# MANNING DIVERSIFIED FOREST PRODUCTS LTD.

## **Yield Curves**

2007 – 2017 Forest Management Plan for FMA 0200041

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Prepared by: The Forestry Corp.



## 2007 – 2017 FMP FOR FMA 0200041

**Monitoring and Research** forms one of 10 sections of the 2007 – 2017 Forest Management Plan for Manning Diversified Forest Products Ltd.'s Forest Management Agreement (FMA) 0200041. The Forest Management Plan (FMP) includes the following sections:

- 1. **Introduction and Plan Development** Introduces the companies operating on the FMA and describes the FMP development process, including the public consultation process. Includes the FMP Standards Checklist.
- 2. FMA Area Describes the physical environment of the FMA Area.
- 3. FMA Resources Describes the natural resources within the FMA Area.
- 4. Values, Objectives, Indicators and Targets (VOITs) Details the values, objectives, indicators and targets that were instrumental in selecting the Preferred Forest Management Strategy and in developing forest management strategies for the FMP.
- Forest Landscape Metrics Presents specific information regarding forest vegetation composition and natural disturbance within the FMA Area and/or northwestern Alberta to address VOIT requirements.
- 6. **Landbase Netdown** Provides a detailed description of the landbase netdown process, in preparation for the Timber Supply Analysis.
- 7. Yield Curves Documents the volume sampling and yield curve development process.
- 8. **Timber Supply Analysis** Describes how the Preferred Forest Management Strategy, which was selected to meet Values and Objectives, was incorporated into the Timber Supply Analysis and provides an Annual Allowable Cut for both the coniferous and deciduous landbases.
- 9. **Implementation** Describes the forest management strategies and operations that will be used to implement the FMP and help ensure that indicators and targets are met.
- 10. **Monitoring and Research** Describes monitoring commitments required to ensure indicators and targets are tracked and describes Manning Diversified's approach to supporting research



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## 1. Overview

## **1.1 Background**

Manning Diversified Forest Products (MDFP) Ltd.'s *Forest Management Agreement*<sup>1</sup> (FMA) 0200041 applies to Forest Management Unit (FMU) P16 (comprised of two FMUs, referred to as FMU P6 and FMU P9). Manning Diversified Forest Products Ltd. (MDFP) has coniferous timber rights within the FMA area while Daishowa-Marubeni International Ltd. (DMI) holds a deciduous quota.

In preparation for the *timber supply analysis* (TSA) that will be conducted as part of the FMA 0200041 2007-2017 Forest Management Plan (FMP) submission, The Forestry Corp. has developed a set of *yield curves* for the *active landbase*. This document describes the methods utilized for yield curve development and presents the results.

### 1.2 Yield Stratification for the 2007-2017 FMP

*Yield strata* form the basis for development of the yield curves that are used in timber supply analysis for the 2007-2017 FMP. Fifteen yield strata were identified for the FMP. *Stands* were grouped based on *broad cover group*, overstory and/or understory species composition and crown closure class. There are nine combined yield strata (FMA area-wide) and six FMU-specific yield strata.

There are five main stand types described by the stratification process:

Deciduous Stands. Yield strata are divided by crown closure class and combined by FMU:

- D-B-COMB
- D-CD-COMB

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Terms that are defined in the glossary will be shown in italics the first time they are presented in this document. The glossary is provided in Appendix I. To help clarify the relationship between types of volume, yield strata, yield curves, and landbase-related terms, a structure of terminology is also provided. See Appendix II.



**Deciduous Stands with Coniferous Understory.** Yield strata are divided by <u>understory</u> crown closure class, and combined by FMU:

- $DU-A-COMB^2$
- DU-BCD-COMB

Mixedwood Stands. Yield strata are combined by FMU:

- DC-BCD-COMB
- CD-BCD-COMB

**Mixedwood Stands with Coniferous Understory.** Yield strata are divided by crown closure class and combined by FMU:

- MXU-B-COMB
- MXU-CD-COMB

**Coniferous Stands.** Yield strata are divided by leading coniferous species, crown closure class and/or FMU (varies depending on leading coniferous species):

- PL-BCD-P6
- PL-BCD-P9
- SB-BCD-COMB
- SW-B-P6
- SW-B-P9
- SW-CD-P6
- SW-CD-P9

Yield strata are described in Table 1-1, and the yield stratification process is described in Chapter 2.

Table 1-1. Description of yield strata used in the 2007-2017 FMP.

Yield	
Stratum	Description
D-B-COMB	Deciduous stand, B density defining layer <sup>1</sup> , combined FMUs
D-CD-COMB	Deciduous stand, CD density defining layer, combined FMUs
DU-A-COMB	Deciduous stand with A density SW or BCD density non-SW conifer understory, combined FMUs
DU-BCD-COMB	Deciduous stand with BCD density SW coniferous understory, combined FMUs
DC-BCD-COMB	Mixedwood stand, deciduous leading, BCD density defining layer, combined FMUs
MXU-B-COMB	Mixedwood stand with coniferous understory, B density defining layer, combined FMUs
MXU-CD-COMB	Mixedwood stand with coniferous understory, CD density defining layer, combined FMUs
CD-BCD-COMB	Mixedwood stand, coniferous leading, BCD density defining layer, combined FMUs
PL-BCD-P6	Pine-leading coniferous stand, BCD density defining layer, FMU P6
PL-BCD-P9	Pine-leading coniferous stand, BCD density defining layer, FMU P9
SB-BCD-COMB	Black spruce-leading coniferous stand, BCD density defining layer, combined FMUs
SW-B-P6	White spruce-leading coniferous stand, B density defining layer, FMU P6
SW-B-P9	White spruce-leading coniferous stand, B density defining layer, FMU P9
SW-CD-P6	White spruce-leading coniferous stand, CD density defining layer, FMU P6
SW-CD-P9	White spruce-leading coniferous stand, CD density defining layer, FMU P9
1	

<sup>1</sup> The defining layer may be the overstory or understory layer, as described in Chapter 2.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Includes a small amount of BCD density conifer understory that is non-white spruce leading.



## 1.3 Yield Curves for the 2007-2017 FMP

A series of yield curves<sup>3</sup> were fit for each yield stratum. Certain yield curves are specific to selected yield strata (*e.g.*, *tree improvement* and *understory protection yield curves*). The following is a summary of the yield curves that were developed for the 2007-2017 FMP; detailed descriptions of yield curve development are provided in Chapters 3 to 6.

**Base Natural Stand Yield Curves.** *Natural stand yield curves* were empirically-fit for each yield stratum using data collected within the FMA area (*base yield curves*). Deciduous and coniferous volume were fit as a function of stand age. Stand age was taken from the *defining layer*, except for the DU-BCD yield stratum, where volume was fit as a function of understory age.

**Natural Stand Yield Curves With Cull.** Base natural stand yield curves were reduced to reflect losses due to *cull*. A percent reduction was applied separately to coniferous and deciduous volumes. Additional reductions were applied to the deciduous component of the D-B-COMB, D-CD-COMB and DU-A-COMB yield curves to reflect expected decline in deciduous volumes at older ages.

**Pre-91 Managed Stand Yield Curves.** Natural stand yield curves with cull were modified to reflect regeneration delay in stands harvested prior to May 1, 1991. A 2-year *regeneration lag* was applied to deciduous yield strata (D-B-COMB and D-CD-COMB) and a 5-year regeneration lag was applied to coniferous yield strata (all other strata).

**Post-91 Managed Stand Yield Curves.** Natural stand yield curves with cull were modified to reflect regeneration delay in stands harvested on or after to May 1, 1991. A 0-year regeneration lag was applied to deciduous yield strata (D-B\_COMB and D-CD-COMB) and a 2-year regeneration lag was applied to coniferous yield strata (all other strata).

**Tree Improvement Yield Curves.** The coniferous component of base natural stand yield curves were modified to produce an increase in coniferous volume for the PL, CD, DC and SW yield strata at target ages (2% at 90 years for PL and 5% at 110 years for CD, DC and SW yield strata). Cull percentages and post-91 managed stand regeneration lag values were then applied to coniferous volume. Deciduous volume for tree improvement curves was obtained from post-91 managed stand yield curves. Tree improvement yield curves will replace post-91 managed stand yield curves where improved stock is deployed.

**Understory Protection Yield Curves.** Understory protection yield curves were developed to reflect growing stock left from understory protection (strip shelterwood) harvesting both before and after harvest. Due to the complexity of the strip shelterwood harvesting systems, no one yield curve could be used to represent volume over time. Different yield curves at varying ages were used to represent treatments (wind buffers, removal areas, and skid trails) within understory protection blocks.

**Composite Yield Curves.** *Composite yield curves* were developed to reflect average yields for natural stands on the active landbase. Six composite yield curves were developed for natural stands on the active landbase: one for each broad cover group, one for the combined coniferous landbase (C/CD/DC) and one

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The term yield curve is used to represent a set of three separate curves: a volume-age curve for coniferous volume, a volume-age curve for deciduous volume, and a volume-age curve for total volume.



for the total landbase (C/CD/DC/D). Composite yield curves were created by area-weighting natural stand yield curves with cull by the area of natural stands in the active landbase.

**Piece Size Curves.** *Piece size* curves were empirically-fit for each yield stratum using data collected within the FMA area. Trees per cubic meter was fit as a function of stand age for deciduous and coniferous species separately. Stand age was taken from the defining layer, except for the DU-BCD yield stratum, where piece size was fit as a function of understory age.



## 2. Yield Stratum Assignment

## 2.1 Background

Assigning yield strata underpins the process of developing yield curves. This process partitions the FMA into smaller areas that have similar characteristics (*e.g.*, cover, density and productivity). Yield curves project average conditions for each yield stratum over time. As such, stratification is important to ensure that stands are grouped based on similarities relevant to timber yield and planned management practices.

This section describes how Alberta Vegetation Inventory (AVI) *polygons* are assigned to yield strata. It does not, however, discuss how the landbase is classified into the active vs. *passive landbase*, nor how the update process for *cutblocks* is applied. For information on landbase classification, see the **Landbase Netdown**.

### 2.2 Stratification

Yield stratum assignment was based on AVI attributes, as described in the AVI 2.1 manual (AFLW 1991). Stratification was only applied to forested stands (stands with valid forested AVI codes). For both the AVI overstory and understory layers (if present), species were combined to form *species groups*. Species group by *species type* is presented in Table 2-1.

<b>Species Type</b>	Species Group	AVI Species Codes	Description
Deciduous	AW	Aw	Trembling aspen
	BW	Bw	White birch
	PB	Pb	Balsam poplar
Coniferous	FB	Fb, Fa	True firs
	LT	Lt	Larches
	PL	P, Pl, Pj	Pines
	SB	Sb	Black spruce
	SW	Sw	White and Engelmann spruce

#### Table 2-1. Species group assignment.



The total percent composition by species type (coniferous vs. deciduous) was used to assign a broad cover group (BCG) to each AVI layer (Table 2-2).

#### Table 2-2. Broad cover group assignment.

Broad Cover	Percent	Percent	
Group	Deciduous	Coniferous	Description
D	$\geq 80$	$\leq 20$	Deciduous
DC	51-79	21-49	Deciduous-leading mixedwood
CD	21-50	50-79	Coniferous-leading mixedwood
С	$\leq 20$	$\geq 80$	Coniferous

A defining layer was then selected for each polygon. Generally, layer 1 (overstory layer) was deemed the defining layer, except polygons with:

- A density overstory with a productive forested understory: use layer 2 (understory)
- B, C or D density overstory and a D, DC or CD overstory broad cover group with a DC, CD, or C understory broad cover group: use layer 3<sup>4</sup> (overstory with understory modifier)

Yield strata were assigned based on FMU, defining layer, broad cover group, crown closure class, and leading coniferous species group (Table 2-3). In *AVI polygons* with a defining layer = 3, understory layer attributes were also used for assignment.

Note that yield stratification is a complex process and is simplified for this document. For full details, please see the **Landbase Netdown**.

			Defini	ng Layer A	Attributes	Unders	story Laye	r Attributes
			Broad	Crown	Leading	Broad	Crown	Leading
Yield		Defining	Cover	Closure	Coniferous	Cover	Closure	Coniferous
Stratum	FMU(s)	Layer <sup>1</sup>	Group	Class	Species	Group	Class	Species
D-B-COMB	P6, P9	1 or 2	D	В	-	-	-	-
D-CD-COMB	P6, P9	1 or 2	D	CD	-	-	-	-
DU-A-COMB	P6, P9	3	D	BCD	-	C, CD, DC	А	SW
	P6, P9	3	D	BCD	-	C, CD, DC	BCD	FB, PL, SB
DU-BCD-COMB	P6, P9	3	D	BCD	-	C, CD, DC	BCD	SW
DC-BCD-COMB	P6, P9	1 or 2	DC	BCD	-	-	-	-
MXU-B-COMB	P6, P9	3	DC, CD	В	-	C, CD, DC	-	FB, PL, SB, SW
MXU-CD-COMB	P6, P9	3	DC, CD	CD	-	C, CD, DC	-	FB, PL, SB, SW
CD-BCD-COMB	P6, P9	1 or 2	CD	BCD		-	-	-
PL-BCD-P6	P6	1 or 2	С	BCD	PL	-	-	-
PL-BCD-P9	Р9	1 or 2	С	BCD	PL	-	-	-
SB-BCD-COMB	P6, P9	1 or 2	С	BCD	SB	-	-	-
SW-B-P6	P6	1 or 2	С	В	FB, SW	-	-	-
SW-B-P9	P9	1 or 2	С	В	FB, SW	-	-	-
SW-CD-P6	P6	1 or 2	С	CD	FB, SW	-	-	-
SW-CD-P9	P9	1 or 2	С	CD	FB, SW	-	-	-

#### Table 2-3. Yield strata for the 2007-2017 FMP.

<sup>1</sup> Layer 1 = overstory, layer 2 = understory, layer 3 = overstory with understory modifier.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Polygons with layer 3 as the defining layer were subjected to deletions based on understory attributes. Where these polygons were deleted based on understory deletion rules, the polygon was reassigned to a defining layer based on overstory attributes (layer 1) and subjected to overstory selection criteria.

Stands that did not fit within these criteria (*e.g.*, A density overstory with no understory or A density understory, larch-leading coniferous stands, *etc.*) were not assigned a yield stratum (unassigned).

Area within the active landbase by yield stratum and stand type is presented in Table 2-4.

The majority of these yield strata are FMA area-wide, that is, represent the combined FMUs (P6 and P9). It is important to note that:

- D and DU strata are differentiated by the presence of a valid coniferous understory in DU stands. Separating yield strata based on the presence of an understory was necessary to reflect the competing needs resulting from both coniferous and deciduous harvesting operations within the FMA area and is consistent with the direction provided in the Forest Management Agreement.
- The naming convention for the DU-A and DU-BCD yield strata is distinctive: crown closure class
  reflects <u>understory</u> crown closure class rather than the defining layer crown closure class.
- MXU yield strata are distinguished from the DC and CD yield strata by the presence of a valid understory layer in MXU stands.
- In the MXU (mixedwood with coniferous understory) yield strata, strata were separated into B and CD crown closure classes, but combined by broad cover group (CD and DC). Due to the small areas that these strata comprise, the yield strata could not be divided by both crown closure class and broad cover group, and the management strategy for these stand types were driven more by crown closure class than by broad cover group.
- Separate FMU-specific yield strata were developed for the PL and SW yield strata. In the case of SW, yield strata were also split into B and CD crown closure classes. Separation of yield strata by FMU and crown closure class were intended to reflect productivity differences in these stand types and intended management strategies.

Yield		Managed	Managed	Understory	
Stratum	Natural	Pre-91 <sup>1</sup>	Post-91 <sup>2</sup>	<b>Protection</b> <sup>3</sup>	Total
D-B-COMB	15,513	189	223	-	15,924
D-CD-COMB	54,170	498	1,160	-	55,829
DU-A-COMB	58,041	1,027	819	250	60,137
DU-BCD-COMB	34,989	3,502	511	-	39,003
DC-BCD-COMB	5,383	167	655	-	6,205
MXU-B-COMB	9,308	5	4	-	9,317
MXU-CD-COMB	12,211	-	35	-	12,247
CD-BCD-COMB	5,744	3,935	1,092	-	10,771
PL-BCD-P6	7,090	89	505	-	7,684
PL-BCD-P9	18,726	-	-	-	18,726
SB-BCD-COMB	4,196	44	20	-	4,260
SW-B-P6	22,213	223	1,780	-	24,216
SW-B-P9	5,189	-	-	-	5,189
SW-CD-P6	20,542	354	1,122	-	22,019
SW-CD-P9	3,765	-	-	-	3,765
Total	277,081	10,033	7,927	250	295,291

Table 2-4. Areas within the active landbase by stand origin and yield stratum.

<sup>1</sup> Stands harvested prior to May 1, 1991.

