respectively, and in both cases, M& harvested the largest distance and therefore followed the 1 LB profile the least area, where Kd and Hd. Here, M& harvested more heavily toward both high value eastern redcedar, and lower value eastern white pine, while both S and A harvested more heavily toward lower value Douglas fir and low value B area, where Ka and Ha. Also, the M& harvested younger area more heavily, while their counterparts concentrated more on intermediate area B area, where Kb and Hb. In terms of site classification, chi-square distance ranged from 1.GC to 1.CG, and here the largest distance, and therefore least variability, occurred between M& and the

* ' LB B ee , iOure Kd and Hd. %ll three tenure a44eared to harve t / ore heavily to5ard inter / ediate ite cla e B ee , iOure KcD. &hi; : uare di tance varied fro / 1.1 to 2.2F for area by B\$& cla ification, 5ith M& , & 4o e in0 an inter / ediate value of 1.GK B ee , iOure HdD.

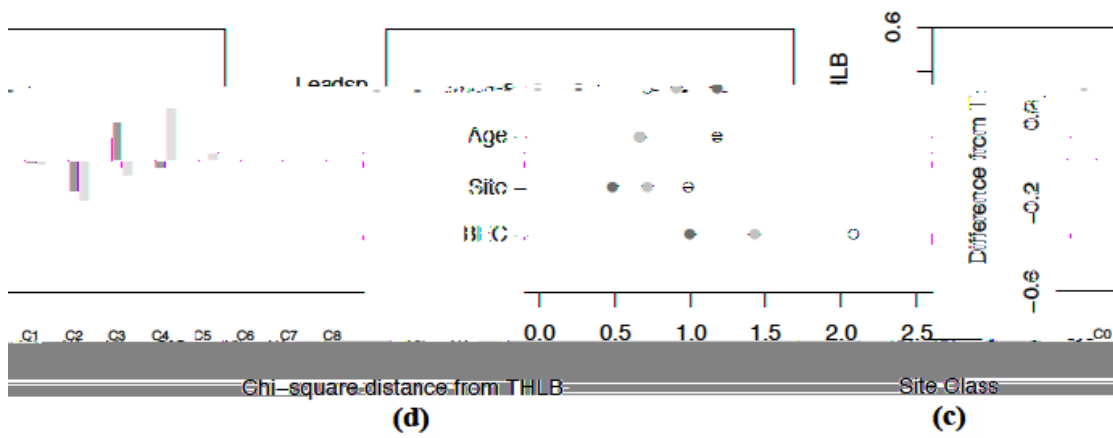
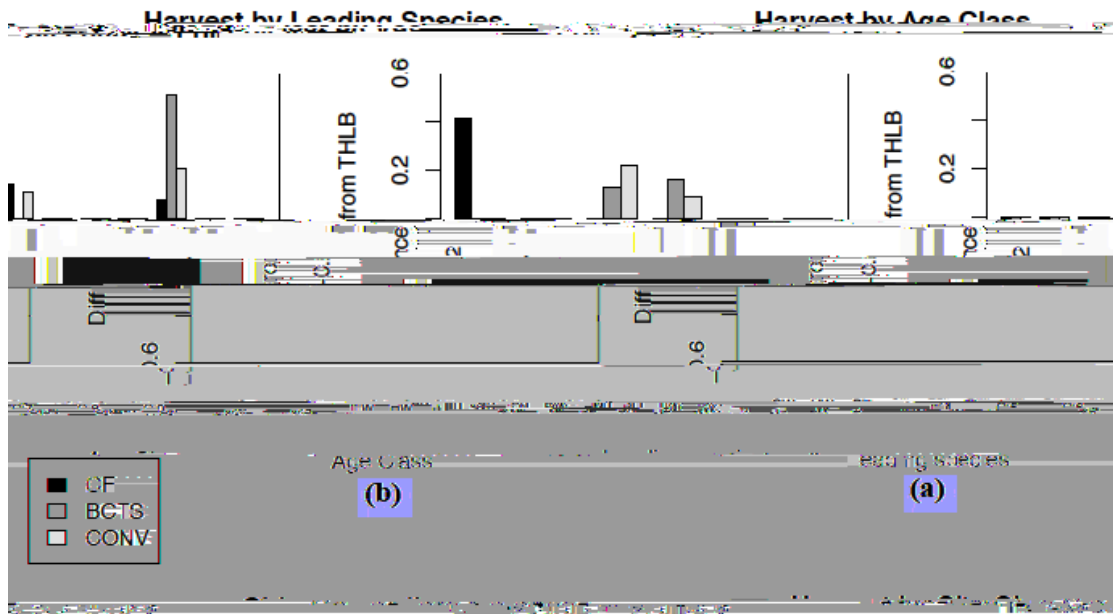
*he &re ton 2alley &o / / unity , ore t had harve tin0 4rofile that 5ere Generally / ore di i / ilar to * ' LB 4rofile than tho e of their counter4art . *he lar0e t di tance for area by leadin0 4ecie , a0e cla , and B\$& cla ification all occurred bet5een &2& , and the * ' LB, 5ith ran0e of ".F1 to 1.15, ".GK to 1."G, and 1."F to 1.EF re 4ectively B ee , iOure 5d and Ca@b@dD. &2& , harve ted / ore heavily to5ard both hi0h;value 5e tern redcedar and 5e tern larch B

D, and lo5er;value lod0e4ole 4ine, 5hile B&*S and *e / bec harve ted / ore heavily to5ard lo5;value 4ecie , and 4ecifically lod0e4ole 4ine B ee , iOure 5a and CaD. %ll three tenure harve ted / ore heavily to5ard area 5ith youn0er a0e cla e B ee , iOure 5bD. n ter / of area by ite cla , chi; : uare di tance ran0ed fro / ".55 to ".HE. ' ere, the / alle t di tance occurred bet5een &2& , and the * ' LB, u00e tin0 the & , i follo5in0 the a0e cla 4rofile the clo e t B ee , iOure 5d and CcD. %ll thee tenure harve ted / ore heavily to5ard inter / ediate ite cla e B ee , iOure 5cD.



(a) (b)

"& - # \$ 5 ' (\$! % (' # (. # \$ (" (! % # % 0 /
 ! (" # ' # F H E 0 / " ' ## F O H E (! # O / # \$ ' ## F ' H * # \$ 6 (" \$
 & # % ' \$ " 6 # & # \$. (% & (! (% ' . ' \$ " / * (# \$ (' E
 (" \$ & # (" . F H # & " " # \$ \$. ' (\$ % \$ \$. # \$ (" 0 (" ! (((!
 7 . \$. \$ # ' # # # \$ 0 & (! (\$ # ## \$. (\$. ' (\$ % \$. \$ \$ (7 . ' .
 \$. \$ # ' # # # \$ 0 & (! (\$ * F H E B G 7 # \$ (! ' ! E B G 7 # \$ (. ' 5 E
 G # & 0 (% E A G # & ' . / 0 ! E G (\$! & " # % E B G 7 # \$ (7 . \$ (E
 G & (\$ (. ' 5 E G ! " (F (\$ H E B G 7 # \$ (' . E G ! ' ! & & # *
 F O H E 9 G < , D ; > / # E + G ; , D , >> / # E < G , > , D , - > / # E 8 G , - , D , 9 > / # E ; G
 , 9 , - + > / # E (! * : G - + , / # * F ' H E > G # \$ (! 1 F * H > D - * 9 E , G # \$ (! 1 - * + D 8 * 9 E
 - G ** 8 * + D , , * 9 E = G ** , , + D , 8 * 9 E 9 G ** , 8 * + D - - * 9 E + G ** - - * + D - 8 * 9 E < G **

