Forest Management Plan



Sea to Sky Retreat Centre

2023

DEDICATION



The Forest Management program at SSRC was initially developed by Doug Rickson, a member of the Siddhartha's Intent Board and a Registered Professional Forester (RPF) with an extensive career in forestry. Doug has left a great legacy for SSRC that is detailed in the History section of this document. All of Doug's forest management initiatives have stood the test of time and have been actively implemented continuously at SSRC until the current day. Doug authored the "Vision of Forest Cleanup" which is reproduced in this document and is SSRC's guiding light for forest management activities.

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HISTORY

SSRC Forest management activities have been blessed over the years with an incredible outpouring of expert advice.

Early Introduction of Firesmart Treatment to SSRC

It may be that FireSmart practices were not widely known to the public until relatively recently. However, the term FireSmart and FireSmart practices certainly seemed to have been well-known to the professional foresters for at least the past 15 years and probably much longer. Doug (with the assistance of his colleague, Stan Chester) introduced FireSmart practices to SSRC in 2006. Forest-Building Interface Guidelines referencing the FireSmart Manual were contained in the April 2006 release of the SSRC Fire Control Action Plan. FireSmart practices have guided SSRC Forest Cleanup programs (see below) continuously since that time.

The Fire Control Action Plan that was developed by Doug detailed the equipment and procedures needed for a first response to a building fire in a remote location such as SSRC. The plan for handling building fires was seamlessly related to protection of the forest. Human habitations, of course, are a potential threat to the forest. The best way to protect the precious forest is to have a proper plan for responding to a building fire. Since 2006, regular audits have been conducted of our building fire preparedness. In 2019, the Garibaldi Fire Department came in full force to SSRC to acquaint the fire department members with SSRC facilities and capabilities; they were very satisfied with what they saw regarding SSRC's fire preparedness. SSRC building fire preparedness is a legacy of Doug Rickson.

Advice from BC Wildfire Service Officer

After Doug focused our attention on managing the forest-building interface at SSRC, the manager of the Pemberton Fire Base of the BC Wildfire Service generously offered his advice and expertise in several walkabouts of SSRC. It was pointed out to us that the prevailing winds are from the south in SSRCs location. Given the predictable prevailing winds, a landscape-level large wildfire would most likely approach SSRC from the south. Fortunately the rockfall on the SSRC access road is a natural fire break. As an additional firebreak we were advised to cut out the small conifers south of the Retreat House and leave only the deciduous trees to create an area termed "shaded

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firebreak". Over the course of successive forest cleanup programs, that has been accomplished.

Forest Cleanup Weekends beginning in 2007

Doug knew what needed to be done to implement FireSmart treatment in the areas of the SSRC forest-building interface. He knew it would be labour intensive. Also Doug knew that the local sangha was very small in number. Sangha work parties tended to be very sparsely attended. After some consideration, Doug suggested that we create a public work weekend organized like a meditation program. We had just established a discipline of reciting the Work as Practice liturgy at SSRC. So, that was it. In 2007, we created the first Work as Practice weekend that included overnight stays, 3 great meals each day, and brief meditation programs before and after each work day. The program was very popular and succeeded in create the work force needed for FireSmart work which we termed "forest cleanup". The forest cleanup Work As Practice have taken place annually since 2007 and are consistently one of the most well attended events in the SSRC calendar – often with a waiting list. The Work as Practice programs expanded to two annual events, both Spring and Autumn and most recently to three with the addition of a summer program. These ongoing Forest Cleanup programs are a legacy of Doug .

