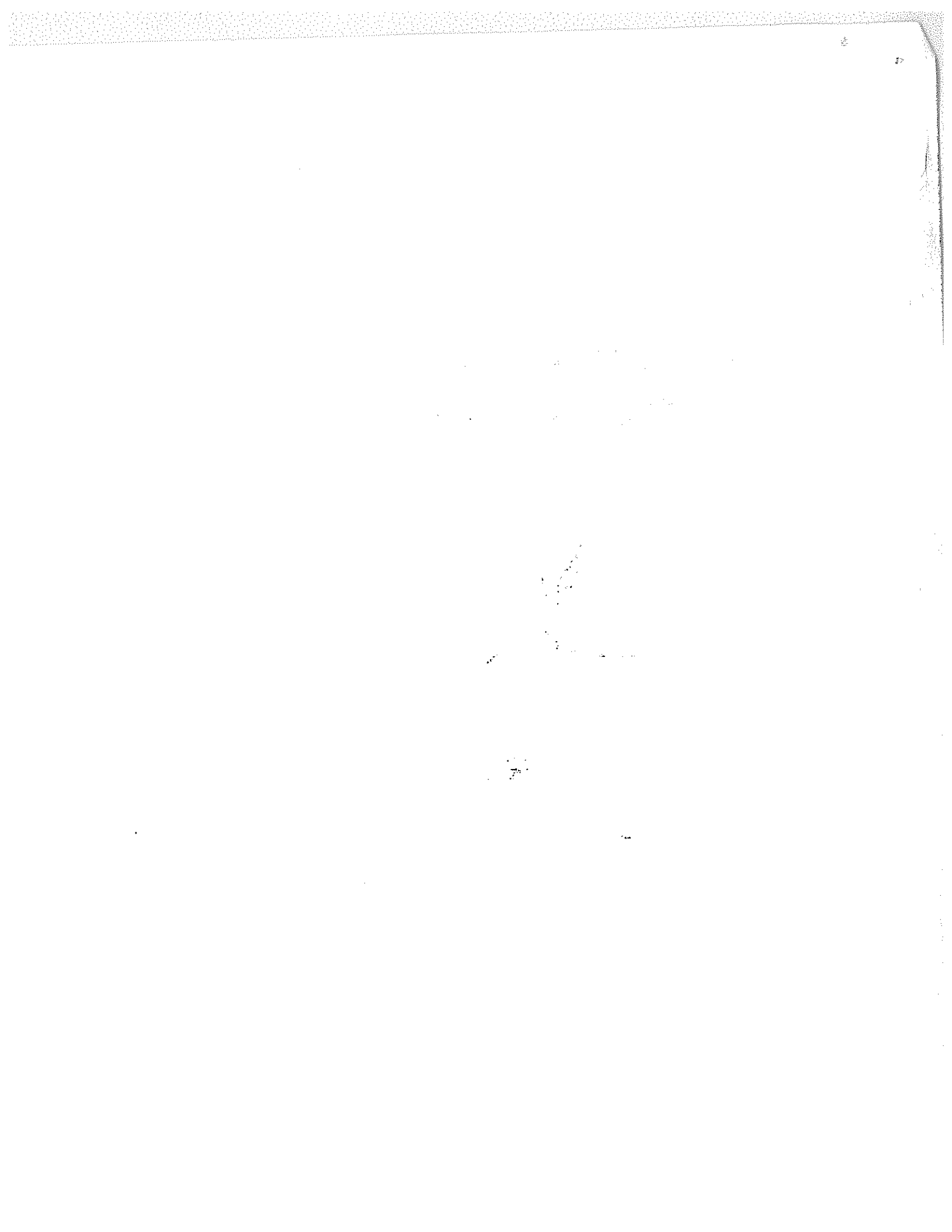

Domestic Woodcutting Management Process

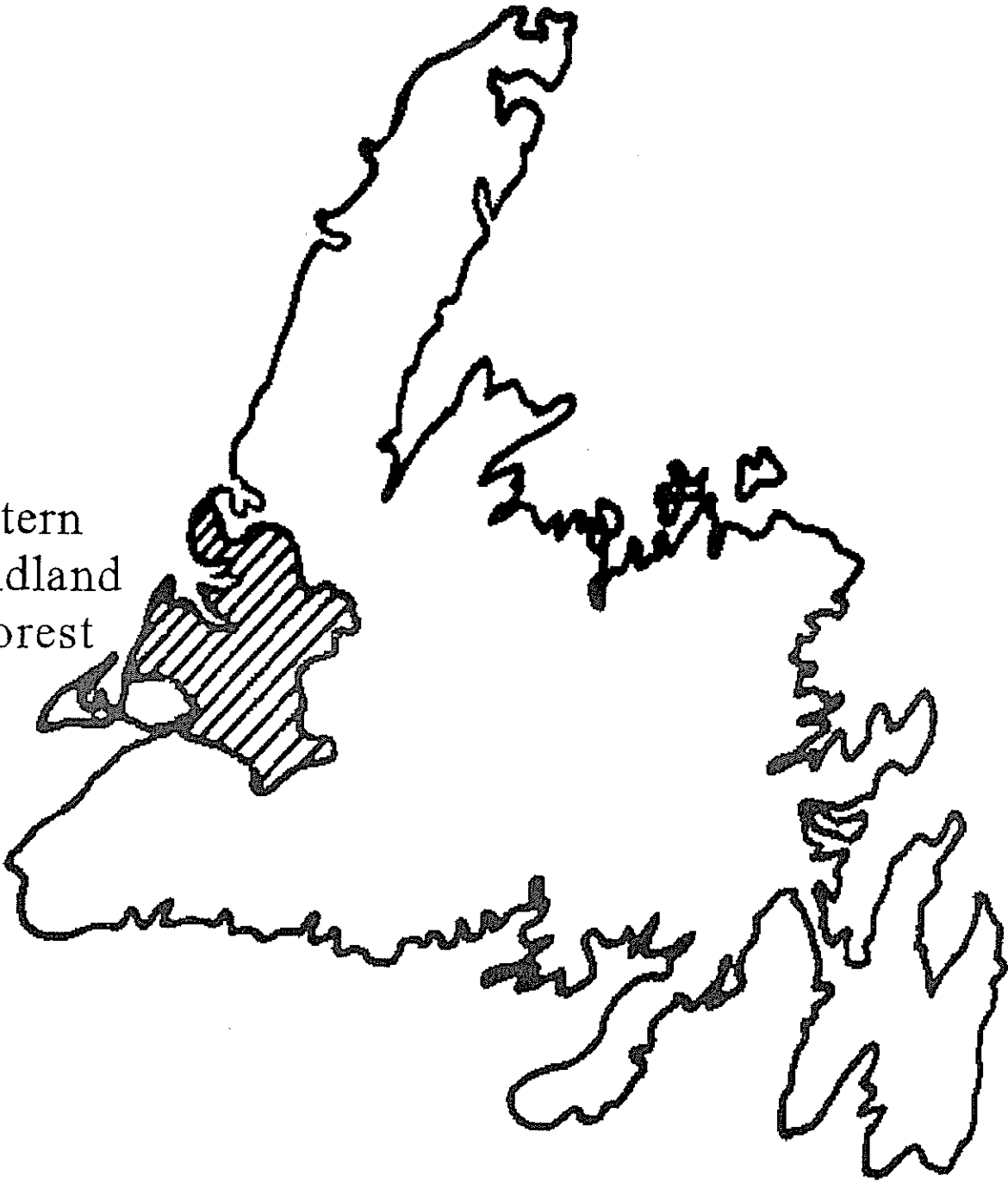


Prepared for
The Western Newfoundland Model Forest
by *Domestic Woodcutting Working Group*
March 31, 1997





The Western
Newfoundland
Model Forest





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Mr. Kevin Sutton	- Newfoundland Forest Service
Mr. Matt Churchill	- Corner Brook Pulp & Paper
Mr. Robert Mercer	- previously of the Western Newfoundland Model Forest
Mr. Derek Brown	- City of Corner Brook
Mr. Bruce Nichols	- Newfoundland Forest Service
Mr. Dean Wheeler	- South Shore Development Association
Ms. Bonnie Paul	- Humber Valley Development Association
Mr. Bob Taylor	- Bonne Bay Development Association
Mr. Doug Barter	- North Shore Development Association
Mr. Adam Mooreland	- Gros Morne National Park
Mr. Louis Macdonald	- Centre for Forest & Environmental Studies
Mr. Mike Roy	- Centre for Forest & Environmental Studies
Mr. Brent Humphries	- Western Newfoundland Model Forest
Mr. Ray Humber	- Western Newfoundland Model Forest
Mr. Murray Sheppard	- York Harbour resident
Mr. Tony Hickey	- Benoits Cove resident
Mr. Leo Quilty	- Mount Moriah resident
Mr. Leo Byrne	- Irishtown resident
Mr. Russell Park	- Gillams resident
Mr. Gord Cox	- Cox's Cove resident

Other people involved in the process include:

Ms. Joanne Smythe	- Western Newfoundland Model Forest
Mr. Tom O'Keefe	- Western Newfoundland Model Forest
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Mr. Jim Taylor	- Western Newfoundland Model Forest
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Mr. Alfred Ryan	- Newfoundland Forest Service
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Mr. Allan Masters	- Newfoundland Forest Service
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Table of Contents

Management Process	3
List of Appendixes	8



List of Appendixes

Appendix I

Information sheet distributed to domestic cutters in the field at time of interview

Appendix II

Field Survey and Summary of Results

Appendix III

Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) and productive landbase calculations

Appendix IV

Management Strategy for Domestic Fuelwood and Sawlog Harvesting

Appendix V

Follow up Survey and Results

1

Management Process

INFORMATION PACKAGE ON DOMESTIC WOODCUTTING MANAGEMENT PROCESS

Domestic harvesting of wood for firewood and sawlog material is a widespread activity throughout the province. It is of cultural and economic importance to local people. However, with increasing demands being placed on limited wood supplies, forest managers are being prompted to take a look at what has traditionally been an uncontrolled harvest with little attention given to the enforcement of quota limits or regulations. The efforts of the Domestic Woodcutting Working Group can be used as a case study to help explain the process used to involve local people in better management of the resource