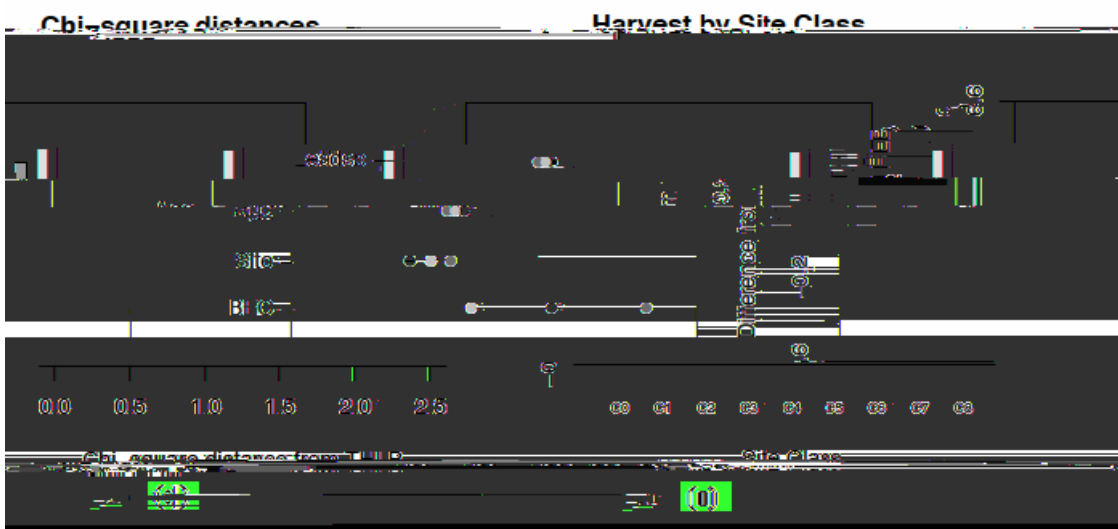
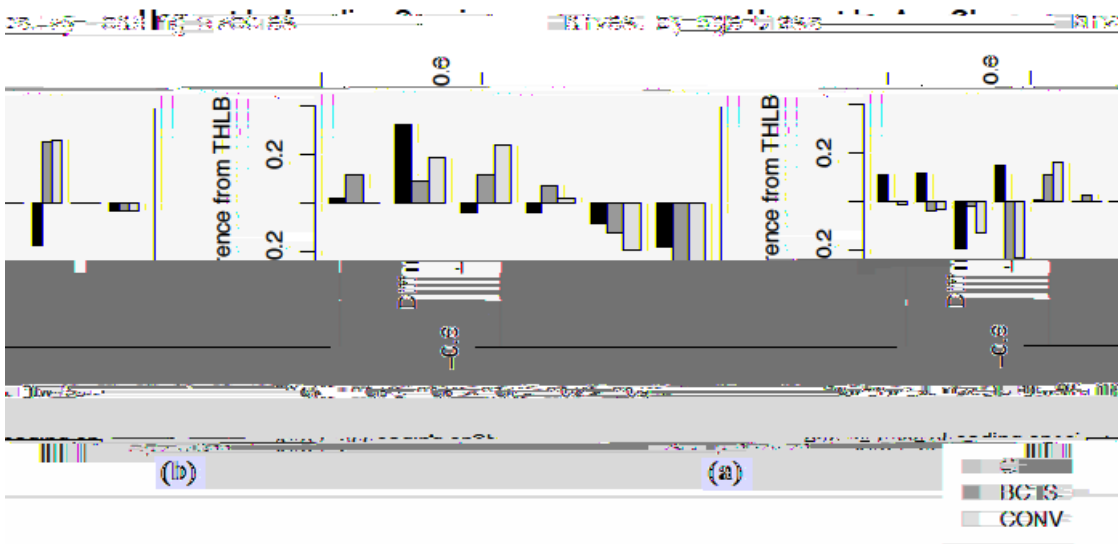


"& = 5 / !%% (' # (. #\$(" (! % #% 0/ ! ("

' # F HE 0/ " ' ## FOHE (! 0/ # \$ ' ## F'HE 7 \$. # \$ 6(" \$ &

% '\$ (" " 6# & # \$. (% & (! (% ' ' \$ " /* . F!H#. 7#

' . # @ & ! # \$ (' # % ' . \$ '* 1 1 # ' \$ " / ! % (\$ (#E# "& -*



"& 9 ' ! _____ !%% (' # (. #\$(" (! % # % 0/ ! ("

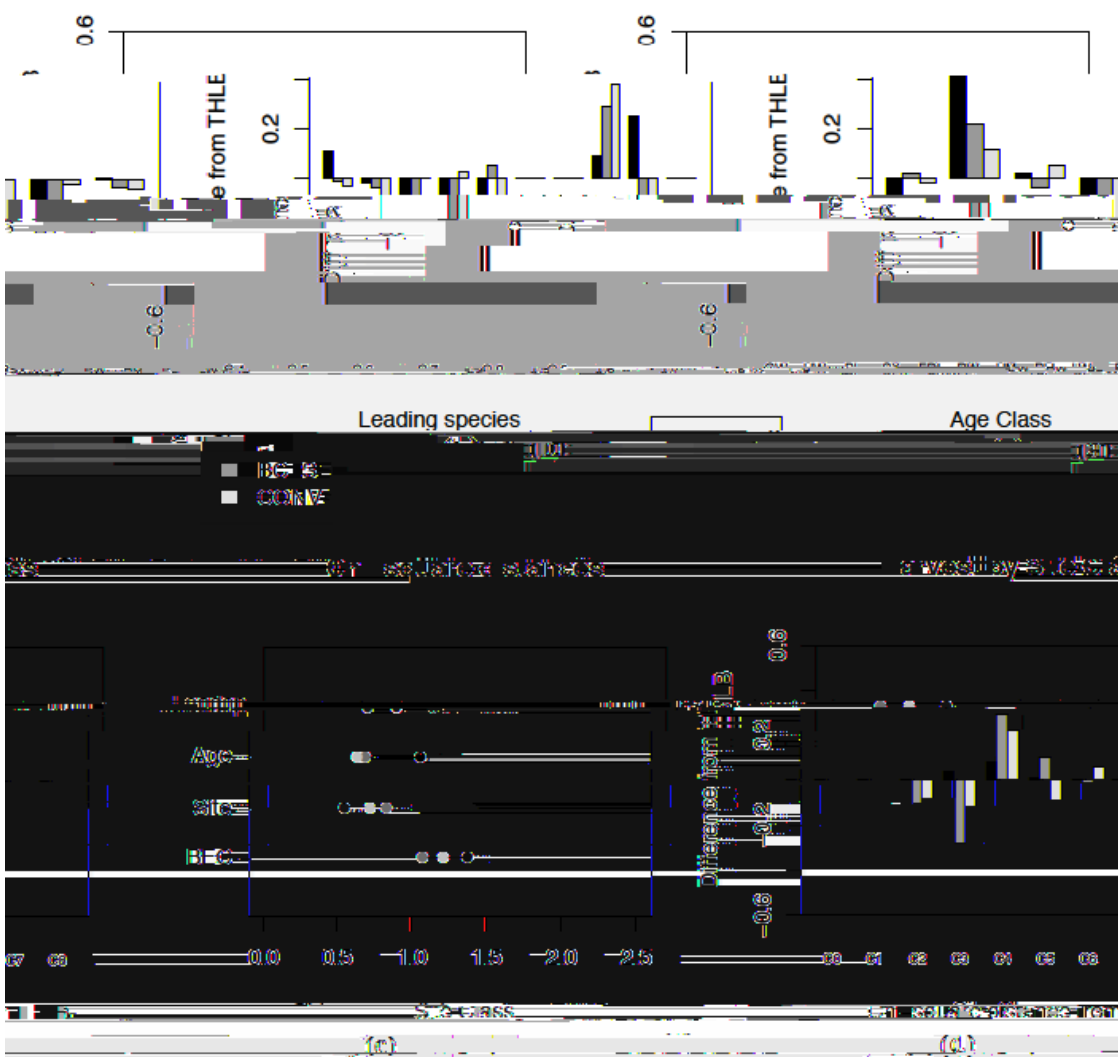
' # F HE 0/ " ' ## FOHE (! 0/ # \$ ' ## F'HE 7 \$. # \$ 6(" \$ &