Cheakamus Community Forest

Although retired from his forestry career, Doug continued to stay in touch with his professional forestry colleagues. At one of the forestry conferences that he attended, he was speaking to previous colleague, Peter Ackhurst, who told him about the community forest plans in our region. With that news, Doug and Ron were able to join the early planning. The planning group was very interested in us because they did not know that SSRC existed. We were literally able to put SSRC on the community forest map. Doug and Ron began to attend the Ecosystem Based Management (EBM) programs put on by the community forest planning group. We were visible at these gathering and had a lot of opportunity to present our needs for a quiet zone around SSRC. The province responded positively to the application from the three regional partners (Whistler municipality, Squamish nation, and Lil'wat nation) for a community forest. As a result, the province took back all of the logging licenses granted to commercial foresty companies in the Cheakamus Community Forest (CCF). Peter subsequently became the chair of the CCF. In 2009, the mayor of Whistler, Ken Melamed, accepted an invitation to host a meeting of the

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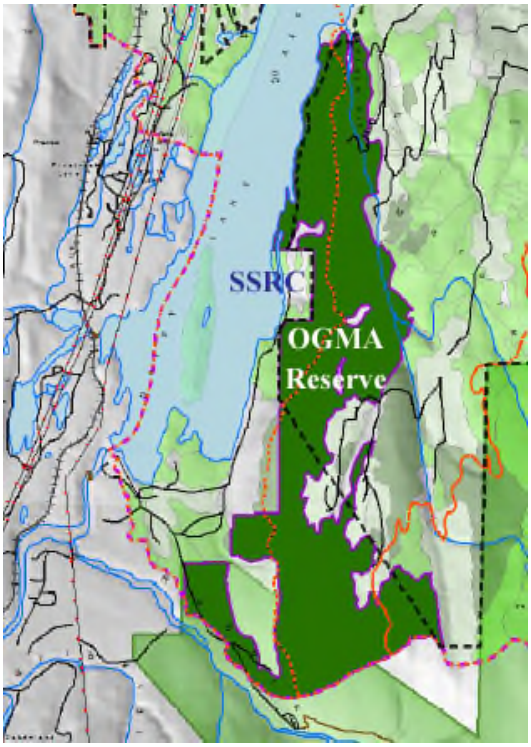
Whistler Forest and Wildland Advisory Committee at SSRC. By that means, we made a further connection with the local forestry decision makers. In September 2010, the CCF Board of Directors conducted an overnight Board retreat at SSRC.

As well as ecosystem-based management of the forest resources, the CCF mandate includes consideration of community values regarding the forest. The SSRC Sustainability Plan was accepted by the CCF Board as a statement of SSRC's community values in relation to the surrounding forest. In November 2011, SSRC and CCF agreed and signed a letter of understanding regarding the management of the community forest adjacent to SSRC (see appendix for a copy of the signed letter and the celebratory photo taken after the signing)

Unquestionably the positive working relationship with the CCF which includes all of the crown land around SSRC is a wonderful legacy of Doug. However, that is not all….

Old Growth Management Reserve

In 2015, the forest surrounding SSRC was recommended by the CCF Board for designation as an Old Growth Management Area (OGMA) to be protected from logging "in perpetuity". The BC Ministry of Forests has setup up the OGMA process to protect old growth forest outside of Park boundaries. BC has now approved the OGMA reserve on the east side of Daisy Lake that can be seen on the map to the right.



Thus was accomplished the original aim of Doug and the SSRC volunteer team – to establish a logging-free, quiet zone around. This is no small accomplishment and one that will benefit the retreat centre for generations to come.

To fully appreciate the OGMA now surrounding SSRC, it is worthwhile to recollect retreat centres who were unable to negotiate a quiet zone surrounding

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their property. One example is Nova Nada, a Carmelite monastic community that was based near Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. Here is an excerpt from CBC news report in 1998 that Doug, Ron, and Michiko were aware of prior to the CCF initiative.

"A group of Nova Scotia monks wants peace and quiet, but what they're getting is chainsaw noise from the nearby J.D. Irving forestry company. The Nova Nada monks have lived in serenity for 25 years. They live on a small parcel of land surrounded by about 74,000 hectares of Irving holdings and Crown land. They receive hundreds of guests each year in search of spiritual renewal. One monk says the past two years has been like "living in a war zone." They never know when the cutting will begin, and feel under siege. Some have taken to wearing ear plugs."

The brothers and sisters of the Nova Nada Carmelite Hermitage deeply valued the practice of silence which the chainsaws interrupted. In 1998, the monks and nuns departed Nova Nada, never to return.

