

Forest Assessment

Prepared for Summer Village of Sunbreaker Cove



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INTRODUCTION

Summer Village of Sunbreaker Cove participated in a Forest Assessment Project supported by AREF and ASVA to evaluate the current state of the forest within their environmental and natural reserves. **The Forest Assessment was completed on May 2, 2022.**

Scope of Work

- 1) Collect field data and background information on current state of forest.
- 2) Develop tree/forest assessment, including the following key components:
 - a) Tree species description
 - b) Forest health assessment
 - c) Forest biodiversity and succession assessment
 - d) Estimate of forest floor fuel load for fire protection purposes
 - e) Pest identification
- 3) Provide recommendations
- 4) The work excluded tree assessment on private property.

Goal

The goal of this assessment is to provide an assessment of the current state of trees and forest (health, vigor, biodiversity, risks) and provide options for management of a forest. Proper management will result in sustainable, resilient, and diversified forest vegetation. This work will also support the community's desire to meet the environmental and conservation objectives of their Municipal Development Plan (MDP)

Objectives

- Evaluate and record the current tree/forest structures and healthy.
- Evaluate wood fuel load and risk of forest fires.
- Identify potential management activities such as harvesting, tree planting, fire suppression and disease management to improve forest.
- Identify potential management of biodiversity in area.

LAND DESCRIPTION

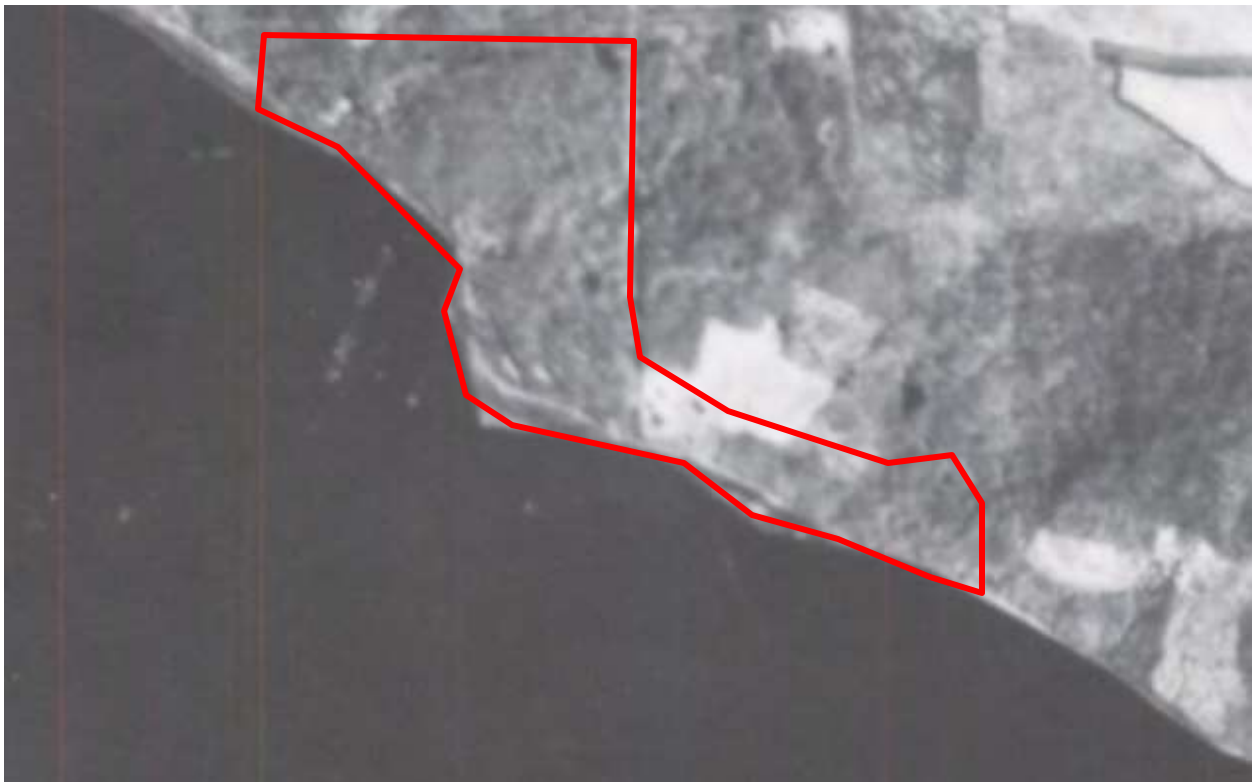
Location

Summer Village of Sunbreaker Cove is an incorporated municipality located on the north side of Sylvan Lake, approximately 23 kilometers north/west of the town of Sylvan Lake. The summer village is located within Lacombe County.

