



Canfor, Houston Operations



Forest Management
Annual Report

2003

CANFOR'S FORESTRY PRINCIPLES

The forestry principles of the Company provide broad corporate direction to forest management on licensed public lands, and are intended to be the foundation for forest management strategies, policies and operating procedures in all operations. These forestry principles were developed by senior management of the company and guide sustainable forest management. Houston Operations has chosen to implement sustainable forest management through the Morice and Lakes Innovative Forest Practices Agreement. Our forestry principles are as follows:

Ecosystem Management

We will use the best available information to develop an understanding of natural processes and incorporate this understanding into our planning using EM principles.

Scale

We will establish objectives at a variety of spatial and temporal scales.

Adaptive Management

We will use adaptive management to continually improve.

Old Growth

We will include old growth and old growth attributes in the management strategies employed in our forest operations.

Timber Resource

We will ensure a continuous affordable supply of timber and maximize net value of fiber to benefit of employees, shareholders and communities.

Forest Land base

Canfor advocates maintenance of the forest landbase.

Health and Safety

We will operate in a manner that protects human health and safety.

Aboriginal Peoples

We will pursue mutually beneficial business partnerships and working relationships with First Nations.

Communities

Canfor will engage members of the public in the delivery of our forestry principles.

Accountability

We are accountable for managing the forests to achieve present and future values. We will use credible third party verification (certification) to demonstrate our performance.



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OVERVIEW OF HOUSTON OPERATIONS



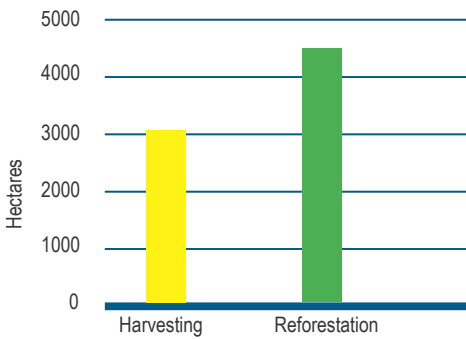
Canfor is a leading integrated forest company with headquarters in Vancouver BC. The company is the largest producer of softwood lumber in Canada, with an annual production capability of approximately 5.2 billion board feet of lumber.

Canfor, Houston Operations, is committed to be a leader in practicing sustainable forest management (SFM) on the lands we manage in Northern BC. In addition to our forestry development activities such as harvesting, forest protection, and research, our forestry staff is engaged in leading edge forestry practices in the area of SFM planning and environmental management.

Houston Operations' staff of forest professionals manage timber in four Timber Supply Areas (TSAs) in Northern British Columbia: the Morice TSA, the Lakes TSA, the Bulkley TSA and the

Prince George TSA. Within these TSAs the operation harvested timber from Canfor-managed tenures in the Skeena-Stikine, Nadina, Vanderhoof and Ft. St. James Forest Districts during 2003. Most of the timber harvested is processed at our Houston Sawmill Operations, where approximately 2,000,000 board feet of lumber are produced each day.

During 2003, Houston Operations harvested 1,389,149 cubic metres of sawlog volume from slightly more than 3000 hectares of forestland with reforestation obligations. Of this, 87% of the openings were harvested using the clearcut silviculture system and 13% used non-clearcut silviculture systems. To meet our reforestation obligations the Company planted 6.2 million seedlings on 4460 hectares. A further 309,310 cubic metres of sawlog volume was purchased from private sources in order to meet sawmill fiber needs.



► 2003 Forestry Operations



	Bulkley TSA	Morice TSA	Lakes TSA	Prince George TSA
Area	762,540 ha	1,500,349 ha	1,124,552 ha	7,508,191 ha
Timber Harvesting Landbase	339,874 ha	683,962 ha	589,988 ha	5,327,273 ha
Allowable Annual Cut (m3)	882,000 m3	1,961,117 m3	2,962,000 m3	12,244,000 m3
Sawlog Log Volume ¹ (m3)	29,031 m3	1,220,995 m3	103,498 m3	35,625 m3
TSA Species Composition (%)	Balsam (50), Spuce (25), Lodgepole pine (25)	PI (51), S (25), B (24)	PI (77), S (20), B (3)	PI (51), S (29), B (19)

¹ Sawlog volume harvested from tenures managed by the Houston Operation.