Cheakamus Community Forest and SSRC Today

On 28-Feb-2020 Ron attended a meeting hosted by the Cheakamus Community Forest (CCF) Board. The CCF Forestry Manager, Simon, presented a status report on work accomplished according to ecosystem-based forest management (EBM) and FireSmart practices. The CCF discussion was reminiscient of forestry discussions held over the years at SSRC. Although working on a larger scale, the CCF team was juggling the same set of dynamics as we at SSRC have been continually facing. Ron found it illuminating and helpful to observe how the CCF team was working to achieve an optimal balance.

Whistler is faced by the same prevailing winds from the south as SSRC so they have engaged in an intensive FireSmart treatment project along Cheakamus Lake road which is just to the south of the Whistler built-up area.

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The Cheakamus Lake Road is well configured to act as a fire break to protect Whistler neighborhoods from a landscape level wildfire sweeping up from the south. Intensive firesmart treatments were applied to both sides of the road and may be visited to see how a forest looks after such treatment.

Fortunately, SSRC is naturally protected by the rockfall area along Retreat Road less that 1 km south of SSRC. The rockfall provides a firebreak much wider than that which has been implemented along Cheakamus Lake Road.

Since considerable funds were invested in the firebeak for Whistler, there apparently is not sufficient budget to cover for local treatments around neighborhoods. It is interesting that the Whistler municipality also has to make hard choices based on budget limitations.



Simon on Cheakamus Lake Rd.

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Vision of Forest Cleanup

A forest cleanup work-weekend in the spring has become an annual event. By removing dead and down trees and pruning the low-hanging branches in the forest around the SSRC facilities, the risk of damage from a catastrophic forest fire in our immediate area is reduced. Most of the material that is removed during the "clean-up" is chipped. Any large material suitable for firewood is burned in our air-tight stoves.

The "Forest Clean-up" that we have carried out is not expected to have any significant impact on mycorrhizal deposition, plant succession, or biodiversity. SSRC is situated within a coastal rainforest ecosystem which consists of more than 95% coniferous species (Hemlock, Cedar, and Douglas Fir). The forest has 100% crown closure, with an understory of suppressed conifers, and small deciduous shrubs and plants. We are not disturbing any of the deciduous trees (mainly alder, cottonwood and birch) and shrubs because these trees are fairly fire-resistant and have a cooling/moist influence on the forest floor - in fact, we encourage the establishment and growth of the deciduous tree species because they can provide an effective "fire-break".

Our focus to date has been on removing the lower (mostly dead) branches from the trees on the slopes below our buildings, as well as a minor amount of suppressed understory conifers, with the objective of preventing a ground-fire from "laddering-up" the dominant coniferous trees and into the forest crown, where it would be virtually impossible for us to control or suppress. A "crown fire" would sweep up the slope, destroying our buildings, as well as the surrounding forest. We do have a chance of suppressing a ground fire using our hand-tools and on-site water system, but we have no way of suppressing a crown fire.

A major forest fire during the "dry season" would have a huge impact on the sustainability of the forest ecosystem - this is readily evident by looking at what remains of the forest after the fire that occurred forty years ago on the eastside of Daisy lake in the current rockfall area. The SSRC land and the surrounding public land consists of steep, rocky, moss-covered slopes with relatively shallow soil and numerous rock outcroppings. A major forest fire would not only destroy the forest cover but also the moss and humus layer, leaving a boulder strewn slope of dead trees from which the soil would rapidly erode, and which would take many decades to regenerate.

The goal of our activities on SSRC lands is to protect our facilities and to sustain and protect the forest ecosystem and the plant and animal community that is dependent upon it. SSRC is the only human habitation on the East Side of Daisy Lake, and as such, we potentially could act as an early warning system for forest fires in the local area. By virtue of SSRC’s forest fire preparedness and vigilance, there is a better chance of effectively containing a small forest fire that otherwise could become a large fire. Our efforts in this regard potentially protect SSRC buildings as well as the forest itself.