History of Property

The Summer Village of Sunbreaker Cove is fortunate to have a well-planned municipal reserve and open space system, which was an integral part of the original subdivision design and designated as Environmental and Recreational area. These public areas are for both passive and active recreation. In addition, there is an Environmental Open Space reserve area along the lakeshore between the lake and the residents' property.

The Summer Village of Sunbreaker Cove was first incorporated as a Village on January 1, 1991. The circa 1949-51 aerial photograph below shows several key features of the Summer Village. There was road allowance along the lake that went through the Summer Village. The summer village areas are dominated by young aspen/balsam poplar forest.



Picture 1. Orth photos of Summer Village of Sunbreaker Cove circa 1949-51

FOREST DESCRIPTION & AREA SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

Summer Village of Sunbreaker Cove is within the Boreal Forest Natural region and within the Dry Mixedwood Subregion. Because of its transitional location and relatively disturbed habitat, this part of the Dry Mixedwood Boreal Subregion supports a medium diversity of plant and animal life. This ecological subregion has been called the most productive of the boreal subregions for wildlife, mainly because of the diversity of habitats available within it and productive shrub growth.

Summer Village of Sunbreaker Cove is surrounded mostly by agricultural land with some forested areas. Aspen is the dominant forest type. There are no signs of previous forest fires within Summer Village of Sunbreaker Cove.

The Summer Village is dominated by an even-aged aspen forest with access to water nearby and could be considered to have medium biodiversity. In general, the age of Summer Village of Sunbreaker Cove Forest can be classified into 2 distinct age structures with the majority of the forested area entering the mature stage; an aspen forest between 50 to 65 years of age and an over mature scattered aspen forest between 80 to 100 years old.

As an entire forest area, not including vegetation on private property, the area is dominated by aspen (90%) and relatively small percentages of balsam poplar (9%), with few scattered white spruce (1%). White spruce is the dominant tree species in the residential area.

Along with the natural tree and shrub species in the forest, a few non-native tree and shrub species have been introduced in the public areas as well as in the residential areas. The non-native trees and shrubs observed during the assessment include; Blue and Colorado spruce, Manitoba maple, ash, birch, crabapples, hawthorns, lilacs and many other ornamental shrub species. Caragana is also present. It is a non-native aggressive shrub species spreading throughout the village and natural areas.

The forested area is divided into two major forest stands: Community Reserved District (CR) area, and Private Property-Residential Area. Forest and trees on private property are not part of the assessment but were observed from the roadside and are briefly described below.

Community Reserve District (CR) Area

Forest: Mature aspen stand

Forest type: Even age aspen/balsam poplar stand with scattered uneven aged white spruce

Tree species mix: 99% aspen/balsam poplar, 1% white spruce

Age: This stand is between 55 to 65 years of age with several overmature aspen and balsam poplar trees (CR 9) that are over 90 years.

Average Height: 40 to 60 feet

Average DBH (diameter at breast height): 6 to 16 inches in DBH

Understory vegetation: the understory vegetation is dominated by snowberry, dogwood, low bush cranberry, Canada buffalo-berry, Saskatoon's, hazelnut, various currant species, honeysuckle and prickly rose in the open area as well as chokecherry and pin cherry. Caragana is also found in some areas.

This forest is at the mature stage and healthy. Tree density is good for a forest of this age but there are several signs of density decline. The forest area in CR 9 is dominated by overmature tree with lower tree density. There are several large old balsam poplar and aspen trees that are over 90 years of age. These trees are dying or dead and may pose a risk hazard to people using the trails. There are few scattered and healthy white spruce trees approximately 20 years old (still very young trees).

Throughout summer village, there is an excellent trail system for recreation. There are several open areas (CR 4 and CR 8) that are available for tree planting. There is a small amount of dead wood material (DWM) scattered on the forest floors. There are no signs of previous forest fires.

There were relatively few signs of insect and disease damage on mature trees. Insect and disease damage includes poplar borers, Hypoxylon and Black canker, the most prevalent disease, which has caused some mortality of trees and branches. There are many other fungi present (decaying and saprophytes) but are not causing major health issues.