% '\$ (" " 6# & # \$. (% & (! (% ' ' \$ " /* . F!H#. 7#

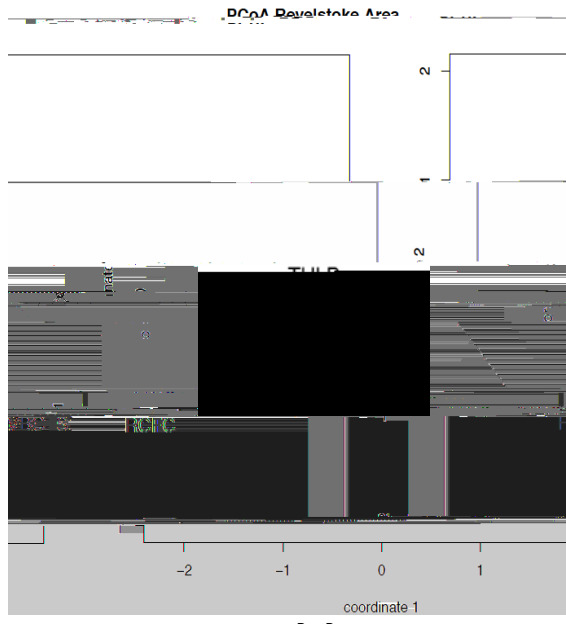
' . #@& !#\$ (' # % ' . \$ '* 1 1# ' \$ " / ! % (\$ (#E# "& -*

Harvest by Leading Species

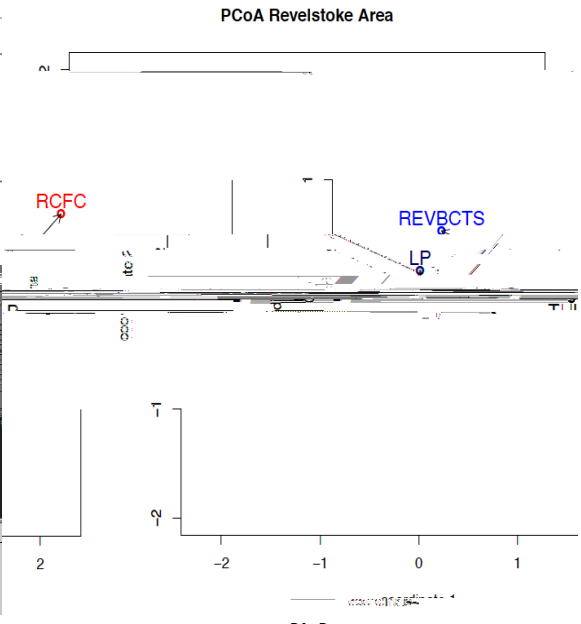
Harvest by Age Class



"& + # \$ (! % (' # (. # \$ (" (! % # % 0 / ! (" # ' # F HE 0 / " ' ## FOHE (! 0 / # \$ ' ## F'HE 7 \$. # \$ 6 (" \$ & # % '\$ (" " 6 # & # \$. (% & (! (% ' . ' \$ " /* . F!H# . 7 # ' . # @ & ! # \$ (' # % ' . \$ '* 1 1 # ' \$ " / ! % (\$ (# E # " & - *



BaD



BbD

BcD

BdD

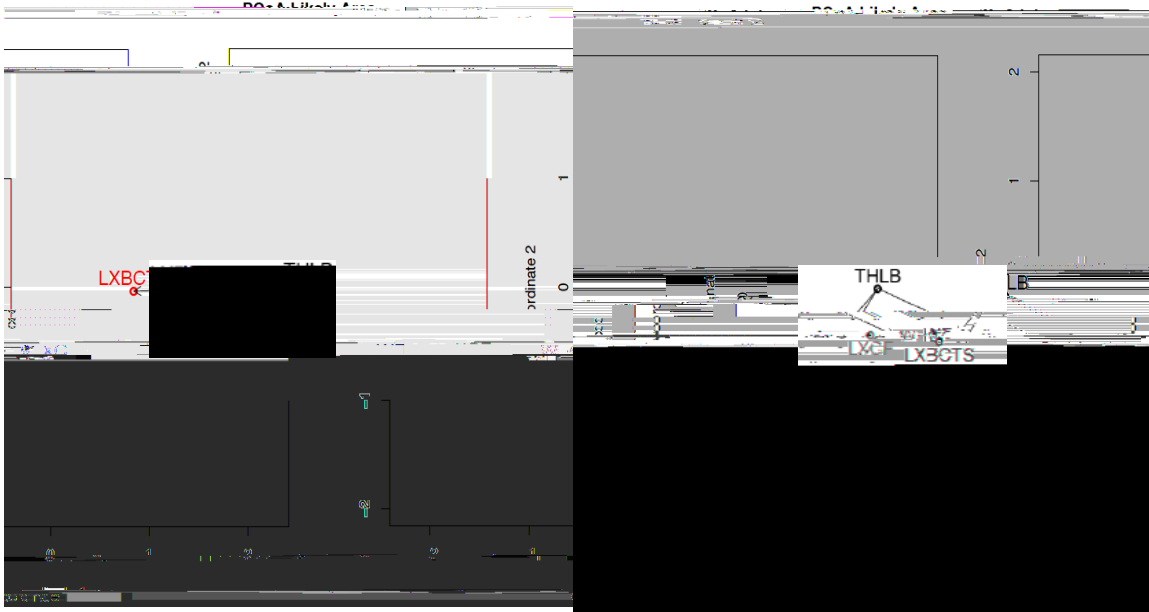
"& < (' ! (\$ # (/# # #& \$ # % \$. # \$ 5 # (\$ ("

