

GREY SAUBLE CONSERVATION AUTHORITY

FOREST MANAGEMENT POLICIES

These Forest Management Policies were adopted at the Full Authority meeting on December 16, 1998.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

GOAL..... 4

OBJECTIVES..... 4

SECTION 1: FOREST MANAGEMENT PLANNING POLICIES

1.1 VALUES MAPPING AND AREAS OF CONCERN (AOC)..... 5

1.2 RESOURCE INVENTORY..... 6

1.3 FOREST MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS..... 6

 1.3.1 Selection Silvicultural Operations..... 7

 1.3.2 Shelterwood Silvicultural Operations..... 7

1.4 1.3.3 Clearcut Silvicultural Operations..... 8

 1.3.4 Plantation Silvicultural Operations..... 8

1.5 CONTRACTS..... 9

 1.4.1 Agreements..... 9

 1.4.2 Timing..... 10

 1.4.3 Access Roads..... 10

 1.4.4 Landing Areas..... 10

 1.4.5 Log Skidding Lengths 10

 1.4.6 Recreational Trails..... 11

 1.4.7 Felling..... 11

 1.4.8 Safety..... 11

 1.4.9 Penalties..... 11

1.6 MONITORING..... 11

1.7 COMMUNICATION..... 11

SECTION 2: FOREST OPERATIONS POLICIES

2.1 AREAS OF CONCERN (AOC)..... 12

2.2 MARKING FOR FOREST MANAGEMENT..... 12

2.3 CONTRACTS..... 12

2.4 MONITORING..... 12

2.5 COMMUNICATION..... 12

SECTION 3: WILDLIFE POLICIES

3.1 HABITAT CONCERNS..... 13

 3.1.1 White-tailed Deer Yards..... 13

 3.1.2 Wildlife Corridors..... 13

 3.1.3 Open Areas/Edge Effects..... 13

| | | |
|--------|---------------------------------------|----|
| 3.1.4 | Upland Sites | 13 |
| 3.1.5 | Lowland Sites | 13 |
| 3.1.6 | Plantations | 13 |
| 3.1.7 | Wetlands | 14 |
| 3.1.8 | Stick Nests | 14 |
| 3.1.9 | Cavity Trees | 16 |
| 3.1.10 | Conifers | 16 |
| 3.1.11 | Scattered Hardwoods in Conifer Stands | 16 |
| 3.1.12 | Mast Trees | 17 |
| 3.1.13 | Supercanopy Trees | 18 |
| 3.2 | BIODIVERSITY | 18 |
| 3.3 | LARGE CONTIGUOUS TRACTS OF FORESTS | 18 |

The Grey Sauble Conservation Authority has many reasons for managing their forest resources as outlined in the following Goal and Objectives.

Goal

Healthy, diverse forest ecosystems which will provide a sustained yield of wood products as well as environmental, ecological, social, and cultural benefits.

Objectives

Forest Health

Maintenance of healthy, forest ecosystems.

Environmental Protection

Protection of special features, biodiversity values, sensitive flora and fauna, and soil and water resources.

Wood Products

Production of a sustained yield of wood products, through implementation of sustainable forest management practices.

Income

Generation of revenue through the sale of wood products, which will in turn support the local forest economy.

Wildlife Habitat

Maintenance and/or enhancement of wildlife habitats.
Protection of rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitats.

Recreation

Provision of a wide range of recreational opportunities.
Protection of natural and cultural heritage sites.

Education

Demonstration of sound forest management practices as an educational tool for watershed residents and visitors to the area.

Adaptive Management

Implementation of a process to predict management outcomes, monitor changes, and learn through experience. (Management based on continuous learning.)

Communication

Provision for public consultation and input throughout the management cycle.

The revenues generated from forest management activities will be placed in a forest management reserve and will primarily be used to offset the expenses of GSCA's forestry program.

In all management, the GSCA will adhere to Provincial legislation and regulations, including the Trees Act, the Fisheries Act, the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act, the Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act, the Endangered Species Act, etc. Where applicable, the GSCA will meet or exceed the standards of northern Ontario's Crown Forest Sustainability Act.

The GSCA will be a "Good Neighbour" and ensure that any forest management or wildlife management activities do not negatively impact a neighbour.

Section 1: Forest Management Planning Policies

1.1 Values Mapping and Areas of Concern (AOC)

The GSCA will identify and map all known values on GSCA properties. Based on this data, the GSCA will establish appropriate Areas of Concern which will include a minimum 30 metre buffer depending upon the values to be protected. The GSCA will ensure that the values maps are available to the general public. In some instances, a mapped value may not be disclosed to the public. However, it would be mapped for GSCA internal purposes.