This stand provides critical and important wildlife habitat for many species that like mature and healthy aspen stands. It reduces potential erosion while providing shelter and food for many wildlife species.

Recommendations/Suggestions:

- Removal of dead, decadent, dying and danger trees
- Understory tree planting to improve tree diversity. Tree species choice for under planting includes: white spruce, balsam fir and lodgepole pine
- CR 9 area has certain amount of Dead Wood Material (DWM). Removal of DWM such as wood/logs that are left on forest floor to reduce the amount of forest fire fuel.
- Where possible, leave some snag trees for various bird species as they provide valuable habitat
- Monitor overall health of the stand especially after major storms, droughts, or pest infestation



Picture 2: CR 9 is the only area with a few overmature large dead and decadent aspen/balsam poplar trees (L); healthy and good tree density aspen forest with few white spruce trees (C and R)

Riparian Areas

"Riparian Area refers to any land that adjoins or directly influences a water body. They are the place where water and land meet and interact and provide crucial ecosystems services valuable to all Albertans"¹.

Riparian habitats are important in the ecology of a variety of fish and wildlife species. Forested riparian areas are important because they often provide a combination of water, forage and cover. Naturally vegetated riparian areas increase the value of water for fish by stabilizing shorelines.

They also reduce the amount of sediment that goes into ponds, lakes and streams. Sediment can damage spawning habitat, which can reduce spawning success and lead to lower fish populations. Shoreline vegetation also provides shaded areas that can reduce heat stress in fish.

Riparian area is also an extremely important wintering habitat for wildlife as they often have abundant forage and cover. Consequently, these areas are highly important to a variety of wildlife species.

Summer Village of Sunbreaker Cove needs to know that water and watersheds are defined in law as a public resource. All activities around water or adjacent to water bodies may require approval from government agencies. In Alberta, the Water Act regulates all activities related to water. Please see more information on: <https://www.alberta.ca/water-legislation-and-guidelines.aspx>

Recommendations/Suggestions:

- Consider long term plan for restoration of riparian area by using Alberta Environment "Stepping Back from Water"¹ guide for Riparian area,
- The Alberta Riparian Habitat Management Society, also known as "Cows and Fish", can also provide expertise on for management of riparian area

Private Property – residential area

This area is not part of the project and specific data collection was not performed. However, based on observations collected from public roads, aspen and white spruce are the dominant tree species in the residential area. The age of white spruce is variable with some of them are planted in late 1960's or early 1970's. There are a few other tree species on private properties. Those observed included Colorado Blue spruce, Scots pine, paper birch, Manitoba maple, willows, few ash trees, and Swedish aspens. Shrub vegetation is dominated by native shrubs.

Recommendations/Suggestions:

- Introduction of non-native trees and shrubs could have a negative impact on the natural forest vegetation in the area. Residents should carefully consider what they plant on their property.
- Avoid introducing ANY invasive tree or shrub species such as caragana, Russian olive, common buckthorn, salt cedar just to name a few.
- Education - Residents understanding how a forest functions will greatly help achieve overall goals and objectives. Include information on how to properly prune trees.

ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS/SUGGESTIONS

In the Summer Village of Sunbreaker Cove, most of the aspen and balsam poplar are mature. If a forest fire or harvesting activities do not occur to encourage the regeneration of the forest, within the next 25 to 30 years the older forest will eventually break up and die due to age related mortality, insect infestations, and fungi diseases.

Tree Removal/Harvesting

Some tree removal may be considered as this work will encourage new regrowth. Small selective cuts of a few trees would introduce younger trees that will diversify the age and species of the forest while improving the wildlife habitat.

You may consider the following actions:

- Remove the black canker infested trees
- Select and mark trees to be removed in CR 9 area where aspen/balsam poplar tree are dead, decadent and declining
- Reduce the amount DWM, branches, trees and logs, laying on the forest floor to reduce forest fire fuel.



Picture 3: Remove dead, decadent and black canker infested trees

Forest Regeneration

Natural regeneration is usually the lowest cost method of forest renewal. The naturally regenerated forest will originate from natural seeding or root suckers. Hardwood species like aspen or balsam poplar produce seeds every year but most reproduction occurs from roots (root suckering) and stump suckers. As aspen and balsam poplar are the most abundant species, natural regeneration through root suckering is the most effective regeneration. After trees are harvested the roots will need full sun light to stimulate suckering. The young seedlings need full light to stimulate roots to produce suckers.