► Operations by Timber Supply Area



► Canfor, Houston Sawmill Operations

More Info

2,000,000 board feet is enough lumber for more than 200 homes. One board foot is 1"x 1"x1'.

One hectare = 100m x 100m, slightly larger than a regulation sized soccer field.

One cubic meter of timber is approximately the size of a telephone pole.

MOUNTAIN PINE BEETLE

Addressing current Mountain Pine Beetle infestations within our operating areas continued to be a high priority during 2003. The operation used a combination of small patch sanitation (SPS), small clearcuts (SCC), medium clearcuts (MCC) and single tree treatments– all options enabled under the Bark Beetle Regulation to expedite approval and harvesting – to harvest 191,679 cubic metres of damaged or infested timber. In addition, our production logging was generally directed towards stands with low level infestations or high and extreme hazard stands.



More Info

SPS are blocks less than 1 hectare in size. SCC are blocks 1-5 hectares in size. MCC are blocks 5-15 hectares in size.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Houston Operations manages its environmental commitments with a formal Environmental Management System (EMS). This system meets the standard of ISO 14001 and has been certified since 2000. Our environment policy and the EMS guide all aspects of our environment-related activities.

The system requires us to:

- identify activities that may have an impact on the environment;
- rank significance of an impact by quantifying its likelihood and severity;
- establish a program to reduce the impact of the most significant aspects;
- comply with regulatory requirements; and,
- conduct internal audits, in addition to third party verification.

We have established environmental programs to reduce actual or potential impacts that may result from harvesting, road construction, silviculture or planning activities. These programs consist of a combination of:

- action plans designed to reduce impact risk;
- objectives and targets designed to reduce impact risk; and,
- a rigorous monitoring regime designed to ensure existing operational controls are in place and functioning properly.



► EMS Certification Document for Canfor's Forestry Operations

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM THEMES

Our environmental programs are focused on the following themes:

Ecosystem Condition: Applies to stand and landscape level biodiversity issues, social or economic issues and large scale ecological factors.

Water Quality: Applies to all water quality issues at the watershed level and at the site level.

Riparian Habitats: Applies to all riparian habitat issues including those associated with streams, lakes and wetlands and management of areas adjacent to or within streams, lakes and wetlands.

Site Productivity: Applies to issues addressing or affecting the capacity of soil to support growth of vegetation.

Soil Stability: Applies to issues addressing or affecting the stability of soil resources.

Non-riparian Resource Features: Applies to issues affecting non-riparian resource features at the stand or site level.

Fire: Applies to issues addressing or affecting fire preparedness, fire protection measures and suppression activities.

Controlled Products: Applies to activities with the potential to result in the unauthorized release of controlled products or the depositing of waste materials into the environment.

Reforestation: Applies to reforestation and stand management activities at the cut-block level and how those activities impact reforestation success.

Forest Health: Applies to landscape, stand or site level forest health related activities and impacts.



More Info

In 2003, Canfor paid more than \$25 million dollars in stumpage fees for sawlogs harvested from tenures managed by the Houston Operation.

REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

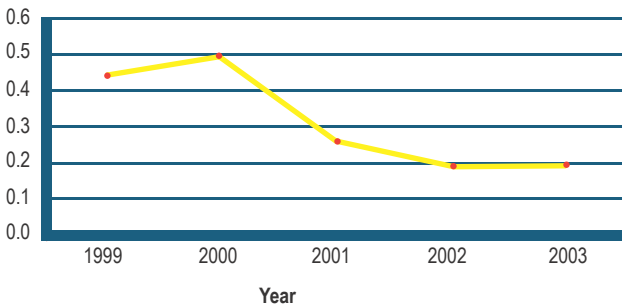
During 2003, a total of seven potential non-compliance incidents occurred on company tenures managed by the Houston Operation. The operation promptly took necessary actions to mitigate any environmental consequences and correct conditions that may have led to the incident. No administrative penalties were assessed to the operation by government agencies during 2003.