Once the AOC's have been established, individual management prescriptions will be prepared. The management prescriptions may include:

- Reserves (i.e. prohibition of operations),
 - Modified operations (i.e. specific conditions or restrictions on operations), or
 - Regular operations (i.e. in accordance with the silvicultural ground rules).
- (Taken from: Forest Management Planning Manual for Ontario's Crown Forest. OMNR, 1996.)

The GSCA will monitor selected sites over the long-term to ensure that environmental impacts are minimized.

The GSCA will examine their approach to tendering forestry operations on sensitive or challenging sites to ensure that "best management practices" are implemented.

Definitions

Value: In Relation to Values Mapping

"A benefit or condition of the forest that is linked to a specific geographic area, that could be of interest from various points of view, and which may need to be protected as a result of timber management activities".

(Taken from: Forest Management Planning Manual for Ontario's Crown Forests. OMNR, 1996.)

Area of Concern (AOC)

An area of value to users/uses which may be affected by forest management activities. (Taken from: Forest Management Planning Manual for Ontario's Crown Forests. OMNR, 1996.)

GSCA Values

On GSCA properties, the values which may need to be protected will include locally, regionally or provincially significant ANSI's, wetlands, unique Niagara Escarpment features, pockets of significant flora and fauna, old growth forests, streams and riparian areas, steep slopes, spring seepage areas, The Bruce Trail, and other significant recreational trails.

Note: Old growth forests as defined in "Ontario's Old Growth, A Learner's Handbook" (Stabb, 1996.)

GSCA Areas of Concern

On GSCA properties, an Area of Concern will include the value to be protected plus the buffer around it.

Best Management Practices

Best Management Practices are practices that are considered part of normal operating procedures and are conducted specifically to prevent or minimize damage to the physical environment.

(Adapted from: Forest Management Guidelines for the Protection of the Physical Environment. OMNR, 1997.)

1.2 Resource Inventory

The GSCA will inventory the forest resources on each property designated for forest management prior to conducting any management activities.

The GSCA will monitor the Growth & Yield plots established in 1994 and 1995 in conjunction with MNR.

1.3 Forest Management Prescriptions

The GSCA will manage according to criteria established in the following Silvicultural Guides produced by MNR.

- A Silvicultural Guide for the Tolerant Hardwood Forest in Ontario;
- A Silvicultural Guide for the Poplar Working Group in Ontario; and
- A Silvicultural Guide for the Great Lake-St. Lawrence Conifer Forest in Ontario

The management criteria in these guides will be adapted to GSCA properties.

The GSCA will set specific prescriptions for each property to be managed. Diversity and sustainability will be primary objectives, although all values will be given due consideration. In most instances, wildlife habitat will be improved through the implementation of the silvicultural systems described below.

1.3.1 Selection Silvicultural Operations

Compartments to be managed using the selection silvicultural system will be quite variable, but the objective will be to have all ages of trees throughout and maintain species diversity. To reach and maintain this condition, improvement and harvesting operations will periodically be necessary.

GSCA's Upland Tolerant or Semi-tolerant Deciduous Forest (W1a & W1c), Upland Mixed Forest (W2), and the Lowland Tolerant or Semi-tolerant Deciduous Forest (W4a) compartments will be managed using the selection silvicultural system. In the short-term, some compartments will be managed as even-aged stands due to previous clearcutting, poor quality or high-grading. However, these stands will gradually be converted to uneven-aged management as the stand structure improves. In some instances, Upland Intolerant Deciduous Forest (W1b) compartments (i.e. black cherry) occur as small pockets within an upland hardwood stand. These compartments will be managed using the group selection silvicultural system.

The management history, present stand structure, and present Basal Areas will be used to prescribe the management needs of each individual compartment. Management activities will target removal of 30% of the Basal Area in the size classes prescribed; removal of diseased and defective trees; spacing of healthy, good quality trees; and maintaining a minimum Basal Area of 20 square metres/ha.

Each stand will be marked according to the prescription, the standing volume will be established, and the wood products will be sold. During the removal process, each operation will be closely monitored to ensure a minimum of residual stand and site damage. It may also be necessary to implement other tending operations such as insect or disease control measures.

1.3.2 Shelterwood Silvicultural Operations

This silvicultural system is used to manage semi-tolerant species such as white pine, red oak, or yellow birch. The first phase of this system is the preparatory cut which removes undesirable species and individuals which are competing with seed trees. The second phase is a seeding cut in which trees are thinned from below. The trees left provide a seed source for regeneration and some partial shade. Once regeneration is well established, the third phase involves removing the mature trees in one or more harvests. The removal of the overstory provides the new even-aged stand with the sunlight and space needed for growth.