Forest Regeneration Recommendation/Suggestions:

- Consider understory tree planting; native coniferous trees including white spruce, balsam fir, tamarack, and lodgepole pine.
- Plant a variety of native shrub species in open area. First consideration should be for native shrubs before any introduction of non-native shrub species.
- Develop a tree catalog just for the summer village. This catalog will help summer village managers and the general public choose the appropriate trees for the area.
- Consider developing long term plan for caragana removal throughout the village
- Distribute educational information about trees. This may include articles and technical information on trees, pests, tree planting, pruning, etc. for staff and general public
- Increase tree and shrub diversity on public and private properties by planting a variety of flowering trees and native shrubs. More diversity will add more resilience and beauty to the summer village.

Fire Protection

Fire is a natural process of the forest ecosystem. There are two ways to look at forest fire: it is destructive in nature but on the other hand it provides beneficial effects. As a destructive force, a fire will damage buildings, homes, soil, timber, wildlife, watershed, aesthetic, and recreation resources. At times, these features become part of the fuel and contribute directly and indirectly to the difficulty and cost of controlling the event.

The beneficial role of forest fires includes creating seedbeds, opening cones to release seeds, recycling nutrients locked in the vegetation, controlling insects and diseases, reducing competition to seedlings from heavy grass and shrub cover, and to rejuvenate wildlife habitats.

Wildfires can result from both natural and human causes. Generally speaking, there are two type of forest wildfires; crown fires and surface/ground fires. Crown fires move and burn tree canopy moving from one tree top to next. Surface/ground fires burn materials laying on the ground or just above ground. The most common material laying on ground are dead logs, stumps, dead tree limb, grasses and forbs. Ground fires move at a slower pace than crown fires and are easier to fight. Slope is a very important factor to consider as fires moving up a slope move faster than in flat areas.

The most likely human cause is mismanagement and accidents of fire from using various equipment (such as chainsaw, vehicles, quads,) and from firepits. Forest fuel (dead logs, branches, twigs, needles) found on

the ground during this tree assessment pose low risk for forest fire. However, there are a few dead trees laying on the ground that need to be removed to reduce potential of fire spreading or ignition.

The Sunbreaker Cove Forest area would be classified according to Canadian Forest Fire Behavior Prediction System (CFFBP)- Fuel Types Descriptions – as **D1 – Leafless Aspen fuel type**. Constant monitoring, education and awareness is very important to reduce the risk of forest fires.

From a natural cause standpoint (e.g. lightning), this forest could be considered relatively low risk even though there is some amount of older, dead and decadent aspen/balsam poplar trees. There is a certain amount of dead wood material (DWM) on the forest floor that has to be considered as fuel load. This DWM is primarily aspen/balsam poplar so there is a relatively low risk of ground fires. However, higher amounts of DWM can lead to higher chances of ground fire with increased intensity and severity of fire. Cleaning up the DWM will reduce the risk of ground fires.

The dead balsam poplar/aspen standing trees as well as logs left on property need to be removed to reduce potential risks of forest fire. Of course, the highest probability for forest fire comes potentially from residents using fire pits during the fire season.

Fire management recommendation/Suggestions:

- Removal or pruning of trees near powerline
- Reducing DWM fuel loads by selectively removing few dead and fallen wood.
- Monitor all activities on the environmental reserve.
- Restrict activity such as tree cutting during period of high or extreme fire danger.
- Provide brochures and other educational materials related to forest fires. Educational material such as FireSmart for Homeowners ³



Picture 4: Removal of few dead logs from forest floor would reduce risk of forest fires

Pest Assessment

There are thousands of different insects, fungus, virus and bacteria's that are living in the forest that are just part of ecosystem and perform beneficial functions. Insects can act as pollinators, decomposers or as predators of pests. Examples of beneficial insects include ladybugs, ground beetles and parasitoid wasps.

There are a handful of insects and diseases that are consider pests and can endanger the overall health and vigor of the forest. Pests have the largest negative impact when a forest is in imbalance and trees are in a weakened state. Some insects can be destructive and are considered pests. Some pests cause only minor physical damage, while others limit growth or kill trees.

