Eagles, Beth A FLNR:EX

From: Mecredy, Ron FLNR:EX
Sent: Friday, April 10, 2015 2:54 PM
To: Eagles, Beth A FLNR:EX
Subject: FW: Compilation differences for CP1 FLTCA90533
Attachments: CP1 FLTCA90533.pdf

Ron Mecredy RFT, ATE

Coast Area Cruising and Waste Specialist
2100 Labieux Rd
Nanaimo BC
Phone: Campbell River 250-286-9301
Nanaimo 250-751-7399

ABCFP Cruiser Accreditation - All you need to know!
http://www.abcfp.ca/entering_the_profession/career_options/associate_members.asp

-----Original Message-----
From: Muise, Sean FLNR:EX
Sent: Tuesday, April 7, 2015 4:43 PM
To: Mecredy, Ron FLNR:EX
Cc: XT:Sandberg, Rob FLNR:IN; Billy Raymond; Peet, Tyler FLNR:EX; Lachapelle, Aline FLNR:EX
Subject: FW: Compilation differences for CP1 FLTCA90533

Hi Ron,

As discussed, this is the professional rationale that was submitted regarding the discrepancy in the cruise data from CP001.

In our April 3rd meeting with Rob and Billy we discussed the following:

- cruiser diligence/documentation when making calls in the bush (ie. age in tens at every plot, tree class maturity break)

- the 50% firmwood threshold not being applicable to live trees (ie. Cw - Tree 5 in plot 6, block 003)

- the ability of a dead potential to hold volume (ie. Ss in plot 11, Block 004 should have been checked for soundness as path is not an automatic reason to default to dead useless)

Can you clarify or confirm before we move further with Cruise Analysis?

Thanks for your help,

Sean Muise, RPF
Revenue Officer
Haida Gwaii Natural Resource District

250.559.6204

-----Original Message-----
From: Billy Raymond [mailto:billy@abacusfm.com]
Sent: Tuesday, April 7, 2015 1:05 PM
To: Muise, Sean FLNR:EX
Cc: XT:Longland, Chad FLNR:IN; XT:Sandberg, Rob FLNR:IN
Subject: Compilation differences for CP1 FLTCA90533

Sean,

Here is the report for the 2 trees that are different from the Check cruise.

Billy

--
Abacus Forest Management Limited
Billy Raymond, RFT
1345 Terrace Ave,
North Vancouver B.C.
V7R 1B3

E-mail: billy@abacusfm.com

Tel: (604) 740-2852
Fax: (604) 983-8569

Ministry of Forests, Lands, and Natural Resource Operations
Haida Gwaii Resource District
Box 39
Queen Charlotte, BC
V0T 1S0

Dear Sean Muise,

CP 1, FLTC A90533, 2 trees not included within the recompilation of this Cutting Permit

Two trees that were identified at a check cruise dated March 11, 2015 as being viable trees have not been included in the recompilation of CP 1 FLTC A90553. These 2 trees MOSQ03 Plot 6 tree 5 and a large tree at MOSQ04 Plot 11, have not been included as they were stated on the check cruise because I believe that the trees were assessed in error on the check cruise and are not actually viable but actually live and dead useless trees.

The very principle of cruising is every tree has to be at least 50% sound in order to be tallied (counted) as a tree. If it is not at least 50% sound then that tree is either ignored (in the case where the tree is on the ground) or if still standing, it might have to be assessed as a useless tree if less than 50% (either Live or Dead).

MOSQ03 Plot 6 Tree 5

This tree was originally considered at Tree Class (TC) 6. We did this because we assessed the tree (notes at the bottom of our cruise cards for this plot) as less than 50% sound. This tree is still alive so we consider this tree Live Useless Tree Class 6.

The definition in the cruise manual states that TC6 trees “are combined with Tree Class 4 trees for the compilation of percent snags.” (Cruise Manual 2014, Section 4.3.2.6) That implies that TC6 meets the same basic criteria as a TC4 which is that “trees having less that 50.0 percent of their original volume in firmwood content…” (Cruise Manual 2014, Section 4.3.2.6).