At this time, GSCA does not have any compartments which will be managed under the shelterwood silvicultural system. However, this system may be used in future to manage some of the semi-tolerant species.

1.3.3 Clearcut Silvicultural Operations

In Southern Ontario, clearcutting usually takes the form of patch cuttings which are small clearcuts of variable size and pattern scattered throughout a stand at regular intervals until the entire area is cut. Ideally, the number of cuts is spread over the rotation period of the crop, so that it is a continuous process. This method results in patches of even-aged trees, but as a whole, the stand is somewhat uneven-aged.

When using this management system, it will be important to protect the stand against wind, insect and animal damage. Harvesting will begin away from the prevailing winds and work progressively towards them. Slash will be left to decay. These areas will be left to regenerate naturally unless identified for artificial planting.

In some instances, GSCA will use the selection silvicultural system in some compartments. However, this type of management will not promote regeneration of intolerant species and may require some artificial planting of desirable species.

GSCA will manage most Upland Intolerant Deciduous Forest (W1b), Lowland Intolerant Deciduous Forest (W4b), Upland Coniferous Forest (W3), and Lowland Coniferous Forest (W6) using patch cuts. On GSCA properties, the patch sizes will range from 400 square metres – 900 square metres in cedar stands, to 20,000 square metres in poplar stands.

1.3.4 Plantation Silvicultural Operations

Initial plantation management will target removal of 30% of the Basal Area and will consist of a row thinning plus some selection of poor quality trees in the remaining rows. In cases where rows are not evident or survival has been poor, the trees will have had more growing room. Therefore, diseased and defective trees will be marked using the selection silvicultural system.

In mixed plantations, species diversity will be maintained, and natural regeneration will be protected as much as possible during management operations.

a) Thinning and Crop Tree Selection

Mark older plantations for thinning and crop trees if not already done. Target Removal of 30% of Basal Area. Select one row in four for removal plus approximately 5% selection of diseased or poor quality trees in the remaining rows. Where rows are not evident, use the selection silvicultural system.

b) Lower Limb Pruning

In older stands, prune crop trees to the 17 foot level.

In younger stands, prune all trees of good quality.

c) **Insect/disease control**

Monitor all plantations for insect or disease problems (i.e. white pine blister rust).
Implement control measures where necessary.

In young white pine plantations, prune and destroy infected leaders in June-July, also prune to correct form.

1.4 Contracts

1.4.1 Agreements

All operators working on GSCA properties will be required to sign an agreement which sets out the Terms and Conditions of the sale. The agreement will include the following information:

a) *Location of the Operation*

- Lot, concession, municipality, county.

b) *Details of the sale*

- species, no. of trees marked, and volume estimate;
- paint colour on marked trees, butt marks to remain, maximum stump heights;
- operating period;
- signatures of both parties;

c) *General Terms and Conditions*

i) **Purchaser's Responsibilities**

- Liability and property damage insurance coverage;
- Safety issues (i.e. lodged trees);
- Compliance with all municipal, provincial, or federal statutes;
- Assignment of Agreement to a third party;
- Hold harmless clause;
- Notification of intended start date;
- Minimizing damage to residual trees and site;
- Using sound forestry practices when felling, skidding and processing trees;
- Maintaining skid trails and landings;
- Ceasing operations during unsuitable periods;
- Removing garbage and logging debris from logging roads;
- Reporting suspected incidences of theft or trespass at the site; and

ii) **GSCA's Responsibilities**

i) **Purchaser's Responsibilities**

- Extensions or refunds;
- Timing of operations;
- Setting tolerance limits for damage to remaining trees and the site (i.e. skid trails, landings);
- Setting penalties as deterrents for unauthorized cutting and/or requirements for site restoration measures;

Penalty: \$1,000.00 plus the value of the tree or

Recovery of all costs plus the value of the tree, whichever is greater.

- Monitoring operations;
 - Ordering work stoppages or terminating an Agreement;
 - Determining eligibility for future contracts;
- iii) Shared Responsibilities
- Costs for access improvements, installing culverts;
 - Determining locations of landings or new skid trails;
- iv) Special Provisions
- Identification of Areas of Concern and any restrictions on the operation.

1.4.2 Timing

In general, harvesting activities will be allowed mid-summer to early spring depending upon weather conditions. This timing will minimize damage to trees during their actively growing period as well as disturbances to nesting wildlife species. All operations will be suspended during unsuitable periods. In AOC's, further restrictions may be placed on the timing of operations.

1.4.3 Access Roads

The GSCA will use established roads, where possible.

Establish new skid trails in conjunction with the operator, designed to minimize the potential for erosion, rutting, compaction, and damage to residual trees.

Operators will be responsible for maintaining interior roads and skid trails.

