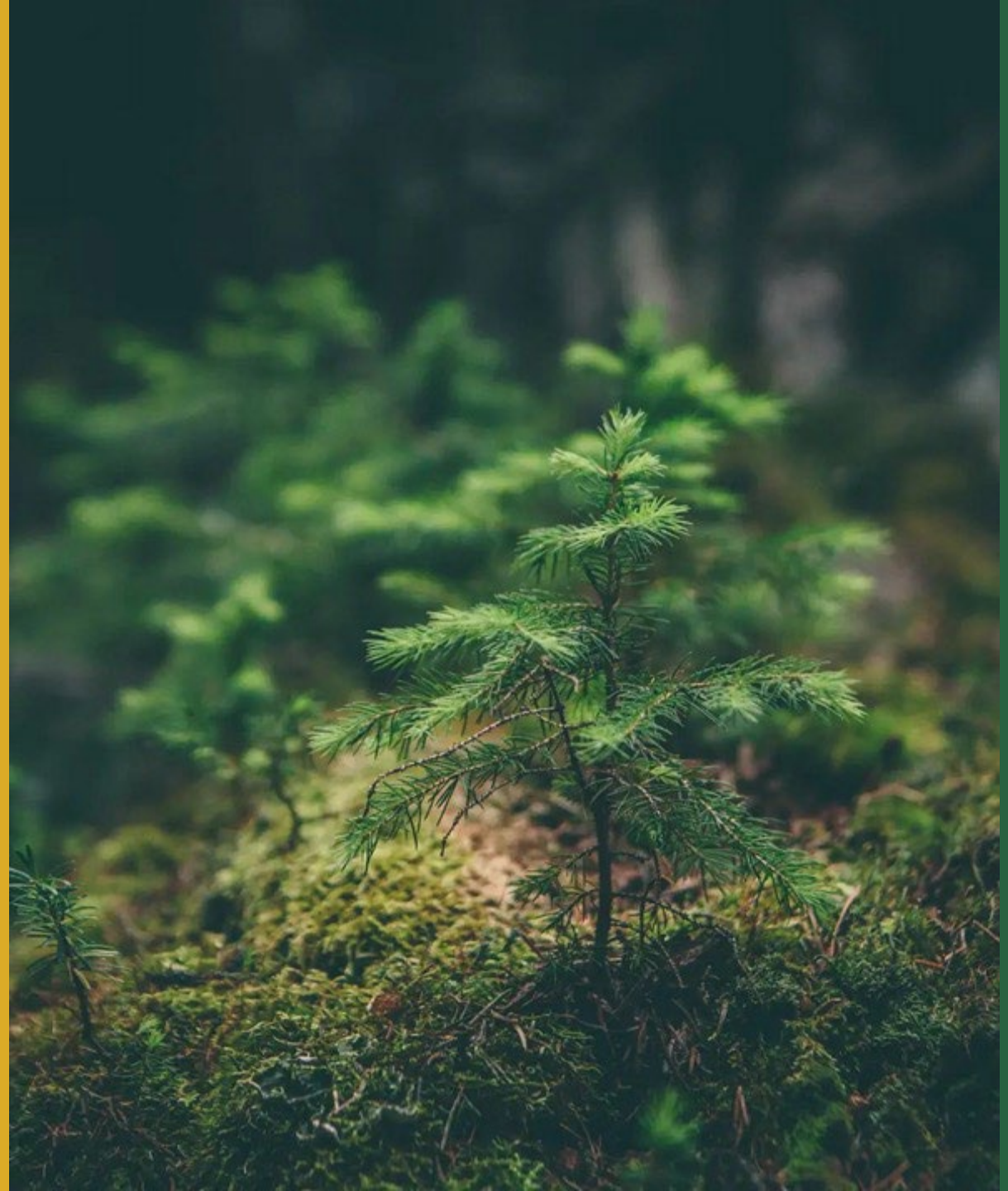

Western Forest Products Inc. Reforestation Standards and Approaches

2026 CSC Winter Workshop

February 18, 2026

Paul Kutz, RPF

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Forest Products

Saanich Forestry Centre

Birthplace of our Integrated Supply Chain

Only forestry company on the BC Coast to operate a tree nursery and seed orchard

- ~20 employees
- 26 ha with 27 greenhouses
- 4 million seedlings grown annually for WFP use
- 10 species grown in nursery
- 4,000 orchard trees
- 15 million seeds of averaged annual production