! ## \$ / O \$ 7 (\$ O . # \$ (" (! O # F H (! . # \$! E O / F H

! (" # ' # E FOH " ' ## E F ' H E # \$ ' ## E (! F ! H ' ## % ' \$ (F G

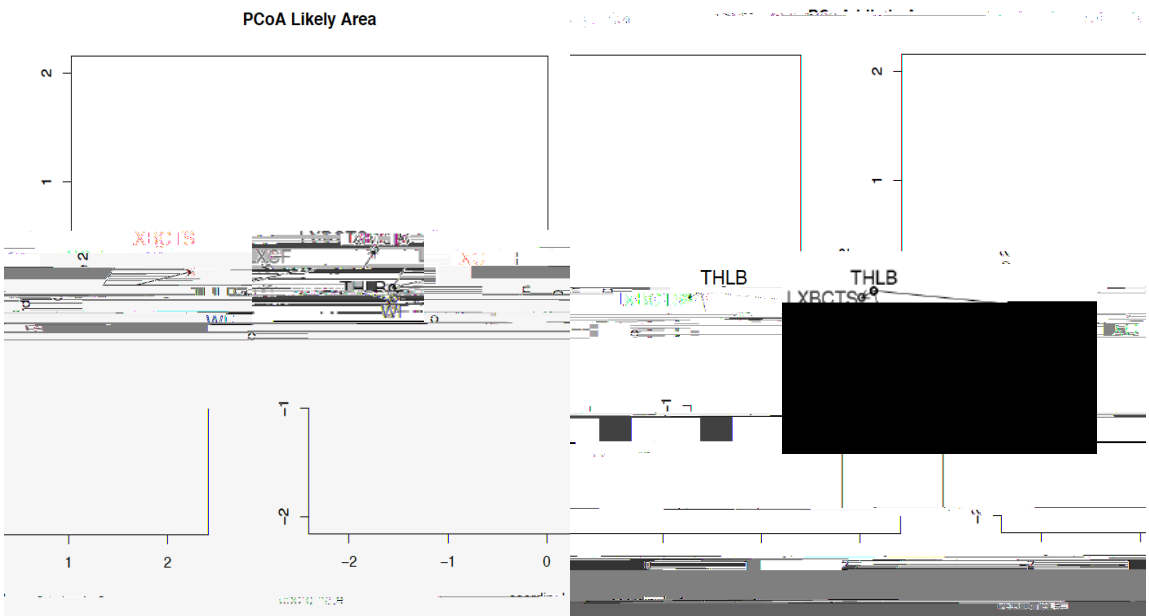
\$ 5 & (\$ / # \$ \$ (E G O # E G & # (

' % ' H *



BaD

BbD



BcD

BdD

"& 8 (' ! (\$ # (/ # # & \$ # % \$. 5 / # (\$ ("

! ## \$ / O \$ 7 (\$ O . # \$ (" (! O # F H (! . # \$! E O / F H

! (" # ' # E FOH " ' ## E F ' H E # \$ ' ## E (! F ! H ' ## % ' \$ (F A G 5 /

A \$ # ! & & (\$ / # \$ E A G O # E B G B # \$ # H *

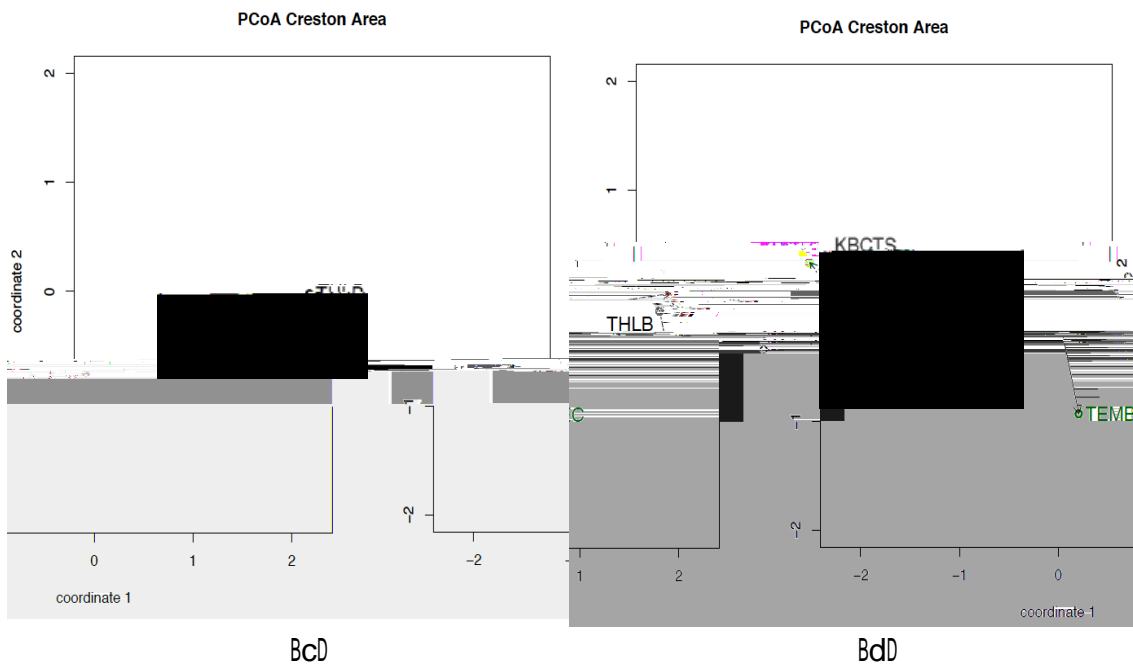
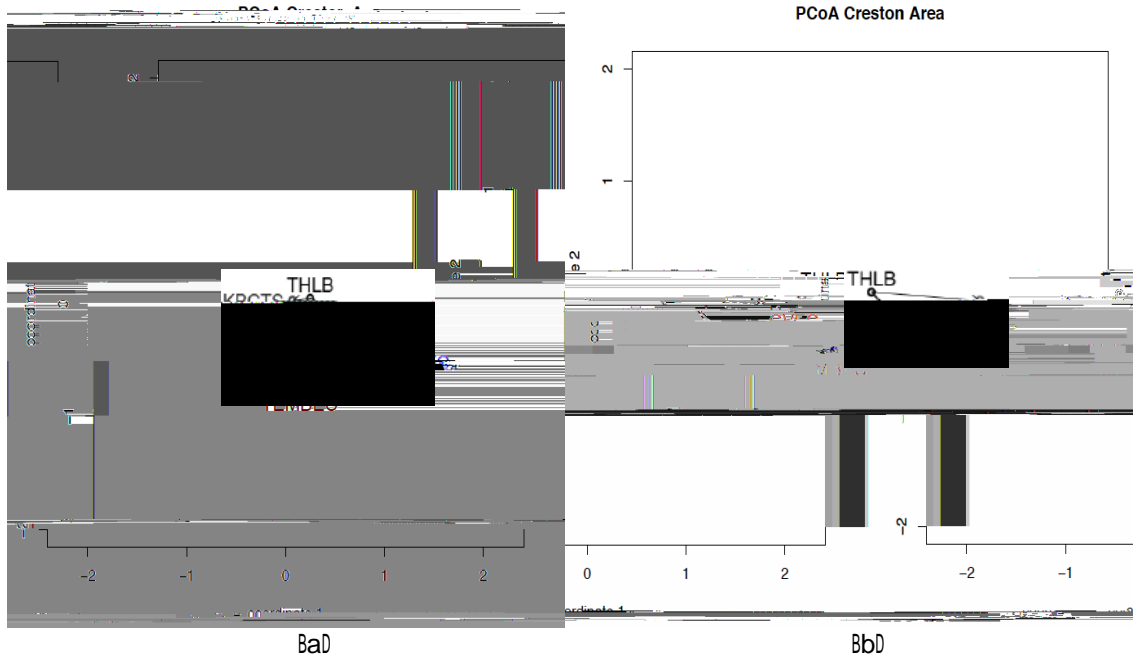
BaD

BbD

BcD

BdD

"& ; (' ! (\$ # (/# # #&\$#% \$. ' ! # (\$ "
! ## \$/ 0 \$7 (\$ 0 . # \$ (" (! n! (. # ý



"& : (' ! (\$ # (/## #&\$#% \$. #\$(# (\$ ("

! ## \$/ O \$7 (\$ O . #\$(" (! O # F H (! . # \$! E O / F H

! (" # ' #E FOH " ' ##E F'HE # \$ ' ##E (! F!H ' ##% ' \$ (F G # \$ (

/ # \$ \$ (E 3 G O #H*

(

% recurring the / e in di cu ion urroundin0 co / / unity fore try i the belief that local control of fore t re ource 5ill re ult in / ore ecolo0ically u tainable fore t / ana0e / ent B&harnley and Poe, 2" "FD. + have inve ti0ated thi u44o ition u in0 a et of / etric that e ti / ate the ecolo0ical u tainability of certain / ana0e / ent outco / e . *he e / etric atte / 4t to characteri7e the de0ree to 5hich harve ted land co / 4are to the ti / ber land ba e at lar0e, in ter / of variou fore t attribute and their natural ran0e of variability acro that land ba e. n the ca e of re4re entativene of harve tin0 / etric , + directly co / 4are characteri tic of harve ted area to variability in different fore t attribute acro tudy area . , or tho e / etric dealin0 5ith ilviculture y te / election and 4o t;harve t cutbloc6 t ructure, + / a6e thi co / 4ari on indirectly, by evaluatin0 the de0ree to 5hich / ana0e / ent a44roache u44ort the / aintenance of t ructure and function 4re ent.