<sup>2</sup> Stands harvested on or after May 1, 1991.

<sup>3</sup> Stands harvested using understory protection methods.



## 3. Data Preparation

## **3.1 Data Sources**

Two data sources were used for yield curve development. First measurements from permanent sample *plots* (PSPs) were collected in early 2000 under protocols developed by Olympic Resource Management (referred to as ORM PSP plots) (Appendix III). Only first measurements were available from the ORM PSP plots, and as such data were considered a static *observation* (temporary sample plot or TSP) for purposes of yield curve development. Supplemental temporary sample plot data were collected in the 2004 field season. TSP data were collected specifically to increase sample size for target yield strata (referred to as MDFP TSP plots); see Appendix IV and Appendix V for full details.

#### 3.1.1 ORM PSP Plots

A permanent sampling program was initiated by Manning Diversified in 2000. A systematic grid of sample plots was installed across FMUs P9 and P6 on a 2.8 km by 2.8 km spacing. From within this grid, only productive stands were sampled, using AVI-based criteria for defining productive versus non-productive stands.

Field data were collected over three field seasons, between 2000 and 2002. Although the sample plots were intended for volume sampling, the design was also intended to provide the option of converting some or all of the plots to permanent sample plots at a later date.

Sample plots were comprised of a fixed-area, 15.96 m radius tree plot, within which a 7.98 m radius sapling plot and a 3.99 m radius regeneration plot were nested. In "dense" plots (based on field tree counts), plot sizes were decreased to 11.28/5.64/2.82 m radii, and in "super dense" plots, plot sizes were decreased to 7.98/3.99/1.99 m radii. The plot center was permanently marked and spatially documented (GPS) for relocation purposes.

All trees and saplings were tagged and measured within their respective plots, while regeneration was tallied (no tagging) within the regeneration plot. Species, DBH and condition codes were recorded for all



live and dead trees in the tree ( $\geq 9.1$  cm DBH) and sapling (> 1.3 m tall and < 9.1 cm DBH) plots. Crown class was also recorded for live trees, while decay class was recorded for dead trees. A subsample of 20% of live trees were measured for total height, height to base of live crown, and crown width. Within the regeneration plot ( $\leq 1.3$  m tall), regeneration was tallied by species and height class. A subsample of trees (two trees per species and canopy layer) was selected for age sampling.

See Appendix III for further details on sampling protocols

#### 3.1.2 MDFP TSP Plots

MDFP TSP sampling was used to intensify the number of plots available for empirical yield curve development in target yield strata. The sampling frame was all merchantable stands  $\geq 41$  years of age within FMUs P6 and P9. Stands were classified by stratum and age class, with a goal of sampling 15 plots per stratum/age class combination.

Three plots were randomly located within selected stands. Plot locations were moved to randomly selected alternates if the plot area was intersected by a mappable disturbance. Mappable disturbances included seismic lines  $\geq 5$  m in width, well sites, or harvested areas. If the plot was intersected by an unmappable disturbance (< 5 m in width, primarily seismic lines), then the plot was offset rather than moved. Prior to moving or offsetting plots, measurements of the area of the plot disturbed by seismic lines or other disturbance were made.

To maintain some similarity in plot sizes, the minimum plot size from grid-based ORM PSP sampling was used for additional MDFP TSP sampling (7.98 m radius) for trees  $\geq$  9.1 cm DBH. In order to obtain information relevant to understanding understory stand dynamics, a sapling (> 1.3 m tall with a DBH < 9.1 cm) plot was also established, using the minimum plot size from grid-based ORM sampling (3.99 m radius). No regeneration plots were established.

While trees and saplings were not tagged and dead trees were not measured, MDFP TSP measurements on live trees were compatible with the initial ORM sampling manual. Species, DBH, crown class, and condition code were measured for each live tree or sapling. In order to create a link between ground sampled data and inventory labels, each sampled stem was assigned to a canopy layer, as defined by the AVI 2.1 inventory label. Tree heights were not measured, since good DBH-height equations already exist (*e.g.*, Huang 1994a) and could be used to predict height for volume calculations. Because of the interest in understory trees, combined with the potential variability in height growth expected in non-dominant canopy positions, total height of saplings was subsampled within the 3.99 m radius plot.

Age stems were subsampled (two per leading species per layer based on AVI label information) from each identified canopy layer within the 7.98 m radius plot.

See Appendix IV for further details on sampling protocols.

### 3.2 Plot Assignment

Plot spatial data were located in three shapefiles: two for ORM PSPs (*p6\_all\_plots.shp* and *p9\_all\_plots.shp*) and one for MDFP TSPs (*mdfp\_used\_tsps\_plotdata\_112304\_v2.shp*). Attributes were assigned to each plot by intersecting the plot shapefiles with the MDFP spatial landbase, version 4 (*p16\_lb4\_tsa.shp*). This version of the landbase did not include spatial locations of seismic lines; rather, individual polygon areas were reduced to account for losses to seismic.

ORM shapefiles with appended landbase information were combined into a single shapefile called **ORM\_plots\_landbase.shp** and the MDFP shapefile with appended landbase information was output as **MDFP\_plots\_landbase.shp**. For each plot, yield stratum was assigned using landbase attribute fields to ensure consistency with landbase assignment. Rules for yield stratum assignment are shown in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1. Yield stratu	n assignment	based on	landbase	attributes.
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Yield	Landbase Field				
Stratum	THEME3 <sup>1</sup>	F_DEN <sup>2</sup>	MUDENSITY <sup>3</sup>		
D-B-COMB	D	В	-		
D-CD-COMB	D	CD	-		
DU-A-COMB	DUSW	B, CD	А		
	DUX	B, CD	B, CD		
DU-BCD-COMB	DUSW	B, CD	B, CD		
DC-BCD-COMB	DC	B, CD	-		
MXU-B-COMB	DCU, CDU	В	-		
MXU-CD-COMB	DCU, CDU	CD	-		
CD-BCD-COMB	CD	B, CD	-		
PL-BCD-P6	PL	B, CD	-		
PL-BCD-P9	PL	B, CD	-		
SB-BCD-COMB	SB	B, CD	-		
SW-B-P6	SW	В	-		
SW-B-P9	SW	В	-		
SW-CD-P6	SW	CD	-		
SW-CD-P9	SW	CD	-		

<sup>1</sup>Broad cover group + understory modifier + leading coniferous species (X=non-SW).

<sup>2</sup> Defining layer crown closure class group.

<sup>3</sup> Understory crown closure class.

Stand age for each observation at the year of measurement was calculated as stand age in 2005 (the reference year) minus the number of years between 2005 and the measurement year using:

$$Age_{Obs} = Age_{2005} - (2005 - MmtYear)$$

Where:

 $Age_{Obs}$  = stand age at year of measurement based on the defining layer

 $Age_{2005}$  = stand age in 2005 (F\_AGE)

*MmtYear* = measurement year

For plots in the DU-BCD-COMB yield stratum, stand age was calculated based on the understory age, which required a slightly different formulation:

$$Age_{Obs} = MmtYear - MUORIGIN$$

Where:  $Age_{Obs}$  = stand age at year of measurement based on the understory layer

*MUORIGIN* = understory origin year

The total number of plots by yield stratum, FMU and sampling program is presented in Table 3-2.

Yield		FMU P6	í –		FMU P9	)		Total	
Stratum	ORM	MDFP	Total	ORM	MDFP	Total	ORM	MDFP	Total
D-B-COMB	5	22	27	20	13	33	25	35	60
D-CD-COMB	16	21	37	50	-	50	66	21	87
DU-A-COMB	64	21	85	13	2	15	77	23	100
DU-BCD-COMB	44	21	65	14	6	20	58	27	85
DC-BCD-COMB	4	11	15	2	13	15	6	24	30
MXU-B-COMB	13	30	43	2	18	20	15	48	63
MXU-CD-COMB	9	21	30	6	21	27	15	42	57
CD-BCD-COMB	16	27	43	2	8	10	18	35	53
PL-BCD-P6	10	51	61	-	-	-	10	51	61
PL-BCD-P9	-	-	-	25	20	45	25	20	45
SB-BCD-COMB	18	35	53	12	18	30	30	53	83
SW-B-P6	31	36	67	-	-	-	31	36	67
SW-B-P9	-	-	-	3	60	63	3	60	63
SW-CD-P6	34	30	64	-	-	-	34	30	64
SW-CD-P9	-	-	-	2	59	61	2	59	61
Unassigned <sup>1</sup>	25	-	25	27	-	27	52	-	52
Total	289	326	615	178	238	416	467	564	1,031

#### Table 3-2. Number of plots by yield stratum, FMU and sampling program<sup>5</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> No yield stratum assigned; either 1) nonforested stands or 2) undesirable stand type (e.g., A/A density, larch-leading coniferous).

## **3.3 Plot Deletions**

Plots were eligible for empirical yield curve development if they were:

- 1. Within the active landbase;
- 2. In *natural stands* that have not been burned since sampling, and have not been harvested either before or after sampling; and
- 3. Not in other deletion areas (e.g., stream and road buffers, but not seismic disturbance)<sup>6</sup>.

Plots were deemed eligible if there was no landbase deletion assigned to the polygon (F\_DEL1='NONE') and the polygon was in a natural stand or planned block (THEME6='NONE' or 'PLANNED'). Landbase deletions effectively removed all areas not within the active landbase, and theme selection retained only plots within natural stands.

Two small fires have occurred in the FMA area since ORM sampling commenced (in 2002 and 2004), however no ORM plots fell in these stands (D\_BURN='' for all).

MDFP plots were offset from seismic disturbance, therefore no additional deletions were required from this dataset. ORM plots were established at grid points without offsetting from seismic disturbance;

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> The ORM shapefile did not contain the same unique plot ID as the plot (tree) database, therefore plot attributes were appended to the database via an aspatial linkage using polygon number. Only plots that were successfully linked are shown in this table.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> The active landbase excludes all deletion areas. As such, plots in the active landbase have already been screened for these attributes.

however, plots were not deleted from the dataset. As such, there is an assumption that some *plot volumes* may be underestimated due to an unknown quantity of seismic disturbance within plots.

Eleven *influential points* were also deleted (Table 3-3). These points were identified during the process of yield curve development. These plots exhibited highly atypical volumes and negatively affected curve form (*e.g.*, undesirable curve shape such as increasing volume trends following a decreasing volume trend).

#### Table 3-3. Influential points and reason for deletion.

					T	Volume (m³/ha)		Reason for	
FMU	Polygon	Plot	Yield Stratum	Age	Coniferous	Deciduous	Total	Deletion	Deletion
P9	1040560082	1	DU-BCD-COMB	154	0.0	468.6	468.6	Both	Outlier - Dec
P9	1040560082	2	DU-BCD-COMB	154	22.3	343.7	366.0	Both	Outlier - Dec
P9	1040560082	3	DU-BCD-COMB	154	7.7	250.8	258.5	Both	Outlier - Dec
P6	952550253	2	MIXU-CD-COMB	154	715.7	0.0	715.7	Both	Outlier - Con
P6	950260213	1	PL-BCD-P6	174	8.0	223.1	231.1	Both	Outlier - Dec
P6	950260378	3	PL-BCD-P6	174	98.5	404.3	502.8	Both	Outlier - Dec
P6	940360086	2	SW-B-P6	124	691.8	0.0	691.8	Both	Outlier - Con
P9	1040560173	1	SW-B-P9	184	508.4	47.2	555.6	Both	Outlier - Con
P9	1040560173	3	SW-B-P9	184	512.4	0.0	512.4	Both	Outlier - Con
P9	1040860402	3	SW-B-P9	144	611.5	113.7	725.1	Both	Outlier - Con
P9	1040160248	2	SW-CD-P9	144	228.7	384.8	613.5	Both	Outlier - Dec

The final number of plots used in empirical yield curve development are presented in Table 3-4.

Table 3-4. Number of	of eligible and	ineligible plots,	and influential	points by yie	ld stratum.

Yield	Nı	Number of Plots								
Stratum	Eligible	Ineligible	Outliers	Total						
D-B-COMB	45	15	-	60						
D-CD-COMB	68	19	-	87						
DU-A-COMB	91	9	-	100						
DU-BCD-COMB	77	5	3	85						
DC-BCD-COMB	21	9	-	30						
MXU-B-COMB	60	3	-	63						
MXU-CD-COMB	53	3	1	57						
CD-BCD-COMB	39	14	-	53						
PL-BCD-P6	58	1	2	61						
PL-BCD-P9	44	1	-	45						
SB-BCD-COMB	57	26	-	83						
SW-B-P6	56	10	1	67						
SW-B-P9	53	7	3	63						
SW-CD-P6	61	3	-	64						
SW-CD-P9	59	1	1	61						
Unassigned	-	52	-	52						
Total	842	178	11	1,031						

## **3.4 Data Distribution**

The number of plots by yield stratum and height class, with associated natural stand areas, is presented in Table 3-5. The percent of plots and landbase by yield stratum and height class are provided in Table 3-6. Plots show a reasonable distribution relative to the distribution of landbase areas. Note that shorter heights are expected to be underrepresented in plot data, since a minimum age class was used for supplemental MDFP TSP sampling (therefore likely excluding lower heights).

			Heigh	t Class (m)				
Yield		1-10		11-20		21 +	r	Fotal
Stratum	Plots	Area (ha)	Plots	Area (ha)	Plots	Area (ha)	Plots	Area (ha)
D-B-COMB	2	1,405	25	11,694	18	2,413	45	15,513
D-CD-COMB	-	662	42	48,374	26	5,134	68	54,170
DU-A-COMB	-	151	36	28,636	55	29,254	91	58,041
DU-BCD-COMB	1	335	36	16,673	40	17,981	77	34,989
DC-BCD-COMB	-	371	14	3,323	7	1,689	21	5,383
MXU-B-COMB	-	52	31	3,402	29	5,854	60	9,308
MXU-CD-COMB	-	17	20	4,177	33	8,017	53	12,211
CD-BCD-COMB	1	953	22	2,975	16	1,815	39	5,744
PL-BCD-P6	1	1,417	36	3,322	21	2,350	58	7,090
PL-BCD-P9	1	263	40	18,333	3	130	44	18,726
SB-BCD-COMB	21	1,804	27	2,307	9	85	57	4,196
SW-B-P6	16	911	18	6,687	22	14,615	56	22,213
SW-B-P9	15	560	6	1,781	32	2,848	53	5,189
SW-CD-P6	6	1,790	39	13,140	16	5,612	61	20,542
SW-CD-P9	15	799	13	1,515	31	1,451	59	3,765
Total	79	11,491	405	166,341	358	99,249	842	277,081

Table 3-5. Number of plots and	d natural stand area, active l	andbase, by yield stratum and height
class.		

Table 3-6. Percent of plots and natural stand area, active landbase, by yield stratum and height class.

Yield		1-10	1	11-20		21 +	r	Fotal
Stratum	Plots	Area (ha)						
D-B-COMB	4%	9%	56%	75%	40%	16%	100%	100%
D-CD-COMB	0%	1%	62%	89%	38%	9%	100%	100%
DU-A-COMB	0%	0%	40%	49%	60%	50%	100%	100%
DU-BCD-COMB	1%	1%	47%	48%	52%	51%	100%	100%
DC-BCD-COMB	0%	7%	67%	62%	33%	31%	100%	100%
MXU-B-COMB	0%	1%	52%	37%	48%	63%	100%	100%
MXU-CD-COMB	0%	0%	38%	34%	62%	66%	100%	100%
CD-BCD-COMB	3%	17%	56%	52%	41%	32%	100%	100%
PL-BCD-P6	2%	20%	62%	47%	36%	33%	100%	100%
PL-BCD-P9	2%	1%	91%	98%	7%	1%	100%	100%
SB-BCD-COMB	37%	43%	47%	55%	16%	2%	100%	100%
SW-B-P6	29%	4%	32%	30%	39%	66%	100%	100%
SW-B-P9	28%	11%	11%	34%	60%	55%	100%	100%
SW-CD-P6	10%	9%	64%	64%	26%	27%	100%	100%
SW-CD-P9	25%	21%	22%	40%	53%	39%	100%	100%
Total	9%	4%	48%	60%	43%	36%	100%	100%

The number of plots by yield stratum and age class, with associated natural stand areas, is presented in Table  $3-7^7$ . The percent of plots and landbase by yield stratum and age class is presented in Table 3-8. Note that the number of plots is not necessarily in proportion to the landbase area. The intent of sampling was to obtain equal numbers of plots by age class (excluding non-merchantable ages<sup>8</sup>) in order to provide a sufficient number of observations along the yield curves at all merchantable ages.