Integrated Supply Chain

From Seed

- Targeted Pollination
- Cone Harvest
- Racking & Shipping Cones

To Seedling

- Sowing Seeds
- Cultivating Seeds
- Growing Seedlings

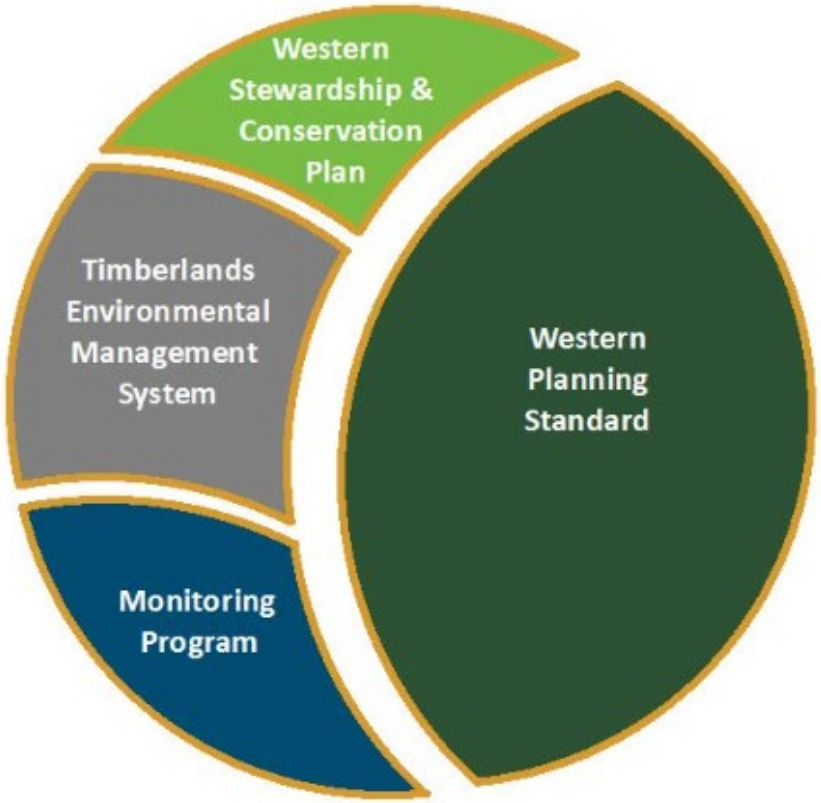
To Forest

- From Seedling
- To Tree Planting
- To Forest & Harvesting

Silviculture Standards for Western

Within WFP we have numerous standards for specific functional areas

Silviculture plays a key role in our planning and forms part of the Western Planning Standard



Process Table

FUNCTIONAL AREAS	TABLE TYPE	TABLE NAME
Planning / Production / Finance	Process Table	PHARM
Planning / Production	Process Table	Waste
Planning	Process Table	Life Cycle of Forest Roads
Planning	Process Table	Silviculture Subject Areas
Planning / Production	Process Table	Harvest Completion
Planning	Process Table	Forest Operations Map (FOM)

Western Forest Products' Reforestation Prescription Standard

REFORESTATION PRESCRIPTION STANDARD

Purpose

To provide a standardized approach to reforestation prescriptions across Timberlands.

Scope

Applies to all tenures managed by Western Forest Products Inc (WFP).