One reportable spill happened on the operation's tenure during 2003. The spill was the result of a motor vehicle accident. It was contained, cleaned up and preventive actions were taken.

The operation established two specific compliance targets for 2003. The targets are specific and measurable and are designed to achieve continuous improvement at the operation.

Indicator 1

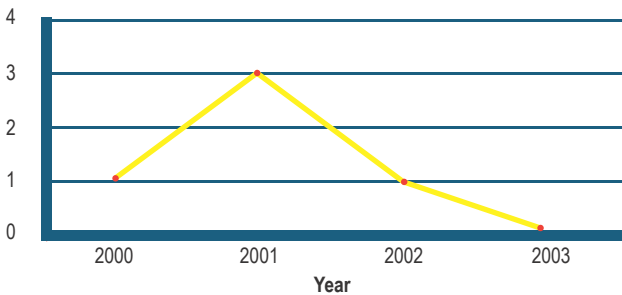
Number of significant non-compliance incidents per 100,000 m3 of harvest volume. The 2003 target was no increase from the 2002 results.



► Significant Incidents per 100,000 m3 Harvest Volume

Indicator 2

Number of government agency or court environmental determinations. The 2003 target was no increase from the 2002 results.



► Number of Environmental Determinations

AUDITS

During 2003, an EMS surveillance audit was conducted by the certification registrar. The registrar concluded that the operation has effectively addressed all EMS non-conformances and opportunities for improvement identified during previous ISO 14001 assessments. In addition, a high level of conformance with EMS and regulatory requirements was noted at the field sites visited during the surveillance audit.

Canfor's Environmental Policy

We are committed to responsible stewardship of the environment throughout our operations.

We will:

- Comply with or surpass legal requirements.
- Comply with other environmental requirements to which the company is committed.
- Set and review environmental objectives and targets to prevent pollution and to achieve continual improvement in our environmental performance.
- Create opportunities for interested parties to have input to our forest planning activities.
- Practice forest management that recognizes ecological processes and diversity and supports integrated use of the forest.
- Promote environmental awareness throughout our operations.
- Conduct regular audits of our environmental management system.
- Communicate our environmental performance to our Board of Directors, shareholders, employees, customers and other interested parties.



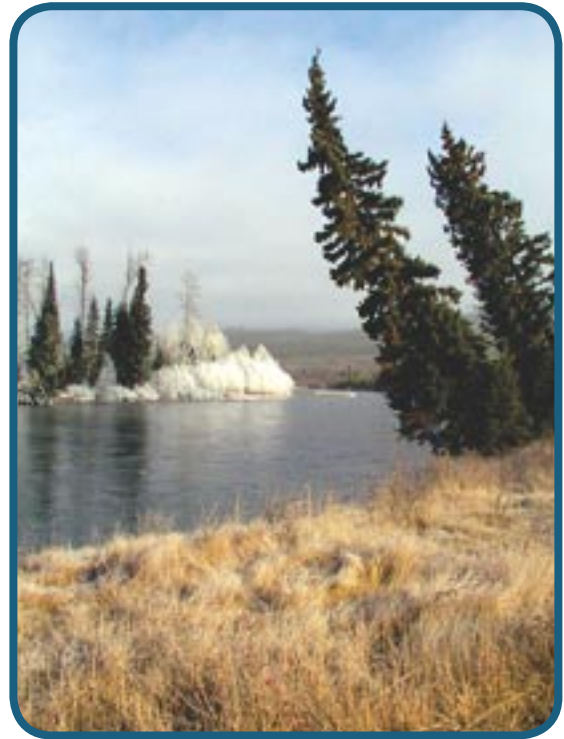
SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT PLANNING

Sustainable forest management is the balance between ecological, economic and social options. SFM supports the needs of people today, the needs of future generations, and the needs of the forest itself. Consumers around the world have also been demanding that their wood products come from responsibly managed forests, adding a marketplace dimension, and an economic imperative, to SFM planning.