T-LL-7	7 NT 1			<b></b>	1 11 1	1 -1 4 4	
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I able S	/ • 1 \umpu	I UI pium and	i matur ar stanu	u	iunuouse, or	v vicia sciacam	and age class.
		1		,			

Age Class (years)												
Yield		1-40	4	11-60	(	51-100	1(	01-140	1	l <b>41</b> +		Total
Stratum	Plots	Area (ha)	Plots	Area (ha)								
D-B-COMB	-	387	14	8,556	12	5,605	12	895	7	69	45	15,513
D-CD-COMB	-	306	30	36,716	17	14,950	12	2,155	9	43	68	54,170
DU-A-COMB	-	144	10	9,101	42	33,182	19	14,817	20	796	91	58,041
DU-BCD-COMB	1	390	13	4,614	34	22,487	20	7,186	9	313	77	34,989
DC-BCD-COMB	-	274	8	1,912	4	1,900	9	1,021	-	276	21	5,383
MXU-B-COMB	-	125	13	743	16	3,417	15	4,133	16	890	60	9,308
MXU-CD-COMB	-	5	15	1,449	15	5,591	15	4,798	8	369	53	12,211
CD-BCD-COMB	1	805	8	1,255	10	1,604	6	1,264	14	816	39	5,744
PL-BCD-P6	1	1,415	15	56	15	1,657	14	3,438	13	524	58	7,090
PL-BCD-P9	-	45	15	12,411	13	6,008	16	263	-	-	44	18,726
SB-BCD-COMB	-	16	15	1,365	15	1,818	15	905	12	91	57	4,196
SW-B-P6	-	254	15	286	15	3,977	13	9,481	13	8,215	56	22,213
SW-B-P9	-	36	15	650	13	2,462	16	1,658	9	384	53	5,189
SW-CD-P6	-	417	15	923	19	10,787	12	6,412	15	2,003	61	20,542
SW-CD-P9	-	39	15	860	16	1,670	14	1,054	14	142	59	3,765
Total	3	4,657	216	80,897	256	117,114	208	59,482	159	14,930	842	277,081

Table 3-8. Percent of plots and natural stand	area, active landbase,	, by yield stratum ຄ	and age class.
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					Age C	lass (years)						
Yield		1-40	4	1-60	6	1-100	1(	01-140	1	l <b>41</b> +		Fotal
Stratum	Plots	Area (ha)	Plots	Area (ha)	Plots	Area (ha)	Plots	Area (ha)	Plots	Area (ha)	Plots	Area (ha)
D-B-COMB	0%	2%	31%	55%	27%	36%	27%	6%	16%	0%	100%	100%
D-CD-COMB	0%	1%	44%	68%	25%	28%	18%	4%	13%	0%	100%	100%
DU-A-COMB	0%	0%	11%	16%	46%	57%	21%	26%	22%	1%	100%	100%
DU-BCD-COMB	1%	1%	17%	13%	44%	64%	26%	21%	12%	1%	100%	100%
DC-BCD-COMB	0%	5%	38%	36%	19%	35%	43%	19%	0%	5%	100%	100%
MXU-B-COMB	0%	1%	22%	8%	27%	37%	25%	44%	27%	10%	100%	100%
MXU-CD-COMB	0%	0%	28%	12%	28%	46%	28%	39%	15%	3%	100%	100%
CD-BCD-COMB	3%	14%	21%	22%	26%	28%	15%	22%	36%	14%	100%	100%
PL-BCD-P6	2%	20%	26%	1%	26%	23%	24%	48%	22%	7%	100%	100%
PL-BCD-P9	0%	0%	34%	66%	30%	32%	36%	1%	0%	0%	100%	100%
SB-BCD-COMB	0%	0%	26%	33%	26%	43%	26%	22%	21%	2%	100%	100%
SW-B-P6	0%	1%	27%	1%	27%	18%	23%	43%	23%	37%	100%	100%
SW-B-P9	0%	1%	28%	13%	25%	47%	30%	32%	17%	7%	100%	100%
SW-CD-P6	0%	2%	25%	4%	31%	53%	20%	31%	25%	10%	100%	100%
SW-CD-P9	0%	1%	25%	23%	27%	44%	24%	28%	24%	4%	100%	100%
Total	0%	2%	26%	29%	30%	42%	25%	21%	19%	5%	100%	100%

<sup>7</sup> Age is based on the defining layer age. Understory age was NOT used for the DU-BCD-COMB yield stratum.

<sup>8</sup> A minimum age cutoff was used to limit sampling in stands where zero volumes were expected to occur most or all of the time. A minimum height cutoff was not used, since it could cause bias in yield curve volumes at younger ages by only sampling the tallest young stands.



## **3.5 Plot Volume Compilation**

Plot volumes were required to fit yield curves for volume as a function of stand age. Each eligible observation from the combined ORM/MDFP dataset was used to compile gross merchantable volume estimates. Use of the term *gross* indicates that there has been no deduction for *cull*.

For each sample plot, the merchantable length of each live tree with a minimum stump diameter of 15.0 cm was calculated. This calculation was based on the height of the tree<sup>9</sup>, a 30.0 cm stump height and minimum stump diameter, top diameter (by species type) and log length as defined in Table 3-9.

Calculations involved the iterative process presented in 'Ecologically based individual tree volume estimation for major Alberta tree species' (Huang 1994b). Larch was deemed a merchantable tree species and was included in data compilation; however, birch was not considered a merchantable tree species and was excluded from the dataset. Trees not meeting utilization limits were also deleted from the dataset.

#### Table 3-9. Minimum utilization standards by species type.

Species	Log Length	Stump Diameter	Top Diameter	Stump Height
Туре	(m)	(cm)	(cm)	(m)
Coniferous	2.6	15.0	11.0	0.3
Deciduous	2.6	15.0	10.0	0.3

To calculate individual gross *merchantable tree volumes*, the merchantable length of each tree was divided into 30 sections of equal length. Diameters were determined for the top, middle and bottom of each section using Kozak's variable exponent taper equation (Kozak 1988) and ecoregion/tree species-specific coefficients for the Province of Alberta were utilized (Huang 1994a):

$$d_{ib} = a_0 D^{a_1} a_2^{\ \ D} X^{b_1 Z^2 + b_2 \ln(Z + 0.001) + b_3 \sqrt{Z} + b_4 e^Z + b_5 \left(\frac{D}{H}\right)}$$

Where:

D = diameter at breast height (cm)

 $d_{ib}$  = stem diameter inside bark (cm) at height  $h_i$  (m)

H = total tree height (m)

$$X = \frac{1 - \sqrt{h_i / H}}{1 - \sqrt{p}}$$

$$Z = h_i / H$$

 $h_i$  = height from ground,  $0 \le h_i \le H$ 

p = relative height of inflection point from the ground

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Equations from Huang (1994a) were used to estimate total height if no measured height was available.

 $a_0, a_1, a_2, b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4, b_5 = coefficients$ 

For each tree, section volumes were calculated using Newton's equation (Husch et al. 1982):

$$MV = \frac{ML/10}{6} * (0.00007854) * (d_0^2 + 4d_1^2 + d_2^2)$$

Where:

MV = merchantable volume (m<sup>3</sup>)

ML = merchantable length (m)

 $d_0$  = diameter at bottom of section (cm)

 $d_1$  = diameter at middle of section (cm)

 $d_2$  = diameter at top of section (cm)

Gross merchantable tree volumes were then determined by summing individual section volumes for each tree. Tree volumes were converted to gross *merchantable stand volume* (volume per hectare) using the appropriate plot size expansion factor. Plots with no merchantable trees were assigned zero gross merchantable stand volume (0 m<sup>3</sup>/ha) and retained within the dataset.

For each observation, the total coniferous gross merchantable stand volume was calculated by summing the m<sup>3</sup>/ha estimates for each live coniferous tree within the plot. The total deciduous gross merchantable stand volume was calculated by summing the m<sup>3</sup>/ha estimates for each live deciduous tree within the plot.



## 4. Base Yield Curves

### 4.1 Background

Natural stand yield curves were empirically-fit for each yield stratum using data collected within the FMA area. Deciduous and coniferous volume were fit as a function of stand age. Stand age was taken from the defining layer, except for the DU-BCD-COMB yield stratum, where volume was fit as a function of understory age.

All base natural stand yield curves are presented in Appendix VIII. This section outlines the models and methods for yield curve derivation, and provides results in tabular format only.

## 4.2 Base Natural Stand Yield Curves

Compiled data from the combined ORM/MDFP dataset (collected within both FMUs) were used to fit base natural stand yield curves. For FMA area-wide yield strata ("COMB" suffix), data from both FMUs were used in yield curve development. For FMU-specific yield strata (either "P6" or "P9" suffix), only those data from the FMU of interest were used. Base natural stand yield curves were fit using *nonlinear regression* techniques. One of two models was selected based on model fit:

2-parameter model (2P):

$$Volume = a(age)^b e^{(-a*age)}$$

2-parameter model with constant (2P+k):

$$Volume = a(age)^{b} e^{\binom{-age}{k}}$$

Where:  $Volume = \text{gross merchantable stand volume } (m^3/ha)$ 



*age* = stand age at year of measurement (based on understory for DU-BCD)

*a*, *b*, k = coefficients

Where the constant k was required to achieve biologically reasonable curve form, values between 10 and 100 were tested to achieve the most biologically reasonable fit that also fit to the data. Model suitability was determined quantitatively based on goodness-of-fit and visually using graphical analysis. Sample size, model form and model coefficients by yield curve are presented in Table 4-1.

Yield	Number	Species	Model	Model	Model Coefficients		
Curve	of Plots	Туре	Form	a	b	k	$\mathbf{R}^2$
D-B-COMB	45	Coniferous	2P	7.05751E-03	1.92659357	-	0.10
		Deciduous	2P	1.63643E-02	2.27103222	-	0.11
D-CD-COMB	68	Coniferous	2P	1.00001E-02	1.91040065	-	0.08
		Deciduous	2P	1.69783E-02	2.38413622	-	0.30
DU-A-COMB	91	Coniferous	2P+k	3.02975E-09	5.88112425	30	0.35
		Deciduous	2P+k	2.96260E-04	3.64067119	30	0.13
DU-BCD-COMB	77	Coniferous	2P+k	9.29729E-05	3.55012005	50	0.37
		Deciduous	2P	3.25482E-02	2.54356385	-	0.20
DC-BCD-COMB	21	Coniferous	2P	1.40945E-02	2.24976266	-	0.37
		Deciduous	2P	1.83995E-02	2.35202078	-	0.12
MXU-B-COMB	60	Coniferous	2P	1.30703E-02	2.30217866	-	0.28
		Deciduous	2P	1.91872E-02	2.21243590	-	0.08
MXU-CD-COMB	53	Coniferous	2P	1.32015E-02	2.25715933	-	0.16
		Deciduous	2P	1.96021E-02	2.28788295	-	0.15
CD-BCD-COMB	39	Coniferous	2P	1.19788E-02	2.37167381	-	0.45
		Deciduous	2P	2.34763E-02	2.30839301	-	0.02
PL-BCD-P6	58	Coniferous	2P	1.80802E-02	2.38785681	-	0.13
		Deciduous	2P	8.71831E-03	1.86521365	-	-0.01
PL-BCD-P9	44	Coniferous	2P+k	1.19788E-02	2.37167381	50	0.31
		Deciduous	2P	2.34763E-02	2.30839301	-	0.05
SB-BCD-COMB	57	Coniferous	2P+k	3.28426E-08	5.45112077	30	0.22
		Deciduous	2P	1.58934E-02	2.02219841	-	0.01
SW-B-P6	56	Coniferous	2P	1.32557E-02	2.35571260	-	0.26
		Deciduous	2P	2.19563E-02	2.22771701	-	0.00
SW-B-P9	53	Coniferous	2P	7.05751E-03	1.92659357	-	0.24
		Deciduous	2P	1.63643E-02	2.27103222	-	0.03
SW-CD-P6	61	Coniferous	2P+k	1.07906E-06	4.60085933	40	0.63
		Deciduous	2P	2.01299E-02	2.18265864	-	-0.02
SW-CD-P9	59	Coniferous	2P	1.00001E-02	1.91040065	-	0.32
		Deciduous	2P+k	1.69783E-02	2.38413622	30	0.10
Total	842						

Table 4-1. Sample size, model form and coefficients for base natural stand yield curves.



## 5. Modified Yield Curves

## 5.1 Background

Base natural stand yield curves were modified to develop a series of curves for use in timber supply analysis. This included the addition of cull, deciduous decline, and/or regeneration lag. Two special yield curves were also created to reflect use of improved stock (tree improvement) and understory protection harvesting.

## 5.2 Natural Stand Yield Curves With Cull

Each base natural stand yield curve was modified to reflect cull deductions. Percent coniferous cull was calculated using Manning Diversified scale data (Table 5-1). A 4.6% cull reduction was applied to the coniferous component of all base natural stand yield curves, across all ages.

Table 5-1. C	Coniferous cull	calculation	based on	<b>MDFP</b>	scale data.
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Timber Year	Number of Scale Loads	Calculated Percent Cull
2000/2001	801	3.5
2001/2002	901	3.9
2002/2003	101	5.1
2003/3004	201	5.7
2004/2005	301	5.0
Average Pe	rcent Cull	4.6



Average percent deciduous cull was provided by  $DMI^{10}$ . A 9% cull reduction was applied to the deciduous component of base natural stand yield curves across all ages. In three of the strata (D-B-COMB, D-CD-COMB, DU-A-COMB), cull also included an additional percentage at older ages to reflect deciduous decline<sup>11</sup>. In these cases, the 9% deciduous cull was applied to the deciduous component of the base natural stand yield curves until age 110. At age 110, a 10% deciduous decline was also applied (9% cull plus 10% deciduous decline). Deciduous decline was increased by 10% for each successive 5-year period (29% at 115 years, 39% at 120 years, *etc.*) until deciduous volume reached zero.

Total volume for natural stands with cull and deciduous decline was obtained by summing cull-deducted deciduous and coniferous volumes across all ages. Natural stand yield curves with cull are presented in Appendix IX.

## **5.3 Managed Stand Yield Curves**

Managed stand yield curves were developed for all yield strata. Managed stand yield curves were created by taking natural stand yield curves with cull and deciduous decline and applying a regeneration lag. Regeneration lag varied depending on year of harvest (skid clearance date). Thus, two sets of managed stand yield curves were developed. Determination of regeneration lag is described in Appendix VI.

#### 5.3.1 Pre-91 Managed Stand Yield Curves

For stands harvested prior to May 1, 1991<sup>12</sup> (referred to as pre-91 stands), a 5-year coniferous and 2-year deciduous regeneration lag was applied to natural stand yield curves following the reduction for cull. Regeneration lag was applied to yield curves depending on yield stratum (deciduous regeneration lag was applied to all other b-B-COMB and D-CD-COMB strata and coniferous regeneration lag was applied to all other strata). Total volume for pre-91 managed stand yield curves was then obtained by summing deciduous and coniferous volumes across all ages. Pre-91 managed stand yield curves are presented in Appendix X.

#### 5.3.2 Post-91 Managed Stand Yield Curves

For stands harvested May 1, 1991 or later (referred to as post-91 stands), a 2-year coniferous and 0-year deciduous regeneration lag was applied to natural stand yield curve following the reduction for cull. Regeneration lag was applied to yield curves depending on yield stratum (deciduous regeneration lag was applied to all othe D-B-COMB and D-CD-COMB strata and coniferous regeneration lag was applied to all other strata). Total volume for post-91 managed stand yield curves was then obtained by summing deciduous and coniferous volumes across all ages. Post-91 managed stand yield curves are presented in Appendix XI.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> The 9% cull percentage is based on the reduction applied in the document "Timber Supply Analysis For Daishowa's Forest Management Agreement Area" prepared by W.R Dempster And Associates Ltd. on August 12, 1992. This percentage was based on volume scaling data.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> The DU\_BCD\_COMB yield stratum did not require additional reductions, since deciduous decline on existing curves was appropriate.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Year of harvest was used to classify stands. If year of harvest was 1990 or earlier, the cutblock was deemed a pre-91 block; if the year of harvest was 1991 or later, the block was deemed a post-1991 cutblock.



## **5.4 Tree Improvement Yield Curves**

Tree improvement yield curves were developed to reflect the effects of planting improved stock (seedlings grown using improved seed from intensive tree selection) on volume yields. A 1% height gain for pine and a 2.5% height gain for white spruce were approved for improved stock in the FMA area.

Initial analyses were undertaken to convert tree-level height increase to stand-level volume increase; a summary of analyses is presented in Appendix VII. However, Alberta SRD indicated that an acceptable conversion to volume gain would be twice the height gain percentage. A copy of the letter from Alberta SRD is also included in Appendix VII. A restriction to applying the volume increase was that the increase could be applied to obtain increased volume at the average harvest age, but maximum total volume could not be higher than in the original curve.

Tree improvement curves were created for the pine- and white spruce-leading coniferous and mixedwood yield strata<sup>13</sup>. A 2% volume increase in coniferous volume was applied to PL yield curves at 90 years and a 5% volume increase in coniferous volume was applied to SW and mixedwood (CD and DC<sup>14</sup>) yield curves at 110 years. Increases were only applied to the coniferous portion of yield curves.