Brief overview of activities to date

The Model Forest decided to investigate the situation, get the facts and figures to see if problems did indeed exist, and what could be done to work towards a more sustainable harvest. Another important aspect of this work was to foster greater public awareness and inform people about forest management issues.

The Domestic Woodcutting Working Group was established with members from a variety of backgrounds. It is made up of representatives of the following agencies:

*The City of Corner Brook
Corner Brook Pulp & Paper
Newfoundland Forest Service
Centre for Forest & Environmental Studies
local development associations
local domestic woodcutters (joined at subsequent public meetings)*

Organizational Steps:

Step 1: Set up a working group or committee to coordinate and advise on future activities.

Invite key people to join the working group. Try to have a mix of people from government agencies, industry, public organizations, and the general public, etc. Some examples include:

- ▶ the local Forest Service district office
- ▶ local development associations, community groups, municipal councils
- ▶ industry representatives, (i.e. Abitibi Price, C.B.P.P., Newfoundland Lumber Producers Association, etc)
- ▶ resident domestic cutters or a representative appointed at later public meetings
- ▶ environmental or conservation groups

Step 2: Establish goals, both short and long term

Initial Goals of the Model Forest Domestic Woodcutting Working Group

1. To investigate the issues, and prepare a brief on domestic cutting with suggestions for improvement.
2. To estimate volume and species of firewood and sawlogs cut annually within the Model Forest on CBPP and Crown limits.
3. To determine the number of households in the area that depend on wood heat.
4. To determine location of domestic cutting and obtain some appreciation for numbers of people involved in each area.
5. To communicate with cutters on site about the Forest Service and CBPP's cutting regulations and boundaries, etc..

Step 3 : Define the boundaries of your area

Define an area that can be properly addressed over the period of one cutting season, at least initially. Be careful not to spread your efforts out over too large an area. It is important to build up a level of rapport with the communities involved, and this means budgeting adequate time and resources. It would be wiser to start in a smaller area and expand the process in subsequent years. This also allows refinement of the process for future areas.

