McLeod Lake Indian Band
Lands & Stewardship Framework

1. Introduction

The McLeod Lake Indian Band (MLIB) Stewardship Framework outlines how the Nation manages its lands, waters, and resources by integrating Tse K'hene Law, Treaty 8 rights, and environmental science. Overseen by the MLIB Lands & Stewardship Department, it supports the Nation's Land Code, Forestry Tenure, Economic Strategy, and community initiatives.

Provincial legislation such as the Forest Act, the Forest and Range Practices Act, Water Sustainability Act, Environmental Assessment Act, the Wildlife Act, and Heritage Conservation Act provide a baseline, while in some instances MLIB standards exceed these requirements, embedding cultural values, measurable thresholds, and Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC).

This Framework is rooted in the lived history of the Nation's stewardship. Understanding the geography and legacy of use is fundamental to how decisions are made today.

2. Territorial Context

MLIB Traditional Territory spans approximately 3.2 million hectares in north-central British Columbia, including the Parsnip, Weedon, and Pack Rivers and the Peace Reach of Williston Reservoir.

The Territory lies within the Sub-Boreal Spruce and Engelmann–Spruce–Subalpine Fir biogeoclimatic zones, areas of high ecological productivity and cultural significance.

MLIB stewardship builds upon decades of co-management experience through forest licences, wildlife planning, and land-use negotiations with the Province.

The legacy of hydroelectric flooding and industrial activity informs how MLIB defines restoration and access thresholds today.

3. What is Important to MLIB

MLIB's stewardship aims to maintain the connection between natural and cultural resources. By blending Tse K'hene law, Treaty 8 rights, and modern environmental science, decisions are informed by traditional and contemporary knowledge. Key priorities include protecting water systems, supporting resilient wildlife populations like moose and caribou, restoring forage and medicinal plants for food security, and preserving trails, traplines, and ancestral sites. Through these values, MLIB safeguards both its environment and cultural identity.

Water and Riparian Systems

Clean water serves as the foundation for all life within the MLIB Traditional Territory. The Nation places utmost importance on safeguarding and restoring water bodies and their adjacent riparian zones. This commitment is driven by the need to maintain ecological health, support diverse wildlife populations, and uphold the continuity of cultural practices. Stewardship actions are directed toward preserving water quality and the integrity of aquatic habitats, both of which are critical for traditional harvesting activities and sustaining the livelihoods of community members.

MLIB recognizes riparian ecosystems as vital ecological corridors and essential cultural food sources. Their protection not only supports biodiversity but also contributes to the well-being and cultural identity of the Nation.

Wildlife and Habitat

The stewardship of moose and caribou populations reflects MLIB's responsibility to restore and maintain equilibrium among predators, prey, and their habitats. Central to this stewardship is the management of habitat complexity and access, which are fundamental to supporting resilient wildlife populations and balanced ecosystems.

Access Management:

Permanent access is to be avoided wherever practicable, and access persistence is recognized as a primary driver of cumulative effects on wildlife, trapping, and cultural use.

Food Security

The restoration of traditional forage and medicinal plant species, including mountain ash and black huckleberry, highlights the Nation's dedication to promoting health and self-sufficiency. These species are symbolic of MLIB's commitment to ensuring food security for present and future generations.

Cultural Connectivity

Trails, traplines, and ancestral sites within the territory serve as tangible links connecting MLIB to both its heritage and its future. By honoring and maintaining these pathways, the Nation ensures the continuation and vitality of its cultural traditions.

Areas of Cultural and Stewardship Significance

MLIB has identified several **Areas of Critical Cultural Interest** that reflect areas and landscapes of exceptional importance for Treaty 8 rights, wildlife management, cultural values, and environmental livelihoods. These areas have been identified through generations of Tse'Khene knowledge and ongoing stewardship planning and represent landscapes where enhanced consideration is expected during resource planning and development.

These areas include the **Hodda ACCI**, **Mugaha ACCI**, **McIntyre Lake ACCI**, and **Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized Areas ACCI**. the **Parsnip ACCI and the Pine Lemoray ACCI**. Together, they support traditional land use, cultural heritage, and landscape connectivity, while complementing existing provincial legislation and stewardship objectives.