The definition of a TC6 within the Provincial Cruise Manual is to allow for an assessment, throughout province, of a live tree that has less than 50% firmwood. This definition was written a long time before we, on the coast, started assessing trees for the firmwood content through the Call Grading and Net Factoring (CGNF) process.

The definition has remained in its same basic form since at least the 1998 cruise manual and, for cedar, it implies that the whole tree is still present. This is still a good guide for those who do not know how to assess sections of the tree for firmwood by percent. We on the coast do know how to assess for firmwood content.

Using the “Ten Meter Log Table” from the appendices of the cruise manual, every cruiser on the coast can assess each tree by 10 m sections for its firmwood content.

When this tree was originally cruised it was assessed as 47.5% sound.

The check cruise assessed the tree as follows:

The tree was estimated as a total height of 38.6m. If we take the Ten Meter Log Table and using a 40m tall tree, the first 10 m of the tree has 52% of the firmwood volume and the second 10 m of the tree has 31 % of the firmwood volume of a tree.

The check cruise CGNF the tree as L 08 60 Y 06 60 and N 99 00. This is telling us that the check cruise estimated the height still present of the tree as 14 m (we measured 12.2 m) and has the net firmwood of the portion that is there as 60% sound.

Mathematically if you work out the numbers;

Log 1

10m Log that has 60% firmwood: 52% (from the Ten Meter Log Table) x 60% =31.2% firmwood still present for the first 10 m log.

Log 2

4m log that has 60% firmwood. 31% (from the Ten Meter Log Table) x 60% X 40% (only 4 m of ten m remain) =7.44% firmwood still present for the second 10 m log.

Therefore the tree has 31.2 % firmwood in the first 10 m log plus 7.44% firmwood in the second 10m log for a total of 38.64% firmwood still present.

Professionally, we cannot use a vague definition of "The tree must be almost completely rotten or hollow with just a shell of sound wood remaining." (Cruise Manual 2014, Section 4.3.2.6) when we can and have already got better information in the form of the CGNF assessment.

This tree is clearly less than 50% firmwood still present thus this tree is a TC6 Live Useless tree.

MOSQ04 Plot 11

The check cruise identified a spruce tree that was not included with the original cruise. According to the check cruise this 60 year old tree was dead Sitka Spruce with a Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) of 200.0 cm and an estimated height of 70 m Tall. We can see from the CGNF that the estimated height of the tree was 44 m tall. The Pathological remarks noted a scar in 4 and a dead top in 2 implying that the tree, from what was noted on the check cruise was still a good viable tree.

On the original cruise the tree was assessed as a TC4 (Dead Useless). On the coast we do not tally on our cruise cards TC4 that do not have at least an 8 m U grade. (Ron Mecredy, Cruisers Notes e-mail, October 2014, 2 October 2014; CGNF Manual).

This tree is clearly a TC4. To prove this first let us look at pictures of the tree.