Ahile o / e trend e / er0ed for all co / / unity fore t included in / y analy i , the difference in / ana0e / ent outco / e to non;co / / unity tenure 5ere uni :ue in each ca e. *hrou0h both :ualitative and :uantitative analy i , + found that all co / / unity fore t included in the tudy are / ore li6ely to elect alternative ilviculture y te / a o44o ed to traditional clearcuttin0. My

: quantitative analysis of forest structural features of cutblock harvested
 coniferous forest under different treatments. In the case of
 area, however, coniferous forest had higher average reserve level
 than their non-coniferous counterpart in any case. Interview results support
 the findings for, and indeed suggest that this trend is true for
 forest coniferous forest and forest structural features than found
 through quantitative analysis. And finally, for the feature area in the
 representative of harvest profile, results also varied depending on what
 feature is being considered. Here again, quantitative and qualitative
 analyses yielded different results. Based on quantitative analysis, however, it
 that coniferous forest harvest profile were generally less similar to timber
 harvest land base profile than those of their non-coniferous counterpart. In
 some of the cases, however, it is that less representative harvest area
 actually provide better ecological outcomes, such as preservation of old growth
 area. In contrast to quantitative results, however, interview respondents often
 suggested that, harvest area more representative than non-coniferous
 analyses.

* here are some previous examples of effort to to compare ecological
 characteristics of forestry operations under different management systems, or
 in fact, several studies have been conducted in Nepal, a country with a very

sustainable silviculture effort on the part of the forest, or in some instances, one interviewee
 reported that the community forest in their area used a clearcut as an initial effort to deal with
 mountain pine beetle infestation. However, even if clearcut entries were initially used in an attempt to
 maintain surrounding forest cover, this would not be reported to the USFS. If the entire
 area eventually had to be cleared of forest cover due to an MPB infestation, the only thing that
 would be reported would be the final harvest in the area or yield. This interview subject
 reported conventional and B&B clearcut counterparts in the area would directly clearcut the entire
 stand to be in line with USFS data would fall entirely on both silvicultural treatments and be
 identical. (On the other hand, community forest may conduct a larger fraction of their harvest
 under a harvest license. If a management practice under which this harvest is carried
 out are of lower quality than those for cutblock reforestation, USFS data would overestimate the
 ecological sustainability of the community forest harvest.

The component of her Master's thesis, by the University of British Columbia, found that
 silviculture yield between community forest and B&B and harvest license B&B in British
 Columbia. Crocker and others found that community forest harvest yield and yield were
 often, but were not significantly different from B&B harvest yield. However, the University of
 British Columbia found no difference between B&B and harvest license yield and

by the .% / but the factor such as local ecological, economic, and social issues make it unlikely that all community forests will readily accept silvicultural alternatives by the more often than non-community tenure. Indeed, while the community forests that have analyzed are more likely to employ silvicultural alternatives to clearcutting, research including a much larger fraction of community forests in B.C. would need to be conducted to infer any province-wide conclusion.

Moreover, the silvicultural cooperatives have made here in the community forestry literature. While there are some parallels between my research and that of Bunnell, her analysis is aimed for tenure from an institutional perspective, through a cooperative of community forests, forest management and forest license specifically. My analysis, on the other hand, included

operation across tenure types B&C, D, E, and F, forest license D. These were cooperatives to operation re-entrant

approaches to management, which all include diverse tenure arrangements. My inclusion of both public and private counterparts to

#\$. #\$ &\$0 '5 \$ &'\$&

+ analysed one of the specific attributes of the harvest structure, such as disturbance intensity and reserve characteristics, in an attempt to obtain a more detailed picture of the difference in silvicultural practices taken by each of the tenures in the study. My quantitative results show one of the attributes, such as disturbed reserve level, were analysed for more successfully

ite can be / itiated Bee e et al., 2" "ED. n the &re ton area, a an e9a / 4le,
 althou0h &2 , & ha a lar0er avera0e di turbance i7e than B& *S in the area, the
 &re ton co / / unity fore t i / ore li6ely e / 4loy a ilviculture y te / that
 incor4orate retention throu0hout the di turbed area. *hi / ay e94lain 5hy
 intervie5ee in &re ton incorrectly believed the & , 0enerally had I / uch / aller
 cutbloc6 J than their counter4art . %ll other co / / unity fore t 5ere found to
 have value for avera0e di turbance i7e that 5ere i / ilar or / aller than tho e
 of their counter4art . % the e co / / unity fore t = harve tin0 5a al o / ore li6ely
 to occur under an alternative ilviculture y te / , + hy4othe i7e that they are
 doin0 / ore than their counter4art to / aintain ecolo0ical attribute naturally
 4re ent in 4re;harve t tand .

Sur4ri in0ly, re ult 4ecifically on the level of tructural retention 5ithin
 cutbloc6 5a incon i tent 5ith the re ult on ilviculture y te / u a0e / ore
 0enerally. , or in tance, althou0h all co / / unity fore t 5ere / ore li6ely than
 their counter4art to e / 4loy alternative ilviculture y te / that by definition
 included a 0reater de0ree of retention than clearcuttin0, 5ildlife tree 4atch level
 for all co / / unity fore t 5ere lo5er than tho e of their counter4art . ntervie5ee
 re 4on e about 4o t;harve t tand tructure 5ere al o incon i tent 5ith / any
 of the tand tructure findin0 0enerated throu0h analy i of the #\$\$!L*S data.
 , or in tance, in the ca e of L?& , , 5hile intervie5ee felt the & , / ana0ed for
 0reater a / ount of retention than their counter4art B5hich 5ould ee / to follo5
 fro / their 0reater li6elihood of e / 4loyin0 both and

by the / 0, #\$\$S!L*S data ho5ed L?&, either under;4erfor / in0 or
havin0 no tati tical difference fro / their counter4art for all tructural / etric .
*hi trend i / irrored, to varyin0 de0ree , in the re t of the tudy area .

(ne 4otential e94lanation for thi i in the ub / i ion fra / e5or6 of
#\$\$S!L*S, and the re4ortin0 convention of licen ee . #\$\$S!L*S 5a initially

The difference may reflect to what extent the level of retention is being analysed for by a licensee who is in the #SLS data. For instance, provincial retention requirements for voluntary-based tenure, such as, for example, Licence and Timber Licence, are attached to each specific block being looked at. However, retention requirements for area-based tenure, such as, for example, for example, are considered for the entire tenure area as a whole. For example, Personal Communication, April 25th, 2011. In other words, while all contribution to retention for non-cooperative tenure will theoretically appear in the #SLS, any cooperative tenure will not.

Definitive conclusions surrounding the issue of level of structural retention in blocks across tenure requirements future research, for instance through gathering data directly from licensee sites. Based on analysis of the #SLS data, however, retention particularly in the form of wildlife tree patches in an area need not be provided for on the part of cooperative forests. This may be an issue of inconsistent reporting convention, the Ministry also has a role of facilitation to play here. There is, however, a notable amount of variation among sites, and in the case of area in particular, is in fact caused for either significantly greater or comparable level as compared to both their Timber Licence and conventional counterparts.