4. Guiding Principles

- All elements are integrally connected and possess vitality.
- Utilize resources judiciously and ensure restoration or replacement of those used.
- Decision-making should prioritize the well-being of future generations.
- Education and stewardship are collective responsibilities.
- Safeguard cultural heritage, the environment, and economic prosperity in a balanced manner.
- Collaborate proactively with the Lands Department to align initiatives with community priorities.
- In addition to project-level review, MLIB Lands may consider cumulative disturbance patterns.

5. Governance and Implementation

Framework Management

The Lands & Stewardship Department, in partnership with Industry Partners and other Resource Users, is responsible for managing the implementation of this Framework. Their coordinated efforts ensure that stewardship objectives are consistently upheld throughout the territory.

Role of Qualified Professionals

Qualified Professionals (QPs) who operate within MLIB territory are directly accountable to the Lands Department. These professionals are tasked with ensuring that both regulatory requirements and

community standards are fully met, reflecting the Nation's commitment to responsible land and resource management.

Ongoing Framework Review

To stay aligned with evolving data, provincial policies, and community priorities, the Framework undergoes a comprehensive review every three years. This regular assessment allows for timely updates that ensure the Framework remains relevant and effective.

Collaboration with Stakeholders

Active collaboration with licensees and provincial agencies is integral to the success of the Framework. Through this engagement, field practices are consistently evaluated and adapted to meet both statutory obligations and Nation-based stewardship objectives.

Strategic Partnerships and Regional Alignment

MLIB maintains strong and active partnerships with the Province of British Columbia, BC Timber Sales, and neighboring Nations. These relationships are fostered through participation in forest landscape planning and resource stewardship forums, creating opportunities for shared learning and coordinated action.

Integration in Broader Stewardship Initiatives

Collaboration under the Forest Landscape Planning (FLP) process, caribou recovery initiatives, and GAR-based habitat protection ensures that MLIB's priorities are fully embedded in both regional and provincial resource management strategies. This cooperative approach bridges traditional knowledge, operational expertise, and legislative compliance for effective stewardship outcomes.

6. Alignment with Legislation

This Framework complements British Columbia's Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA), Water Sustainability Act (WSA), Environmental Assessment Act (EA Act), Wildlife Act, and Heritage Conservation Act (HCA) but applies additional MLIB standards. It also incorporates thresholds and expectations reflecting MLIB Lands 2025 Priorities, ensuring community-defined values are codified in practice.

7. Professional Stewardship Directives

The full directives are presented separately as Schedule B – Professional Stewardship Directives (2025 Edition).

Each directive includes context, standards, and professional rationale.

10. Closing Statement

This Framework affirms MLIB's authority to steward its lands and waters in accordance with Tse K'hene law, Treaty 8 rights, and community-defined values. Stewardship decisions must maintain the ecological integrity, habitat representation, hydrologic function, and access conditions necessary for the continued exercise of harvesting, food security, and cultural use within the Territory.

MLIB recognizes that site-level mitigation alone is insufficient where landscape conditions are degraded. Accordingly, MLIB Lands may apply cumulative disturbance considerations, watershed-level screening, habitat representation targets, and access density assessments where monitoring or regional analyses indicate increasing ecological or livelihood risk. This Framework will continue to evolve through regular review and community input.

Schedule B – Professional Stewardship Directives (2026 Edition)

Legislative Reference Acronyms

Acronym	Full Legislation Title	Description
FRPA	Forest and Range Practices Act	Governs forest stewardship and planning obligations across BC.
FPPR	Forest Planning and Practices Regulation	Regulations under FRPA for operational standards.
WSA	Water Sustainability Act	Protection, allocation, and management of water resources.
FSP	Forest Stewardship Plan	Licensee plan under FRPA outlining compliance with objectives.
GAR	Government Actions Regulation	Enables WHAs, UWRs, and other habitat protections.
GWM	General Wildlife Measures	Operational standards required within GAR-designated areas.
HCA	Heritage Conservation Act	Protection of archaeological and heritage sites and artifacts.
EAA	Environmental Assessment Act	Processes for environmental impact assessment and review.
EMA	Environmental Management Act	Pollution prevention, spill response, waste management.
CEF	Cumulative Effects Framework	Framework for monitoring and managing combined land-use impacts.
Fisheries Act	Fisheries Act (Canada)	Federal protection of fish and fish habitat (e.g., s.35).