THE MORICE & LAKES IFPA

Canfor, Houston Operations, is a partner company in the Morice & Lakes Innovative Forest Practices Agreement (M&L IFPA) and has utilized the scenario planning process, which is a key feature of the agreement, to develop its SFM plans within the Morice and Lakes Timber Supply Areas. The M&L IFPA process began in early 2000 to implement operational, on-the-ground measures to achieve long-term sustainable forest management in the Morice & Lakes area. Through the M&L IFPA, we are attempting to increase the yields on our managed forest lands in an ecologically sensitive manner, while meeting the needs of all stakeholders. Our SFM plans and certification process have both been developed using the IFPA model.



The Morice & Lakes Innovative Forest Practices Agreement

In November 1999 BC's Minister of Forests signed an innovative Forest Practices Agreement (IFPA) for the Morice & Lakes Timber Supply Areas. The Morice & Lakes IFPA is developing Sustainable Forest Management Plans using innovative approaches in public involvement, forest productivity and ecosystem-based management.



THE SCENARIO PLANNING PROCESS

The IFPA uses scenario planning in developing SFM plans. Scenario planning is a process in which different forest interests, including representatives from the public, work together to explore what alternative forest landscapes are both desirable and possible in the future. It is a participatory method for thinking strategically about future forest conditions in a cooperative setting.

Participants bring resource values to the table and set objectives based on these values. Once the objectives are set, participants develop management strategies with associated indicators directly linked to their objectives. Indicators are used to quantify achievement of the objective. Management strategies are evaluated and the learning scenarios are used to formulate decision scenarios which will guide forest management on the landscape. Decision scenarios are developed based on the experience gained from reviewing learning scenarios and form the backdrop for SFM throughout the Morice and Lakes areas.

Scenario planning data, which is collected from within the local communities, is portrayed through computer models that forecast measurable indicators. These indicators, or measurable variables, are used to portray future scenarios, which show the implications of highlighting one resource over another and can be used to model landscape patterns. Models developed using the scenario planning process point to various management paths that can be assessed to find the best possible future forest for all participants in the IFPA process.



Scenario planning teams in both the Morice & Lakes have developed a number of learning scenarios that they would like to see modeled in each TSA. Brief outlines for each learning scenario are listed below.

Base Case: Follows the Ministry of Forests Timber Supply Review harvest flow policies and management assumptions.

Forest Productivity: Emphasizes timber values over other resource values. Intensive silviculture treatments and more accurate site productivity estimates will be modeled.

Ecosystem-based Management: Timber harvesting practices are guided by localized ecosystem-based targets for patch size and seral stage.

Recreation: Emphasis on recreation, tourism and scenic values.

Agriculture and Range: Emphasis on agriculture and range values (Morice TSA only).



PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The Morice & Lakes IFPA includes a significant public involvement component. A public advisory group has been functioning in accordance with approved terms of reference for several years. In developing SFM plans for the two TSAs, over 100 meetings were held with local participants representing a wide range of stakeholder interests. So far, well over 200 people with an interest in how local resources are managed contributed local knowledge and expertise to SFM plan development. In 2003 there were 18 meetings related to public participation opportunities. Input was received primarily through public advisory group (PAG) member participation in the scenario planning process where volunteers from the public assist in the development develop goals, objectives and indicators needed to develop our SFM plans. Scenario planning teams and members of public advisory groups. The scenario planning process is a key innovation of the M&L IFPA and informs the Operations' SFM planning.

“In developing SFM plans for the two TSAs, over 100 meetings were held with local participants representing a wide range of stakeholder interests.”

The Planning Process

Our planning process is sophisticated but is structured by a simple framework, as outlined below.

1. **Values** are identified (i.e. a healthy community)
2. **Objectives** are established to maintain or enhance the value
3. **Indicators** are set to measure performance towards the objective
4. A **target** is set with a variance
5. A strategy to attain the target is developed
6. Performance is reported (target met) and indicator effectiveness is determined
7. Corrective actions are recommended

Some definitions:

Value: Defined forest area characteristic, component or quality considered important by an interested party.