With cooperation of silviculture employees, to yield needed evidence of forest harvest and structure data is a novel approach to estimating the

ecological impact of forest management. In spite of the limitations discussed above, I found this approach to yield important results. In this sense, the development of online reporting databases specifically designed for the collection of data is important to future forestry and forest ecology research. My

* ' LB. *he e9ce4tion to thi trend 5a 5ith re0ard to ite cla , for 5hich all
& , = ave L?& , had harve tin0 4rofile / o t clo ely reflectin0 the * ' LB.

% e in0 thi de0ree of re4re entativene of harve tin0 i i / 4ortant, a
over;harve tin0 ele / ent in any of the e area can erode the foundation u4on
5hich both future eco y te / and econo / ic health are built BLandre et al., 1CCC<
Aon0 and +ver on, 2" "K< . reen, 2" "FD. +n analy in0 harve t 4rofile acro
tenure , + u ed 4rofile for the overall di trict * ' LB a co / 4ari on , ince * ' LB
4rofile for individual licen ee = land ba e 5ere unavailable. A hile there are
4otential benefit to thi a4roach, uch a addre in0 the i / 4ortance of u in0 a
ufficiently lar0e reference area to ca4ture a full ran0e of ecolo0ical variability
BAon0 and +ver on, 2" "KD, there are dra5bac6 a 5ell. *he co / 4o itional
4rofile on each licen ee= land varie in the de0ree to 5hich it reflect the overall
4rofile of the di trict. #e earch in the future 5ould benefit fro / tenure; 4ecific
co / 4ari on .

+n ter / of harve ted area defined by leadin0 4ecie , a di cu ed in / y
re ult ection co / / unity fore t over;harve ted different 4ecie than their
counter4art . &onventional and B& * S o4eration , on the other hand, 5ere / ore
i / ilar to each other in thi re0ard. , or in tance, 5hile the McBride co / / unity
fore t harve ted / ore 5e tern redcedar, 5e tern he / loc6, and 4ruce than 5ere
re4re ented in the ti / ber harve tin0 land ba e, B& ti / ber ale and &arrier
Lu / ber both harve ted / ore Dou0la ;fir and lod0e4ole 4ine. *he e trend are
re4re ented 5ell in P&o% re ult B ee fi0ure Ga, Ha, and CaD. +ntere tin0ly, in

each of the e ca e & ,= 5ere ho5n to be over;harve tin0 a co / bination of a / ore valuable 4ecie , uch a cedar Ball & ,= 5ith the e9ce4tion of L?& ,D or larch B&2 , &D, and lo5;value 4ecie , uch a he / loc6. *he trend 5ith counter4art tenure in all four area , on the other hand, 5a oley over; harve tin0 lo5;value 4ine, fir, and 4ruce B 4ecie value ba ed on 4ricin0 data ta6en fro / Mo , interior lo0 / ar6et re4ort D.

Several econo / ic factor li6ely influence the deci ion by co / / unity fore t to harve t hi0her;value 4ecie .% the co / / unity fore t included in thi tudy are till in the early ta0e of their o4eration, tart;u4 co t add an e9tra burden to their financial viability. +n addition, co / / unity fore t / ay 0enerally have / ore difficulty co / 4etin0 in the fore try ector than indu trial tenure due to i ue uch a a lac6 of econo / ie of cale B% / bu , 2" "HD. *herefore thi effort to ca4ture / ore value in the 4ecie that co / / unity fore t harve t li6ely ari e out of a de0ree of financial nece ity. %n i / 4ortant :ue tion rai ed here, ho5ever, i 5hether tho e hi0h;value 4ecie are bein0 re / oved to a 0reater de0ree than lo5;value 4ecie B5hich a44ear to be the ca e for o / e & ,= D. *he ri 6 in the e ca e i , in 4arallel to the ecolo0ical i / 4act of / ore heavy harve tin0 of 4articlar 4ecie , future econo / ic o4tion and viability / ay be under / ined. *hi i a clear e9a / 4le of ho5 ecolo0ical con traint can co / e to bear on the continued u tained 4rovi ion of a 0iven re ource, and the cru9 of the conce4t of ecolo0ically u tainable / ana0e / ent. *hi balance bet5een avoidin0 hi0h 0radin0 and en urin0 econo / ic viability i an i / 4ortant one for the

long-term ecological sustainability of community forestry, and therefore

options that each country should closely monitor.

The above classification of an area: forest, and the impact of forest management on that distribution, is another important issue surrounding the sustainability of harvest. Here again, the importance of maintaining the profile naturally present in an area is related to providing the natural range of ecological functions necessary to support native species and ecological functions. Nonetheless, 100% of the area, and over 100% of the area. In this sense, the countries are generally following the above classification level closely than their counterparts should be interpreted negatively. However, another issue in Brazil is that of historical overharvest of older forest, and a desire to conserve old growth area and characteristic in Brazil. The large majority of diversity from above classification in terms of forest harvest is represented in 100% of the area, and in addition, in each area available, counterparts were found to harvest above classification level in the above classification associated with definition of old growth in Brazil more than elsewhere. This trend of forest being distinct from both conventional tenure types is again well represented in the results, particularly for Brazil, Mexico, and Indonesia, as well as the figures for Fb, Hb, and Cb).

Licenses have incentive to select better site classes for harvest, and the results contribute to the

a sell a bioecological feature, though the specific and ecological function that depend upon attributes specific to area of high productivity or certain bioecological features will necessarily differ from any referential harvest to specific area. As stated above, all sites, with the exception of L&S, have harvest profiles by site class / or similar to *'LB site class profile. In terms of B&S zone, the overall site area true, a three of the four sites had their harvest profile / or similar to *'LB profile.

(% C& \$ \$ (! C& (\$ \$ \$ #& \$#

So the component of your analysis of B&S data is derived from interviewee derived information surrounding each community forest / area / or practice. However, this is often not the case because of the potential explanation for the difference in quantitative and qualitative results have been discussed above. In the case of four harvest stands structure, interviewee and B&S data mainly differed. The information surrounding interviewee or income B&S reverts to practice may explain this difference to a degree. In addition, a reserve not associated with cutblock will not be reverts to B&S for area based tenure based on personal communication, April 25th, 2011, community forest may be analyzed for more reserve area than your analysis of B&S data would be, or results, silviculture practices may have influenced interviewee perception of disturbance etc.

0 + #& / % ./ \$. # # " (\$! % (\$ 7 #& \$#E (! 7. \$. \$. #
 ./ \$. # # #& \$! 0 / @& (\$ \$ \$ #& \$#% ' . \$ ' &# !*

C	C							
	Silv. Sy te /	Di t. %rea	Di 4. #e erve	A * P %n	Lead %S4	%0e &la	Site &la	B\$& Lone
# \$2 \$L S* (> \$ % # \$ %								
&, harve t ecolo0ically re4re entative than counter4art	;	;	;	;	N (3 \$ \$	3 \$ \$	N (
&, e / 4loyin0 alternative ilviculture y te / than counter4art	3 \$ \$;	;	;	;	;	;	;
L+> \$ L 3 % # \$ %								
&, e / 4loyin0 alternative ilviculture y te / than counter4art	3 \$ \$;	;	;	;	;	;	;
&, / ana0in0 for retention and re erve than counter4art	3 \$ \$	N (N (N (;	;	;	;
M&B#+D\$ % # \$ %								
&, harve t ## ecolo0ically re4re entative than counter4art	;	;	;	;	3 \$ \$	3 \$ \$	N (N (
&, e / 4loyin0 alternative ilviculture y te / than counter4art	3 \$ \$;	;	;	;	;	;	;
&, / ana0in0 for retention and re erve than counter4art	3 \$ \$	N (3 \$ \$	N (;	;	;	;
&# \$ \$ * (N % # \$ %								
&, harve t ecolo0ically re4re)entative than counter4art	;	;	;	;	;	;	;	N (

locally. Another important joint raised during interview 5a when we asked a
panel of experts recruited to board and / ana / ent 4o ition .
Similarly, the provincial Government should do all it can to provide resource and
information to community, for instance training related to #S!L*S sub / i ion
procedure .