Volume increase was applied by inserting the original coefficients for the empirically-fit base natural stand yield curves for <u>coniferous</u> volume into the selected equation form. The equation was then modified by inserting a constant multiplier:

#### 2-parameter model (2P):

$$Volume = a(age * x)^b e^{(-a*(age*x))}$$

#### 2-parameter model with constant (2P+k):

$$Volume = a(age * x)^{b} e^{\left(-(age * x)/k\right)}$$

Where:

Volume = net merchantable stand volume (m<sup>3</sup>/ha)

age = stand age at year of measurement

x = constant

*a*, *b*, k = coefficients

An iterative routine was run to obtain a multiplier that resulted in the specified increase in volume above base natural stand yields at the target age (2% at 90 years for PL yield strata and 5% at 110 years for all

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Mixedwood strata were defined as DC-BCD-COMB and CD-BCD-COMB. The mixedwood with understory protection (MXU-B-COMB and MXU-CD-COMB) yield strata were not included, since these stand types are not expected to develop after harvesting based on current management practices (*e.g.*, future cutblocks).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Mixedwood stands were assumed to be white spruce leading, therefore the 5% volume increase was applied.



other yield strata), while maintaining the same maximum gross merchantable volume yield. Multipliers by yield stratum are presented in Table 5-2.

	Table 5-2. Multi	pliers used to develo	p tree improv	ement yield curv	ves for selected	yield strata.
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Yield	Equation	n
Stratum	Form	Multiplier
DC-BCD-COMB	2P	1.0793951
CD-BCD-COMB	2P	1.0488955
PL-BCD-P6	2P	1.0271727
PL-BCD-P9	2P+k	1.0154028
SW-CD-P6	2P+k	1.0272685
SW-CD-P9	2P	1.0664109

Once the tree improvement yield curve for coniferous volume was developed from base natural yield curves, coniferous cull reduction (4.6%) and post-91 managed stand regeneration lag (2 years) were applied. The post-91 deciduous yield curve was used to represent deciduous volume, and total volume was obtained by summing the two volumes across all ages.

Tree improvement yield curves will represent yields in managed stands where improved seed is deployed, replacing post-91 managed stand yield curves. Yield curves are presented in Appendix XII.

### **5.5 Understory Protection Yield Curves**

Understory protection curves were created to help model the effects of understory protection partial harvesting systems applied to DU stands with an A density white spruce-leading coniferous understory (DU-A-COMB). Understory protection involves a strip shelterwood harvesting system, where timber removal occurs over two entries in the same stand. During the first pass, skid trails are completely cleared for machine travel. Overstory deciduous species are then removed on either side of the skid trail, with care taken to minimize damage to understory conifers (removal areas). Strips of deciduous trees are often left between removal areas to reduce windthrow in residual conifer trees (wind buffers).

Due to the complexity of the strip shelterwood harvesting system and a lack of specific data, no one yield curve could be used to represent volume over time therefore a yield curve was created based on several other yield curves. Different yield curves were used to represent the various treatments (wind buffers, removal areas, and skid trails) within understory protection blocks. Understory yield curves were developed to reflect:

- 1. From 0-99 years, the volume that would be left following understory protection harvesting (unharvested or partially harvested portions of the block).
- 2. From 100 years onwards, volume that would be expected to develop after understory protection harvesting (unharvested/partially harvested portions of the block plus regenerating portions of the block).

Figure 1 illustrates how this curve will be used in timber supply analysis. The DU-A-COMB yield curve represents natural stand volume with cull. From 0 to 99 years, the understory protection curve (DU-A-US-COMB) represents the volume that would be left after understory protection harvesting (unharvested portions of the block). As such, the volume removed by understory protection harvesting can be calculated at any point in time by subtracting DU-A-US-COMB from DU-A-COMB. For example, the red arrow in Figure 1 shows the volume of deciduous timber removed during understory protection

harvesting at 85 years. From 100 years onwards, the understory protection curve models volume growth after partial harvesting (unharvested portions of the block plus regenerating portions of the block).



## Figure 1. Example of the relationship between the understory protection yield curve (DU-A-US-COMB) and the natural stand (DU-A-COMB) yield curve.

The development of understory protection yield curves was a complex formulation. First, the proportion of the areas in each treatment was determined in consultation with MDFP, DMI and expert opinion (Dan MacIsaac, Canadian Forest Service). The sequence of strips within understory protection blocks was:

- Wind Buffer (5 m);
- Removal Area (7 m);
- Skid Trail (6 m);
- Removal Area (7 m);
- Removal Area (7 m);
- Skid Trail (6 m);
- Removal Area (7 m); and
- The sequence starts over with Wind Buffer.

With one complete sequence occupying 45 m (5+7+6+7+7+6+7), the proportion of each treatment within a block was then calculated as:

- Wind Buffer: 5/45 = 11%;
- Removal Area: (4\*7)/45 = 62%;
- Skid Trail: (2\*6)/45 = 27%;

Landings were assumed to take up 13% of the block area. The wind buffer, removal area and skid trail percentages were adjusted in proportion to the remaining 87% of the block area, resulting in the following distribution of areas within each understory protection block:

- Landings: 13% of block area;
- Wind Buffer:  $(11^*.87) = 10\%$  of block area;
- Removal Area:  $(62^{*}.87) = 54\%$  of block area; and
- Skid Trail: (27\*.87) = 23% of block area.

The following assumptions define the amount of timber removed from each treatment at time of harvest:



- Landings: 100% of the coniferous and deciduous timber;
- Wind buffer: 0% of coniferous and deciduous timber;
- Removal Area: 0% of coniferous and 100% of deciduous timber; and
- Skid Trail: 100% of coniferous and deciduous timber.

The total removal from the stand during understory protection harvesting was therefore:

- Coniferous: (0.13+0.23) = 36% of coniferous timber for the block; and
- Deciduous: (0.13+0.54+0.23) = 90% of deciduous timber for the block.

The total remaining growing stock in the stand was:

- Coniferous: (0.10+0.54) = 64% of coniferous timber for the block; and
- Deciduous: (0.10) = 10% of deciduous timber for the block.

#### Stand Development, 0-99 Years

From 0-99 years, the understory protection yield curve represents the growing stock that would be left if the DU-A stand was harvested at that time. Essentially, this involved a percent reduction of the existing DU-A-COMB curve to reflect the removal of growing stock. Based on the calculations above, volume for stand age 0-99 years was calculated as follows:

- Deciduous volume = (DU-A-COMB<sub>decid</sub>\*0.10) at (F\_AGE)
- Coniferous volume = (DU-A-COMB<sub>conif</sub>\*0.64) at (F\_AGE)

#### Stand Development, 100 Years Onwards

From 100 years onwards, the understory protection yield curve represents the development of growing stock after understory protection harvesting. The curve was created by compositing yield curves specific to each treatment based on the percent of coniferous and deciduous timber removed and expected development after treatment (*e.g.*, landings are represented by the D-CD-COMB yield curve, *etc.*). In treatment areas with timber removal, stand age was adjusted to reflect the effects of disturbance. Postentry stand development was modelled for stand age 100 + years as follows:

Landings represent 13% of the block area; 100% of both coniferous and deciduous volume was removed.

- Assume 100% of landings regenerate successfully by root suckering to C or D density deciduous species:
  - Deciduous volume =  $(0.13*D-CD-COMB_{decid})$  at (F AGE-85 years<sup>15</sup>)
  - Coniferous volume =  $(0.13*D-CD-COMB_{conif})$  at (F\_AGE-85 years)

Wind buffers represent 10% of block area; 0% of both coniferous and deciduous volume was removed.

 Assume 75% of wind buffers continue along the same trajectory (25% loss to blowdown, falling apart by the time of the final removal harvest):

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> Landings are essentially clearcut areas within the understory protection block, which means that stand age is reset to zero in terms of volume accumulation. Since average year of understory protection harvest is 85 years, volume in regenerating areas was "lagged" by 85 years.

- Deciduous volume =  $(0.10*0.75* \text{ DU-A-COMB}_{\text{decid}})$  at (F\_AGE)
- Coniferous volume =  $(0.10*0.75* \text{ DU-A-COMB}_{\text{conif}})$  at (F\_AGE)

Removal areas represent 54% of block area; 100% of deciduous volume was removed.

- Assume 100% of removal areas grow along a B density white spruce trajectory:
  - Deciduous volume =  $(0.54* \text{ SW-B-P6}_{\text{decid}})$  at (F\_AGE-85)
  - Coniferous volume =  $(0.54* \text{ SW-B-P6}_{\text{conif}})$  at (F\_AGE-50<sup>16</sup>)

Skid trails represent 23% of block area; 100% of both coniferous and deciduous volume was removed.

- Assume 100% of the skid trail areas regenerate successfully to B density deciduous species:
  - Deciduous volume =  $(0.23* \text{ D-B-COMB}_{decid})$  at (F\_AGE-85)
  - Coniferous volume =  $(0.23 * \text{ D-B-COMB } 6_{\text{conif}})$  at (F\_AGE-85)

In all cases, the post-91 managed stand yield curves were used to represent volume over age. Coniferous volume for the understory protection yield curve was obtained by summing all coniferous volume components across all stand ages. Deciduous volume was obtained by summing all deciduous volume components, and total volume was obtained by summing coniferous and deciduous volumes. The understory protection yield curve is presented in Appendix XIII. Table 5-3 summarizes the formulation for the understory protection yield curve.

			Understory Protection Substratum				
Description	Calculation	Line	Landings	Wind Buffer	Removal	Skid Trail	Total
Width of each strip at partia	l harvest						
Total width (m)		1		5	28	12	45
Percent width (%)	Line 1 / total width (45 m)	2		11%	62%	27%	100%
Add in reductions for Landin	ngs						
Percent width (%)	Line 2 adjusted for landings	3	13%	10%	54%	23%	100%
Timber removal at partial ha	arvest						
Coniferous area removed		4	all	none	none	all	
Coniferous area removed (%)	If line $4 =$ "all" then % area = line 3	5	13%	0%	0%	23%	36%
Deciduous area removed		6	all	none	all	all	
Deciduous area removed (%)	If line $6 =$ "all" then % area = line 3	7	13%	0%	54%	23%	90%
Pre-entry development of areas that will be left after harvesting (0-99 years)							
Initial yield trajectory			DU-A-COMB	DU-A-COMB	DU-A-COMB	DU-A-COMB	
Coniferous area	Opposite of line 4	8	none	all	all	none	
Coniferous area (%)	Line 3 minus line 5	9	0%	10%	54%	0%	64%
Coniferous age			F_AGE	F_AGE	F_AGE	F_AGE	
Deciduous area	Opposite of line 6	10	none	all	none	none	
Deciduous area (%)	Line 3 minus line 7	11	0%	10%	0%	0%	10%
Deciduous age			F_AGE	F_AGE	F_AGE	F_AGE	
Coniferous volume	Line 9 * yield stratum volume at coniferous age	e					
Deciduous volume	Line 11 * yield stratum volume at deciduous ag	ge					
Post-entry development of areas left after harvesting (100 years onwards)							
New yield trajectory			D-CD-COMB	DU-A-COMB	SW-B-P6	D-B-COMB	
Percent success (%)		12	100%	75%	100%	100%	
Percent area (%)	Line 3 * line 12	13	13.0%	7.5%	54.0%	23.0%	97.5%
Coniferous age			F_AGE - 85	F_AGE	F_AGE- 50	F_AGE - 85	
Deciduous age			F_AGE - 85	F_AGE	F_AGE - 85	F_AGE - 85	
Coniferous volume	Line 13 * yield stratum volume at coniferous a	ge					
Deciduous volume	Line 13 * yield stratum volume at deciduous ag	ge					-

#### Table 5-3. Summary of actions used to develop the understory protection yield curve.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> Understory conifers in removal areas are expected to have lower volumes than B density SW stands at the same age; as such, these treatment areas were placed on the SW-B-P6 trajectory, but at a younger age (F\_AGE-50).



## 6. Composite Yield Curves

### 6.1 Background

Composite yield curves provide an area-weighted estimate of volume over time across existing stands within the active landbase. These curves are necessary to provide a basis for comparison from one FMP to the next.

## **6.2** Composite Yield Curves

Six composite yield curves were developed for natural stands on the active landbase: one for each broad cover group, one for the combined coniferous landbase (C/CD/DC) and one for the total landbase (C/CD/DC/D).

The coniferous and deciduous component of each natural stand yield curve with cull identified in Section 8 (Yield Curves for Timber Supply Analysis) was weighted by the proportion of total area of natural stands within the active landbase. Yield strata were assigned to broad cover groups as outlined in Table 6-1, which also shows landbase areas used for area-weighting. Polygon areas were reduced to account for losses to seismic (landbase field AREAHA\_PW). Composite yield curves were developed by summing all area-weighted yield curves at each age for coniferous and deciduous volume, respectively. Total volume was obtained by summing deciduous and coniferous volumes across all ages.

Composite yield curves are presented in Appendix XIV.

#### Table 6-1. Areas for composite yield curve development by yield stratum and broad cover group.

Broad	Yield	Natural Stand
Cover Group	Stratum	Area (ha)
D	D-B-COMB	15,513
	D-CD-COMB	54,170
	Total	69,683
DC	DC-BCD-COMB	5,383
	DU-A-COMB <sup>1</sup>	58,041
	DU-BCD-COMB <sup>1</sup>	34,989
	MXU-B-COMB <sup>2</sup>	5,103
	MXU-CD-COMB <sup>2</sup>	8,670
	Total	112,186
CD	CD-BCD-COMB	5,744
	MXU-B-COMB <sup>2</sup>	4,205
	MXU-CD-COMB <sup>2</sup>	3,541
	Total	13,490
С	PL-BCD-P6	7,090
	PL-BCD-P9	18,726
	SB-BCD-COMB	4,196
	SW-B-P6	22,213
	SW-B-P9	5,189
	SW-CD-P6	20,542
	SW-CD-P9	3,765
	Total	81,721
C/CD/DC Total		207,398
C/CD/DC/D Total		277,081

<sup>1</sup> DU stands are part of the conifer landbase and transition to DC after harvesting.

 $^{\rm 2}$  Same yield curve was applied to both CD and DC composite

curves, proportional to area in that broad cover group.


## 7. Piece Size Curves

### 7.1 Background

Piece size curves were required to provide an estimate of how piece size (number of trees per cubic meter of gross merchantable tree volume) changes over time. This information is used in timber supply modelling to assess the economics of stands selected for harvest.

### 7.2 Piece Size Yield Curves

Coniferous and deciduous piece size curves were developed for each yield stratum. The same dataset used in yield curve development (eligible plots from the ORM/MDFP datasets) was used for piece size curve development. Influential points that were removed from the dataset during yield curve development were included in piece size development. Plot attributes (yield stratum, stand age) were the same as previously defined (Section 3.2), and volumes compiled for yield curve development (Section 3.5) were retained for use in this analysis.

For each plot, piece size (the number of trees per m<sup>3</sup>) was calculated by dividing total number of merchantable trees in the plot by the gross merchantable plot volume. An equation to predict trees per m<sup>3</sup> as a function of age was then fit directly using plot data:

$$PieceSize = a_0 + \frac{a_1}{age}$$

Where:

*PieceSize* = number of trees per  $m^3$  of gross merchantable tree volume

age = stand age at year of measurement

 $a_0, a_1 = \text{coefficients}$ 



Plots with no merchantable volume were excluded from analysis, since piece size could not be calculated (dividing by zero). Several influential points were also removed. These were extreme values that affected curve fit.

The final number of observations by yield stratum was different for coniferous and deciduous curves, since plots could have coniferous volume but no deciduous volume, or vice versa. The number of observations used in developing piece size curves is summarized in Table 7-1.

	Initial	Coniferous Curves			Deciduous Curves				
	Number			Zero	Final			Zero	Final
Yield	of	Ineligible	Influent.	Volume	Number	Ineligible	Influent.	Volume	Number
Stratum	Plots	Plots	Points	Plots	of Plots	Plots	Points	Plots	of Plots
D-B-COMB	60	15	3	25	17	15	-	8	37
D-CD-COMB	87	19	-	46	22	19	-	7	61
DU-A-COMB	100	9	-	21	70	9	-	2	89
DU-BCD-COMB	85	5	3	9	68	5	3	9	68
DC-BCD-COMB	30	9	-	3	18	9	-	8	13
MXU-B-COMB	63	3	-	7	53	3	-	21	39
MXU-CD-COMB	57	3	1	4	49	3	1	10	43
CD-BCD-COMB	53	14	-	2	37	14	-	9	30
PL-BCD-P6	61	1	2	4	54	1	2	39	19
PL-BCD-P9	45	1	-	5	39	1	-	30	14
SB-BCD-COMB	83	26	-	13	44	26	-	31	26
SW-B-P6	67	10	1	3	53	10	1	24	32
SW-B-P9	63	7	3	7	46	7	3	40	13
SW-CD-P6	64	3	-	6	55	3	-	23	38
SW-CD-P9	61	1	1	3	56	1	1	29	30
Unassigned	52	52	-	-	-	52	-	-	-
Grand Total	1,031	178	14	158	681	178	11	290	552

Table 7-1. Number of	plots used for fitting	coniferous and	deciduous pi	ece size curves.
			1	

Model coefficients are presented in Table 7-2.