The most common insect defoliators that may occur in the Summer Village of Sunbreaker Cove forest are: Forest tent caterpillars, Bruce spanworm, Large Aspen Tortix, leaf beetles, yellow headed spruce sawfly and spruce budworm. The most common wood boring insect in Summer Village of Sunbreaker Cove area is poplar borer.

The most common disease that has been found in the forest area are: Aspen trunk rot, Black canker, and Hypoxylon canker on aspen,

Black canker or Ceratocystis canker (*Ceratocystis fimbriata*)

Black canker may occur anywhere along a stem or branch. Typically, the canker is elliptical in shape and is sunken with concentric ridges. Boring insects are the primary mode of infection.

Black cankers serve as points of infection and wood-decay fungi. This has a negative impact on the structural integrity of the tree. The canker seldom girdles or kills trees but it does increase the risk of tree failures, particularly during high wind events.



Picture 5: Black canker infested few aspen trees CR 4 area along the edge of open area

Pest recommendations/suggestions:

Overall, all there is very little that can be done to control large insect and disease outbreaks except monitoring and removal of dead and dying trees. Keeping beneficial insects and protecting their habitat is key for long-term pest management. Monitoring and surveillance during growing season will provide Summer Village of Sunbreaker Cove crucial information on health and vigor of their forest.

- Improve and maintain biological diversity as a pest control strategy. Planting varieties of trees and shrubs will increase beneficial insects into the area.
- Diversify forest age structure, which can increase the number of beneficial insects
- Learn to identify and recognize common pests and their activities in your area.
- Do not panic in the case of large defoliation as most of aspen/balsam poplar will leaf out once insect goes into cocoon stage.
- Monitoring is key for pest management. Routinely monitor the incidence of insects and diseases in the forest as well as on adjacent forested land.

Caragana

Caragana is a non-native shrub species and was observed throughout the Summer Village. It is very aggressive and very detrimental to the natural forest. It is prolific seed producer and very invasive. It is also very hard to destroy. Physical removal as well as education to landowners are two key recommendations in controlling this species. Removal is expensive and should be the long-term goal.

If a decision is made to remove the Caragana, below are some of the steps to be taken to control these shrubs:

- Machine brushing and mulching of the caragana
- Stump treatment of herbicide application after individual harvesting.
- Selectively brushing caragana plants where they have crept into the native trees.
- Consider new shrub or tree planting with the plan to constantly monitoring of resurfacing of new caragana plants
- Consider spot spraying with selective herbicide applications of caragana anticipated to occur from remaining roots and seeds.
- Cut some aspen and balsam poplar to encourage root suckering. Aggressive young suckers will try to compete with caragana and sea buckthorn for nutrients, water and light and may reduce their vigor and health.
- In the area of removal reintroduction of native trees, shrubs and grasses, and wildflowers. Caragana removal is a long-term project and together with resident education are key to suppress these shrubs.

APPENDIX 1. TREE & SHRUB INFORMATION

Aspen

Aspen grows in almost every soil type but grows best in well drained, sandy or loamy soils with good moisture regime. It will not tolerate shade, or soils which are saturated for a long period of time. Aspen is very often the pioneer species and is usually the first tree species in an unoccupied area. Aspen also acts as a “**nurse trees**” to softwood trees, mainly white spruce. The older aspen will provide a beneficial shade for these trees, which are tolerant to a shade.

Although, aspen produces tremendous numbers of seeds, it regenerates primarily by producing the new shoots from the root system of the parent tree. The new shoots are called root suckers and this process is called "suckering." Suckering usually occurs after a fire, harvesting and other disturbances. By removing the overstory canopy as much as possible, there is more heat and light available to the forest floor, which will stimulate suckering. In most cases aspen regenerates by suckering but some still comes from seedlings. Good seed crops are produced every 4 or 5 years and some open-grown clones may produce seeds annually.

White Spruce

White spruce grows very well on well drained, moist, loam, silty loam and clay soils but it can occur on many different types of soils across Alberta landscape. It grows poorly in sandy soils, in sites with a high water-table. White Spruce can tolerate some flooding during growing season. White spruce doesn't tolerate saline soil type. On shallow soils the root system grows fairly flat and shallow while on deep soil will form a “heart” like root system. Because of shallow roots, a white spruce is very susceptible to being blown over, especially on thin or wet soils. Areas of blown down spruce can be prime breeding sites for the spruce beetle, which can then spread to mature trees and kill the trees. Blown down trees will also increase fire risk in your property.