related issue that of how & , contract out the harvesting of their
cutblock, and how this harvesting is regulated and / onitored. Each community
forestry employed a different approach to allocating harvesting rights, and none
appeared to be more successful at encouraging ecologically sustainable
practices. In one instance, interviewees expressed concern that type of
allocation allowed too much flexibility and not enough planning and oversight in
relation to harvesting activities. In this regard, forestry monitoring and future
adaptive / ana / ent is crucial.

forestry health issue, and particularly the Mountain Pine Beetle (MPB)
epidemic in B&, also had an impact on the forestry practices of & , . Although our
researcher chose to focus in an effort to / in / ite the impact of MPB on study
results, / ana / ent practices in one case were none the less effected. For
instance, one interviewee stated that MPB ultimately required a move to a
higher impact harvesting technique, and generally altered / ana / ent
practices for the foreseeable future. In the case of the likely impact on / unity, one
interviewee respondent in particular stated that the community forestry has not looked
one block in which forestry health issue haven't been a major consideration,

i / 4actin0 / ana0e / ent deci ion uch a ilviculture y te / choice and fore t
retention.

Ba ed on i ue uch a tenure i7e, de / and for lu / ber, and 4ro9i / ity to

+ ue 0eneratin0 con i tent 4rai e fro / intervie5ee included the u e of alternative, lo5;i / 4act harve tin0 / ethod , better 4erfor / ance in ter / of re4lantin0 than & , counter4art , 4lantin0 a diver ity of 4ecie , li / bin0 and leavin0 coar e 5oody debri in the bu h, and better / iti0atin0 i / 4act of harve tin0 uch a 0round co / 4action and decrea ed 5ater :uality. (n the other hand, co / / on area in 5hich & , 5ere believed to need i / 4rove / ent included o / e o4erational level i ue uch a / iti0atin0 blo5do5n, and al o lon0 ter / 4lannin0 i ue related to the need for / ore trate0ic 4lannin0 and / onitorin0.

(' &# (#

' ere in Briti h &olu / bia, it a44ear a thou0h both co / / unities a 5ell
a the 4rovincial 0overn / ent have faith in the 4otential benefit of co / / unity;
ba ed fore t / ana0e / ent. Since the co / / unity fore t 4ro0ra / be0an in B& in
1CCH, EC co / / unity fore t and 4robationary co / / unity fore t a0ree / ent have
been i ued, 5ith another 15 invitation fro / the 4rovince for co / / unities to
a44ly currently 4endin0 BB&& ,%, 2" 1 "D. %nd durin0 the cour e of thi re earch,
, ore t Mini ter Pat Bell 4ro / i ed al / o t a doublin0 of 4rovincial cut level for
co / / unity fore t and other / all tenure uch a 5oodlot and ,ir t Nation
licen e B (fficial #e4ort of the Debate of the Le0i lative % e / bly, 2G March
2" "CD.

My 0oal here 5a to 4rovide o / e e / 4irical in i0ht into the :ue tion of
5hether co / / unity fore t differ fro / nearby conventional tenure acro a

considered in the field study a result of reserve and retention level to those reported in the #S!L*S.

While the issue of the current configuration of the #S!L*S database & how to #S!L*S should have an important difference to the ability of this kind of research to have a useful contribution to forest management, a well-arranged provision of the quality of the data, first of all, should allow for easier access to data for monitoring and research purposes should be beneficial. Facilitating publication of more relevant silviculture systems should help ensure activities associated with them are not underreported, and should be helpful to policy maker, researcher, and forest manager alike. (see again in the Mini try: State of B&M, more to report, the importance of sustainable forest management and thorough monitoring and assessment of current management practices in the B&M, ML, 2010). Formerly functioned resource like the #S!L*S database may be invaluable in this regard. Due to logistical and financial constraints, while the later issue has been acknowledged by the Mini try, the chosen course thus far has been to leave the overall reporting system intact, and to instead change reporting policy B&M, 2010). Additionally, any evaluative tool identified as important by interviewees were not available for analysis in #S!L*S, such as a list of harvests including those on water quality, ground cover, and biodiversity, and should be useful addition to the system in instances where it should be practical to integrate them into the #S!L*S framework.

My investigation into the ecological requirements of harve tin0
4rofile al o 4roduced i / 4ortant hy4othe e . ,ir tly, + hy4othe i7e that the
co / / unity fore t included in / y re earch are lar0ely harve tin0 in 5ay that
are le reflective of overall * ' LB 4rofile . *hi :ue tion could be addre ed 5ith
/ ore 4reci ion if 4rofile data 4ecific to licen ee: / ana0e / ent area beco / e
co / 4rehe n ively available. ' ere a0ain, other re earch a44roache uch a the
u e of aerial and atellite i / a0e could be u eful in co / 4le / entin0 #\$\$!L*S
data. So / e of the co / 4onent of co / / unity fore t / ana0e / ent identified a
needin0 i / 4rove / ent by intervie5ee , uch a lon0 ter / 4lannin0 and
/ onitorin0, are i / 4ortant in develo4in0 olution to thi i ue of
re4re entativene of harve tin0. + al o hy4othe i7e that o / e ca e of
co / / unity fore t harve tin0 involvin0 di i / ilarity to * ' LB 4rofile / ay in fact
be u eful in achievin0 4articlar eclo0ical objective . , or in tance, throu0h
avoidin0 older a0e cla e and 4articlarly tho e a ociated 5ith old 0ro5th,
co / / unity fore t / ay be hel4in0 to rever e the hi torical trend of over;
harve tin0 old 0ro5th fore t in the 4rovinca pcoth fore —ChitorDroal r 2

our research has learned through our interviews, cooperative forestry is a different thing for different people. And a cooperative forestry is meant to reflect local effective surrounding resource management, difference in local priorities. It will no doubt result in different management outcomes. Indeed, it is important to acknowledge that there is no black and white set of results that cooperative forestry will produce. However, my research demonstrates that when local people and skills are respected and capitalized on, cooperative control of forests can produce improved ecological results compared to the conventional industrial forestry model under which B&H historically operated. It would be beneficial for a study such as this one to be done in a wider manner, including the entire set of states across B&H. This would help develop a more comprehensive understanding of the various approaches to cooperative forestry management, where success have been achieved, and how difficulties may be overcome.

As a final note, while the cooperative forest approach in B&H has the potential to effect positive change in the ecological impact of forestry in the province on land now under cooperative management, it also holds this potential for land under control of other tenure types. Overcome it and Dr DPun\$Kerold B&H for lyunye!

(! ' #

(! 1 #& \$# \$ (\$ (' !& F \$! %
' . ' (# (' &! ! (\$. (/# #H

*he #\$\$S!L*S databa e allo5 u er to acce data acro /ulti4le
cutbloc6 u in0 lre4ort 0eneratin0J function . ! in0 the / any different re4ort
ty4e that the databa e can 0enerate, u er can 4ecify certain con traint in
order to acce data for 4ecific licen ee durin0 a 4ecific ti / e fra / e. *he
follo5in0 i the re4ort 0eneratin0 4rocedure + u ed to 0enerate / y :uantitative
data.