The Model Forest boundaries encompass a large geographical area, approximately 707,000 hectares. Due to the size of this area, it was broken down into five separate regions to make it easier to deal with. Five technicians were hired to achieve the goals listed above. Four were hired through local development associations with another hired by the Model Forest to study the fifth area and coordinate all activities. However, the management strategy later initiated, focused on the areas around Corner Brook and the south shore of the Bay of Islands.

Step 4: Assess the resource

The level of assessment will depend upon the resources of your committee. Our first step was to try to determine the demand being placed on the resource. This was established by statistical sampling of both domestic cutters and the public in general (not everyone who burns wood necessarily cuts it). Next, the wood supply and available land base must be quantified to determine sustainable cutting levels.

Model Forest - A survey was designed to interview cutters in the woods to gather information on the following items:

- *volume and species cut for fuelwood & sawlogs*
- *amount of fuelwood purchased*
- *preferred species*
- *distance travelled to obtain wood*
- *comments on domestic cutting regulations*
- *comments on domestic cutting practices*

The technicians also noted observations at cutting sites such as; species cut, utilization practices, equipment used, etc. These sites were then mapped to show general cutting patterns. This survey is appended. A second survey was designed by Forestry Canada and targeted towards the general population, it gathered similar information along with other points of interest. Contact the federal forestry service for more information.

The information gathered from these surveys gave an indication of the demand placed on wood supplies in areas throughout the Model Forest. The next step was to see how much wood was actually available. With help from the Mapping and Inventory sections of the Nfld Forest Service, an inventory of all areas of Crown land available for domestic harvest was field checked and updated. This gave an accurate picture of the land base broken down into mature and over mature forest, immature stands of timber, and new cut over. The Area Control Method was then used to calculate the Annual Allowable Cut figures for each area. (See Appendix #3).

Step 5: Develop a strategy for the process

The collected data will show clearly to what extent certain areas are being over cut, and provide the type of information needed to highlight problems with domestic wood supply at public meetings.

A series of public meetings were planned to cover the area from Corner Brook to Lark Harbour. This eventually led to a better awareness of all concerns and resulted in a cooperative effort to develop a strategy for better management of the resource.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

Goals

Properly organized and run public meetings are essential in developing a domestic wood cutting strategy that receives public support. The success of the process relies upon well run meetings. In order to attract people to meetings there must be an issue of importance. Announce in advance that there will be a presentation on the state of the resource and invite people to voice their opinions on future management. Meetings should achieve the following goals:

- Inform people of the state of the resource and the consequences of poor management. State the facts of the supply and demand analysis clearly. Show the impact of continued over cutting.
- Allow individuals to identify the major issues. Provide an open forum to allow people to voice concerns and vent frustrations even if it doesn't directly relate to domestic cutting. Have someone in attendance to respond to the concerns that might arise. It is essential to allow the participants to blow off some steam before they will sit down to discuss solutions.
- Make people better aware of the concepts of forest management. Explain in layman's terms such concepts as; sustainable harvest, natural regeneration, etc., and use the opportunity to clear up any misconceptions.
- Try to instill a sense of public ownership or stewardship in the forests in general. Emphasize the resource belongs to the people and they will feel the loss if it is degraded.

Preparations

A variety of methods can be used to advertise meetings; letters to community organizations, notices or news releases in all media, posters around local communities, community cable TV and individual contacts. Approach development offices, municipal councils, business, etc. to inform key local people about the meetings, and find out what concerns might arise. This can be accomplished while distributing posters for the meetings.

Contact with local people before meetings can build relationships to help the meeting succeed.

Plan an agenda to achieve the required results from the meetings, but be prepared to make adjustments to meet the needs of participants.

Organize all equipment needed for the meetings. Be sure take along a projection screen and adequate extension cords for projectors. A flipchart is useful for presentations and listing remarks or suggestions. Visit meeting rooms in advance to ensure that facilities are adequate, if possible.

Physical arrangement of meetings

At meetings with smaller crowds in attendance, a "U" shaped formation of tables may encourage more interaction between speakers and the audience. Projectors can be placed on a small table inside the "U", and the facilitator may also be situated in this area. This arrangement may not be possible in all situations and larger crowds may necessitate standard theatre style seating.

Resource people or officials should not be separated in the form of a head table or lined up in front of the audience. This can be intimidating, particularly with smaller crowds. Try to seat these people with the public, it helps to lessen the "we - they" feeling in the room.

Meeting Procedure

Meetings should open with introductions, a clear statement of purpose, and an outline of how things will proceed. A review of the agenda is useful although it should be open to revision if required.

Allow people to voice any concerns and frustrations early in the meetings. List all concerns as they arise but agree to discuss them later in the meeting. This will help the flow of the meeting and avoid spending too much time on particular issues.

Allow an opportunity for everyone to speak throughout the meeting. This can be as simple as going around the table occasionally to ask for comments. This is also a quick check to gauge feelings on different topics.

It is good to review items of agreement on occasion. This gives everyone an impression of the progress made so far.

Try to avoid offering solutions from the committee; instead, ask questions that will encourage participants to express concerns and come up with their own solutions.

Before the meeting closes, briefly review the decisions reached or action items for the future. This will ensure that everyone has a clear impression of the events of the meeting and that there are no misunderstandings.

Stick to the agenda as much as possible and keep discussions aimed at reaching a solution or identifying problems clearly. If it is obvious that an agenda item keeps coming up out of order, ask if they want to change the agenda and continue on.

A break in the middle of a meeting, or when a stalemate has been reached, can provide a welcome opportunity for people to relax and consult with each other. This often leads to progress at a difficult point in the meeting. (Some people suggest that decisions are not made around the table, but only confirmed there.)

General

An independent neutral facilitator is best to chair the meeting, if available. However, if a committee member assumes this role, he or she should not be presenting, but limited to facilitating the discussion.