Standard

Reforestation Regimes

1) Prescribe planting:
   i. Where Fdc, Cw, or Yc would become the long-term crop species; or
   ii. Where natural infill potential is low and planted stock is required to meet regeneration obligations; or
   iii. Where fill planting would be high risk due to lost road access or high competing vegetation potential; or
   iv. In areas of high public visibility or areas of public concern, such as community watersheds.
2) Prescribe natural regeneration:
   i. Where Fdc, Cw, or Yc would not become the long-term crop species and natural infill potential is high; and
   ii. Where fill planting would be low risk due to good road access and low to medium competing vegetation potential.

The minimum stratum size is 5ha for mixed regimes.

Planting Species Selection

1) Prescribe ecologically suitable species considering:
   i. Land Management Handbook (LMH) #28: A Field Guide for Site Identification and Interpretation for the Vancouver Forest Region
   ii. Climate change adaptation
   iii. Ecological factors that pose risks to species
   iv. Higher level plans
2) Prescribe Cw, Yc, and/or Fdc on helicopter settings.
3) Prescribe Cw, Yc, and/or Fdc as the primary species on conventional settings where they can become the long-term crop species. Prescribe Cw, Yc, and/or Fdc as the secondary or tertiary species where they cannot become a leading long-term crop species and pest hazard is low.
4) Prescribe species mixes to maximize volume where Cw, Yc, and Fdc would not become the long-term crop species.

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REFORESTATION PRESCRIPTION STANDARD

Timberlands Management System

Planting Densities

1) Prescribe 1000sph (planted + WS naturals + non-productive) for coniferous species except:
   i. 1200sph on Fdc leading (>75%) CWH xm, dm, and mm1 planting units;
   ii. 1200sph on Cw leading (>85%) planting units;
   iii. 1200sph on planting units with high mortality factors (ex. elk, weevil, etc.) and low natural infill potential;
   iv. 1200sph on planting units with high or very high competing vegetation potential;
   v. 1200sph within 30metres of access corridors (ie. highway, mainlines, trails, recreation sites) or where visual screening is required;
   vi. 800-1200sph on helicopter settings, determined by plantable spots.
2) Prescribe 1400-1600sph (planted + WS naturals + non-productive) for hardwood management.
3) Prescribe a reduced planting density on sites with moderate to high natural regeneration potential to reflect the predicted ingress. At minimum, prescribe 700sph on these sites.

Stock Type Selection

1) Prescribe 410 or 412B 1+0 Spring or Fall stock types except:
   i. 512As on conventional sites with sufficiently deep soils and a very high competing vegetation potential
   ii. 412As on sites with sufficiently deep soils and a high competing vegetation potential (except North Island) or high mortality factors (ex. elk, weevil, etc), or on replants.
   iii. 412A Spring Fdc on conventional sites with sufficiently deep soils and moisture
   iv. 410As on sites with shallow soils
   v. 310B Spring Cw and Hw on conventional sites with a coastal influence, low to medium competing vegetation potential, and moderate to high natural infill potential.

At Time of Planting (ATOP) Teabag Fertilization

1) Fertilize at time of planting (ATOP) Fdc and Cw on salal dominated sites or disturbed sites (ex. spoil sites, roadsides).

Hardwood Management

1) Prescribe Dr on medium to high productivity sites where it would be very difficult to manage for conifers due to root disease centers, a high elk hazard and/or a high or very high competing vegetation potential.
2) Prescribe Dr on medium to high productivity sites in community interface areas to create fire breaks.

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Revision Date: December 15, 2020

Reforestation Prescription Standard

Key Components of the Standard

- Reforestation Regimes
- Planting Species Selection
- Planting Densities
- Stock Type Selection
- Fertilization ATOP
- Hardwood Management

Reforestation Regimes

Prescribe Planting

- Where Fdc, Cw or Yc would be long term species
- Potential for natural infill is poor
- High sites, possible lost access
- High public visibility or areas of public concern

OR?