Directive 1 – Water and Riparian Systems

Context	• MLIB applies a function-based riparian management approach and supplements with measurable performance standards where they materially improve outcomes. • In particular, MLIB emphasizes maintaining bank stability, shade, and large woody debris recruitment on fish-bearing streams through quantified basal area retention within RMZs, while managing sediment and hydrologic risk on small non-fish streams and drainages primarily through machine-free setbacks.

Standards & Citations	• **Legislation:**
	  • Meet or exceed FRPA s.9, FPPR ss.47–52, and WSA s.75 objectives for Riparian Area Management.
	  • Adhere to minimum riparian standards listed in Appendix A.
	• **Bridges and Crossings:**
	  • All crossings must maintain natural drainage and fish passage (Fisheries Act s.35).
	  • Apply impermanent, removable bridge structures where feasible
	• **Beaver Stewardship:**
	  • Beaver-influenced systems (both up and downstream), including dams, lodges, ponds, and associated wetlands, shall be identified during planning and field layout and treated as high-value hydrologic features, regardless of stream classification.
	  • Forestry activities and access structures should avoid breaching, draining, or otherwise disrupting beaver systems.
	  • Stream crossings, culverts, and bridges shall be designed and installed to maintain natural water levels and flow above and below beaver systems.
	• ***MLIB Riparian Standards can be found in Appendix A***

Professional Rationale	• Water quality and hydrologic integrity underpin cultural and ecological stability. • Integration of MLIB Lands priorities strengthens protections for aquatic ecosystems, food security, and long-term watershed function.

Directive 2 – Caribou Stewardship

Context	• Caribou represent ecosystem balance and are sacred to MLIB. Large intact conifer forests with low linear disturbance are required for survival. • Landscape disturbance levels and linear access density are recognized as primary drivers of caribou habitat fragmentation. MLIB may consider watershed-level disturbance thresholds when reviewing development proposals in high-value caribou areas. • In high-value habitat areas, additional permanent disturbance may be constrained where watershed disturbance levels approach cumulative impact thresholds.

Standards & Citations	• Conform to FRPA ss.5–7, and GAR Orders for Mackenzie TSA (UWR U-7-001 (Kennedy), 007 (Various TL Polygons), 009 (Misinchinka), 025 (Forage and Habitats), and associated GWMs.
	• In identified areas of caribou habitat or in areas exhibiting strong indicators, , proponents are expected to implement the following measures:
	  • Cut blocks shall be designed to minimize edge creation, linearity, and fragmentation.
	  • Limit harvesting to snowpacks of 50cm or more to protect terrestrial lichen.
	  • Permanent access is to be avoided wherever practicable, and access persistence is recognized as a primary driver of cumulative effects on wildlife, trapping, and cultural use
	  • Temporary winter in-block roads and bridges in high caribou areas must be rehabilitated or removed upon completion of basic silviculture (reforestation).
	  • Use vegetation screening on main block roads where possible
	  • Ensure block designs include a 125-metre dash distance from open block to timbered reserve or boundary.

Professional Rationale	• Maintaining habitat connectivity, lichen availability, and low access density reduces predation risk and secures caribou persistence across MLIB territory.

Directive 3 – Moose Stewardship

Context	• Moose harvesting has been identified as central to MLIB food security and community food-sharing networks. Disturbance, access persistence, and habitat simplification directly affect these networks and therefore stewardship decisions must consider not only wildlife abundance but harvesting accessibility and security • Populations have declined due to access density, habitat simplification, and predation.