Initial analysis indicated that piece size was high for SW yield strata, particularly for the SW-CD-P6 yield stratum. In order to reduce the variability in coniferous piece size between SW yield strata, an average of all four piece size yield curves was calculated. Both coniferous and deciduous piece size were averaged to create a single piece size curve for SW stands.

Graphs showing piece size curves are provided in Appendix XV.



#### Table 7-2. Piece size curve coefficients by species type, yield stratum and FMU.

Yield	Species	Model C	Coefficients
Stratum	Туре	$\mathbf{a}_0$	$\mathbf{a}_1$
D-B-COMB	Coniferous	3.30006	17.21683
	Deciduous	-0.66463	436.51207
D-CD-COMB	Coniferous	2.23018	270.58321
	Deciduous	-2.69984	546.10723
DU-A-COMB	Coniferous	1.16290	354.90311
	Deciduous	0.86950	281.19504
DU-BCD-COMB	Coniferous	0.91126	292.38396
	Deciduous	0.11934	236.04232
DC-BCD-COMB	Coniferous	-2.23880	587.73067
	Deciduous	-4.73079	701.37962
MXU-B-COMB	Coniferous	2.44061	215.20175
	Deciduous	0.11815	391.38305
MXU-CD-COMB	Coniferous	2.00482	306.13964
	Deciduous	-0.32011	451.59139
CD-BCD-COMB	Coniferous	0.75378	218.85831
	Deciduous	-0.38787	388.37035
PL-BCD-P6	Coniferous	3.56938	153.41946
	Deciduous	0.13156	444.55023
PL-BCD-P9	Coniferous	1.86094	319.96173
	Deciduous	2.06988	272.73327
SB-BCD-COMB	Coniferous	4.41467	260.39510
	Deciduous	0.26672	556.70143
SW-B-P6	Coniferous	1.39287	278.77602
	Deciduous	3.52438	57.57224
SW-B-P9	Coniferous	-0.20534	455.30186
	Deciduous	-2.18364	670.68446
SW-CD-P6	Coniferous	-2.90757	822.71129
	Deciduous	0.10534	288.25197
SW-CD-P9	Coniferous	-0.05838	409.03198
	Deciduous	-0.58028	370.53623



# 8. Yield Curves for Timber Supply Analysis

Not all yield curves presented in this document will be used in timber supply analysis. Yield curves to be used in timber supply analysis are presented in Table 8-1. Natural stands will be represented by natural stand yield curves with cull. Managed stands will be represented by pre-91 managed stand yield curves if harvested prior to 1991, and by post-91 managed stand yield curves if harvested after 1991, except where they are replaced by tree improvement or understory protection yield curves.

			Pre-91	Post-91
Yield		Natural	Managed	Managed
Stratum	FMU(s)	Stand	Stand <sup>2</sup>	Stand
D-B-COMB <sup>1</sup>	P6, P9	Natural with cull	Pre-91 Managed Stand	Post-91 Managed Stand
D-CD-COMB	P6, P9	Natural with cull	Pre-91 Managed Stand	Post-91 Managed Stand
DU-A-COMB <sup>1</sup>	P6, P9	Natural with cull	Pre-91 Managed Stand	Post-91 Mgd. Stand/Underst. Prot. <sup>3</sup>
DU-BCD-COMB <sup>1</sup>	P6, P9	Natural with cull	Pre-91 Managed Stand	Post-91 Managed Stand
DC-BCD-COMB	P6, P9	Natural with cull	Pre-91 Managed Stand	Post-91 Managed Stand
MXU-B-COMB <sup>1</sup>	P6, P9	Natural with cull	Pre-91 Managed Stand	Post-91 Managed Stand
MXU-CD-COMB <sup>1</sup>	P6, P9	Natural with cull	Pre-91 Managed Stand	Post-91 Managed Stand
CD-BCD-COMB	P6, P9	Natural with cull	Pre-91 Managed Stand	Post-91 Managed Stand
PL-BCD-P6	P6	Natural with cull	Pre-91 Managed Stand	Post-91 Mgd. Stand/Tree Imp.4
PL-BCD-P9	P9	Natural with cull	Pre-91 Managed Stand	Post-91 Mgd. Stand/Tree Imp.4
SB-BCD-COMB	P6, P9	Natural with cull	Pre-91 Managed Stand	Post-91 Managed Stand
SW-B-P6 <sup>1</sup>	P6	Natural with cull	Pre-91 Managed Stand	Post-91 Managed Stand
SW-B-P91	P9	Natural with cull	Pre-91 Managed Stand	Post-91 Managed Stand
SW-CD-P6	P6	Natural with cull	Pre-91 Managed Stand	Post-91 Mgd. Stand/Tree Imp.4
SW-CD-P9	P9	Natural with cull	Pre-91 Managed Stand	Post-91 Mgd. Stand/Tree Imp.4

Table 8-1	. Yield	curves to	be used	in ti	mber	supply	analysis	by stand	type.
I able 0	. Inclu	cui ves to	be used		moer	Suppig	anarysis	by stand	· · · p · ·

<sup>1</sup> Existing cutblocks only; future cutblocks are not expected to regenerate to this yield stratum under current management practices.

<sup>2</sup> Existing cutblocks only.

<sup>3</sup> The post-91 managed stand yield curve will be replaced by the understory protection yield curve where these activities are undertake

<sup>4</sup> The post-91 managed stand yield curve will be replaced by the tree improvement yield curve where improved stock are deployed.



## 9. References

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Husch, B., C.I. Miller and T.W. Beers. 1982. Forest Mensuration. John Wiley & Sons, New York.

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## Appendix I Glossary



Glossary Term	Definition				
Active landbase	Areas that are available for forest management activities. Comprised of the combined				
	coniferous and deciduous landbases. Also referred to as the timber harvesting landbase, net				
	landbase, contributing landbase, active landbase.				
AVI polygon	A polygon delineated based on aerial photography using Alberta Vegetation Inventory rules				
	(AFLW 1991, Nesby 1996). For vegetated areas, areas must be sufficiently similar in terms				
	of structure, moisture regime, crown closure, height, species composition, and origin year to				
	be considered a single unit, or polygon. For nonvegetated areas, areas must have a similar				
	nonvegetated classification.				
Base yield curve	The "standard" set of yield curves developed for yield strata, representing the main stand				
	types within the FMA area. Base yield curves may or may not be used to represent these				
	stand types in the final timber supply analysis.				
Broad cover group	A classification of forest types based on coniferous and deciduous components of the AVI				
	species composition. The broad cover groups are coniferous (C), coniferous-leading				
	mixedwood (CD), deciduous-leading mixedwood (DC) and deciduous (D).				
Clearcut	A regeneration system where all or most of the merchantable trees in a defined area are				
	harvested in one cutting with reproduction obtained through artificial or natural means. [SRD				
	2006]				
Composite yield curve	Area-weighted composite yield curves developed from empirically-fit natural stand yield				
	curves; generally by broad cover group or groupings thereof.				
Convergence	Nonlinear regression involves an iterative process in SAS <sup>TM</sup> . An initial set of parameters is				
	provided for the model, and the program attempts to improve the fit of the model to the data				
	by modifying these values. Once the model can no longer be improved by changing these				
	values, the model is said to have achieved convergence. Occasionally, convergence cannot				
	be achieved, often due to the presence of influential points.				
Cull	Trees or portions thereof that are merchantable but are removed because of defect.				
Cutblock	A specified area that is either designated for harvest or has already been harvested.				
Defining layer	The inventory layer used to assign strata. The defining layer may be the overstory or the				
6	understory.				
Forest management agreement	A contract between the province of Alberta and the FMA holder whereby the province				
	provides an area-based Crown timber supply. In return, the FMA holder commits to the				
	following: Managing the timber resource on a perpetual sustained yield basis, taking into				
	consideration a broad range of forest values in determining forest management practices.				
	Meeting defined economic objectives, including capital investment and job creation, and				
	seeking out new business opportunities that provide measurable economic benefits for both				
	the province and the FMA holder. The FMA gives the FMA holder the right to access Crown				
	fibre. In return, the FMA holder commits to forest management responsibilities, which may				
	change from time to time. [SRD 2006]				
Forested landscape	Areas within the gross landbase currently supporting, or being regenerated to, forested tree				
1	species.				
Fully stocked	All potential growing space is effectively occupied by merchantable tree species.				
Gross landbase	Entire area in ha within the boundaries of both Manning Diversified FMUs. Includes areas				
	within the outer boundaries of the FMUs that are normally excluded from the FMU area,				
	such as parks.				
Gross volume	Indicates that no defect/cull deduction has been applied; this term can be applied to tree-				
	level, plot-level or stand-level volumes (e.g., gross total tree volume, gross merchantable tree				
	volume, gross total plot volume, gross merchantable plot volume, gross total stand volume,				
	gross merchantable stand volume).				
Influential point	An extreme data point that negatively influences model performance, resulting in failure to				
-	converge or an unacceptable curve shape.				
Landbase polygon	A polygon within the (classified, TSA, or modelling) landbase derived during spatial				
	processing to incorporate various spatial layers and attributes of interest.				
Managed stand	Stand initiation is caused by anthropogenic disturbance such as harvesting.				



Glossary Term	Definition
Managed stand yield curve	Managed stand yield curves were created by applying regeneration lag to natural stand yield
	curves with cull. Regeneration lag varied depending on whether cutblocks were harvested
	prior to 1991 or after 1991. Thus two sets of managed stand vield curves were developed:
	pre-91 managed stand vield curves and post-91 managed stand vield curves.
Mean annual increment	The average annual increase in volume of individual trees or stands up to the specified point
Weah annual merement	in time. The MAL changes with different growth phases in a tree's life, being highest in the
	mithic. The WAT changes with different growth phases in a new sine, being nightest in the middle years and then glowly depressing with ago. The point at which the MAI peaks is
	middle years and then slowly decreasing with age. The point at which the MAI peaks is
	commonly used to identify the biological maturity of the stand and its readiness for
Manahantahla atan darahana	harvesting. [SRD 2006]
Marchantable stand volume	A trace level terms the volume of these next integrations of a trace hole that most atilization
Merchantable tree volume	A tree-level term; the volume of those portions of a tree bole that meet utilization
M. 1.C. 1 Lill	requirements (stump height, top and bottom diameter limits, log length).
Modified yield curve	Base yield curves modified to reflect specific applied suvicultural treatments (e.g., tree
<u></u>	improvement, understory protection), cull, and/or regeneration lag.
Natural stand	Natural stands developed under natural (non-anthropogenic) disturbance regimes. Stand
	initiation was due to natural disturbances such as fire, pest or pathogen outbreak, etc.
Natural stand yield curve	Empirical yield curves fit using data from all sampled natural stands within the active
	landbase.
Net volume	Indicates that a defect/cull deduction has been applied; this term can be applied to tree-level,
	plot-level or stand-level volumes (e.g., net total tree volume, net merchantable tree volume,
	net total plot volume, net merchantable plot volume, net total stand volume, net merchantable
	stand volume).
Non-forested landscape	Areas within the gross landbase currently not supporting or being regenerated to forested tree
	species.
Nonlinear regression	The practice of fitting a model where the dependant variable is a nonlinear function of one or
	more independent variables. Nonlinear regression is differentiated from curvilinear
	regression by the fact that derivatives of a nonlinear regression equation with respect to a
	given parameter depend on more than one parameter. One benefit of nonlinear models is that
	they are often derived on the basis of physical and/or biological considerations.
Observation	One plot measurement at a specific point in time. All temporary sample plots have only one
	associated observation. Permanent sample plots may have one or more observations
	(remeasured data) for a single plot
Passive landbase	Areas that are unavailable for forest management activities. Also referred to as the
i ussive iundouse	unmanaged or non-contributing landbase
Piece size	The number of trees required to obtain one cubic meter of gross merchantable tree volume
Plot	Unit of area, within which variables of interest are assessed
Plot volume	Cross marghantable tree volume within a plat, converted to a par bestere basis $(m^3/ba)$
Palazar	A closed geometric antitu used to anoticlly represent area features with accorded attributes
Polygon Dest 01 manual stand sold areas	A closed geometric entity used to spatially represent area realized to confidence on the spatial spati
Post-91 managed stand yield curve	A managed stand yield curve with a 2-year regeneration lag applied to confierous volume and
	a 0-year regeneration lag applied to deciduous volume.
Pre-91 managed stand yield curve	A managed stand yield curve with a 5-year regeneration lag applied to conferous volume and
	a 2-year regeneration lag applied to deciduous volume.
Regeneration lag	The period of time between harvest and establishment of the regenerated stand.
Site index	A relative measure of forest site quality based on the height of top height trees at a specific
	age (usually 50 years).
Species group	A single species code used to represent one or more AVI species. For example, the AW
	species group is comprised of AVI species A and Aw; the LT species group is comprised of
	La, Lt, and Lw.
Species type	There are two species types: deciduous and coniferous. Species belonging to the deciduous
	type include aspen, birch and poplar; species belonging to the coniferous type include fir,
	pine, larch and spruce.
Stand	A community of trees sufficiently uniform in species, age, arrangement or condition as to be
	distinguishable as a group in the forest or other growth in the area. A stand may also be that
	polygon as defined in the AVI or Phase III inventory. [SRD 2006]
Stand type	Stand type is not equivalent to stand origin. Stand type reflects stand origin and any
21	silvicultural modifiers applied to that stand. For example, a natural stand that has been
	thinned is considered a thinned stand type.
Stand volume	Gross merchantable volume within a stand on a per hectare basis $(m^3/ha)$ : aka gross
	merchantable stand volume
Strata/Stratification	A classification scheme for defining polygons within the active landhase

Yield Curves

Glossary Term	Definition				
Timber productivity rating	The potential timber productivity of a stand based on the height and age of the first listed				
	species in the AVI overstory string. TPR reflects factors affecting tree growth including soil,				
	topography, climate, elevation, moisture, etc. [AFLW 1991].				
Timber supply analysis	Calculations/computer models with built-in assumptions regarding forest growth patterns,				
	used to determine the annual allowable cut. (Also calculates the spatial harvest sequence and				
	other non-timber values.) [SRD 2006]				
Total stand volume	Total tree volume summed to represent volume on a per ha basis.				
Total tree volume	A tree-level term; the volume of the entire bole (excluding branches, roots, leaves) of a tree.				
Tree improvement	Practices carried out on a tree or group of trees designed to improve them for any purpose.				
	In the Manning Diversified FMA area, tree improvement involves the intensive selection of				
	trees based on desired traits, in order to obtain improved seed for seedling programs.				
Tree improvement yield curve	A modified yield curve for the PL and SW yield strata whereby the managed stand is				
	adjusted such that volume increase (a fixed percent) occurs at approximately the average				
	harvest age but the maximum total volume across all ages is unaffected.				
Understory protection	Harvesting applied to deciduous stands with a coniferous understory. Harvesting activities				
	are carried out with an emphasis on minimizing damage to the residual understory.				
Understory protection yield curve	A modified yield curve created by compositing yields from a number of yield curves at				
	different ages to represent development of different substrata (landings, skid trails, buffers				
	and removal areas) following understory protection in the DU-A yield stratum.				
Yield curve	A graphical representation of a predictive yield equation. One yield curve is in fact				
	comprised of three curves: a conifer curve, a deciduous curve and a total curve.				
Yield equation	Mathematically describes the relationship between predictor variables (e.g., age, site index)				
	and the response variable (e.g., yield in terms of volume or piece size).				
Yield table	A summary table showing yield (e.g., volume, piece size) as a function of varying levels of				
	predictor variables (e.g., age) and classification criteria (e.g., yield stratum).				
Yield strata	A system of stratification applied to the forested landscape. Assignment is based upon FMU,				
	defining layer and defining layer and/or understory layer attributes (broad cover group,				
	crown closure class, leading conifer species). Yield strata form the basis for the development				
	of yield curves; each yield stratum has one or more associated yield curves.				



## Appendix II Glossary Terminology Structure

This section provides an overview of how landbase and growth and yield terms relate to each other. For example, there are two main type of volume: tree volume and stand volume. Tree volume can be classified as total tree volume (top and stump volume included) or merchantable tree volume (portions that meet utilization criteria only). These volumes are further classified as having cull reductions applied (net) or no cull reductions applied (gross).