Sometimes the first meeting has to be a throw away session, it allows people to get things off their chests and gain new perspectives for future progress. It may take several meetings to get down to real problem solving, but there has to be clear value to each meeting to keep people coming back to the table.

Report back what was gained from each meeting and what actions have been taken. This can be done a number of ways; through direct contact, releases in the media or follow-up meetings.

Arrive early enough to make personal contact with people as they arrive, and wait around afterwards to deal with individuals who want to follow up on items from the meeting. This builds valuable relationships.

It is important to trust local people to have the knowledge and wisdom to make wise decisions. If you can combine "expert" with "local" knowledge in an open forum, the opportunity for a viable solution is at hand. This solution will also be well supported since it originated from the community. Using consensus decision making empowers local people, gains their support and encourages them to be more responsible in what they decide.

Conclusion

Public meetings are the main tools for getting people together for planning and decision making. Like any tool, we need to know how to use them properly if they are to work. This comes from experience and observation of the meeting process, with revision when necessary to improve things.

Appendix I



WESTERN
NEWFOUNDLAND



MODEL FOREST
NETWORK
+
RÉSEAU DE
FORÊTS MODÈLES

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DOMESTIC WOOD CUTTING

The level of domestic timber cutting within the Model Forest is not well documented. On Crown Lands which accounts for less than 10% of the total land area of the Model Forest, domestic timber cutting permits are issued by the NFLD Forest Service and cutting is monitored on a fairly routine basis. On timber limits held by the paper companies which accounts for more than 90% of the Model Forest land area, domestic cutting permits are issued by the companies.

This project has been undertaken in partnership with your local development association to collect a variety of information. We hope to obtain estimates of volume (cords) of wood cut each year, species cut, and how much is used for firewood or sawlogs, as well as other related information. It will provide estimates of wood burning households and where cutting is taking place. This information combined with the opinions of the people cutting wood and the general population, will be a useful tool in managing the forest resource to meet the future needs of the public.

Information collected will be used for the purposes of this study only, and will not be made available, except in summary form to the NFLD Forest Service or C.B.P.P. The forest is not only for the production of pulp and paper, but is available also for such things as domestic cutting, fishing, wildlife concerns, and other varied activities. Thank you for your cooperation in helping to manage the forest for the benefit of everyone.

Appendix II

DOMESTIC CUTTING - FIELD SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Location _____ Date _____
 Map Sheet No. _____ Stand No. _____ Tenure _____
 Harvest Code _____ Domestic Watershed Y N _____

AVERAGE YEARLY CONSUMPTION

	species	amount cut	amount bought	geographical location	land tenure	harvest code *
hardwood						
softwood						
slabs/scrap						
sawlogs						

- *HARVEST CODES
1. Cut over or stand remnant
 2. Standing timber (green) - mature or immature
 3. Standing timber (dead)
 4. Scrub

1.) How far from home do you travel to obtain wood?
 0-10 km. _____ 10-30 km. _____ 30 km. + _____

2.) Do you see any change in your wood requirement in the future? Please explain if you expect either an increase or decrease in wood consumption.

3.) Do you have any concerns with domestic cutting practices? If so, what are they? Do you have any recommendations for improvements in the future?

4.) Do you have any comments on domestic cutting regulations?

5.) Would you prefer to have a personal cutting block assigned to you? Why or why not?

6.) Why are you cutting this particular species? What are your preferred species and why?

Observations

1.) Species being cut: firewood ___ sawlogs ___ both ___ other ___

2.) Utilization practices: good ___ fair ___ poor ___

Is there evidence of selective logging, highgrading, or small clearcuts? Is there a significant amount of sawlog size material being cut for firewood?

3.) Is there evidence of significant amounts of green softwood being cut on company limits?

4.) Number of people in party. _____

5.) Number of chainsaws ___ snowmobiles ___ sleds ___

SUMMARY OF SURVEY RESPONSES

The following information is listed in the same format as the actual surveys and is a summary of all 517 field surveys conducted within the entire W.N.M.F. area. The data is presented in percentages of answers to appropriate questions, with lists of reasons, comments, concerns, etc. according to frequency of response.

TOTAL # OF SURVEYS CONDUCTED ON CROWN LAND
 TOTAL # OF SURVEYS CONDUCTED ON COMPANY LIMITS
 TOTAL SURVEYS CONDUCTED

160
 356

517

CROWN LAND

wood species	cords bought	cords cut	HARVEST CODES %				sawlog fbm
			1	2	3	4	
Birch (Hwd)	17.5	537.7	30	67	2	1	
Spruce	2.0	504.2	19	70	10	1	10,320.0
Balsam Fir		273.3	38	50	11	1	322,210.0
Mix. Softwood	9.5	183.0		86	14		
Slabs/Scrap	45.0 **						
Totals	29.0	1,498.2					332,530.0

C.B.P.P. LIMITS

wood species	cords cut	HARVEST CODES %				sawlog fbm
		1	2	3	4	
Birch (Hwd)	709.1	53	46	<1	<1	
Spruce	169.1	9	68	18	5	
Balsam Fir	114.8	16	40	42	2	114,890.0
Mix. Softwood	452.5	8	59	33		
Totals	1,445.5					114,890.0

*HARVEST CODES

1. Cutover or stand remnant
2. Standing timber (green) - mature or immature
3. Standing timber (dead)
4. Scrub

** pick - up loads

*HARVEST CODES % apply only to cords cut. Sawlog f.b.m. is recorded separately from cords cut and is assumed Code # 2 (mat.) Origin of bought wood unknown

1.) How far from home do you travel to obtain wood?

0-10 km. 78 % 10-30 km. 18 % 30 km.+ 4 %

2.) Do you see any change in your wood requirement in the future? Please explain if you expect either an increase or decrease in wood consumption.