Prescribe Natural Regeneration

- Where Fdc, Cw or Yc would not become long-term species
- Potential for natural infill is high
- Where fill planting would be considered low risk due to good access
- Medium to low vegetation competion

Planting Species Selection

Key Considerations

- Ecologically suitable following LMH# 28 (soon to be #77!)
- Meet CBST requirements
- Use of Class A seed
- Higher level plans
- Plant Fdc, Cw or Yc in heli blocks
- Prescribe Fdc, Cw or Yc as the primary species where they can become long-term crop
- Prescribe Fdc, Cw or Yc as the secondary species where they cannot become long-term crop and pest hazard is low
- Prescribe mixes to maximize volumes for future

Planting Densities

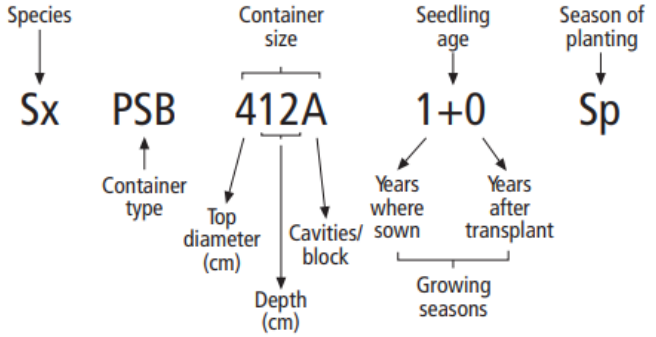
Key Considerations

- 1000 sph is standard for most sites
- 1200 sph for:
  - Fdc leading in CWH xm, dm, mm1
  - Cw leading sites
  - High mortality sites (elk)
  - High vegetation competition
  - High visual areas
- 800-1200 sph on heli blocks
- 1400-1600 sph for hardwood management blocks
- 700 sph for sites with good potential for natural regen but still want to plant

Stock Type Selection

Key Considerations

- Standard stock size: 410 or 412B 1+0 Spring or Fall
- Exceptions:
  - 310B Spring Cw and Hw on conventional sites with a coastal influence
  - 410As on sites with shallow soils
  - 412As on sites with sufficiently deep soils and a high competing vegetation
  - 512As on conventional sites with sufficiently deep soils and a very high competing vegetation



Fertilization ATOP

Key Considerations

- Fertilize at time of planting (ATOP) Fdc and Cw on salal dominated sites or disturbed sites (ex. spoilsites, roadsides).

Hardwood Management

Key Considerations

- Prescribe Dr on medium to high productivity sites (best Fdc sites are best Dr sites –right Neil?)
- Use on difficult to manage sites for conifers due to root disease centers or a high or very high competing vegetation potential.
- Prescribe Dr on medium to high productivity sites in community interface areas to create fire breaks

Vegetation Management Strategies

Vegetation Management

Key Considerations

- Determine objective for treatment:
  - Required to meet FG?
  - Competing brush species (typically Dr, Mb, rubus)
  - Understand BGCZ and site series
  - Review historical treatment maps
  - Crop trees being impacted by brush?
  - Timing of treatment (early or late)
  - Costs $$