Objective: A broad statement describing the desired future state or condition of a value.

Indicator: A variable that measures for the state or condition of a value.

Target: A specific statement describing the desired future state.



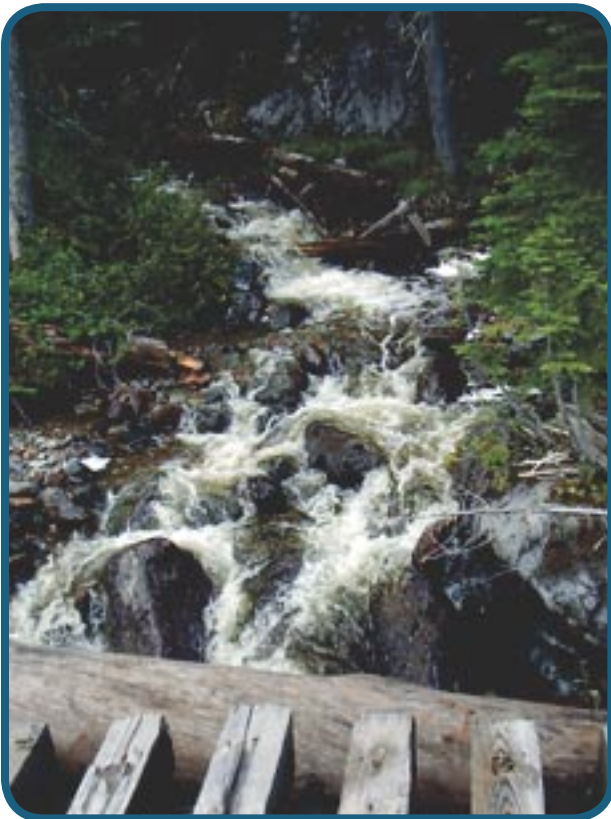
ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

Inherent in this planning process is the principle of adaptive management. Adaptive management accommodates change by learning from the outcomes of management interventions. It builds systematic feedback loops into our forest management planning efforts to check predictions, assess progress, and manage efficiently in a dynamic forestry environment. In other words, is the forest's actual performance consistent with our projections? If not, adaptive management ensures we revisit our plan and change accordingly.

CERTIFICATION

As member of FPAC (Forest Products Association of Canada), Canfor is committed to attaining sustainable forest management certification.

The IFPA process and SFM plans have been designed to facilitate sustainable forest management certification. Values, objectives indicators and targets were developed in such a way that they support the criteria of sustainable forest management put forward by the Canadian Council of Forest Ministers. CSA certification is a standard that is based on Canadian Council of Forest Ministers criteria.



Canadian Council of Forest Ministers' Criteria for Sustainable Forest Management.

1. Conservation of Biological Diversity
2. Maintenance and Enhancement of Forest Ecosystem Condition and Productivity
3. Conservation of Soil and Water Resources
4. Forest Ecosystem Contributions to Global Ecological Cycles
5. Multiple Benefits to Society
6. Accepting Society's Responsibility for Sustainable Development

SFM PLANNING IN THE MORICE TIMBER SUPPLY AREA

In November of 2003, Version 2.0 of the Morice SFM plan was finalized. Targets and implementation strategies employed in this version are based on current management assumptions. Twenty-six of the indicators forecast relied on information obtained from computer simulation of the management assumptions. This required complex spatial analysis. Version 3.0, which will be based on the IFPA decision scenario is expected to be completed early in 2005.

Some 48 indicators were developed in the Morice TSA, working from a list of more than 90 different resource values. Each objective addresses values identified by participants in the IFPA process. To measure effectiveness in meeting identified objectives, indicators and targets were established. See page 12 for a summary of indicator monitoring results for the Morice Sustainable Forest Management Plan.