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Basis of Update of SSRC Forest Management Plan

In the Autumn of 2021, an ad hoc team of SSRC volunteers was formed to plan forestry work for the purpose of opening up viewscapes of the lake and to plan FireSmart treatments, particularly along Retreat Road and in the areas below the central SSRC buildings (Main Lodge, Staff Quarters, and Barn). Local forestry experts were invited to SSRC for walkabouts and meetings at SSRC. For brief summaries of the advice offered by these forest experts, see the Appendix

OBJECTIVES

1. Aesthetics: Provide inspiring environment for spiritual practice in a mountain solitude
2. Safety: Attend to the safety and well-being of residents and guests
3. Ecosystem Health: Sustain the forest ecosystem
4. Property Protection: Protect SSRC buildings, equipments, infrastructure, and precious belongings
5. Wildfire Risk Mitigation: Thinning of the forest by removing small conifers and diseased trees while removing lower limbs of larger trees.

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DANGER TREES

In a forest, trees fall down. That is natural. There are risks in every locale on the planet. Risks cannot be eliminated but inhabitants of a region should know the inherent risks. Trail use at SSRC is “at your own risk” and there is no attempt to eliminate the risk of trees falling down across trails….no more than there is an attempt to eliminate the risk of a trail user meeting a bear or a cougar.



The term “danger tree” as it is used at SSRC refers to a tree near a human habitation that is dead or diseased and leaning towards an SSRC building, roadway, or infrastructure installation. Since the initiation of forest management practices at SSRC, there has been regular monitoring for danger trees and action to remove trees as needed. One or more danger trees have been taken down nearly annually at SSRC - most recently, 2 alder were removed which were leaning dangerously towards the propane tank farm.

In the November 2021 consultations with forestry professionals at SSRC, it was pointed out that the top branches of cottonwood trees have a tendency to rot and then fall unpredictably. . Cottonwoods with branches overhanging building entry and exit ways will now be regarded as danger trees.

Also, in the same series of consultations, it was pointed out that climbing spurs can damage trees. Trees near buildings that have been previously climbed with spurs should now be carefully inspected for signs of disease, insect infestation, or decay.

Trees Around Buildings

Buildings need to be protected by removing trees inside the 10 metre zone, and no trees should overhang buildings. However, healthy large trees of 12-16 inches or more at breast height, pose little fire risk if they are crown-raised to 12-15 metres. Where clusters of trees have canopies overhanging buildings, at least

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some of them should be removed. This also protects the building from decay, regardless of the type of roof.

The question of "how many trees too close to a building is okay" is not simply a measurement, the well being of visitors is enhanced by having open space around their rooms and trail walkways. This is an additional consideration wherever trees encroach near buildings.

Vegetation Around Buildings

Like deciduous trees, healthy non-coniferous shrubs actually reduce wildfire risk. Such vegetation is identified as fire-resistant by the Firesmart Guidelines. However, the fire-resistant attributes of such vegetation can create other detriments in close proximity to buildings. Such vegetation creates conditions for mold to develop and also can provide cover for carpenter ants and rodents who may develop pathways for intrusion into buildings. By reducing dampness and enhancing light and air around buildings, a more liveable space is created. Also, it is important to maintain the raking of fallen leaves around building. Leaf raking is established as an annual event for SSRC annual Autumn Work as Practice event.

While the general rule would be to remove all vegetation in close proximity to buildings, there is always a need to consider a balance of factors. For example, a rose or rhododendron bush near a building could be retained for aesthetic as well as firesmart reasons.

Silviculture

All of the forestry experts that we have consulted with have advised that deciduous trees and shrubbery should be retained to mitigate wildfire risk. In some cases, deciduous trees can become danger trees. Alders hold considerable water and therefore are excellent material for a shaded firebreak. However, alders are also shallow rooted and tend to fall over relatively easily in extreme weather conditions. There is a need for silvicultural research to find an alternative to alders as a shaded firebreak. Ideally, deep rooted, small, fire-resistant trees and shrubs that thrive in a rainforest climate could be planted as an alternative to alders. The slope below MidLevel that is currently held together and protected by a stand of alders would seem a high priority for such a silvicultural solution.