White spruce grows best in full sunlight but can tolerate shade. In mixedwood aspen/white spruce forest, a young white spruce tree tolerates shade and grows under the protection of other species canopy until the top of white spruce reaches first branch of aspen. After that, it is time for aspen removal and white spruce will grow faster. In mixedwood coniferous stand, white spruce will often become the dominant tree species as stand ages.

White spruce produces thousands of seeds about every four years but doesn't follow any set cycle. In natural stands, cone production occurs primarily on dominant and co-dominant trees. Seeds will remain viable for only 1-2 years. Under natural conditions, seeds overwinter under snow and germinate in the spring or summer when there is adequate moisture and soil temperatures have risen. Seedling establishment is best on mineral soil but rarely on deep organic layers. Seedlings grow best in full sunlight, but can tolerate low light and shade. For a successful natural regeneration there must be nearby seed sources because the seed supply is greatest nearer the seed tree.

Balsam Poplar (Black poplar)

Balsam poplar is an important riparian species, which stabilizes riverbanks and maintains river islands. Balsam poplar flower production begins at about 8 years of age, with a good seed crop produced every year. Most seeds are wind dispersed and fall within 650 feet (200 m) of the parent tree.

Vegetative reproduction: Balsam poplar is capable of regenerating from root suckers, stump sprouts; stem sprouts and buried branches. Root suckering is thought to be primarily a means of expansion rather than a means of recovery following clearcutting or fire.

Cutting mature balsam poplars results in sprouting from callus tissue and dormant buds. Balsam poplar is considered one of the tree species best adapted to fire in the northern boreal forest. Its ability to produce sprouts from roots, stumps and buried branches enables it to quickly recover after fire.

Moose commonly browses balsam poplar. Snowshoe hares utilize balsam poplar in times of food shortage. Snowshoe hares ignore first year growth of juvenile balsam poplars but ring the bark of mature trees and eat the twigs when within reach.

Plants as Indicators of Site Qualities

When the preferred habitat of some of these plants is considered, and how extensively they occupy a site, they can give indications of growing site qualities. These qualities are generally the amount of moisture and nutrients that are available for plant growth. They can also be used as an indicator of qualities such as soil temperatures, water permeability of soils, soil alkalinity or acidity and recent ground disturbances.

When extensive coverage of these plants occurs, this is an indication of uniform qualities of moisture and or nutrients suitable for that particular plant. Plants that are good site quality indicators include dogwood, hazelnut, river alder, marsh reed grass, Labrador tea and bishop's cap.

- **Dogwood** - imperfectly to poorly drained, medium nutrient sites, tolerates fluctuating water table
- **Hazelnut** - well drained, calcium and nitrogen rich soils
- **River alder** - indicates imperfectly to poorly drained soils where spring flooding occurs, tolerates a variety of soil types, nitrogen fixer
- **Marsh reed grass** - prefers moist to wet, fine textured soils with pH between 5 and 5.9, medium nutrient regime, indicates good spruce growing sites if not too wet, may compete with young tree seedlings.
- **Labrador tea** - indicates moist to wet moisture regimes on acidic nutrient poor soils, inhibits growth of some other plant species
- **Bishop's cap** - prefers medium to rich soils with fresh to moist moisture regimes

Most of these (except Labrador tea) and other plant species commonly found throughout summer village indicate average to above average growing site qualities. Average to good tree growth rates shown from limited tree core samples confirm this. There was insufficient information collected to accurately establish the number and location of different quality growth sites.

Biodiversity

Biodiversity is the measure of the number of species within an area, the genetic variations within those species, and the degree of interactions that occur between them. The degree of biodiversity in an area largely depends on the opportunity presented by the vegetation growing there. Diverse plant age structures and high numbers of different plant species will encourage more animal species to use the area. Wildlife abundance and use of an area are good indicators of a healthy forest ecosystem. They are a significant part of a forest lifecycle that involves water, soils, plant-life, insects, birds and other animals of all sizes.

Biodiversity conservation of native species is increasingly being viewed as being an integral component of successfully applying the sustainable land management concept.