Standards & Citations	• **Current Legislation:**
	  • Manage per FRPA s.9 and FPPR s.5 biodiversity objectives.
	  • Operate consistent with **GAR** orders establishing **UWRs for moose** in the Omineca Region, including **U-7-027 (Mackenzie TSA West of Tudyah)**, and, where applicable, **U-7-018, U-7-020, U-7-022, U-7-024 (Prince George TSA)**.
	• **Practices:**
	• Apply the associated **General Wildlife Measures (GWMs)** and/or objectives as set out in the orders and the Omineca Moose UWR supplemental guidance.
	• In addition to the UWR's , MLIB has designated an **Enhanced Moose Management ACCI** which encompasses existing provincially established Moose UWR's enacted through UWR-7-022, including both **No Harvest** and **Conditional Harvest** polygon areas, together with additional landscapes identified by MLIB as important to the long-term sustainability of moose populations and the maintenance of Treaty harvesting opportunities.
	• The expanded MLIB management areas provides continuity of habitat management beyond the existing UWR boundaries and reduce fragmentation between established Moose WHAs. Although these additional areas are not designated under the Government Actions Regulation, MLIB expects proponents to apply management practices that are consistent with the operational intent of the **Conditional Harvest** provisions in UWR 7-0-22 applicable within the existing Moose WHAs.
	• See **Appendix 2** for a map showing the area.
	• In addition to the Moose ACCI, throughout MLIB Territory, the following is expected:
	  • **Rehabilitation:**
	  • Permanent access is to be avoided wherever practicable, and access persistence is recognized as a primary driver of cumulative effects on wildlife, trapping, and cultural use
	  • **Dash Distance:**
	  • Dash distance of 250 metres should be maintained for moose and other wildlife species on all blocks.
	  • **Browse Species:**
	  • Proponents should attempt to Retain ≥25% browse species (willow, birch, red-osier dogwood) during silviculture vegetation

	management where this does not impact achievement of legislated free growing parameters. • The use of herbicides for forestry vegetation management is prohibited within MLIB Territory • **Visual Screens:** • Where possible, promote the practice of visual screening retention along any existing and long term, roads and in between adjacent blocks. • This can be achieved by retaining advanced regeneration in the road right-of-way (as long as it will not be removed for safety objectives). • The intent is to significantly obscure visibility of the harvested area from those traveling on the road.
Professional Rationale	Reducing visibility, maintaining canopy diversity, and managing access density support calf survival and cultural harvests.

Directive 4 – Stand Level Objectives

Context	Forest ecosystems sustain biodiversity, carbon storage, and economic opportunity.

Standards & Citations	• Old forest representation should be maintained within the range of natural variability at the Assessment Watershed Unit scale. In conifer-dominant watersheds, retention of stands greater than 140 years of age may be applied as a reference condition for biodiversity integrity and habitat continuity. These targets are intended to function as landscape-level indicators of ecological resilience and shall be considered in conjunction with cumulative disturbance patterns.
	• **Current Legislation:**
	  • Meet FRPA s.9 and FPPR s.64 biodiversity objectives.
	  • Apply GAR Biodiversity Orders as they apply to the Mackenzie, Prince George and Dawson Creek Timber Supply Areas.
	• **Retention:**
	  • Use ecosystem-based management and variable retention.
	  • **WTP**: Retain 15% of the gross cutting permit area as WTP/WTR, within a minimum of 7% in any one block
	  • Patches should be relied upon for the majority of in-block retention.
	  • Retaining individual trees or small clumps of trees is also acceptable and can be used for a subset of the retention requirement. *The area equivalent of these trees can be estimated using the average stems/ha in the block.*
	  • Proponents must demonstrate how they plan on achieving this target on a permit-by-permit basis with their info sharing submission.
	  • Wildlife trees, snags, and coarse woody debris shall be retained where safe to do so, including during salvage or sanitation harvesting.
	• **Opening Size**:
	  • Avoid contiguous openings >100 ha (Net Merchantable Area)
	• **Old Forest**:
	  • For internal record-keeping, proponents must submit stand ages for all proposed harvest polygons (stand age attribute or equivalent field verification).
	  • Avoid Ancient and Remnant Old Growth as defined by legislation.
	• **Small Furbearers**:
	  • To provide connectivity and habitat for small mammals, furbearers and their prey, create complex 'critter' piles approximately 2m (long) X 2m (wide) X 2m (high) near block edges, and retention / riparian features.
	• **Cumulative Effects:**
	  • Proponents should be prepared to demonstrate how proposed activities contribute to, or avoid exacerbating, cumulative effects.

Professional Rationale	Integrating Lands-driven constraints with professional standards promotes forest resilience, biodiversity, and cultural value preservation.