#### Volumes

- o Tree Volume
  - Total Tree Volume
    - Gross Total Tree Volume
    - Net Total Tree Volume
  - Merchantable Tree Volume
    - Gross Merchantable Tree Volume
    - Net Merchantable Tree Volume
- o Stand Volume
  - Total Stand Volume
    - Gross Total Stand Volume
    - Net Total Stand Volume
  - Merchantable Stand Volume
    - Gross Merchantable Stand Volume
    - Net Merchantable Stand Volume

Areas

- Gross Landbase
  - Active Landbase
    - Forested Landscape
      - Stand Types
        - Managed Stands
        - Natural Stands
  - Passive Landbase
    - Forested Landscape
      - Stand Types
        - Managed Stands (pre-existing clearcuts only)
        - Natural Stands
    - Non-forested Landscape

#### Strata and Yield Curves

0

- Yield Strata
- Yield Curves
  - Base
    - Natural Stand
  - Modified
    - Natural with Cull
    - Pre-91 Managed with Cull
    - Post-91 Managed with Cull
    - Tree Improvement
    - Understory Protection
  - Composite
    - Broad Cover Group (C, CD, DC, D)
    - Coniferous Landbase
    - Total (Active) Landbase



### Appendix III Olympic Resource Management Volume Sampling Field Manual



# Appendix IVManning Diversified Forest Products Ltd.<br/>Volume Sampling Field Manual



# Appendix VManning Diversified Forest Products Ltd.<br/>Volume Sampling Plan



## Appendix VI Regeneration Lag Calculations

Regeneration lag (regen lag) is the time in years following harvesting that is required for the harvested area to become stocked with desirable tree species. Regeneration lag calculations employ historic data to project anticipated regeneration lag in forecasting.

Regeneration lag calculations were required for the FMA area for the 2007-2017 FMP. <u>Coniferous</u> regeneration lag was calculated for post-91 cutblocks only, using MDFP block information; default regeneration lag values were used for deciduous regeneration lag and coniferous regeneration lag in pre-91 cutblocks.

Regeneration lag calculations were applied in accordance with the document 'Regeneration Lag Assessment', provided by Alberta SRD, with some minor adjustments to the methodology to reflect local conditions and the FMA area's specific reforestation programs. Methods used were as follows:

#### **Methods**

Regeneration lag was not calculated by yield stratum since cutovers used in calculations had not been assigned to yield strata. It would have been possible to subdivide the blocks into broad cover group (DC, CD and C); however, the treatment regimes used by MDFP were the same for all three strata. As such, it was felt that regeneration lag would be the same as well. In addition, subdividing the data would have resulted in relatively small sample sizes by broad cover group.

#### **Eligible Harvest Areas**

MDFP did not use 1991 as the start year, since they did not operate until the fall of 1993. Upon examination of the first five years of MDFP's cutblocks, it became obvious that the first years' blocks were problematic due to application of multiple treatments prior to surveys, and several double surveys that were the result of changing regeneration standards. This made it quite difficult to determine the block-by-block regeneration lag. MDFP therefore chose to use cutblocks from the 1994/95 to 1998/99 timber years. From this five-year period, a total of 205 blocks (2673.1 hectares) in FMU P6 were eligible for regeneration lag calculations, all of which had been surveyed. No blocks in FMU P9 were harvested within the 1994/1995 to 1998/1999 period, therefore no data were available from this FMU.

#### **Regeneration Lag Assignment for SR Blocks**

Regeneration lag was calculated for blocks that were deemed SR on their first survey (187 out of 205 blocks). All blocks were winter harvested and planted within the first summer of harvest. One of three different planting regimes were applied, as follows:

- <u>Spring planted 1-0 trees.</u> Blocks were planted within a few months of harvest with seedlings that came out of cold storage. Blocks were assigned a regen lag of 0 years due to the fact that they were 1 year old at plant and they grew in the first season.
- <u>Summer planted 2-0 trees.</u> Blocks were planted within the first summer with two-year old trees, but seedlings did not grow in the first season. Blocks were assigned a regen lag of 0 years. There were very few blocks in this category.
- <u>Summer planted 1-0 trees.</u> Blocks were planted in the first summer with one-year old trees, but seedlings did not grow in the first season. Blocks were assigned a regen lag of 1 year.



#### **Regeneration Lag Assignment for NSR Blocks**

Regeneration lag was calculated for blocks that were deemed NSR on their first survey (18 out of 205 blocks). All blocks were winter harvested and planted within the first summer of harvest. Regeneration lag was assigned based upon retreatment<sup>17</sup> history for each block.

- For blocks that were resurveyed without further treatment and deemed SR, the assignment procedure used for the SR blocks was applied.
- For blocks that were retreated, resurveyed and deemed SR, the number of years to second treatment was incorporated into the calculated regeneration lag. For example, if a block was replanted 3 years after harvest with spring 1-0 stock, regen lag would be 2 years: 3 years to retreatment minus 1 year for planting spring 1-0 stock.
- For blocks that were retreated but not resurveyed, a 10-year regen lag was assigned.
- There were no NSR blocks lacking both retreatment and resurveying.

Regeneration lag was calculated by area-weighting the regeneration lag for each cutblock by cutblock area, then summing across all cutblocks. Both SR and NSR blocks were included in the calculations.

The calculated regeneration lag for conifers is 1.074 years. Rounded upwards, the regeneration lag for post-91 coniferous stands is 2 years. For post-91 deciduous stands, a default regeneration lag of 0 years was used. For pre-91 cutblocks, a default regeneration lag of 5 and 2 years was used for coniferous and deciduous stands, respectively, as directed by Alberta SRD.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> The SRD Regeneration Lag Assessment document states that "The most recent (last treatment date) silvicultural treatments (planting, seeding or site preparation) applied to 20 percent or more of the cutblock area are applicable.". The 20% area rule was not applied to MDFP's regeneration lag calculation, as re-treatments often involved replanting less than 20% of the original number of seedlings, but scattered over a relatively large area. This made the 20% area rule difficult to apply. Instead, MDFP used a 10% replant rule for re-treatment after an NSR survey (*i.e.*, if more than 10% of the original number of seedlings was replanted, this was considered a re-treatment).



## **Appendix VII** Tree Improvement Background Materials



Tree improvement yield curves were developed to reflect the effects of planting improved stock (seedlings grown using improved seed from intensive tree selection) on volume yields. A 1% height gain for pine and a 2.5% height gain for white spruce were approved for improved stock in the FMA area.

In order to apply tree improvement gains to volume-age yield curves, tree-level height gain had to be converted to stand-level volume gains. This section summarizes initial analysis undertaken to determine the appropriate percent volume increase for PL and SW yield strata.

In order to convert tree-level height gain to stand-level volume gain, percent increase in gross merchantable <u>tree</u> volume was used as a proxy for percent increase in gross merchantable <u>stand</u> volume. The following methods were used:

All pine trees were extracted from the PL-BCD-P6 and PL-BCD-P9 datasets, and all white spruce trees were extracted from the SW-CD-P6 and SW-CD-P9 datasets. Analysis was undertaken separately for each of the four yield strata.

Gross merchantable tree volume increase was calculated using three methods:

- Height gain only. Trees were assumed to increase in height, but to have no associated increase in diameter. Tree heights were predicted based on measured diameter, then individual tree volume was calculated using the methods described in Section 3.5. Predicted tree height was then incremented by 1% for PL and 2.5% for SW and gross merchantable tree volumes were recalculated.
- Height gain plus DBH gain. Trees were assumed to gain height, and to have an associated gain in diameter. Tree heights were predicted based on measured diameter, then gross merchantable tree volume was calculated using the methods described in Section 3.5. Predicted tree height was then incremented by 1% for PL and 2.5% for SW. The new tree height was used to calculate a new diameter for each tree using equations in Huang (1994b). Individual gross merchantable tree volumes were then recalculated using the new height and diameter<sup>18</sup>.
- Height gain plus ½ DBH gain. SRD indicated that one-half the diameter gain would result in volume gains more acceptable to the Province. Tree heights were predicted based on measured diameter, then individual tree volume was calculated using the methods described in Section 3.5. Predicted tree height was then incremented by 1% for PL and 2.5% for SW. The new tree height was used to calculate a new diameter for each tree. Individual tree volumes were then recalculated using the new height and ½ of the diameter increase (*i.e.*, (DBH<sub>new</sub>-DBH<sub>old</sub>)/2+DBH<sub>old</sub>).

Percent volume increase was calculated across all trees by yield stratum using:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> Predicted tree heights were used even where measured heights were available, in order to improve consistency in results. In initial analyses, when height increase was calculated using measured height, then a new DBH was determined from the increased height, the new DBH could be <u>less</u> than the previous DBH due to a measured height that was shorter than expected.





Where: *%VolIncrease* = average percent increase in gross merchantable tree volume

*NewVol* = gross merchantable tree volume based on increased tree height/DBH

OldVol = gross merchantable tree volume based on original tree height/DBH

 $n_{trees}$  = number of (PL or SW) trees in the plot data

Results are presented in Table IV-1.

Table IV-1. Results from tree improvement analysis.

			Percent	Percen	t Volume I	Increase
Yield			Height	Height	Height	Height
Stratum	Species	n	Increase	Only	+ DBH	+ 1/2 DBH
PL-P6-BCD	PL	553	1%	1.2	5.1	3.1
PL-P9-BCD	PL	697	1%	1.2	5.3	3.2
SW-P6-CD	SW	632	2.5%	2.8	12.1	7.5
SW-P9-CD	SW	447	2.5%	2.8	12.7	7.7

The "height plus  $\frac{1}{2}$  DBH" method was proposed as the most appropriate method for determining volume gain. However, Alberta SRD felt that these numbers were too high, and instructed that values of 2% for PL strata and 5% for SW were acceptable to the Province and should be used instead. A copy of the letter from Alberta SRD is included in this Appendix.



DEVELOPMENT	
Forest Management Branch	8 <sup>th</sup> Floor 9920 - 108 Street Telephone (760) 427-84 Edmonton, Alberta Fax (780) 427-0084 Canada T5K 2M4
March 23, 2006	Ref: 06302 - F02 - 04 06302 - R01 - 01
Mr. Jean-Paul Bielech Woodlands Manager Manning Diversified Forest Proc Box 370 Manning, Alberta T0H 2M0	lucts Ltd.
Dear Mr. Bielech:	
RE: VOLUME BASED GEN	NETIC GAIN ESTIMATES
on March 8th, MDFP proposed a genetically improved post-harves 1% for the region J Pl orchard (a To assess the suitability of these investigated the relationship betw available growth and yield mode	a 3% volume gain for Pl and 7.5% volume gain for Sw in their st strata. The estimates were based on approved height gains of t 90 years) and 2.5% for the G2 Sw orchard (at 110 years). proposed volume gains, the department's Biometrics Group ween anticipated height gain and volume gain at rotation, using ling tools.
A two step analysis was used to a	conduct the review.
The first step investigated the ind anticipated height gain and on a r rationale for the proposed 3% and range of volume gains at an indiv	lividual tree height gain / volume gain relationship based on the range of probable diameter gains. The Forestry Corp use a similar d 7.5% gains. This provided a cursory look at the broad potential vidual tree level.
In the second step, a suite of runs height gain to volume gain relation densities. This second step is crugain, diameter gain, and mortality summary document that will be n	in GYPSY and MGM were conducted to evaluate the stand level onship. The runs tested a series of broadly defined starting icial as it attempts to approximate the interactions between height y. The Biometrics Group will document this analysis in a brief nade available at its completion.

Yield Curves May 31, 2007 MAR-24-2006 10:55 AB LAND & FOREST SUC. 780 427 0084 P.03/03 -2-Based on the findings of this investigation we require that a more conservative volume gain estimate be used to represent the yields of these genetically improved strata. Specifically, a volume gain of 2% at 90 years for Pl in region J, and a volume gain of 5% at 110 years for Sw in region G2. Please ensure these values are used to adjust coniferous yield projections for the genetically improved post-harvest strata in the MDFP Detailed Forest Management Plan. For further information or discussion, contact Darren Aitkin at (780) 644-5581. Yours truly, obert W. Stokes, RPF Senior Manager **Porest Planning Section** Daryl Price, Senior Manager, Resource Analysis Section cc: Dave Morgan, Manager, Forest Biometrics Unit Narinder Dhir, Manager, Genetics and Forest Improvement Unit Willi Fast, Senior Consultant, Growth & Yield, The Forestry Corp Glen Gaehe, Area Manager, Peace Forest Area Kari White, Area Forester, Peace Forest Area Vicky Bossé, Forest Management Planning Forester TOTAL P.03



## Appendix VIII Yield Curves: Natural Stand








#### 2-PARAMETER EQUATION (2P): volume = a(age)<sup>b</sup>e<sup>(-a\*age)</sup>

	Predicted Gross Marchantable Maan Annual							
1 000E 02	Stand	Number	Vol	$(m^3/h_2)$	lantable	Incro	mont $(m^3/h_0)$	$(aar)^2$
1.9104007	Age	of Plots	Conifer	Deciduous	Total	Conifer	Deciduous	Total
0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000
1.698E-02	10	0	0.7	3.5	4.2	0.074	0.347	0.421
2.3841362	20	0	2.5	15.3	17.8	0.125	0.764	0.889
0	30	0	4.9	33.9	38.8	0.164	1.130	1.294
	40	0	7.7	56.8	64.5	0.193	1.420	1.613
	50	30	10.7	81.6	92.3	0.214	1.632	1.846
): 11.0	60	10	13.7	106.4	120.1	0.228	1.773	2.001
): 10.0	70	2	16.6	129.6	146.3	0.238	1.852	2.089
15.0	80	1	19.4	150.4	169.8	0.243	1.880	2.123
30.0	90	4	22.0	168.1	190.1	0.245	1.867	2.112
m): 2.60	100	12	24.4	182.3	206.7	0.244	1.823	2.067
	110	0	26.4	193.1	219.5	0.240	1.755	1.996
	120	0	28.2	200.5	228.7	0.235	1.671	1.906
68	130	0	29.8	204.8	234.5	0.229	1.575	1.804
6,881	140	3	31.0	206.2	237.2	0.222	1.473	1.694
47,289	150	6	32.0	205.1	237.1	0.214	1.367	1.581
	160	0	32.8	201.9	234.7	0.205	1.262	1.467
active	170	0	33.3	196.8	230.1	0.196	1.158	1.354
D6	180	0	33.6	190.3	224.0	0.187	1.057	1.244
2%	190	0	33.7	182.7	216.5	0.178	0.962	1.139
2.0	200	0	33.7	174.2	207.9	0.168	0.871	1.040

<sup>1</sup> Gross volume is calculated at the utilization standards specified on this page with no deductions for cull. <sup>2</sup> Maximum MAI highlighted in blue.

**Parameter Estimates:** 

**Utilization Standards:** Con. Top Diameter (cm): Dec. Top Diameter (cm): Stump Diameter (cm): Stump Height-All (cm): Minimum Log Length (m):

**Stratum Summary:** Total Number of Plots: P6 Area (ha):

Stratum as a % of the active

P9 Area (ha):

landbase:

829

а

b

k

а

b

k

P9

16%

Coniferous

Deciduous

Eqn: 2P

Eqn: 2P









#### 2-PARAMETER EQUATION (2P): volume = a(age)<sup>b</sup>e<sup>(-a<sup>\*</sup>age)</sup> 2-PARAMETER EQUATION WITH CONSTANT (2P+k): volume = a(age)<sup>b</sup>e<sup>(-age/k)</sup>

Parameter Estimates:							
Coniferous	а	9.297E-05					
Eqn: $2P+k$	b	3.5501201					
	k	50					
Deciduous	а	3.255E-02					
Eqn: 2P	b	2.5435639					
	k	0					

Utilization Standards:	
Con. Top Diameter (cm):	11.0
Dec. Top Diameter (cm):	10.0
Stump Diameter (cm):	15.0
Stump Height-All (cm):	30.0
Minimum Log Length (m):	2.60

Stratum Summary:	
Total Number of Plots:	77
P6 Area (ha):	26,950
P9 Area (ha):	8,039

Stratum as a % of the active landbase:



		Predicted Gross Merchantable			Mean Annual			
Stand	Number	Vol	ume <sup>1</sup> (m <sup>3</sup> /ha)		Incre	ment (m <sup>3</sup> /ha/	year) <sup>2</sup>	
Age	of Plots	Conifer	Deciduous	Total	Conifer	Deciduous	Total	
0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	
10	0	0.3	8.2	8.5	0.027	0.822	0.849	
20	4	2.6	34.6	37.2	0.130	1.730	1.860	
30	0	8.9	70.1	79.0	0.298	2.336	2.634	
40	12	20.3	105.2	125.6	0.509	2.630	3.139	
50	7	36.8	134.0	170.8	0.736	2.681	3.416	
60	25	57.5	153.9	211.4	0.959	2.565	3.524	
70	8	81.4	164.5	245.9	1.163	2.350	3.513	
80	10	107.1	166.8	273.9	1.338	2.086	3.424	
90	4	133.2	162.6	295.8	1.480	1.806	3.286	
100	4	158.5	153.5	312.0	1.585	1.535	3.120	
110	3	182.0	141.3	323.3	1.655	1.284	2.939	
120	0	203.0	127.3	330.2	1.691	1.061	2.752	
130	0	220.8	112.7	333.5	1.698	0.867	2.565	
140	0	235.1	98.3	333.4	1.680	0.702	2.381	
150	0	246.0	84.6	330.5	1.640	0.564	2.204	
160	0	253.2	72.0	325.2	1.583	0.450	2.032	
170	0	257.1	60.6	317.8	1.512	0.357	1.869	
180	0	257.9	50.6	308.5	1.433	0.281	1.714	
190	0	255.8	42.0	297.8	1.346	0.221	1.567	
200	0	251.3	34.5	285.8	1.256	0.173	1.429	

<sup>1</sup> Gross volume is calculated at the utilization standards specified on this page with no deductions for cull. <sup>2</sup> Maximum MAI highlighted in blue.