Biodiversity includes several components:

- Genetic diversity –variety of genes within a given species
- Species diversity –variety of species within an ecosystem
- Landscape diversity-variety of ecosystems within a landscape

The conservation of all of these types of diversity needs to be considered in the area. Species diversity includes a variety of plants, birds, mammals and other components of forest ecosystems such as insects, fungi and bacteria. Forest biodiversity changes through time. Areas with even aged plant structures and low numbers of different plant species will be used by fewer animal species. Old growth mixedwood forest has the highest number of different species. Riparian wetland areas also have a high number of different species

Forest Succession

Forest succession is the process that forest plant communities go through when changing from one plant community into another. This can happen gradually, as with stand breakup, or quickly from disturbances such as fire, flood or harvest activities. Succession can begin with bare ground, after a fire, logging or other such event. Pioneer plants such as herbs, grasses or moss are often the first plants to grow. These often have a short life span, and return nutrients and organic matter to the soil when they die. Plants such as willows, alders, hazelnut and water birch may appear next. This intermediate stage is the shrub stage.

Pioneer tree species are usually next to become established. These species are fast growing, shade intolerant trees like aspen, birch and jack and lodgepole pine, which may grow from seed or from root or stem suckers. Pioneer trees dominate the stand for the next few decades, as the trees grow, mature and reach old age. Because these trees are shade intolerant, very few seedlings grow in the understory. However, young shade tolerant trees, like white spruce and balsam fir, may be found.

As the pioneer trees grow old and begin to die, the shade tolerant trees start to take over the stand. With few seedlings, the numbers of pioneer trees drop and the stand becomes dominated by the shade tolerant species. Eventually, a single or group of species becomes established, forming a climax forest. Although individual trees in the climax forest die, seedlings developing in the understory replace them.

APPENDIX 2. RESOURCES

- [Stepping Back from Water Guide](#)
- [Values of Urban forest- Tree Canada Foundation](#)
- [Tree insect and Disease for agroforestry](#)
- [Trees, insects and diseases of Canada's forests](#)
- [How to Plant Tree – Arbor Day](#)
- [Mulching Trees and Shrubs – Yard Whispers](#)

Woodlot Management Guide for Alberta

[https://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/\\$department/deptdocs.nsf/all/apa15536/\\$file/woodlot-book%20rd.pdf?OpenElement](https://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/$department/deptdocs.nsf/all/apa15536/$file/woodlot-book%20rd.pdf?OpenElement)

University of Lethbridge Spatial Data Library

<https://digitallibrary.uleth.ca/digital/collection/geo/id/496/rec/8>

The system of soil classification for Alberta. On-line Soil Viewer

<https://soil.agric.gov.ab.ca/agrasidviewer/>

Soils of Canada

<https://soilsofcanada.ca/orders/chernozemic-soils.php>

Natural Ecoregions of Alberta

<https://open.alberta.ca/dataset/abc81bdb-8b2a-4b81-bb21-61caeda0a029/resource/3a33b989-fca4-45f7-a231-bfd95c6f0166/download/depv1a.pdf>

Alberta Water Act Legislation

<https://www.alberta.ca/water-legislation-and-guidelines.aspx>

¹ Stepping Back from Water Guide

<https://open.alberta.ca/dataset/1c70eb43-a211-4e9c-82c3-9ffd07f64932/resource/6e524f7c-0c19-4253-a0f6-62a0e2166b04/download/2012-SteppingBackFromWater-Guide-2012.pdf>

² Alberta Invasive Plant Identification Guide

<https://open.alberta.ca/dataset/8bb61884-bbfb-4640-bd5d-96f6e633d4ee/resource/275f7dbe-8116-4d81-ba95-329df950be7e/download/6740590-2013-alberta-invasive-plant-identification-guide-2013-06-13.pdf>

³ FireSmart for Homeowners Manual

https://firesmartcanada.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/FS_Generic-HomeOwnersManual_Booklet-November-2018-Web.pdf

⁴ FireSmart Community Program <https://firesmartcanada.ca/programs-and-education/community-recognition-program/become-a-firesmart-community/>

APPENDIX 3. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 4. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Access - Means of gaining entry to a tract of timber/forest

Age - Age of the trees comprising a forest, crop, or stand. In forests, the mean age of dominant (and sometimes co-dominant) trees is taken. The plantation age is generally taken from the year the plantation was begun, without adding the age of the nursery stock.

Age Class - A distinct group of trees or portion of growing stock recognized on the basis of age.

Biodiversity (biological diversity) - Refers to the variety of life on three different levels: the variety of ecosystems (ecosystem diversity), the variety of species (species diversity) and the variety within species (genetic diversity).