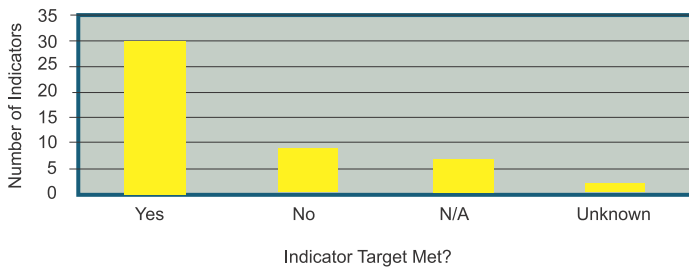
AUDITS AND CERTIFICATION

In November 2003, following a registration audit by KPMG Performance Inc., Company operations authorized under Forest License A16828 were certified as meeting the Canadian Standards Association requirements for sustainable forest management. This means that the Company's forestry operations conducted under their Morice Forest License conform to the CSA Z809-02 standard for sustainable forest management.

Overall the audit found a high level of conformance with the requirements of the CSA-SFM system standard. The assessment did however identify five minor non-conformances and seven opportunities for improvement. Action plans have been developed for each of the non-conformances and opportunities for improvement.

The registrars offered the following noteworthy comments:

- The Morice and Lakes IFPA participants have invested significant time and resources over several years in developing an SFM Plan for the area.
- Interviews with several public advisory group members conducted during the audit indicated that there is strong public support for the planning process.
- Access to the Morice TSA SFM Plan for advisory group members is exemplary. An innovative approach to data sharing has been applied to using the internet and a plan hyper-linked to the underlying data and rationales.



► Morice SFM Plan Indicator Monitoring Performance

More Info

Houston Operations received 42 comments from the public related to forest management activities in the Morice TSA. All comments received a response from the company.





Certificate of Registration

This is to confirm that KPMG Performance Registrar Inc. has registered
the Sustainable Forest Management System of

Canadian Forest Products Ltd.
Houston Operations

1397 Morice River Road, Box 158, Houston, British Columbia V0J 1Z0

to the Sustainable Forest Management Standard

CAN/CSA-Z809-02

The Sustainable Forest Management System applies to the following defined forest area

Forest Licence A16828 (Morice TSA).

This registration is given subject to the terms and conditions governing the use of this certificate as described in the agreement between KPMG Performance Registrar Inc. and the holder thereof. Registration does not assure the effectiveness of the Sustainable Forest Management System or sustained compliance with relevant forest and environmental legislation and regulations.

Registration Number: 1480.7
Issue Date: November 5, 2003
Expiry Date: November 4, 2006



Michael L. Alexander
President
KPMG Performance Registrar Inc.
Vancouver, B.C., Canada V7Y 1K3

► SFM Certification Document for the Morice Timber Supply Area

MORICE INDICATOR LISTS

Targets were met on 30 indicators in the Morice during 2003. These include:

- M1 Number of large live trees per hectare by landscape unit by biogeoclimatic ecological classification (BEC) by licensee
- M2 Number of communications sent by resource value by type
- M4 Number of participation opportunities by opportunity type
- M5 Number of aboriginal participation opportunities by licensee
- M6 Number of continual improvement–related projects in the defined forest area by licensee
- M7 Percentage of corrective actions completed to mitigate sediment occurrences by licensee
- M10 Percent area less than 3m in riparian management area by landscape unit by silviculture system by licensee
- M11 Percent area less than visually effective greenup (VEG) by recreation class by licensee
- M12 Percent of area less than VEG by visual quality objective by licensee
- M13 Percent area in suitable forage opportunity class by landscape unit by licensee.
- M14 Percent area of the timber harvesting landbase and non-contributing forest by beetle hazard type (extreme and high) by licensee
- M17 Percent forest in each patch type by patch size class by landscape unit by natural disturbance type by licensee
- M20 Percentage of allowable annual cut (AAC) harvested by licensee
- M21 Ratio of annual mill consumption to AAC apportionment harvested by licensee
- M23 Percentage of blocks meeting net area to be reforested (NAR) disturbance objectives by licensee
- M25 Percent of gross forest area converted to permanent access by licensee
- M28 Ratio of capital expenditure to depreciation by licensee
- M30 Percent seral stage distribution by draft forest ecosystem networks class by licensee
- M32 Percent seral stage distribution by landscape unit, NDT and BEC by licensee
- M38 Percent of interior forest by landscape unit by NDT by licensee
- M39 Area of shrub by value by landscape unit by BEC by licensee
- M43 Benefits directed into local communities by licensee
- M45 Equivalent clear cut area (ECA) by watershed by licensee
- M47 Road density by road phase by recreation class by licensee
- M49 Mean annual increment (m³/ha/year) by BEC by licensee
- M50 Public process terms of reference
- M51 Ratio of net area to be reforested (NAR) reforested to NAR harvested, reported annually
- M52 Road density index (RDI) by watershed by licensee
- M54 Percentage of comments receiving response by type by licensee
- M55 Number of snags/ha by landscape unit by BEC by licensee