Plan to burn : same 74 % more 2 % less 23 %

<u>Reasons :</u>	<u># of Comments</u>
more: - moving to new house with wood heat	6
- installing wood or wood/oil furnace	5
- new shed with wood stove	2
- spending more time at cabin	1
less: - giving up burning firewood in future	40
- wood is becoming harder to obtain, no longer feasible	35
- getting older, too much work	16
- converting from wood only heat to wood/oil combination	12
- giving up cutting sawlogs	7
- takes up too much time	2

3.) Do you have any concerns with domestic cutting practices? Yes 55 % No 45 %

<u>Concerns :</u>	<u># of Comments</u>
- poor utilization, wood wasted in harvesting process, e.g. large tops, etc.	233
- people selling wood on domestic permits	52
- over-cutting permit quotas	16
- concern over others using personal extraction trails	15
- sawlogs being cut for firewood	22
- sale of wood by persons receiving U.I. benefits or social assistance	10
- riparian buffer zones being cut	9
- concerns about future wood supply and possible shortages and restrictions	7
- clearcutting domestically	7
- more public education and awareness on the subject of domestic cutting	6
- cutting too close to communities, water supply areas	4
- wood cut, abandoned and left to decay	3
- cutting without permits	1
- litter/garbage left in the woods	1
- not enough access to wood in Mckenzie Rd. , Bonne Bay	1
- concern over logs cut in Bonne Bay Pd. area	1
- people cutting green softwood for firewood	1

4.) Do you have any comments on domestic cutting regulations?

Yes 27 % No 73 %

Comments :

	<u>#</u>
- not enough enforcement or manpower to enforce current regulations	89
- should not have to haul what is cut each day	46
- should not have to mark permit numbers on every log	11
- new fines are too heavy, more leeway should be given	8
- existing regulations are not strict enough	5
- 5 cm. top diameter considered too small for sawlogs	5
- permit fee should not have increased	4
- ticketing system is a good idea	3
- more than one permit for family should be allowed	3
- Crown should enforce domestic cutting on company land	2
- permit should allow extra saw on site for spare	2
- sawlog material should be allowed to be cut for fuel if no logs needed	2
- should not have to utilize wood with decay present	2
- sawlog quota should be increased	2
- log quota of 4500 fbm has to be monitored and enforced better	1
- domestics should be allowed to sell wood to cover expenses	1
- permit should not restrict who can help the permit holder	1
- permit should expire end of April instead of March	1

5.) Would you prefer to have a personal cutting block assigned to you?

Yes 54 % No 46 %

Positive Comments :

	<u>#</u>
- able to obtain wood closer to home if blocks were established on C.B.P.P. limits	102
- easier to monitor and enforce regulations; better utilization will result	70
- responsible for own block, most would take more pride in their work	61
- the block would be yours to cut at your own pace, supply is assured	44
- extraction trail would be your own and no one else would use it	14
- all cutters would have equal access to wood	2
- would like to be able to select own block	2
- legitimize cutting on C.B.P.P. limits if established there	2

Negative Comments :

	<u>#</u>
- prefer to look around and choose own cutting area or areas	83
- hard to implement fairly due to lack of uniform area and wood quality	76
- not enough enforcement to guard against highgrading by other cutters	19
- commercial cutovers preferred	12
- too old to be responsible for a block	10
- blocks may be located too far from home	11
- not practical for sawlogs	5
- doesn't cut enough to warrant a block	2
- does not want to be responsible.	1

6.) Species being cut at time of survey :

birch 37 % spruce 22 % fir 18 % mixed 23 %

Species preferred for firewood :

birch 54 % spruce 14 % fir 3 % mixed 16 % no preference 13 %

Birch is generally the preferred firewood for several reasons. It is a relatively dense hardwood with good burning characteristics. It burns longer than softwood, provides more heat and coals and therefore reduces volume requirement. Birch is also cleaner to handle due to smooth bark and a lack of sticky resins. Fewer limbs make for easier cutting and it is usually more accessible, being found on recent cutovers.

Spruce is preferred by some, especially black spruce, because it is believed to produce less ash and creosote build up, and it also provides good heat.

Balsam fir is the preferred species for lumber and is also used for "dry" wood, being found in abundance as dead, standing, insect killed wood. Some people have no preference and will cut whatever is available, while almost everyone cuts a mixture of wood to an extent to have dry wood, kindling, etc.

SUMMARY OF SURVEY OBSERVATIONS

- 1.) Wood being cut at time of survey :
firewood 75 % sawlogs 9 % both 16 %
- 2.) Utilization practices: good 50 % fair 44 % poor 6 %
- 3.) Evidence of significant amounts of green softwood being cut on company limits at time of survey. 121 cases
- 4.) Average number of people in party : 1.5
- 5.) Average number of chainsaws : 1.1 snowmobiles : 1.2 sleds : 1.2

Additional comments by public

#of comments

- | | |
|---|-----|
| - There should be more funding made available for silviculture, in domestic cutting areas, as well as on company limits. | 108 |
| - Corner Brook Pulp and Paper is harvesting wood in a wasteful, destructive manner with little regard for the environment. Government is targeting the individual while ignoring widespread violations by industry. | 98 |
| - C.B.P.P. should turn over isolated or low volume areas to the Crown to manage for domestic use. | 56 |
| - The public should be able to cut logs to build a house on C.B.P.P. limits | 8 |
| - Dead standing timber should be harvested before green timber is opened up. | 2 |
| - More of Gros Morne National Park should be open to domestic cutting | 1 |
| - The use of ATVs and snowmobiles is important to access and extract wood. Future regulations should not hamper these activities. | 1 |

Appendix III



Western Newfoundland Model Forest Inc.

Annual Allowable Cut (A.A.C.) calculations

The present project area has been divided into three separate blocks which will be referred to as Corner Brook, Benois Cove, and Lark Harbour areas. These areas have been digitally mapped by the NFLD Forest Service in cooperation with the Management Planning technical staff. Along with the production of detailed forest type maps for these areas, this procedure also provides the data from which the following calculations are derived.

Several points must be noted in regard to the database:

stand typing for this particular area is based on aerial photography flown in 1986. Although it has been updated by recent photography in some areas, and aerial surveys, it may not accurately reflect all present day conditions.

as stated at previous meetings, stand volume estimates are based on statistically sampled plot data throughout District 15. These volume estimates may prove to be overly optimistic for local areas such as Lark Harbour which have poorer growing conditions.

highgrading by domestic and commercial cutters, mortality and insect damage, as well as small undefined areas of inaccessibility have been estimated in general, but are still factors which must be considered in the final results.