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Woodsheds

The winter woodshed is between the Main Lodge and Staff Quarters. As the name implies, it is only used to store firewood in the winter. Prior to the summer wildfire season any remaining firewood is removed and it is used as a gardening shed; this practice is mandated in SSRC's Fire Control Action Plan. The winter woodshed is in the process of being rebuilt in 2022 with metal roofing replacing the old tarpaper roof.

The summer woodshed in the parking lot is quite large and is in very good condition. However, an additional woodshed may be required at the lakeshore. Smoke alarms should be installed in both the summer woodshed and, if built, a lakeshore woodshed

Adapting Fire Smart to SSRC Terrain

The SSRC forest is a place of benign chaos and highly varied terrain, little of which is easy for Fire Smart work. Adapting falling and slash extraction methods to the terrain will be essential as and where necessary. Examples of terrain variability are rocky areas, small cliffs, dropoffs, flat ground, clusters of deciduous trees, clusters of very large trees, and densely packed small trees. An even distribution of stems will be difficult to achieve, but high laddering and ground debris management can offset that to a good degree.

Viewscaping

When SSRC was established in the mid-1990s, lake and mountain views were extensive. In the years since, most of the views have disappeared through relentless forest growth, and others are barely visible.

The landscape of Sea to Sky Retreat Centre is a wrathful display of raw mountain ranges, snowy peaks, a serene lake, open skies, a lush forest of cedars and firs, rocky crags, caves, and deep forests. Open viewscapes across this territory will underscore the power of mountain retreat. By attending to viewscapes SSRC will become a more attractive place, draw many more people who may have an interest in dharma, and deliver a welcoming environment for reflective pursuits. Thereby a secure financial situation could be established

The SSRC forest is a dynamic force that never sleeps and grows wherever it can find a toehold. To live inside it in the age of global warming means to manage all

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of it. Fire Smart is a process to be accomplished. Viewscaping is a parallel process, selectively falling trees and rope-climbing the largest trees to “crown-raise” them, thereby removing branches that block views. This would restore lake views, open up blue skies, and snowy mountain views of Cloudburst, Tricouni, Pelion, Brew, and the big Tantalus Range to the south. . See the appendix for a report on the SSRC walkabouts and discussions in the summer of 2021 that defined the key viewscape development areas. Viewscapes are not limited to distant places, they can exist inside the forest too. In the forest of the Upper Slope, removing trees and laddering would create a sense of spaciousness, light, less density, brightness, sunshine, and open more opportunities for pleasant walking trails between buildings. Other benefits would be a reduction in dampness around buildings, and wind circulating air movement. SSRC would be transformed and feel like a much larger place. It is hard to underestimate the dramatic change for the better a viewscaping program would create for the aesthetic character of SSRC.

All slash generated by Viewscaping would need to be disposed of. Although Viewscape and Fire Smart work overlap to a degree, the total amounts of slash generated at SSRC would be higher than Fire Smart alone.

Bird Nesting

The question of bird nesting and to what extent current regulations affect the SSRC situation is unclear. Nesting season is given as “late March, possibly mid-April until summer” for SSRC’s location. Whether or not restrictions apply to SSRC is a grey area as it is a private non-profit institution with a forest on it, not unlike a typical rural residential home on a private property. If SSRC decided to not risk disturbing nest possibilities there could be no falling until the end of Fire Season in early fall 2022. A similar situation would arise in 2023 and 2024

Slope Stability

Tree roots hold slopes together and therefore mitigate the risk of landslide. In January of 2022, there was an avalanche in the rockfall area that occurred in the section of the rockfall in which there is no vegetation or trees. The lack of vegetation offers SSRC protection as a great firebreak but enhances the risk of landslide. Prior to each major building construction, geotech reports were obtained to assess potential landslide risk to the proposed building. If there are major changes to the tree/vegetation cover above or below SSRC buildings, additional geotech studies of slope stability seem called for. We should avoid the

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situation in which SSRC buildings are perfectly protected from wildfire but exposed to landslides from earthquake or flood.