Directive 5 – Trails and Trapline Protection

Context	Cultural sites, trails, and traplines embody Tse K'hene law and identity. MLIB Lands 2025 emphasized trapline respect and direct engagement with holders.

Standards & Citations	• **Current Legislation:**
	  • Identify and protect harvest sites; maintain member access routes (FRPA s.10; HCA s.13).
	• **Required Buffers:**
	  • Maintain ≥50 m buffers around known cultural features, including the **Duz Cho Trail and** any known trapline cabins as identified during initial intake through MLIB Lands. The buffers will provide quiet enjoyment, and stand / visual protection.
	• **Trapline Holders:**
	  • During initial intake, MLIB Lands will identify any known trapline holders to proponents.
	• **Monitors:**
	  • Include MLIB cultural monitors during operations that are adjacent to known cultural sites.
	• **Chance Find Procedure:**
	  • If previously unidentified cultural heritage materials or sites are encountered, all work shall cease immediately and MLIB Lands shall be notified for direction

Professional Rationale	Integrating trapline and cultural protection ensures compliance with legislation and Tse K'hene governance principles.

Directive 6 – Food Security and Traditional Use

Context	Access to wild foods and medicines sustains MLIB health and self-sufficiency. MLIB Lands 2025 priorities prohibit chemical treatments and require traditional plant restoration.

Standards & Citations	• **Legislation:**
	  • Identify and protect harvest sites; maintain member access routes (FRPA s.10; HCA s.13).
	• **Stocking Standards:**
	  • Improve stocking standards to incorporate culturally important forage species into silviculture programs where ecologically suitable.
	• **Enhanced Measures:**
	  • Areas identified by MLIB as important for traditional food and medicinal harvesting may require enhanced buffers, modified timing, or avoidance.

Professional Rationale	Integrating food security, and peaceful enjoyment with legislative compliance safeguards MLIB cultural nutrition and ecological integrity.

Directive 7 – Areas of Critical Cultural Interest

Context	MLIB has identified a number of Cultural and Stewardship Areas that represent zones of exceptional importance for Treaty 8 rights, environmental livelihoods, cultural continuity, and traditional land use. These areas reflect generations of Tse'Khene knowledge and continue to support hunting, trapping, travel, food harvesting, cultural practices, and the transfer of knowledge between generations. *A map outlining the Cultural and Stewardship Areas can be found in Appendix 3.*

Standards & Citations	• Projects located within any MLIB Areas of Critical and Cultural Interest shall be identified during project intake and discussed with MLIB Lands & Stewardship during the planning phase.
	
	• Where appropriate, MLIB may require enhanced planning, modified operational practices, additional field assessments, access management measures, increased retention, timing restrictions, or avoidance of sensitive areas to protect identified values.
	
	• The **Hodda ACCI** is recognized as a priority landscape for the continued exercise of Treaty 8 hunting rights. Within this area, proponents should demonstrate how project design will:
	  • Maintain wildlife security and habitat connectivity.
	  • Minimize permanent access and cumulative disturbance.
	  • Preserve hunting opportunities and traditional access.
	  • Incorporate access rehabilitation following operations wherever practicable.
	
	• The **Mugaha ACCI** contains exceptional ecological and cultural values requiring a precautionary planning approach. Development proposals should:
	
	  • Maintain ecological connectivity.
	  • Limit permanent infrastructure.
	  • Incorporate enhanced retention and operational mitigation where appropriate.
	  • Be developed in collaboration with MLIB Lands & Stewardship.
	
	• The **McIntyre Lake ACCI** is recognized as an area of exceptional cultural significance supporting Treaty 8 rights, traditional land use, and Tse'Khene heritage. Within this area, proponents should:
	
	  • Maintain traditional access.
	  • Tied to cultural camp on reserve land
	  • Avoid disturbance to identified cultural values.
	
	• **Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized ACCI** are intended to maintain opportunities for traditional travel, hunting, trapping, cultural activities, and quiet recreation within largely undeveloped landscapes. Within these areas, proponents should:
	
	  • Avoid construction of permanent roads wherever practicable.
	  • Utilize temporary access where feasible.
	  • Rehabilitate temporary access upon completion of operations.