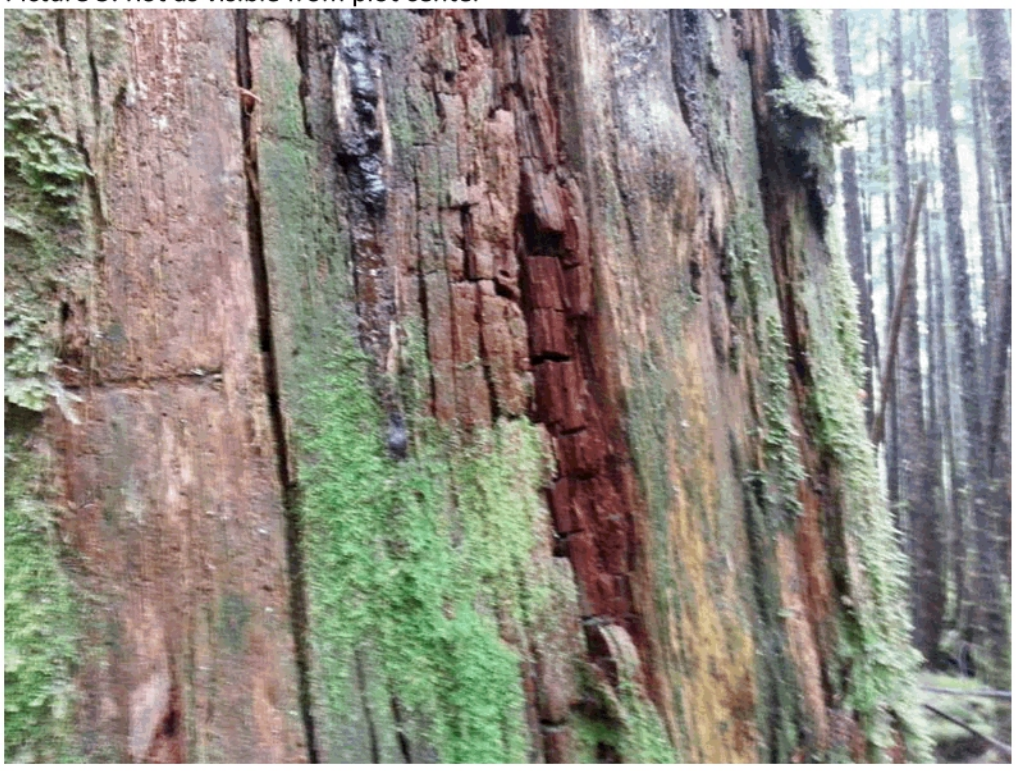
Picture 1: Tree relative to plot center and other trees within the plot.

Picture 2: Conk Close Up

Picture 3: Conk on the back side of the tree

Picture 4: Conk part way up the tree.

Picture 5: Rot as visible from plot center



Now let us look at the mathematics of the tree to determine if in fact that it is a tree that is greater than or less than 50% sound.

According the check cruise the recorded information states the following, assuming a tree of 60m tall (from the Ten Meter Log Table; the tallest tree in the table) and 44 m present

Log 1
Log 1 has a potential of 40% of the firmwood within that tree. The check cruise identified 90% sound so 40% times 90% gives us 36% for the first 10 m log

Log 2
Log 2 has a potential of 25% of the firmwood within that tree. The check cruise identified 90% sound so 25% times 90% gives us 22.5% for the second 10 m log

Log 3
Log 3 has a potential of 19% of the firmwood within that tree. The check cruise identified 90% sound so 19% times 90% gives us 17.1% for the third 10 m log

Log 4
Log 4 has a potential of 11% of the firmwood within that tree. The check cruise identified 60% sound and only 4 m of the ten m possible so 11% times 60% times 40%(4m of 10m) gives us 2.6% for the forth 10 m log

For this tree the check cruise gives us 36% plus 22.5 % plus 17.1 % plus 2.6 % totaling 78.2%.

The problem with this number is the fact that the conk was ignored and the rot was ignored and the rot in the top of the tree was ignored and the height was not estimated accurate.

When this tree was assessed the second time by us we noted the following;

The tree was 34.7 m tall to the tallest point. Although we did note a chunk of that was on the ground about 8-10 m long that was completely smashed and showed extensive (greater than 90%) brown cubical rot.

There was clearly conk on the tree extending to at least 10.3 m possibly up to 14.5 m. The brown cubical rot seen from plot center extends up the tree and can be seen in a large hole on the back side of the tree and coming down from the top. Also clear rot indentations in the top half of the portion that is still there indicating brown cubical sap rot. Sap rot was noted at just above eye height of 16 cm on one side facing plot center and clearly on the back side higher up the tree.

Now let us look at the mathematics of the tree to determine if in fact that it is a tree that is greater than or less than 50% sound.

Log 1
Log 1 has a potential of 40% of the firmwood within that tree. The cruiser identified conk so automatically this is only 50% sound and also sap rot at 15 cm each side of the tree so $(170/200)^2$ to account the for the firmwood inside the rot so numerically this first log is 40% time 50% times $(170/200)^2$ for a total of 14.45% the first 10 m log

Log 2
Log 2 has a potential of 25% of the firmwood within that tree. The cruiser identified the conk still extending into the 2nd log by 2m or 1 m deduction plus sap rot similar to the 1st 10 m log or 72% firmwood. This gives us 25% times 90% (conk) times 72% (sap rot accounted for) totaling 16.2%.