The Area Control Method of A.A.C. calculation uses the area of productive forest land in relation to the rotation age of the forest to arrive at a sustainable area to be cut annually.

Corner Brook Area

Land area summary	C.B.P.P.	312 ha.
	Crown	<u>1263 ha.</u>
	Total	1575 ha.

These figures can be conservatively reduced by 20% to account for undefined areas of non-productive land and inaccessibility. This will provide a net area figure of 1260 ha. of productive forest land.

assume rotation at 80 years. 1260 ha. divided by 80 years = approx. 15 ha./year

If we assume 100 m³ per hectare at age 80 years.

100 m³/ha. x 15 ha. = 1500 m³ per year available

@ 15 m³ per person, this area will sustain 100 domestic cutters per year if the oldest stands are cut first.

Benoits Cove Area

Land area summary	C.B.P.P.	577 ha.
	Crown	<u>2150 ha.</u>
	Total	2727 ha.

These figures can be conservatively reduced by 25% to account for undefined areas of non-productive land and inaccessibility. This will provide a net area figure of 2045 ha. of productive forest land.

assume rotation at 80 years. 2045 ha. divided by 80 years = approx. 25 ha./year

If we assume 100 m³ per hectare at age 80 years.

100 m³/ha. x 25 ha. = 2500 m³ per year available

@ 15 m³ per person, this area will sustain 167 domestic cutters per year if the oldest stands are cut first.

Lark Harbour Area

Land area summary	C.B.P.P.	190 ha.
	Crown	<u>1172 ha.</u>
	Total	1362 ha.

These figures can be conservatively reduced by 35% to account for undefined areas of non-productive land and inaccessibility. This will provide a net area figure of 885 ha. of productive forest land.

assume rotation at 80 years. 885 ha. divided by 80 years = approx. 11 ha./year

If we assume 80 m³ per hectare at age 80 years.

80 m³/ha. x 11ha/year = 880 m³ per year available

@ 15 m³ per person, this area should sustain 59 domestic cutters per year if the oldest stands are cut first.

However, the present age class structure of this area will not sustain this degree of harvest, meaning the A.A.C. must be reduced to 7.5 ha. per year. This will reduce the numbers to 40 cutters per year @ 15m³ per person, again cutting oldest stands first.

The next step is to break down the area into age classes to see the present age class structure and predict how it will respond to this area of allowable cut over time. This model assumes the oldest age classes are cut first, and please note that wood volumes do not enter into this exercise. We must determine after if this represents a realistic scenario based on age classes harvested, and the actual state of the forest involved.

The following graphs depict how the age class structures for each area will change over 20 year time periods following the prescribed A.A.C. area figures.

Corner Brook - 15 ha./year x 20 years = 300 ha.

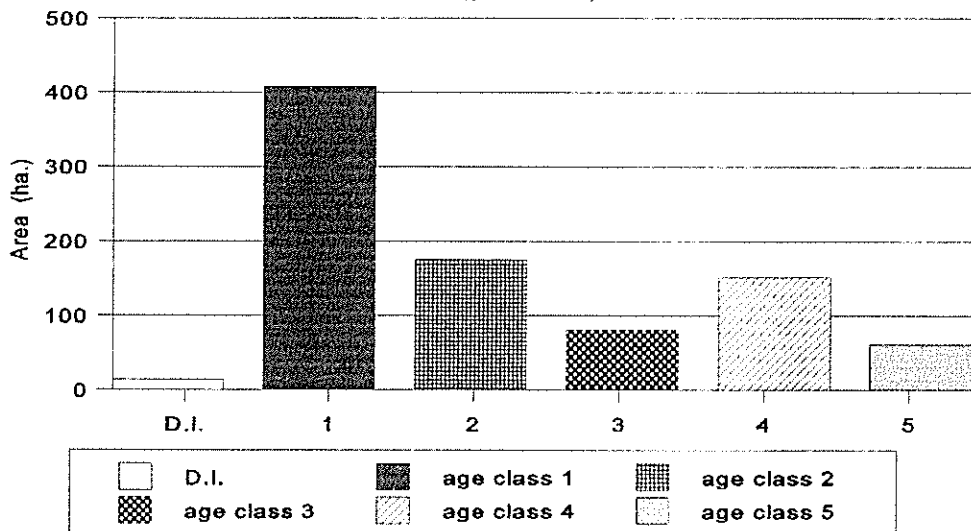
Benoits Cove - 25 ha./year x 20 years = 500 ha.

Lark Harbour - 7.5 ha./year x 20 years = 150 ha.



LARK HARBOUR - Age class dist.

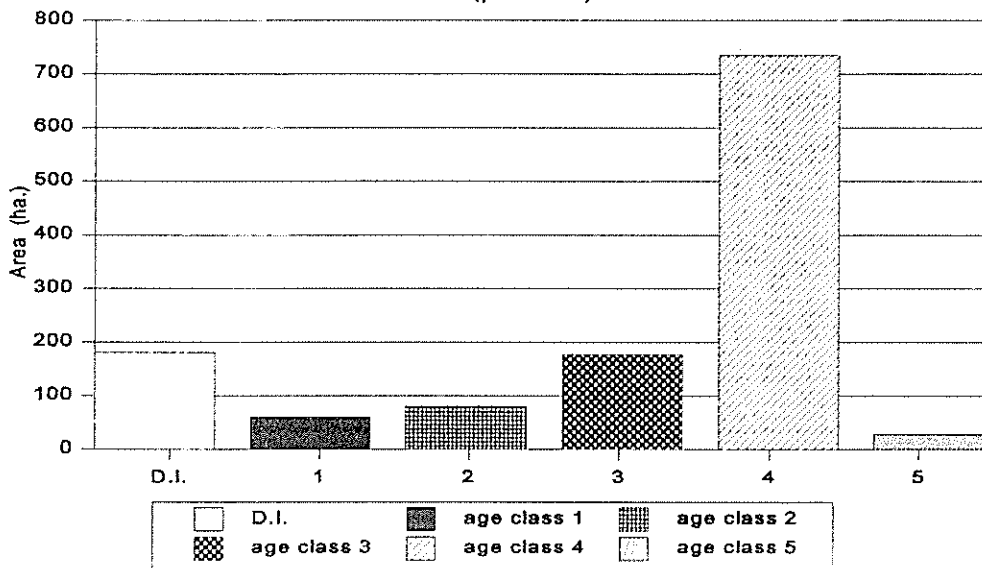
t = 0 (present)



Over 120 hectares of age classes 4 and 5 are considered severely highgraded and the majority of remaining mature stands have been updated from 2 to 3 density class, indicating reduction of volume by cutting activity. This area is in the most danger from over cutting due to demand and detrimental growing conditions. It is questionable as to whether some areas will produce future wood volumes.