	• Minimize visual disturbance and maintain the natural character of the landscape. • The **Pine Lemoray Area of Critical Interest (ACCI)** is recognized by MLIB as a landscape of exceptional importance for the conservation and recovery of woodland caribou. The area contains extensive high-value habitat that supports seasonal movement, foraging, and habitat connectivity and is fundamental to maintaining self-sustaining caribou populations within MLIB Traditional Territory. • Stewardship within the Pine Lemoray ACCI emphasizes maintaining large, intact forest landscapes, minimizing habitat fragmentation, reducing permanent access, and limiting cumulative disturbance. • Resource development within the area should be planned in collaboration with MLIB Lands & Stewardship, with project designs that prioritize habitat connectivity, restoration of temporary access, and practices consistent with long-term caribou recovery objectives.
Professional Rationale	MLIB recognizes that stewardship extends beyond the protection of individual species or isolated cultural sites. Maintaining large, functional landscapes is essential for supporting Treaty 8 rights, cultural continuity, wildlife populations, food security, and environmental livelihoods.

Appendix 1 – Riparian Table

Feature Type	FPPR Class	Description	MLIB Recommend RRZ (m)	MLIB Recommend RMZ (m)	RMZ Treatment Requirements: Minimum Retention of standing trees per hectare- dispersed over the length of the Riparian Management	Machine Use	Key Management Direction
Stream	S1-A	≥100 m, fish-bearing	**50**	**20**			Maintain shade, bank stability, LWD
Stream	S1-B	≥20m, fish-bearing	**As FPPR**	**As FPPR**		No machine use in RRZ or RMZ	Maintain shade, bank stability, LWD
Stream	S2	5–20 m, fish-bearing	**As FPPR**	**As FPPR**		No machine use in RRZ or RMZ	Crossings minimized and restored
Stream	S3	1.5–5 m, fish-bearing	**As FPPR**	**As FPPR**	***30% Standing Retention**	No machine use in RRZ; limited in RMZ	Functional retention emphasis
Stream	S4	<1.5 m, fish-bearing	**As FPPR**	**As FPPR**		5 Metre MFZ - Retain all brush species and non merchantable stems within the MFZ.	Protect narrow fish habitat
Stream	S5	>3 m, non-fish	**As FPPR**	**As FPPR**	***15%**	5 Metre MFZ - Retain all brush species and non merchantable stems within the MFZ.	Maintain bank stability
Stream	S6	≤3 m, non-fish	**As FPPR**	**As FPPR**	**n/a**	Min 5 m machine-free zone	Sediment and rutting control
Stream	NCD	Non-classified drainage	**0**	**0**	**n/a**	Min 5 m machine-free zone	Prevent channelization
Lake	L1-A	≥1000 ha	**50**	**20**		No machine use in RRZ; limited in RMZ	Protect water quality, visual & cultural values
Lake	L1-B	5-1000 HA	**50**	**20**		No machine use in RRZ; limited in RMZ	Protect water quality, visual & cultural values
Lake	L2	5–100 ha	**50**	**20**		No machine use in RRZ; limited in RMZ	Same as L1
Lake	L3	1–5 ha	**30**	**20**		No machine use in RRZ; limited in RMZ	Shoreline stability & hydrology
Lake	L4	<1 ha	**0**	**30**		Min 5 m machine-free zone	Avoid disproportionate AAC loss
Wetland	W1	≥5 ha	**30**	**20**	***15%**	No machine use in RRZ or RMZ	Hydrologic storage & forage
Wetland	W2	1–5 ha	**30**	**20**		No machine use in RRZ or RMZ	Aligns with peer Nations
Wetland	W3	0.25–1 ha	**0**	**30**		Min 5 m machine-free zone	Prevent cumulative degradation
Wetland	W4	<0.25 ha	**0**	**0**		Min 5 m machine-free zone	
Wetland	W5	Ephemeral	**0**	**0**		Avoid rutting and drainage	Maintain seasonal function
All	-	Beaver-influenced systems	**As directed**	**As directed**	**As directed**	As directed	High-value hydrologic infrastructure

*Retention percentages within the RMZ may be based on either the:

1) Spatial geographic area of the RMZ OR
2) Basal area of trees greater than 7.5cm DBH within the RMZ.