Note: Although targets were met, a number of action plans have been developed to address indicator effectiveness.

Targets were not met on nine indicators in the Morice during 2003. These include:

- M15 Percent area retained in wildlife tree patches by landscape unit by BEC by licensee
- M19 Percent seral stage distribution by non-timber tenure license by forest licensee
- M24 Percentage of total goods and services provided by local vendors by licensee
- M27 Percentage of forest management commitments completed on time resulting from consultations regarding non-timber features and interests by licensee
- M31 Percent seral stage distribution by ecosystem & wildlife value class, by licensee
- M33 Percent species composition by BEC, by licensee
- M35 Percent species composition of harvest volume by licensee
- M42 Area (ha/yr) harvested within the Agricultural Land Reserve /Grazing Lease Area by licensee
- M53 Volume of coarse woody debris by diameter class by landscape unit by BEC by licensee

Note: A number of actions have been developed to address indicator effectiveness and root causes where targets were not achieved.

Targets were listed as “not applicable” for seven indicators (learning scenario indicators):

- M3 Number of crossings by watershed by road class by licensee
- M16 Percent change in recreation opportunity class by recreation type by licensee
- M26 Percent of detected beetle infested trees removed/destroyed within one year of detection by beetle type by licensee
- M34 Percent species composition by draft forest ecosystem networks class by licensee
- M36 Percent species composition by age class within existing and potential range by landscape unit by licensee.
- M41 Area (ha) treated by treatment type by licensee
- M46 Road density by road phase by ecosystem & wildlife value class by licensee

Note: These indicators were designed to compliment the scenario planning process and will be used to help the scenario planning team gauge the impact to a variety of values under different management regimes. When the decision scenario is derived, these indicators will either have targets established or be dropped from the SFM plan.

It is not known if the target was met on the following two indicators:

- M18 Percent harvest volume by harvest method by licensee (indicator with periodic assessment period)

Note: Performance toward achieving target is measured every five years. The next report is due in 2008. The most recent status of this indicator can be found in the 2003 SFM plan.

- M37 Total area by ecosystem & wildlife value class by landscape unit by licensee (categorized as “other”)

Note: A number of actions have been developed to address indicator effectiveness.

SFM PLANNING IN THE LAKES TIMBER SUPPLY AREA

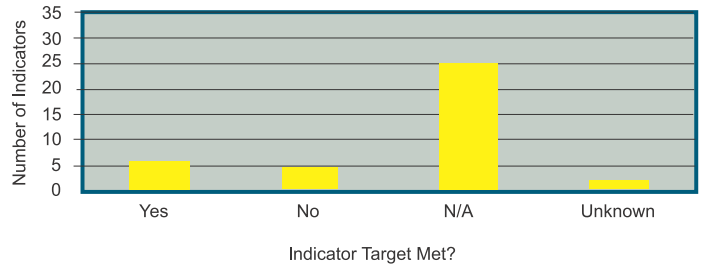
The Lakes scenario planning team is currently working with a list of about 67 different resource values with associated objectives and management strategies. Some 37 unique indicators have been identified as necessary to properly model these resource values.



In October of 2002, Version 1.0 of the Lakes SFM plan was completed; however, targets have not yet been established for many of the indicators. Final forecasting of targets is dependent on completion of the spatial analysis and scenario planning activities required to complete the decision scenario. These activities are ongoing through 2004 and 2005 with delivery of Version 2.0 of the Lakes SFM plan in late 2005. See page 14 for a summary of indicator monitoring results for the Lakes Sustainable Forest Management Plan.