CORNER BROOK - Age class dist.
t = 0 (present)

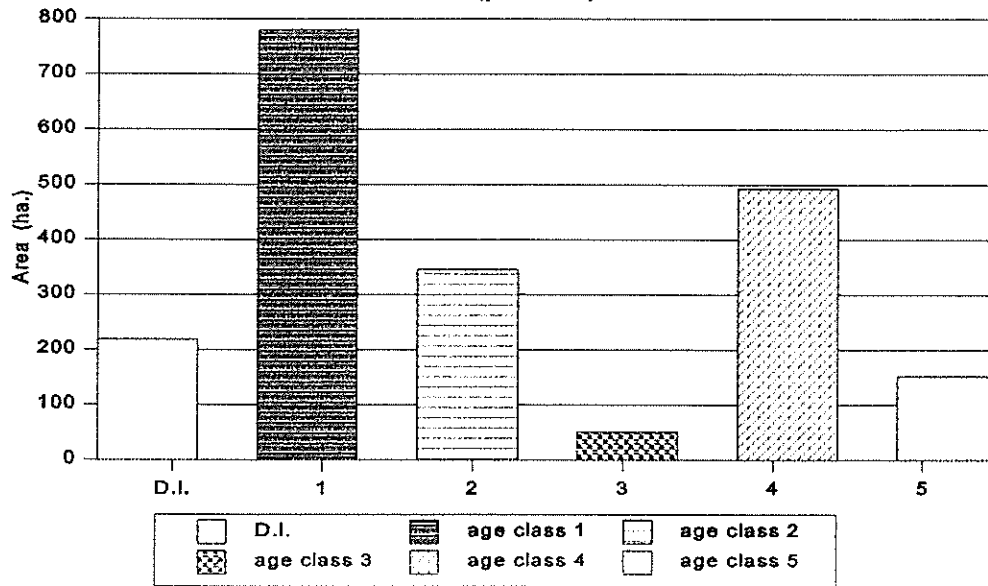


Over 50 hectares of age classes 4 and 5 are considered severely highgraded and most of the remaining mature stands in some areas have been updated from 2 to 3 density class indicating reduction of volume by cutting activity. However, this area still contains blocks with healthy fire wood stands, and sawlogs to a lesser degree.



BENOITS COVE - Age class dist.

t = 0 (present)



over 140 hectares of age classes 4 and 5 are considered severely highgraded, and the majority of remaining mature stands have been updated from 2 to 3 density class, indicating reduction of volume by cutting activity.



Appendix IV



Management Strategy for Domestic Fuelwood and Sawlog Harvesting in Forest District 15

Introduction

The following proposed Strategy for the Management of Domestic Wood Cutting results from the work of the Domestic Woodcutting Working Group of the Western Newfoundland Model Forest. In the winter of 1994, this group first conducted a survey with the cooperation of the City of Corner Brook and development associations. A series of public meetings followed to gain community input and from which a number of people were invited to become part of the Domestic Woodcutting Working Group. A management strategy was put together by this working group that included representatives from Newfoundland Forest Service, Corner Brook Pulp and Paper Ltd. and members of the public, (mostly domestic woodcutters) who participated in the public meetings.

Elements of Strategy

1. ✓ Domestic woodcutting on Crown Land to be managed across the whole district rather than on a community by community basis.
2. ✓ Permits to be issued for a maximum of five cords of wood annually to be taken from Crown Land and this may include the cutting of 250 board feet of sawlogs as part of the five cords. (Note: additional fuelwood can be obtained by acquiring a permit from CBPP and by cutting hardwood on their limits.)
3. ✓ In addition to the 250 board feet of sawlogs that can be cut annually a person may be issued a permit to cut a total of six thousand board feet (6,000 board feet) of sawlogs over a twenty year period provided the need is justified, such as for house building or for other personal construction or repairs.

A permit will be issued for up to three thousand (3000) board feet per year. In no case will the permit amounts for domestic fuelwood and sawlogs exceed 36 m³ or 10 cords total.

The issue volume and **not the permit return** volume will be the basis for deciding how much wood has been cut.

In order to implement this the Newfoundland Forest Service is expected to maintain accurate records of wood cut by individuals and to do field checks to verify that there is no misuse.

4. ✓ The expiry date of cutting permits should be May 31 instead of March 31. (Note: this change has already been carried out by the NFS following it being brought up at public meetings in the Model Forest)

5. While it is not acceptable to subdivide present crown lots into smaller strips or areas for management, it is agreed that some parts of these lots, such as areas of immature timber, may be restricted from cutting for a period. These areas would be declared as **No Cutting** areas and each block should be managed according to the condition of the wood.
6. Timber not essential to the needs of Corner Brook Pulp and Paper Ltd, but suitable for domestic cutting should be turned over to the Crown to be managed for domestic cutting. (Note: CBPP has agreed to this in principle with this provision, and the Western Newfoundland Model forest will assist in having this fulfilled.
7. CBPP should publicize its domestic fuelwood policies, which allow cutters to obtain hardwoods for fuel from company limits.
8. Domestic woodcutters should be allowed to access residual softwood from CBPP cutovers once the company has finished logging an area. A way would have to be found to monitor this activity to prevent misuse of the privilege.