Timeline

The more ambitious the timeline, the less of an opportunity there will be for volunteer support. With less volunteer support, especially in terms of slash removal, the more costly the viewscaping and forest management will be. Therefore the timeline needs to be considered in relation to volunteer forest cleanup program schedules and budget.

Sustenance of Forest Ecosystem

It is quite possible to cut down trees, potentially many trees, without damaging the forest ecosystem. Doug envisioned firesmart treatments in the context of ecosystem based management (EBM). The Cheakamus Community Forest (CCF) work provides SSRC with an excellent resource in regard to the integration of FireSmart and EBM.

If an SSRC building fire began to threaten the forest above, fire stations could be manned which have been built in the forest above SSRC. Fire hose is stored in the forest fire stations that could be connected to the micro-hydro pipeline to wet down the forest in advance of an approaching fire.

Building Protection

All SSRC buildings except Midlevel and the Tea House have metal roofs. As the asphalt shingles on the Midlevel and Tea House have exceeded their normal lifetime, now seems the time to install metal roofs on those buildings. According to the advice of Rod Allen, screens have been installed around the SQ and Main Lodge deck to prevent embers from being blown under the decks in the event of a fire travelling up the slope below the buildings.

Also, investment in rooftop sprinklers could be considered for the central buildings, especially the Barn.

SSRC has a very sophisticated central alarm system that offers 24-7 monitoring of smoke and propane in all buildings except MidLevel. Midlevel should also now be connected to the central alarm system

Since the most likely wildfire hazard to the central buildings is a ground fire running up the slopes from the lake, investment could be considered in a series of outdoor smoke sensors along Willow Trail below the Barn, Staff Quarters, and Main Lodge.

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Volunteer Programs

Untrained volunteers have helped considerably over the years in the forest cleanup. Hand labour evokes mindfulness and teamwork in an old-fashioned but still fresh way; also the simplicity of hand labour projects creates its own efficiency. Forest cleanup by hand labour has proven to be productive as well as safe and will be expected to continue to be an essential aspect of SSRC forest cleanup work.

There is a great pool of volunteers that can be easily called upon who are inspired by the opportunity to work in the forest with a Buddhist community of practitioners in the context of environmental sustainability, brief meditation sessions, good vegetarian food, & social camaraderie.





The only limitation on the number of Forest Cleanup programs that SSRC could host during the year is the bandwidth of the SSRC resident volunteers and the need to accommodate retreat programs.

Safety Protocols

For safety reasons, untrained volunteers should not use powered cutting equipment. Users of powered cutting equipment should ensure that they are working in a visible location at distance from those using manual tools**.**

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For volunteers using manual cutting equipment

- Wear proper sturdy footwear and gloves.
- Use safety glasses when pruning upper tree limbs.
- Stay at least a tree-length away from anyone using a chain saw to fell trees.
- Do not "surprise" anyone using a chain saw – make sure that they see you before you walk up to them. (Same goes for "gas powered trimmers")

For volunteers using powered cutting equipment

- Individuals using chain saws should not work alone (be where others can see or hear you.)
- If using gas powered trimmer and chain saws, wear appropriate safety equipment (ear protection, safety glasses, helmet, chaps)
- Do not go beyond the cutting tasks for which you are trained (for example, someone trained to buck up logs should not assume capability to safely fall a tree)

Chain Saw Training

- No one may use a chain saw at SSRC who has not had long experience in chain saw and/or training by an experienced chain saw user
- Michael Pyne has successfully provided chain saw maintenance and safe operation training to a number of SSRC volunteers

Training for Volunteer Use of Other Forestry Equipment

- Prior to volunteer operation of powered equipment such as winches, chippers, and so on, appropriate training must be provided by experienced users who can point out the hazards and demonstrate safe operation.

Evacuation Plan

It is recommended that scenarios be developed of different types of wildfire emergencies. Based on those different scenarios, different evacuation routes should be defined.