Log 3
Log 3 has a potential of 19% of the firmwood within that tree. The cruiser identified sap rot getting much worse but let us assume the same 72% firmwood. This gives us 19% times 72% (sap rot accounted for) totaling 13.6%.

Log 4
Log 4 has a potential of 11% of the firmwood within that tree. The cruiser identified no firmwood in this portion of the tree so 0%.

For this tree the cruiser gives us 14.45% plus 16.2% plus 13.6% plus 0% totaling under 45%. This is best case scenario since the sap rot gets worse as you travel up the tree. This tree is clearly under 50%, clearly a Tree Class 4. This tree has no 8m U grade so it is not entered onto the cruise cards. No chop marks were noted or required since chopping will only assess at best the first 2 m of a tree but rot can clearly be seen on the tree from plot center.

From the initial visual assessment this tree it was a snag and from the calculated numbers on the second assessment you can clearly see it is a snag.

If you have any questions about this please contact me.

Sincerely,

Billy Raymond, RFT

Date Apr. 10.

Billy Raymond. 604-740-2852

- Live Useless - Tree Class 6.

Cedar tree - manual has to be a shell
- it is < 50% sound.
~ could it be a marble tree
TC 23

- Rev 11
TC 6 - from old volume + decay studies 60's + 70's
- tree based on ~~needs to be~~ unsafe to fall

~~Cedar~~ live useless - for Cedar, Cypress needs to be a shell

should be less than 10 - 20% sound
but hard to put a number around it
- leave manual as is

→ these are rare (very)
- never in 2nd growth stand
- often high elevation, low productivity

could call Kevin Hardy

Eagles, Beth A FLNR:EX

From: Spinks, Dave FLNR:EX
Sent: Friday, April 17, 2015 12:04 PM
To: FLNR South Area Cruising Staff
Cc: Eagles, Beth A FLNR:EX; Marsh, Len FLNR:EX; Manhard, Dana FLNR:EX; Russell, Brian W FLNR:EX; Chantler, Ken FLNR:EX
Subject: Conference Call Agenda
Attachments: Agenda April 21, 2015.docx

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

Hi Folks,

Here's the agenda for the conference call next Tuesday. I apologize for the somewhat "untechnical" nature of the topics. I'd like to get back to discussing technicalities but rely on you folks to supply them to me as you're in the field a lot more than I these days.

If you have topics to add, by all means send them to me and we can incorporate them.

Have a good weekend.

Dave Spinks, RFT
South Area Cruising Specialist
Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations
441 Columbia Street, Kamloops BC V2C 2T3
Phone: 250-828-4907
Email: dave.spinks@gov.bc.ca

Date April 21/15

Conference Call with Southern Region + districts

→ chat about cruise based salvage authorities
- Karen Powell concerned w how to check professional estimates
- Dave Spinks - Ken Chantler will be talking about appraisal concerns.
- Karen - what process to estimate average total height of tree.

Pete - BCTS going more + more to cruise based sales.
- BCTS SE% 10%
- other licensees 8%
} Pete unsure about equitability

Dave sent out guidances
- typing / dropping types
- count plots to measure plots.

Pete - risk rating for endorser in field

Local grids - used to be reference on a block basis - should it be block a CP - do people use local grid on CP

Page

Date

basis or generally done on block.

- doesn't matter as long as licensee is consistent.

- could cause issues if done on a permit & then if block blending occurs

-DRM - don't see a lot of that.
- sees mainly GIS grids.

TC6 - boundary area - way of dealing w non merch volume in compilation

DQU - 3 in check cruising
DRM - Pete - once or twice in 10 yrs.
Revelstoke - 3 in career.

Apr 21/15

- talked to Mark
- he will put CBB stuff on G drive
- work on live/dp species stuff by SP.
- emerald need files - SSV
- dat.

Page