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<sup>1</sup> Gross volume is calculated at the utilization standards specified on this page with no deductions for cull.
<sup>2</sup> Maximum MAI highlighted in blue.

Р9

1%





#### 2-PARAMETER EQUATION (2P): volume = a(age)<sup>b</sup>e<sup>(-a\*age)</sup>

			Predicted	Gross Merch	nantable	I	Mean Annual	
1.307E-02	Stand	Number	Vol	ume <sup>1</sup> (m <sup>3</sup> /ha)		Incre	ment (m <sup>3</sup> /ha/y	year) <sup>2</sup>
2.3021787	Age	of Plots	Conifer	Deciduous	Total	Conifer	Deciduous	Total
0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000
1.919E-02	10	0	2.3	2.6	4.9	0.230	0.258	0.488
2.2124359	20	0	10.0	9.9	19.8	0.498	0.494	0.992
0	30	0	22.2	20.0	42.2	0.740	0.667	1.407
	40	0	37.8	31.2	69.0	0.945	0.780	1.725
	50	13	55.4	42.2	97.6	1.109	0.844	1.953
): 11.0	60	4	74.0	52.1	126.1	1.234	0.869	2.102
): 10.0	70	3	92.6	60.5	153.1	1.323	0.865	2.188
15.0	80	6	110.5	67.1	177.6	1.381	0.839	2.220
30.0	90	3	127.2	71.9	199.1	1.413	0.799	2.212
m): 2.60	100	10	142.2	74.9	217.2	1.422	0.749	2.172
	110	0	155.4	76.4	231.8	1.413	0.694	2.107
	120	4	166.6	76.4	243.0	1.389	0.637	2.025
60	130	1	175.8	75.3	251.1	1.352	0.579	1.931
7,063	140	4	183.0	73.2	256.2	1.307	0.523	1.830
2,245	150	6	188.2	70.4	258.6	1.255	0.469	1.724
	160	3	191.6	67.0	258.6	1.197	0.419	1.616
active	170	0	193.3	63.3	256.5	1.137	0.372	1.509
	180	0	193.5	59.3	252.7	1.075	0.329	1.404
P6	190	3	192.3	55.1	247.4	1.012	0.290	1.302
2%	200	0	189.8	51.0	240.8	0.949	0.255	1.204

<sup>1</sup> Gross volume is calculated at the utilization standards specified on this page with no deductions for cull. <sup>2</sup> Maximum MAI highlighted in blue.

**Parameter Estimates:** 

**Utilization Standards:** Con. Top Diameter (cm): Dec. Top Diameter (cm): Stump Diameter (cm): Stump Height-All (cm): Minimum Log Length (m):

**Stratum Summary:** Total Number of Plots: P6 Area (ha):

Stratum as a % of the active

P9 Area (ha):

landbase.

97

а

b

k

а

b

k

P9

1%

Coniferous

Deciduous

Eqn: 2P

Eqn: 2P









#### 2-PARAMETER EQUATION (2P): volume = a(age)<sup>b</sup>e<sup>(-a\*age)</sup>

			Predicted	nantable	I	Mean Annual		
1.198E-02	Stand	Number	Vol	ume <sup>1</sup> (m <sup>3</sup> /ha)		Incre	ment (m <sup>3</sup> /ha/	year) <sup>2</sup>
2.3716738	Age	of Plots	Conifer	Deciduous	Total	Conifer	Deciduous	Total
0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000
2.348E-02	10	0	2.5	3.8	6.3	0.250	0.378	0.628
2.3083930	20	1	11.5	14.8	26.3	0.574	0.740	1.314
0	30	0	26.6	29.8	56.5	0.888	0.994	1.882
	40	0	46.8	45.8	92.6	1.169	1.145	2.314
	50	8	70.4	60.6	131.1	1.408	1.213	2.621
): 11.0	60	6	96.3	73.0	169.3	1.604	1.217	2.822
): 10.0	70	3	123.1	82.4	205.5	1.758	1.178	2.936
15.0	80	1	149.9	88.7	238.6	1.873	1.109	2.983
30.0	90	0	175.8	92.1	267.9	1.953	1.023	2.977
m): 2.60	100	4	200.2	92.9	293.1	2.002	0.929	2.931
	110	1	222.7	91.5	314.2	2.024	0.832	2.856
	120	1	242.8	88.5	331.3	2.023	0.737	2.761
39	130	0	260.4	84.1	344.6	2.003	0.647	2.651
3,699	140	4	275.4	78.9	354.4	1.967	0.564	2.531
2,045	150	0	287.8	73.2	361.0	1.918	0.488	2.407
	160	6	297.5	67.2	364.7	1.859	0.420	2.279
active	170	4	304.7	61.1	365.8	1.793	0.359	2.152
	180	0	309.6	55.1	364.7	1.720	0.306	2.026
06	190	0	312.2	49.4	361.6	1.643	0.260	1.903
0/	200	0	312.8	44.0	356.8	1.564	0.220	1.784

<sup>1</sup> Gross volume is calculated at the utilization standards specified on this page with no deductions for cull. <sup>2</sup> Maximum MAI highlighted in blue. 1%

**Parameter Estimates:** 

**Utilization Standards:** Con. Top Diameter (cm)

Dec. Top Diameter (cm):

Stump Diameter (cm):

**Stratum Summary:** Total Number of Plots: P6 Area (ha):

P9 Area (ha):

landbase:

98%

Stump Height-All (cm):

Minimum Log Length (m):

Stratum as a % of the active

P6

1%

Р9

а

b

k

а

b

k

Coniferous

Deciduous

Eqn: 2P

Eqn: 2P





 $4\%^{-1}$  Gross volume is calculated at the utilization standards specified on this page with no deductions for cull. <sup>2</sup> Maximum MAI highlighted in blue.





### 2-PARAMETER EQUATION (2P): volume = a(age)<sup>b</sup>e<sup>(-a<sup>\*</sup>age)</sup> 2-PARAMETER EQUATION WITH CONSTANT (2P+k): volume = a(age)<sup>b</sup>e<sup>(-age/k)</sup>

Parameter Estimates:						
Coniferous	а	7.062E-04				
Eqn: $2P+k$	b	3.1093521				
	k	50				
Deciduous	а	5.896E-03				
Eqn: 2P	b	1.8923463				
	k	0				

Utilization Standards:	
Con. Top Diameter (cm):	11.0
Dec. Top Diameter (cm):	10.0
Stump Diameter (cm):	15.0
Stump Height-All (cm):	30.0
Minimum Log Length (m):	2.60

Stratum Summary:	
Total Number of Plots:	44
Stratum Area (ha) :	18,726

Stratum as a % of the active landbase, FMU P9:



		Predicted Gross Merchantable			Mean Annual			
Stand	Number	Vol	ume <sup>1</sup> (m <sup>3</sup> /ha)		Incre	ment (m <sup>3</sup> /ha/y	year) <sup>2</sup>	
Age	of Plots	Conifer	Deciduous	Total	Conifer	Deciduous	Total	
0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	
10	0	0.7	0.4	1.2	0.074	0.043	0.118	
20	0	5.3	1.5	6.8	0.263	0.076	0.339	
30	0	15.2	3.1	18.3	0.506	0.103	0.609	
40	0	30.4	5.0	35.4	0.760	0.125	0.885	
50	15	49.8	7.2	57.0	0.996	0.144	1.140	
60	12	71.9	9.6	81.5	1.198	0.160	1.358	
70	0	95.1	12.1	107.2	1.358	0.173	1.531	
80	1	117.9	14.7	132.6	1.473	0.184	1.657	
90	0	139.2	17.3	156.5	1.547	0.192	1.739	
100	3	158.1	19.9	178.1	1.581	0.199	1.781	
110	13	174.1	22.5	196.6	1.583	0.204	1.787	
120	0	186.9	25.0	211.9	1.557	0.208	1.765	
130	0	196.2	27.4	223.6	1.509	0.211	1.720	
140	0	202.3	29.7	232.0	1.445	0.212	1.657	
150	0	205.2	31.9	237.2	1.368	0.213	1.581	
160	0	205.4	34.0	239.4	1.284	0.213	1.496	
170	0	203.0	36.0	239.0	1.194	0.212	1.406	
180	0	198.6	37.8	236.4	1.103	0.210	1.313	
190	0	192.3	39.5	231.8	1.012	0.208	1.220	
200	0	184.7	41.0	225.7	0.923	0.205	1.128	

<sup>1</sup> Gross stand volume is calculated at the utilization standards specified on this page with no deductions for cull.
<sup>2</sup> Maximum MAI highlighted in blue.





<sup>1</sup> Gross volume is calculated at the utilization standards specified on this page with no deductions for cull. <sup>2</sup> Maximum MAI highlighted in blue.

1%





#### **2-PARAMETER EQUATION (2P): volume = a(age)<sup>b</sup>e<sup>(-a\*age)</sup>**

Parameter Estimates:						
Coniferous	а	1.326E-02				
Eqn: 2P	b	2.3557126				
	k	0				
Deciduous	а	2.196E-02				
Eqn: 2P	b	2.2277170				
	k	0				

Utilization Standards:	
Con. Top Diameter (cm):	11.0
Dec. Top Diameter (cm):	10.0
Stump Diameter (cm):	15.0
Stump Height-All (cm):	30.0
Minimum Log Length (m):	2.60

Stratum Summary:	
Total Number of Plots:	56
Stratum Area (ha) :	22,213

Stratum as a % of the active landbase, FMU P6:



	Predicted Gross Merchantable			Mean Annual			
Stand	Number	Volume <sup>1</sup> (m <sup>3</sup> /ha)		Incre	ment (m <sup>3</sup> /ha/	year) <sup>2</sup>	
Age	of Plots	Conifer	Deciduous	Total	Conifer	Deciduous	Total
0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000
10	0	2.6	3.0	5.6	0.263	0.298	0.561
20	0	11.8	11.2	23.0	0.590	0.560	1.150
30	0	26.9	22.2	49.1	0.896	0.740	1.635
40	3	46.4	33.8	80.2	1.159	0.845	2.004
50	12	68.7	44.6	113.3	1.374	0.893	2.266
60	3	92.4	53.8	146.2	1.540	0.896	2.437
70	1	116.4	60.9	177.3	1.663	0.870	2.532
80	10	139.6	65.8	205.4	1.745	0.823	2.568
90	1	161.4	68.7	230.1	1.793	0.763	2.557
100	4	181.2	69.7	250.9	1.812	0.697	2.509
110	0	198.6	69.2	267.9	1.806	0.629	2.435
120	8	213.6	67.5	281.0	1.780	0.562	2.342
130	1	225.9	64.7	290.6	1.737	0.498	2.235
140	6	235.6	61.3	296.9	1.683	0.438	2.121
150	3	242.7	57.4	300.1	1.618	0.383	2.001
160	3	247.5	53.2	300.7	1.547	0.333	1.879
170	1	250.1	48.9	299.0	1.471	0.288	1.759
180	0	250.6	44.6	295.2	1.392	0.248	1.640
190	0	249.3	40.4	289.7	1.312	0.213	1.525
200	0	246.4	36.3	282.7	1.232	0.182	1.414

<sup>1</sup> Gross volume is calculated at the utilization standards specified on this page with no deductions for cull. <sup>2</sup> Maximum MAI highlighted in blue.





<sup>1</sup> Gross stand volume is calculated at the utilization standards specified on this page with no deductions for cull. <sup>2</sup> Maximum MAI highlighted in blue.





### 2-PARAMETER EQUATION (2P): volume = a(age)<sup>b</sup>e<sup>(-a\*age)</sup> 2-PARAMETER EQUATION WITH CONSTANT (2P+k): volume = a(age)<sup>b</sup>e<sup>(-age/k)</sup>

Parameter Es	timates	8:
Coniferous	а	1.079E-06
Eqn: $2P+k$	b	4.6008593
	k	40
Deciduous	а	2.013E-02
Eqn: 2P	b	2.1826586
	k	0

Utilization Standards:	
Con. Top Diameter (cm):	11.0
Dec. Top Diameter (cm):	10.0
Stump Diameter (cm):	15.0
Stump Height-All (cm):	30.0
Minimum Log Length (m):	2.60

atum Summary:	
tal Number of Plots:	61
atum Area (ha) :	20,542
atum Area (ha) :	20,5

Stratum as a % of the active landbase, FMU P6:



	Predicted Gross Merchantable			Mean Annual			
Stand	Number	Volume <sup>1</sup> (m <sup>3</sup> /ha)		Incre	ment (m <sup>3</sup> /ha/	year) <sup>2</sup>	
Age	of Plots	Conifer	Deciduous	Total	Conifer	Deciduous	Total
0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000
10	0	0.0	2.5	2.5	0.003	0.251	0.254
20	0	0.6	9.3	9.9	0.032	0.465	0.497
30	0	3.2	18.4	21.6	0.106	0.614	0.721
40	3	9.3	28.2	37.6	0.233	0.706	0.939
50	12	20.3	37.6	57.9	0.405	0.752	1.157
60	8	36.5	45.8	82.3	0.609	0.763	1.371
70	3	57.8	52.4	110.2	0.826	0.748	1.574
80	3	83.2	57.3	140.5	1.040	0.716	1.757
90	5	111.4	60.6	172.0	1.238	0.673	1.912
100	5	140.9	62.4	203.3	1.409	0.624	2.033
110	6	170.2	62.8	233.0	1.547	0.571	2.118
120	1	197.8	62.1	259.9	1.648	0.517	2.165
130	0	222.6	60.4	283.1	1.712	0.465	2.177
140	3	243.8	58.1	301.9	1.741	0.415	2.156
150	7	260.8	55.2	316.0	1.739	0.368	2.107
160	4	273.3	52.0	325.3	1.708	0.325	2.033
170	1	281.4	48.5	329.9	1.655	0.285	1.941
180	0	285.0	44.9	330.0	1.584	0.250	1.833
190	0	284.7	41.4	326.0	1.498	0.218	1.716
200	0	280.7	37.8	318.6	1.404	0.189	1.593

<sup>1</sup> Gross volume is calculated at the utilization standards specified on this page with no deductions for cull. <sup>2</sup> Maximum MAI highlighted in blue.

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 $^2$  Gross volume is calculated at the utilization standards specified on this page with no deductions for cull.  $^3$  Maximum MAI highlighted in blue.



# Appendix IX Yield Curves: Natural Stand With Cull









16% <sup>2</sup> Maximum MAI highlighted in blue.









Regen Lag - Coniferous:	0 y
Regen Lag - Deciduous:	0 y
<b>Utilization Standards:</b>	
Con. Top Diameter (cm):	11.0
Dec. Top Diameter (cm):	10.0
Stump Diameter (cm):	15.0
Stump Height-All (cm):	30.0
Minimum Log Length (m):	2.60

Stratum Summary:	
P6 Area (ha):	26,950
P9 Area (ha):	8,039

Stratum as a % of the active landbase:



Predicted Net Merchantable				Mean Annual			
Stand	Vol	ume <sup>1</sup> (m <sup>3</sup> /ha)		Increment (m <sup>3</sup> /ha/year)			
Age	Conifer	Deciduous	Total	Conifer	Deciduous	Total	
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	
10	0.3	7.5	7.7	0.026	0.748	0.774	
20	2.5	31.5	34.0	0.124	1.574	1.698	
30	8.5	63.8	72.3	0.285	2.126	2.410	
40	19.4	95.7	115.1	0.485	2.393	2.879	
50	35.1	122.0	157.1	0.702	2.439	3.141	
60	54.9	140.0	194.9	0.915	2.334	3.249	
70	77.7	149.7	227.4	1.109	2.139	3.248	
80	102.1	151.8	254.0	1.277	1.898	3.175	
90	127.0	147.9	275.0	1.412	1.644	3.056	
100	151.2	139.7	290.9	1.512	1.397	2.909	
110	173.6	128.6	302.2	1.579	1.169	2.747	
120	193.6	115.8	309.5	1.613	0.965	2.579	
130	210.6	102.5	313.2	1.620	0.789	2.409	
140	224.3	89.4	313.7	1.602	0.639	2.241	
150	234.6	77.0	311.6	1.564	0.513	2.077	
160	241.6	65.5	307.1	1.510	0.409	1.919	
170	245.3	55.2	300.5	1.443	0.325	1.767	
180	246.0	46.1	292.1	1.367	0.256	1.623	
190	244.0	38.2	282.2	1.284	0.201	1.485	
200	239.7	31.4	271.1	1.198	0.157	1.356	

<sup>1</sup> Net volume is calculated at the utilization standards specified on this page and includes cull. <sup>2</sup> Maximum MAI highlighted in blue.