Western Nfld. Model Forest
June 11, 1996

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Appendix V

WESTERN
NEWFOUNDLAND



MODEL FOREST
NETWORK

RÉSEAU DE
FORÊTS MODÈLES

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A brief overview of activities to date

Over the past three years the Western Newfoundland Model Forest has been studying domestic woodcutting, that is, local people cutting firewood and sawlogs for their own use. While the importance of this practice is recognized, there are concerns about the resource. How much is being cut? How much wood is available, and how long will it last? These are some of the questions that have been looked into.

The public has been involved in this process from the beginning. Employees representing the Model Forest spent one winter talking to woodcutters; asking them questions about their cutting habits and concerns they might have about the way the forests were being managed. The results of these surveys and wood supply studies indicated shortages in future wood supplies for local people.

Public meetings were held to inform people of these results and ask for advice in correcting problems to insure a healthier wood supply for years to come. After several meetings, recommendations were developed in cooperation with local residents to better manage domestic cutting. The final draft of the approved recommendations was submitted to the Newfoundland Forest Service and changes were made to the cutting permit regulations for the 1996/97 season.

The Model Forest is now looking for feedback to follow up on work done in the past. How have the changes been received by the public, do you feel you were given an adequate opportunity to be involved? Please let us know your thoughts on these issues.

HOW MUCH WOOD CAN WE SAFELY CUT ON CROWN LAND ?

The figures below come from wood supply studies done by the Model Forest and the Newfoundland Forest Service. It indicates the amount of wood available to be harvested safely each year to insure that the wood supply is sustainable. That is, cut at these levels, it can replenish itself naturally. If these figures are exceeded the supply of wood will not last.

Area	Wood available per year	No. of permits	cords per household
Corner Brook	600 cords	262	2.3
Benoits Cove	1000 cords	182	5.5
Outer Bay of Islands	250 cords	88	2.8
Gillams	640 cords	114	5.6
Hughes Brook	190 cords	38	5.1

Providing:

- ◆ No one is cutting without permits
- ◆ No illegal sale of firewood
- ◆ Oldest stands of wood are cut first with younger wood left to grow and mature

These conditions will further lower the number of cords per household that can be safely cut

Survey Location _____ Date _____

1. Do you think that the supply of firewood & sawlogs in your area will last to meet the needs of local people in the future? Firewood Yes _____ No _____
Sawlogs Yes _____ No _____

2. Were you interviewed in the woods or at your home in the past by an employee representing the Model Forest? Yes _____ No _____

3. Were you aware of the efforts the Model Forest has taken to give local people a chance to have a say in managing the forests for domestic cutting? Yes _____ No _____

4. Did you go to any community meetings regarding domestic woodcutting? Yes _____ No _____

5. Are you aware of the new permit regulations? Yes _____ No _____
Are there any regulations you disagree with?

6. Do you feel you've been consulted in regard to changes in the cutting permits? Yes _____ No _____

7. Do you agree with lowering the permit quotas on Crown Land to help insure a sustainable wood supply for the future? Yes _____ No _____

8. Have you noticed a change in enforcement activities by the Forest Service? Yes _____ No _____

9. Do you have any other suggestions to help protect the resource?

WESTERN NEWFOUNDLAND MODEL FOREST Inc.
 Domestic Woodcutting Working Group

RESULTS OF DOMESTIC WOODCUTTERS SURVEY - Winter 1997

A follow up to work done in past years to assess public awareness and reaction to changes brought about through the Model Forest process.

Survey Locations

Lark Hr.	5	Corner Brook	16
York Hr.	14	Massey Drive	5
Frenchmans Cove	2	Summerside	9
Benoits Cove	12	Meadows	6
Johns Beach	8	Gillams	6
Mt. Moriah	10		
Georgetown	2		
		Total	95

1. Do you think that the supply of firewood & sawlogs in your area will last to meet the needs of local people in the future?

Firewood	Yes	13	No	1
Sawlogs	Yes	1	No	13
Both	Yes	28	No	52

Note: 17 people said yes on the condition that the resource was properly managed and regulations were followed.

2. Were you interviewed in the woods or at your home in the past by an employee representing the Model Forest? Yes 46 (48%) No 49 (52%)
3. Were you aware of the efforts the Model Forest has taken to give local people a chance to have a say in managing the forests for domestic cutting?
 Yes 80 (84%) No 15 (16%)
4. Did you go to any community meetings regarding domestic woodcutting?
 Yes 28 (29%) No 67 (71%)

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5. Are you aware of the new permit regulations? Yes 74 (78%) No 21 (22%)
 Are there any regulations you disagree with?
- ▶ 5 cords of firewood not enough. (8)
 - ▶ Do not agree with 6000 fbm limit over 20 years (5)
 - ▶ Permit too expensive (2)
 - ▶ People who cannot cut their own wood should be able to buy a permit and designate someone else to cut it. (2)
 - ▶ 250 fbm should not be included with 5 cord limit (1)
 - ▶ Firewood should not have to be numbered when hauled to your home on the same day. (1)
6. Do you feel you've been consulted in regard to changes in the cutting permits?
 Yes 68 (72%) No 25 (26%) Unsure 2 (2%)
7. Do you agree with lowering the permit quotas on Crown Land to help insure a sustainable wood supply for the future? Yes 86 (91%) No 9 (9%)
8. Have you noticed a change in enforcement activities by the Forest Service?
 Yes *21 (22%) No 74(78%) *2 responded Yes indicating less enforcement
9. Do you have any other suggestions to help protect the resource?
- ▶ More enforcement and monitoring needed (32)
 - ▶ More silviculture needed (8)
 - ▶ Stop illegal sale of firewood (5)
 - ▶ People should cut poorer quality trees or older wood for firewood. (4)
 - ▶ Keep industry off Crown Land (2)
 - ▶ Better utilization needed (2)
 - ▶ Domestic should use selective harvesting techniques (1)
 - ▶ Individual cutting blocks (1)
 - ▶ Cutting should be done in the fall to salvage blowdowns (1)
 - ▶ Domestic areas should be clear cut (1)
 - ▶ Larger buffer zones needed (1)