1. Per / anent %cce Structure BP%SD re4ort 0enerated, filtered by
di turbance tart date in order to included only activity fallin0 5ithin the
tudy ti / e fra / e. % other re4ort do not allo5 filterin0 by di turbance
tart date, further data filtered by / atchin0 o4enin0 +D nu / ber to P%S
li t. Mature %rea BM%*8%#\$%D data collected fro / P%S re4ort.
2. Aildlife *ree Path BA *#D re4ort 0enerated, N (8#\$\$\$#2\$8%#\$\$%,
D+SP\$#SSD8#\$\$\$#2\$8%#\$\$%, and Aildlife *ree Patch0#i4arian
#e erve %rea BA *P8#+e ! turej5-2\$#e ! turej5-2\$de0e 0 Path BA *#D re4ort 0P SS"Ad (8

(! 1 & \$ (" # \$ ' " ## (# 4 # %
 ' . \$ (& . !

(& !	4 F(& 0 % \$ \$ (\$ #H
#evel to6e &o / / unity , ore t	2"K
(6ana0an;&olu / bia B&*S office	1C2
Loui ian Pacific	G5G
Li6ely;?at -ull &o / / unity , ore t	E1
&ariboo;&hilcotin B&*S office	F2E
Ae t ,ra er	11K2
McBride &o / / unity , ore t	E"
>a / loo4 B&*S office	1HE
&arrier Lu / ber	1H1
&re ton 2alley &o / / unity , ore t	5F
>ootenay B&*S (ffice	2EK
*e / bec	2HK

(! 1 B ' 1 ((5 #& \$ # \$ p & # E % ' # (#
 0 \$ 7 (J# (! 0 \$. (! ' ((\$ (' &(\$ \$ #

				A		
'5#	#& #U0B	ñ	õ	#&• #&1\$&1\$&100		

(! 1 ((!#\$ (! !! \$ (& # %#\$ (!
 #&'& # \$ '#% '. \$ (& . ! F #&(!
 clearcut with reserves #/#\$ (/H

	#		# # ! #		B	
	/ ean	SD	/ ean	SD	/ ean	SD
(& R D						

(! 1 . #@& ! # \$ (' # % E % ' . \$ '
(! ' (# # \$!



% (' # \$

% / bu , L. 2" "H.

&anada.

. M.Sc. *he i . !niver ity of 2ictoria:

%ubry, >.B., &.B. ' al4ern, and D.% Ma0uire. 2" "K. \$colo0ical effect of variable retention harve t in the north; 5e tern !nited State : the D\$M(tudy. , or. Sno5 Land c. #e . 8;B102D: 11C;1EF

B.&. Mini try of , ore t . 1CC5. Biodiver ity . uideboo6. 2ictoria, B.&. <http://555.for.0ov.bc.ca/ta b/le0 re0 /f4c/f4c0uide/biodiv/biotoc.ht/>

B.&. Mini try of , ore t . 2" "E. (ld . ro5th , ore t : Briti h &olu / bia, &anada. 2ictoria, B.&. [http://555.llbc.le0.bc.ca/4ublic/4ubdoc /bcdoc /EG"ECE/old80ro5th.4df](http://555.llbc.le0.bc.ca/4ublic/4ubdoc /bcdoc /EG)

B.&. Mini try of , ore t . 2" "H. # \$S! L* S +nfor / ation Sub / i ion S4ecification . 2ictoria, B.&. [http://555.for.0ov.bc.ca/hi /re ult /#+SS8l 8Ea8ed8 \(ct1.4df](http://555.for.0ov.bc.ca/hi /re ult /#+SS8l 8Ea8ed8 (ct1.4df)

B.&. Mini try of , ore t . 2" "C. Su / bittin0 , ore t &over to # \$S! L* S for (4enin0 Aith *reed #etention. 2ictoria, B.&. <http://555.for.0ov.bc.ca/hi /re ult / ,ore t8&over8#etention8Sub / i ion .4df>

B.&. &o / / unity , ore t% ociation. 2" "1". & , % Statu *able May 2" "1". <http://555.bccfa.ca/inde9.4h4S o4tionNco / 862Tvie5Nite / Tta 6Ndo5nloadTidNECT+te / idNH>

B.&., Le0i lative % e / bly, (fficial #e4ort of the Debate of the Le0i lative % e / bly, K1B2G March 2" "CD, B. Bari off, online: Debate of the Le0i lative % e / bly B' an ard [http://555.le0.bc.ca/han ard/EHth5th/ "E2Ga / ;"2.4df](http://555.le0.bc.ca/han ard/EHth5th/)

B.&. Mini try of , ore t , Mine , and Land . 2" "1". *he State of Briti h &olu / bia: , ore t . 2ictoria, B.&. [http://555.for.0ov.bc.ca/hf4 of/2" "1" /S \(, 82" "1" 8Aeb.4df](http://555.for.0ov.bc.ca/hf4 of/2)

B.& *i / ber Sale . 2"11. B& *i / ber Sale . 2ictoria, B.&.

http://555.for.0ov.bc.ca/bct/about/bct_cor4overvie5.4df

Bee e, A.), et al, 2" "E. Maintainin0 attribute of old Oro5th fore t in coa tal
B.&. throu0h variable retention. *he , ore try &hronicle. **8**:BED: 5F";5FH

Ber6 , ,. 2" "F. &o / / unity;ba ed con ervation in a 0lobali7ed 5orld. PN%S.
,>**9**BED: 151HH ; 151CE

co / 4ari on 5ith 5" 5orld;5ide ba in tudie .)ournal of ' ydrolo0y. =>-B1;
KD: 1EF;15E

*he \$cono / i t. 2" 1". >ee4in0 it in the &o / / unity, Se4te / ber 2E.

>ellert, S.#., et al. 2" ". &o / / unity natural re ource / ana0e / ent: Pro / i e,
rhetoric, and reality. Society and Natural #e ource . ,=: F"5 ; F15

>o7ac, #.%, et al. 2" "H. Public 4rioritie for u tainable fore t / ana0e / ent in
i9 fore t d4endent co / / unities in Briti h &olu / bia. &anadian)ournal of
,ore try #e earch. =;: E"F1 ; E"HK

Landre , P.B., P. Mor0an, and ,.). S5an on. 1CCC. (vervie5 of the u e of
natural variability conce4t in / ana0in0 ecolo0ical y te / . \$colo0ical
%44lication . :BKD: 11FC ; 11HH

Lert7 / an, >. 2" "C. *he 4radi0 / of / ana0e / ent, / ana0e / ent y te / , and
re ource te5ard hi4.)ournal of \$thnobiolo0y. - :B2D: EEC ; E5H

Mc&arthy,). 2" "G. Neoliberali / and the 4olitic of alternative : &o / / unity
fore try in Briti h &olu / bia and the ! nited State . %nnal of the
% ociation of % / erican . eo0ra4her . :<B1D: HK ; 1"K

Mc . arthy, >., and . . ' ober0. 2" "5. *he Beetle &hallen0e: %n (vervie5 of the
Mountain Pine Beetle \$4ide / ic and it + / 4lication . + ue Brief,
De4art / ent of ,ore t #e ource Mana0e / ent, ! B&.

(n5ue0bu7ie, %.), and N.L. Leech. 2" "5. (n beco / in0 a 4ra0 / atic re earcher:
the i / 4ortance of co / binin0 : uantitative and : ualitative re earch
/ ethodolo0ie . +nternational)ournal of Social #e earch Methodolo0y.
;B5D: EF5;EHF

(uterbrid0e, #.%,).%. *rofy / o5, and %. Lala / iere. 2" "C. #e;e tabli h / ent of
ecto / ycorrhi7ae fro / refu0ia borderin0 re0eneratin0 Dou0la ;fir tand
on 2ancouver + land. Natural #e ource &anada, &anadian , ore t
Service, Pacific , ore try &entre, 2ictoria, B.& .nf. #e4. B&;?;K1H

Pali6, B.), #.). Mitchell, and).>. 'ier . 2" "2. Modelin0 ilviculture after natural