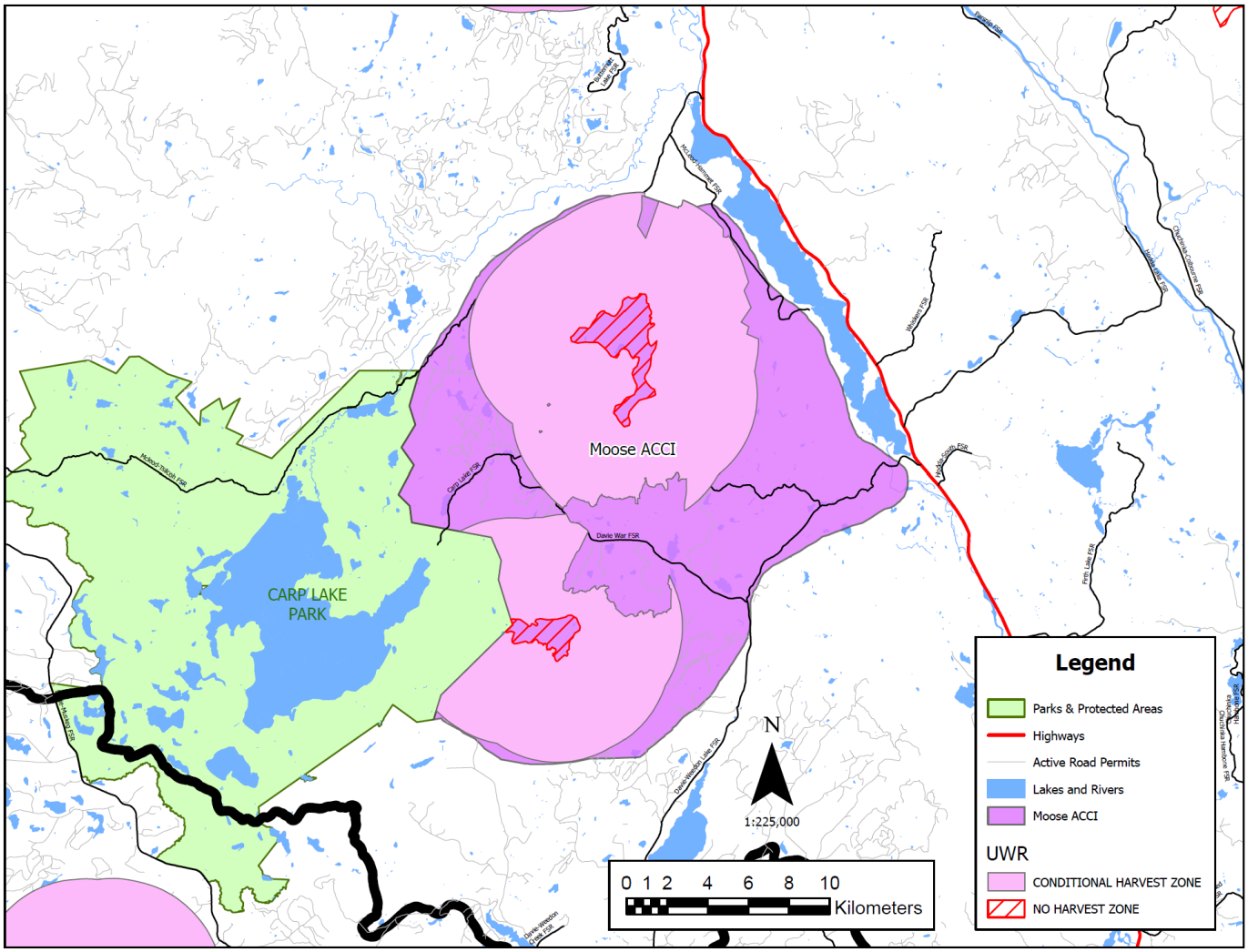
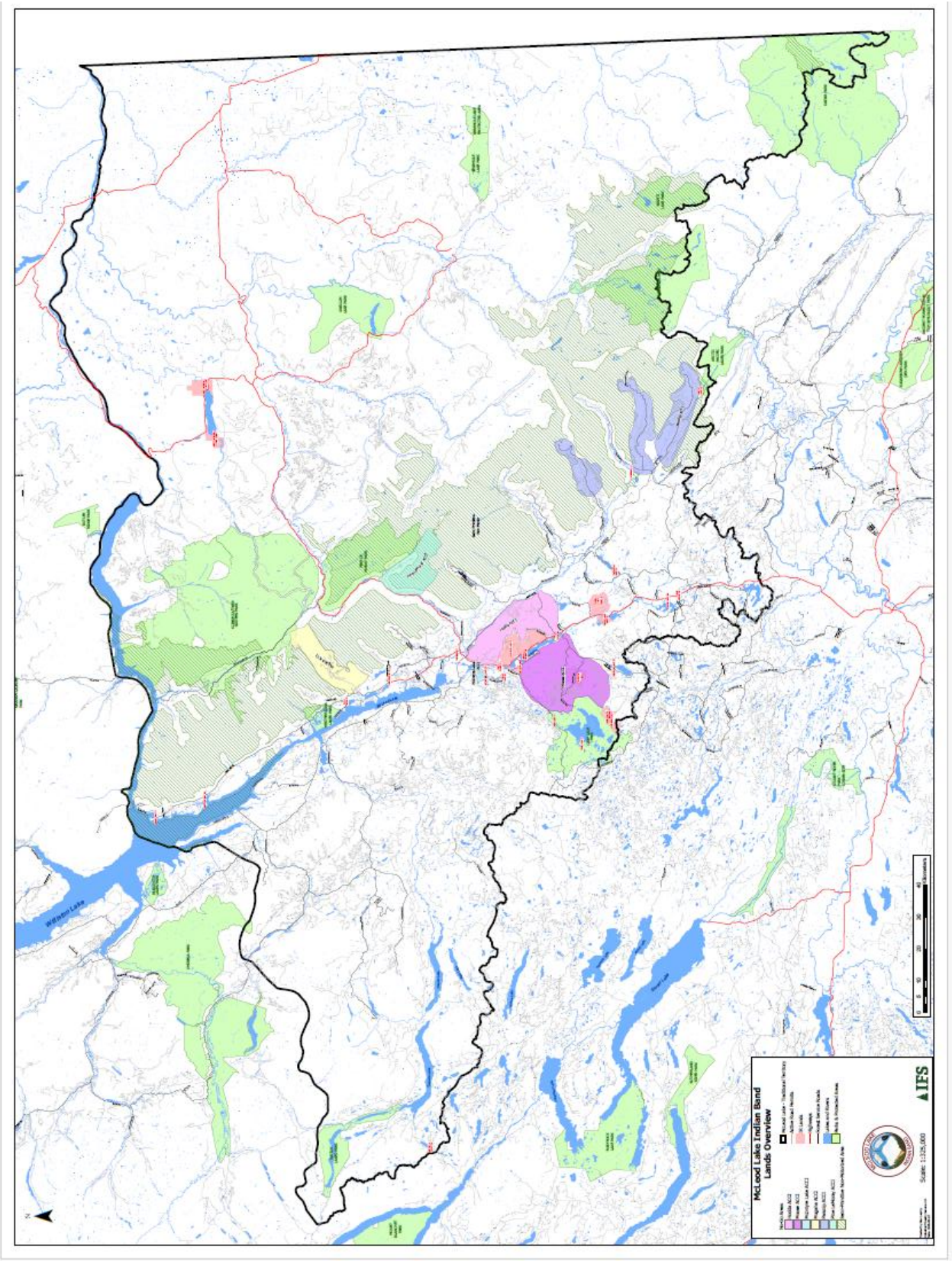
Measurements in the field begin at the defined edge of the riparian feature such as stream channel bank, wetland and lake boundary edges.

RMZ retention targets apply to the RMZ area that intersects or overlaps with the gross harvest boundary of a cutblock.

RMZ retention area may be established anywhere within the RMZ within the gross cutblock boundary.

This will provide flexibility and provide operational staff the ability to meet retention targets while working with terrain features and site and stand characteristics to manage windthrow risk, address forest health concerns and provide trees and forest structure for stand level diversity, habitat and riparian values.

Appendix 2 – Enhanced Moose Management Zone



Appendix 3 – MLIB Cultural and Stewardship Areas