Canopy - The more-or-less continuous cover of branches and foliage formed by the crown of adjacent trees.

Clearcutting - A forest management method that involves the complete felling and removal of a stand of trees. Clearcutting may be done in blocks, strips or patches.

Decadent - a silviculturist term for older trees that are on the verge of dying. Decadent trees are often riddled with deadwood, fungal infections and other structural deficiencies.

Defoliation - The loss of leaves or needles on a plant or tree.

Defoliator - An insect or other agent that consumes foliage.

Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) - The stem diameter of a tree measured at breast height above ground level, or 1.3 m

Early Forest Succession - The biotic (or life) community that develops immediately following the removal or destruction of vegetation in an area. For instance, grasses may be the first plants to grow in an area that was burned.

Even-aged Forest - A forest stand or type in which relatively small age differences (10-20 years) exist between individual trees.

Forbs - Broad-leaved, non-woody plants that die back to ground level after each growing season (perennial). Ferns and fern allies are considered forbs.

Forest Management Plan (FMP) - A plan prepared for a forest management unit that describes how the timber or other resources will be managed.

Forest Type - A group of forest areas or stands whose similar composition (i.e., species, age, height and density) differentiates it from other such groups.

Fragmentation - The splitting or isolating of patches of similar habitat, typically forest or prairie plant communities, but including other types of habitat. Habitat can be fragmented naturally or from land management activities, such as clear-cut logging or cultivation

Ground Cover - A ground cover is any low-growing plant that shades an area in the landscape

Habitat - The area that provides an organism with adequate food, water, shelter, and living space, and/or the conditions of that environment including the soil, vegetation, water, and food.

Hardwood(s) - Trees that lose their leaves in autumn, also refers to the wood produced by these trees. Hardwoods belong to the botanical group angiospermae and are the dominant type of tree in deciduous forests.

Mature/overmature Stands - Stands that have reached rotation age or have a reduced growth rate due to advanced age. Such stands normally have large mature or overmature trees, an abundance of large live trees with heart rot, numerous snags, stubs and high stumps and an abundance of large downed woody debris.

Natural Regeneration - Renewal of a tree crop by natural seeding, sprouting, suckering or layering.

Old Growth - A forest of mature or overmature timber that is beyond its peak growing period.

Overmature - Trees or stands past the mature stage, where growth rates or value are declining.

Pest - An organism capable of causing material damage. Forest pests include insects, tree diseases and noxious fungi.

Reforestation - The reestablishment of trees on denuded forestland by natural or artificial means, such as planting and seeding.

Regeneration - The continuous renewal of forests. Natural regeneration occurs gradually with seeds from adjacent stands or with seeds brought in by wind, birds or animals. Artificial regeneration involves direct seeding or planting.

Selective Cutting - Annual or periodic cutting of trees in a stand in which the trees vary markedly in age. The objective is to recover the yield and maintain an uneven-aged stand structure, while creating the conditions necessary for tree growth and seedling establishment

Silvicultural Systems - Systems that follow accepted silvicultural principles, whereby the tree crops are tended, harvested and replaced to produce a crop of a desired form. This includes even-aged (i.e., clearcutting, shelterwood or seed tree cutting) or uneven-aged (i.e., selection cutting) systems.

Snag Tree - A dead standing tree at least 6m in height that may provide roosting or cavity nesting/denning opportunities for wildlife

Stand - A community of trees sufficiently uniform in species, age, arrangement or condition so as to be distinguishable as a group in the forest or other growth in the area.

Stand Density - A quantitative measurement of a forest stand often expressed as number of stems, volume or basal area per unit area.

Succession - The replacement of one plant community by another in progressive development toward climax vegetation.

Sucker - A sprout from the lower portion of a stem, especially from the root.

Understory - The trees and other vegetative species growing under the canopies of larger adjacent trees and other woody growth.

Uneven-aged - The term uneven-aged is used to describe stand of trees in which ages of the trees generally differ by more than 20 years. These forest stands are made up of tree species which have evolved a regeneration pattern which is tolerant of lower light conditions and competition from other species.

Watershed - An area of land that is drained by underground or surface streams into another stream or waterway.

Wildlife Habitat Diversity - The distribution and abundance of different plant and animal communities and species within a specific area.

Xeric moisture regime - A xeric habitat is characterized by soils that are well to rapidly drained and low or deficient in moisture that is available for the support