AUDITS AND CERTIFICATION

The Lakes SFM plan is not yet certified and was not audited in 2003.



▶ Morice SFM Plan Indicator Monitoring Performance



LAKES INDICATOR LISTS

Targets were met on five indicators in the Lakes during 2003. These include:

- L19 Percentage of blocks meeting net area to be reforested (NAR) disturbance objectives by licensee
- L20 Percentage of total goods and services provided by local vendors by licensee
- L24 Percentage of forest management commitments completed on time resulting from consultations regarding non-timber features and interests by licensee
- L35 Benefits directed into local communities by licensee
- L44 Ratio of NAR reforested to NAR harvested, reported annually
- L6 Percentage of AAC harvested by Licensee

Note: Although targets were met, a number of action plans have been developed to address indicator effectiveness.

Targets were not met on five indicators in the Lakes during 2003. These include:

- L2 Number of communications sent by resource value by type
- L4 Number of participation opportunities by opportunity type
- L23 Percent of harvest volume from beetle attacked stands by licensee
- L42 Public process terms of reference
- L47 Percentage of comments receiving response by type by licensee

Note: A number of actions have been developed to address indicator effectiveness and root causes where targets were not achieved.

Targets were listed as “not applicable” for 25 indicators (learning scenario indicators) in the Lakes during 2003. These include:

- L1 Number of large live trees per hectare by landscape unit by BEC by licensee
- L3 Number of crossings by watershed by road class by licensee
- L9 Percent area less than 3m in riparian management area (RMA) by landscape unit by silviculture system by licensee
- L12 Percent of area less than visually effective greenup (VEG) by visual quality objective, by licensee
- L13 Percent area of the timber harvesting landbase and non-contributing forest by beetle hazard type (extreme and high) by licensee
- L14 Percent area retained in wildlife tree patches (WTPs) by landscape unit by BEC by licensee
- L15 Percent forest in each patch type by patch size class by landscape unit by natural disturbance type (NDT), by licensee
- L17 Percent seral stage distribution by landscape unit by NDT by BEC, by licensee
- L21 Percent of gross forest area converted to permanent access by licensee
- L25 Percent seral stage distribution by ecosystem & wildlife value class by licensee
- L26 Percent seral stage distribution by landscape unit by NDT by BEC, by licensee

- L27 Percent species composition by BEC by licensee
- L28 Percent species composition of harvest volume by licensee
- L29 Total area by wildlife value class by landscape unit by licensee
- L30 Percent of interior forest by landscape unit by NDT by licensee
- L31 Area of shrub by value by landscape unit by BEC by licensee
- L33 Area (ha) treated by treatment type by licensee
- L34 Area (ha/yr) harvested within the Agricultural/Settlement RMZ by licensee
- L37 Equivalent clear cut area (ECA) by watershed by licensee
- L38 Road density by road phase by ecosystem & wildlife value class by licensee
- L39 Road density by road phase by recreation class by licensee
- L41 Mean annual increment (m³/ha/year) by BEC by licensee
- L45 Road density index (RDI) by watershed by licensee
- L46 Volume of coarse woody debris by diameter class by landscape unit by BEC by licensee
- L48 Number of snags/ha by landscape unit by BEC by licensee

Note: These indicators were designed to compliment the scenario planning process and will be used to help the scenario planning team gauge the impact to a variety of values under different management regimes. When the decision scenario is derived, these indicators will either have targets established or be dropped from the SFM plan.

It is not known if the target was met on the following indicator:

- L16 Percent harvest volume by harvest method by licensee (periodic assessment period)

Note: Performance toward achieving target is measured every five years. The next report is due in 2008. The most recent status of this indicator can be found in the 2002 SFM plan.







This report provides summary information on our sustainable forest management plans and environmental monitoring systems. Detailed indicator performance monitoring reports and recommendations for both the Morice and Lakes SFM plans can be viewed by contacting company representatives.

Contact information:

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