Currently, the evacuation plan contained in the Fire Control Action Plan assumes a wildfire being driven towards SSRC by the prevailing winds. If exit via Retreat Road is blocked, the established evacuation plan is via the path to the floating dock. In this scenario, evacuees would be expected to gather on the raft and lakeshore and be shuttled to the highway side of Daisy Lake. A lockable boat utility shed on the lakeshore would expedite the boat launch in the event of emergency. The

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utility shed would house the outboard motor, fuel, oars, and life vests. A second boat could also the considered. As the floating dock is setup for float plane docking, float plane transport could be called in if needed. The float plane service in Whistler has previously agreed to provide on-call emergency evacuation flights to Daisy Lake; however that agreement should be annually renewed.

Another wildfire scenario could be a ground fire sweeping up the slopes from the lakeshore towards SSRC. In that case evacuation via Retreat Road may be the best option. However, the route should be scouted by an SSRC volunteer in the agile, tight-turning-radius Rhino ATV prior to leading a convoy of vehicles out. If southern departure is blocked, then another alternative is for evacuees to walk to a northern lakeshore gathering place via the Bluff trail.

BALANCE OF FACTORS

- Retention of Old Growth
- Enhanced Viewscapes of Lake in Select Areas
- Slope Stability
- Firesmart Treatment of Prioritized Forest Areas
- Integration of EBM practices with tree-cutting, log yarding, slash removal, and chip dispersion
- Enhancement of Light and Air and Reduction of Dampness Around Buildings
- Building Protection Projects
    - Metal roofs (midlevel, tea house, and winter woodshed)
    - Roof Ridge Sprinkler Systems (central buildings)
    - Sub-deck fencing
    - Augmentation of Alarm System
- Construction of Road to Lakeshore
    - Riparian regulations
- Budget: balanced allocations of investment to viewscape development, firesmart treatments, road construction, slope stabilization, and building protection projects
- Schedule: Minimize disruption of SSRC programs while synchronizing with optimal weather conditions for each work activity. Also set forest management timelines that will maximize volunteer support and minimize cost.

The SSRC Forest Management team will be responsible for ensuring that all of these factors are carefully considered and optimally balanced. While there will be many trade-offs and customized solutions in specific areas, overall balance of the above factors should be the continual aim and responsibility of the team.

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Routine Maintenance Of Forest/Building Interface

This action plan was written by Doug Rickson in 2006 and has been continuously implemented until the current day at SSRC by means of annual Forest Cleanup programs.

"The following 10 guidelines are based upon the "site preparation guidelines" contained in the 'Fire Smart Manual'. When applying these guidelines consideration must be given to the preservation of the aesthetics of the area.

1. *Remove all dead and down woody material within 30 meters of the buildings, with particular emphasis being given to the down-slope areas.*
2. *Prune all trees to a height of at least 2 meters (or higher to remove dead branches).*
3. *Material removed (trees, branches and dead woody material) should be brought to the roadway (parking lot). After the weekend it will be chipped and hauled away.*
4. *Remove all accumulations of dead grass, leaves and needles within 10 meters of buildings, with particular emphasis on accumulations under porches and sundecks.*
5. *Clear all vegetation within 3 meters of propane tanks.*
6. *Grass and weeds within 10 meters of buildings should be kept cut.*
7. *Store firewood at least 10 meters away from the buildings during the period June 1st to September 30th.*
8. *Remove small coniferous shrubs within 10 meters of buildings*
9. *When equipment and manpower is available to remove felled trees, select high-risk trees within 10 meters of buildings may be removed.*
10. *Know how to identify yew trees and red huckleberry shrubs. Avoid cutting these plants. Also, old-growth trees, large over-story trees, and deciduous trees should be retained whenever possible."*

Intensive Treatment of Forest/Building Interface

A detailed action plan was proposed by Kevin in 2022 that is contained in the Appendix This proposal is currently under review by the SSRC Forest Management team and will be evaluated and implemented in accord with the Balance of Factors section above.

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