<sup>1</sup> Net volume is calculated at the utilization standards specified on this page and includes cull. <sup>2</sup> Maximum MAI highlighted in blue.

1%





Modification	<b>Parameters:</b>

Cull - Coniferous:	4.6%
Cull - Deciduous:	9%
Dec. Decline:	0%
Improvement:	0%
Regen Lag - Coniferous:	0 у
Regen Lag - Deciduous:	0 y

<b>Utilization Standards:</b>	
Con. Top Diameter (cm):	11.0
Dec. Top Diameter (cm):	10.0
Stump Diameter (cm):	15.0
Stump Height-All (cm):	30.0
Minimum Log Length (m):	2.60

Stratum Summary:	
P6 Area (ha):	7,063
P9 Area (ha):	2,245

Stratum as a % of the active landbase:



	Predicte	d Net Merch	Mean Annual				
Stand	Volume <sup>1</sup> (m <sup>3</sup> /ha)			Increment (m <sup>3</sup> /ha/year) <sup>2</sup>			
Age	Conifer Deciduous		Total	Conifer	Conifer Deciduous		
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	
10	2.2	2.4	4.5	0.219	0.235	0.454	
20	9.5	9.0	18.5	0.475	0.450	0.924	
30	21.2	18.2	39.4	0.706	0.607	1.313	
40	36.1	28.4	64.5	0.901	0.710	1.611	
50	52.9	38.4	91.3	1.058	0.768	1.826	
60	70.6	47.4	118.0	1.177	0.791	1.967	
70	88.4	55.1	143.4	1.262	0.787	2.049	
80	105.4	61.1	166.5	1.318	0.763	2.081	
90	121.3	65.4	186.8	1.348	0.727	2.075	
100	135.7	68.2	203.9	1.357	0.682	2.039	
110	148.3	69.5	217.8	1.348	0.632	1.980	
120	159.0	69.5	228.5	1.325	0.579	1.904	
130	167.7	68.5	236.2	1.290	0.527	1.817	
140	174.5	66.6	241.2	1.247	0.476	1.723	
150	179.5	64.1	243.6	1.197	0.427	1.624	
160	182.8	61.0	243.8	1.142	0.381	1.523	
170	184.4	57.6	242.0	1.085	0.339	1.423	
180	184.6	53.9	238.5	1.025	0.300	1.325	
190	183.4	50.2	233.6	0.965	0.264	1.229	
200	181.1	46.4	227.5	0.906	0.232	1.137	

 $\begin{array}{ll} P9 & {}^1 \text{ Net volume is calculated at the utilization standards specified on this page and includes cull.} \\ 1\% & {}^2 \text{ Maximum MAI highlighted in blue.} \end{array}$ 









Modification	<b>Parameters:</b>

Cull - Coniferous:	4.6%
Cull - Deciduous:	9%
Dec. Decline:	0%
Improvement:	0%
Regen Lag - Coniferous:	0 1
Regen Lag - Deciduous:	0 y

<b>Utilization Standards:</b>	
Con. Top Diameter (cm):	11.0
Dec. Top Diameter (cm):	10.0
Stump Diameter (cm):	15.0
Stump Height-All (cm):	30.0
Minimum Log Length (m):	2.60

Stratum Summary:	
P6 Area (ha):	3,699
P9 Area (ha):	2,045

Stratum as a % of the active landbase:



	Predicte	d Net Mercha	Mean Annual				
Stand	Volume <sup>1</sup> (m <sup>3</sup> /ha)			Increment (m <sup>3</sup> /ha/year) <sup>2</sup>			
Age	Conifer Deciduous		Total	Conifer	Deciduous	Total	
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	
10	2.4	3.4	5.8	0.239	0.344	0.582	
20	11.0	13.5	24.4	0.548	0.673	1.221	
30	25.4	27.1	52.6	0.847	0.905	1.752	
40	44.6	41.7	86.3	1.115	1.042	2.157	
50	67.2	55.2	122.4	1.344	1.104	2.447	
60	91.8	66.5	158.3	1.531	1.108	2.638	
70	117.4	75.0	192.4	1.678	1.072	2.749	
80	143.0	80.7	223.7	1.787	1.009	2.797	
90	167.7	83.8	251.5	1.864	0.931	2.795	
100	191.0	84.5	275.5	1.910	0.845	2.755	
110	212.4	83.3	295.7	1.931	0.757	2.688	
120	231.6	80.5	312.1	1.930	0.671	2.601	
130	248.5	76.6	325.0	1.911	0.589	2.500	
140	262.8	71.8	334.6	1.877	0.513	2.390	
150	274.5	66.6	341.2	1.830	0.444	2.274	
160	283.8	61.1	345.0	1.774	0.382	2.156	
170	290.7	55.6	346.3	1.710	0.327	2.037	
180	295.3	50.2	345.5	1.641	0.279	1.920	
190	297.8	45.0	342.8	1.568	0.237	1.804	
200	298.4	40.0	338.4	1.492	0.200	1.692	

<sup>1</sup> Net volume is calculated at the utilization standards specified on this page and includes cull.
 <sup>2</sup> Maximum MAI highlighted in blue.









<sup>1</sup> Net volume is calculated at the utilization standards specified on this page and includes cull.
<sup>2</sup> Maximum MAI highlighted in blue.









Modification Parameters:			Predicte	d Net Merch	antable	1	Mean Anr
Cull - Coniferous:	4.6%	Stand	Vol	lume <sup>1</sup> (m <sup>3</sup> /ha)	1	Incre	ment (m <sup>3</sup> /
Cull - Deciduous:	9%	Age	Conifer	Deciduous	Total	Conifer	Deciduo
Dec. Decline:	0%	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000	0.000
Improvement:	0%	10	2.5	2.7	5.2	0.251	0.271
Regen Lag - Coniferous:	0 y	20	11.3	10.2	21.5	0.563	0.510
Regen Lag - Deciduous:	0 y	30	25.6	20.2	45.8	0.855	0.673
		40	44.2	30.8	75.0	1.106	0.769
Utilization Standards:		50	65.5	40.6	106.1	1.310	0.812
Con. Top Diameter (cm):	11.0	60	88.2	48.9	137.1	1.470	0.816
Dec. Top Diameter (cm):	10.0	70	111.0	55.4	166.4	1.586	0.791
Stump Diameter (cm):	15.0	80	133.2	59.9	193.1	1.665	0.749
Stump Height-All (cm):	30.0	90	154.0	62.5	216.5	1.711	0.694
Minimum Log Length (m):	2.60	100	172.9	63.5	236.3	1.729	0.635
		110	189.5	63.0	252.5	1.723	0.573
Stratum Summary:		120	203.7	61.4	265.1	1.698	0.512
Stratum Area (ha) :	22,213	130	215.5	58.9	274.4	1.658	0.453
		140	224.7	55.8	280.5	1.605	0.399
Stratum as a % of the act	ive	150	231.6	52.2	283.8	1.544	0.348
landbase, FMU P6:		160	236.1	48.4	284.5	1.476	0.303
		170	238.5	44.5	283.1	1.403	0.262
$\frown$		180	239.0	40.6	279.6	1.328	0.225
		190	237.8	36.8	274.6	1.252	0.193
P	6	200	235.0	33.1	268.1	1.175	0.165
	%						

<sup>1</sup> Net volume is calculated at the utilization standards specified on this page and includes cull. <sup>2</sup> Maximum MAI highlighted in blue.

87%

2.285

2.378

2.414

2.405 2.363

2.296

2.210 2.111

2.004

1.892

1.778

1.665

1.553

1.445

1.341

#### May 31, 2007









<sup>1</sup> Net volume is calculated at the utilization standards specified on this page and includes cull.
<sup>2</sup> Maximum MAI highlighted in blue.





<sup>1</sup> Net volume is calculated at the utilization standards specified on this page and includes cull.
<sup>2</sup> Maximum MAI highlighted in blue.



# Appendix X Yield Curves: Pre-91 Managed Stand






























































## Appendix XI Yield Curves: Post-91 Managed Stand































































## Appendix XII Yield Curves: Tree Improvement




<sup>2</sup> Maximum MAI highlighted in blue.





<b>Utilization Standards:</b>	
Con. Top Diameter (cm):	11.0
Dec. Top Diameter (cm):	10.0
Stump Diameter (cm):	15.0
Stump Height-All (cm):	30.0
Minimum Log Length (m):	2.60

Stratum Summary:	
P6 Area (ha):	(
P9 Area (ha):	(

Stratum as a % of the active landbase:



	Predicte	d Net Merch	Mean Annual				
Stand	Vol	ume <sup>1</sup> (m <sup>3</sup> /ha)		Increment (m <sup>3</sup> /ha/year) <sup>2</sup>			
Age	Conifer	Deciduous	Total	Conifer	Deciduous	Total	
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	
10	1.6	2.2	3.8	0.160	0.215	0.376	
20	9.7	11.1	20.7	0.484	0.553	1.037	
30	24.4	24.3	48.6	0.812	0.809	1.620	
40	44.3	38.8	83.1	1.108	0.970	2.078	
50	68.0	52.6	120.6	1.360	1.053	2.413	
60	94.0	64.4	158.4	1.566	1.074	2.640	
70	120.8	73.5	194.4	1.726	1.051	2.777	
80	147.6	79.8	227.4	1.844	0.998	2.842	
90	173.2	83.4	256.6	1.925	0.926	2.851	
100	197.2	84.5	281.7	1.972	0.845	2.817	
110	219.0	83.7	302.6	1.991	0.760	2.751	
120	238.3	81.2	319.4	1.986	0.676	2.662	
130	254.9	77.4	332.3	1.960	0.596	2.556	
140	268.7	72.8	341.5	1.919	0.520	2.439	
150	279.7	67.7	347.4	1.865	0.451	2.316	
160	288.1	62.2	350.3	1.800	0.389	2.189	
170	293.8	56.7	350.6	1.728	0.334	2.062	
180	297.2	51.3	348.5	1.651	0.285	1.936	
190	298.4	46.0	344.4	1.571	0.242	1.813	
200	297.6	41.0	338.6	1.488	0.205	1.693	

 $P9^{-1}$  Net volume is calculated at the utilization standards specified on this page and includes cull.  $0\%^{-2}$  Maximum MAI highlighted in blue.









<b>Modification Parameters:</b>	Aodification Parameters:			d Net Merch	antable Mean Annual			
Cull - Coniferous:	4.6%	Stand	Volume <sup>1</sup> (m <sup>3</sup> /ha) Increment (m <sup>3</sup> /ha/yea			year) <sup>2</sup>		
Cull - Deciduous:	9%	Age	Conifer	Deciduous	Total	Conifer	Deciduous	Total
Deciduous Decline:	0%	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.000
Improvement: 2%	@ 90 y	10	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.039	0.026	0.065
Regen Lag - Coniferous :	2 y	20	3.9	1.1	5.1	0.196	0.057	0.253
Regen Lag - Deciduous:	N/A	30	12.6	2.5	15.1	0.421	0.083	0.505
		40	26.7	4.2	30.9	0.667	0.105	0.771
Utilization Standards:		50	45.0	6.1	51.2	0.900	0.123	1.023
Con. Top Diameter (cm):	11.0	60	66.2	8.3	74.5	1.103	0.138	1.241
Dec. Top Diameter (cm):	10.0	70	88.6	10.5	99.1	1.265	0.151	1.416
Stump Diameter (cm):	15.0	80	110.8	12.9	123.6	1.384	0.161	1.546
Stump Height-All (cm):	30.0	90	131.5	15.3	146.8	1.462	0.170	1.631
Minimum Log Length (m):	2.60	100	150.0	17.7	167.7	1.500	0.177	1.677
		110	165.7	20.0	185.7	1.506	0.182	1.688
Stratum Summary: 12		120	178.1	22.3	200.4	1.484	0.186	1.670
Stratum Area (ha) :	0	130	187.2	24.5	211.7	1.440	0.189	1.628
		140	193.0	26.6	219.7	1.379	0.190	1.569
Stratum as a % of the active		150	195.8	28.7	224.5	1.306	0.191	1.497
landbase, FMU P9:		160	195.9	30.6	226.5	1.224	0.191	1.415
		170	193.5	32.4	225.9	1.138	0.191	1.329
$\frown$		180	189.0	34.1	223.1	1.050	0.189	1.240
100		190	182.9	35.6	218.5	0.963	0.187	1.150
%		200	175.4	37.0	212.4	0.877	0.185	1.062

<sup>1</sup> Net volume is calculated at the utilization standards specified on this page and includes cull. <sup>2</sup> Maximum MAI highlighted in blue.

0%











<b>Modification Parameters:</b>		Predicted Net Merchantable				
Cull - Coniferous:	4.6%	Stand	tand Volume <sup>1</sup> (m <sup>3</sup> /ha)			
Cull - Deciduous:	9%	Age	Conifer	Deciduous	Total	С
Deciduous Decline:	0%	0	0.0	0	0.0	
Improvement: 5% @	) 110 y	10	2.2	0.012	2.2	
Regen Lag - Coniferous :	2 y	20	13.1	0.332	13.4	
Regen Lag - Deciduous:	N/A	30	32.5	1.703	34.2	
		40	58.0	4.762	62.8	
Utilization Standards:		50	87.3	9.669	97.0	
Con. Top Diameter (cm):	11.0	60	118.0	16.11	134.1	
Dec. Top Diameter (cm):	10.0	70	148.3	23.46	171.7	
Stump Diameter (cm):	15.0	80	176.8	30.99	207.8	
Stump Height-All (cm):	30.0	90	202.5	38.01	240.5	
Minimum Log Length (m):	2.60	100	224.8	44.01	268.8	
		110	243.3	48.64	291.9	
Stratum Summary:		120	257.9	51.72	309.7	
Stratum Area (ha) :	0	130	268.7	53.26	322.0	
		140	275.9	53.37	329.3	
Stratum as a % of the activ	ve	150	279.7	52.24	331.9	
landbase, FMU P9:		160	280.4	50.1	330.5	



): 0	130	268.7	
	140	275.9	
of the active	150	279.7	
P9:	160	280.4	
	170	278.4	
	180	274.0	
	190	267.7	
	200	259.8	
<del>У</del> Р9			

1.752 50.1 330.5 0.313 2.065 47.19 0.278 1.915 325.6 1.637 43.76 317.8 1.522 0.243 1.766 40 307.7 1.409 0.211 1.620 1.479 36.12 295.9 1.299 0.181

<sup>1</sup> Net volume is calculated at the utilization standards specified on this page and includes cull. <sup>2</sup> Maximum MAI highlighted in blue.

Mean Annual Increment (m<sup>3</sup>/ha/year)<sup>2</sup>

Deciduous

0.000

0.001

0.017

0.057

0.119

0.193

0.268

0.335

0.387

0.422

0.440

0.442

0.431

0.410

0.381

0.348

Total

0.000

0.217

0.669

1.139

1.570

1.940

2.235

2.453

2.597

2.672

2.688

2.654

2.580

2.477

2.352 2.213

onifer

0.000

0.216

0.653

1.082

1.451

1.746

1.967

2.118

2.210

2.250

2.248

2.212

2.149

2.067

1.971

1.864



### Appendix XIII Yield Curves: Understory Protection







## Appendix XIV Yield Curves: Composite

#### May 31, 2007









#### May 31, 2007



















# Appendix XV Yield Curves: Piece Size









































































The following curve is an average of the four SW pieces size curves: SW-B-P6, SW-B-P9, SW-CD-P6 and SW-CD-P9.







The Forestry Corp. Project Number: P445 For additional information, please contact: The Forestry Corp. Suite 101, 11710 Kingsway Avenue Edmonton, AB T5G 0X5 (780) 452-5878 www.forcorp.com

 $\label{eq:linear} $$ NDFP\Projects\P445\GY\Vield\_Curve\_Development\Documentation\Vield\_Curve\_Submission\Submission\Submission\_20070313\MDFP\_Yield\_Curve\_Document\_20070531.doc $$$