Vegetation Management

Options for treatments

Stratification

Stratify to minimize treatment areas

Consider riparian and roadside areas and FSP/FLP objectives

Treatment Options Manual/chemical

Cutting or girdling

Basal bark, foliar and hack and squirt

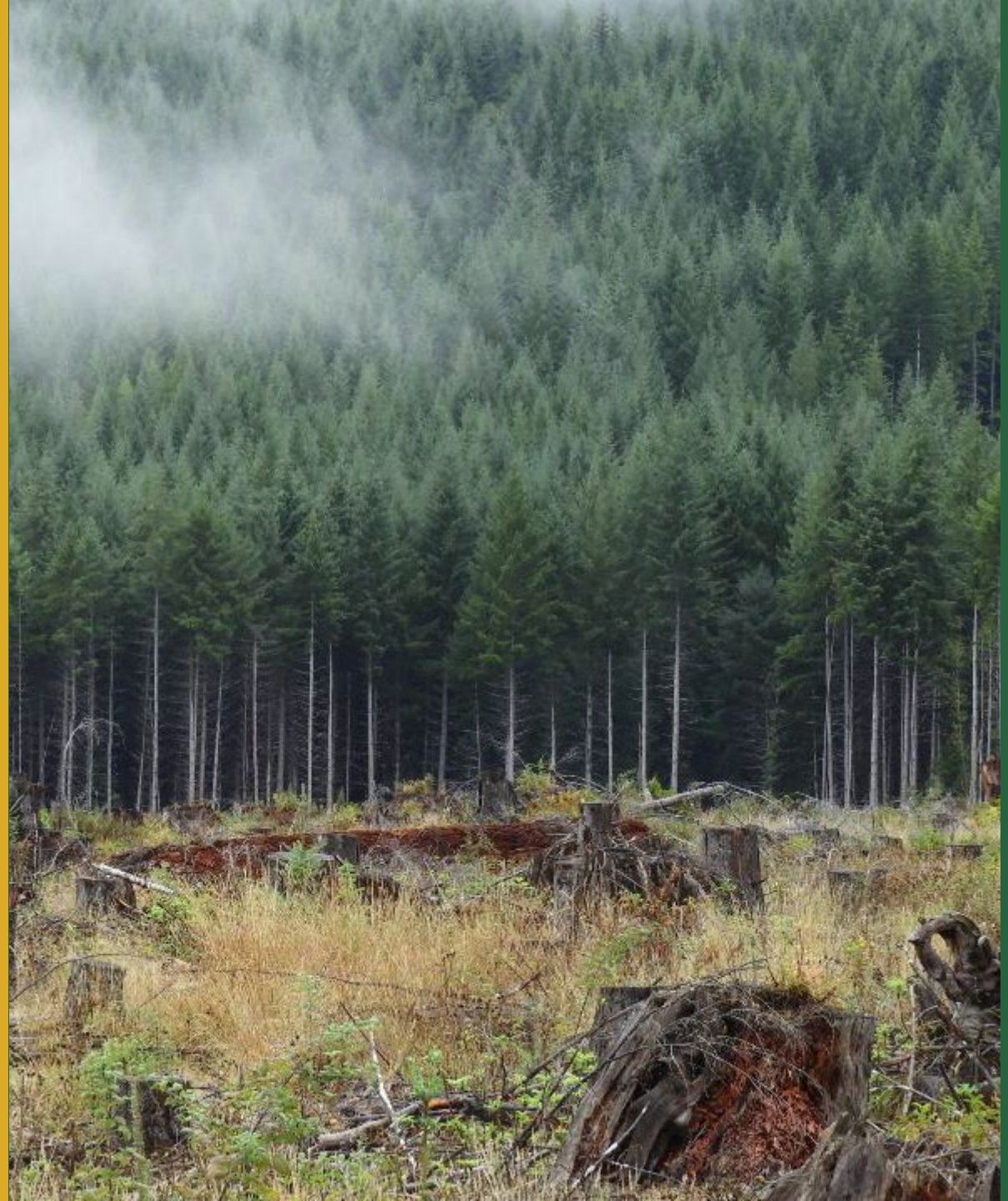
Use Legislation

Apply **FPPR 46.11,** maintain broadleaf strips and polygons, where possible, to achieve non-timber objectives

Apply **97.1** in rare situations when everything has been done to meet FG to the extent practicable

Convert to Hardwood stand

Stratify into hardwood SU if well established, meets required density, and is of good form



Through the care we invest in our forests, we are cultivating a sustainable future where both people and nature can thrive.

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Thank You
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