Install culverts where necessary.

Control public access with gates or large rocks when not in use.

1.4.4 Landing Areas

Establish landings in consultation with the operator in appropriate locations, minimizing environmental impacts.

Operators will be responsible for the maintenance and cleanup of landing areas.

Maintain landing areas for long-term use.

1.4.5 Log Skidding Lengths

Operators will adhere to maximum log skidding lengths and the use of "Bumper" trees along skid trails.

1.4.6 Recreational Trails

Operators will be responsible for removing debris or repairing damage to trails.
Operators will be allowed to use existing recreational trails with the approval of the GSCA.

1.4.7 Felling

Operators will be responsible for felling trees in a manner which will minimize damage to the residual stand and regeneration.

Operators will be responsible for felling trees away from recognized trails, property boundaries, and water.

Operators will be responsible for processing tops where they lay unless they use a forwarder or can demonstrate that they can be removed with minimal damage to the residual stand.

1.4.8. Safety

Operators will be responsible for complying with all Municipal By-Laws and Provincial regulations such as the Trees Act, Workers' Compensation Act, and Occupational Health & Safety Act.

1.4.8 Penalties

The GSCA will establish appropriate penalties for any unauthorized cutting and/or requirements for any restoration measures.

Penalty - \$1,000.00 plus the value of the tree or
recovery of all costs plus the value of the tree, whichever is greater.

1.5 Monitoring

On all properties, GSCA will monitor all operations using staff or outside contractors. GSCA will develop a monitoring checklist to track progress of operations and pinpoint potential problems. The operator will be notified immediately about any infractions. The monitoring reports will be recorded and available to the public. Conflicts will be resolved at the staff level.

1.6 Communications

GSCA will ensure that all staff are aware of on-going operations.
GSCA will prepare a notice which provides the detail of each publicly tendered operation (where, when, timeframe, explanation of whole operations, etc.). This notice will be provided to the media, interest groups, or interested individuals.
GSCA will erect signs warning of forestry operations at each site.

Section 2: Forest Operations Policies

2.1 Areas of Concern (AOC)

Operators will be made aware of any AOC's on a property during the tender process and will be responsible for adhering to the modified operations prescribed.

2.2 Marking for Forest Management

Marking will follow the prescription set for a particular stand.
Prior to marking, property boundaries will be clearly identified.
Marking will be conducted by certified/qualified tree markers.
Markers will identify wildlife trees with a "W" using a different colour of paint.

2.3 Contracts

Prior to beginning an operation, GSCA will ensure that operators have signed the agreement, paid according to the agreed payment schedule, and are aware of the Terms and Conditions, any special provisions and penalties stated within the agreement.

2.4 Monitoring

GSCA will monitor all forest management operations as often as necessary to:

- a) Ensure that the Terms and Conditions of contracts are being followed, and
- b) Track the progress of operations.

Document infractions and notify the operator immediately.

Resolve conflicts at the staff level.

2.5 Communication

GSCA will post signs warning of forestry operations in progress at all access points.

Section 3: Wildlife Policies

The GSCA will obtain new wildlife habitat guidelines as they become available in order to stay current with new information on 'best management practices'. The GSCA will also work with interest groups and utilize special programs to undertake projects which will enhance wildlife habitat.

3.1 Habitat Concerns

3.1.1 White-tailed Deer Yards

Consult the Forest Management Guidelines for the Provision of White-Tailed Deer Habitat, OMNR, 1997, for information concerning the ecology and year-round habitat requirements for white-tailed deer.

Identify traditional white-tailed deer yarding areas on GSCA properties. Since deer yarding areas will shift over time, establish a generous buffer around them.

Maintain and/or enhance habitat (food, shelter), and monitor the condition of white-tailed deer yards in cooperation with local conservation groups.

Modify operations to ensure the white-tailed deer habitat is maintained.

3.1.2 Wildlife Corridors

Identify, maintain and/or enhance, and monitor major wildlife travel corridors (large forested tracts, interior forest corridors, and stream/riparian corridors) on GSCA properties in cooperation with local conservation groups.

Modify operations as appropriate.

3.1.3 Open Areas/Edge Effects

In cooperation with local conservation groups, maintain or create small openings in forested areas or improve the edge effect between forest cover types by planting shrubs or trees for wildlife. No apple trees will be planted within 30 metres of a fenceline adjacent to pastureland.

3.1.4 Upland Site

Implementation of silvicultural systems in upland sites will enhance habitat (ie. Creation of browse) for many wildlife species.

3.1.5 Lowland Sites

Implementation of silvicultural systems (ie. Poplar clearcuts 2 ha in size) in lowland sites will enhance habitat for white-tailed deer and many other species of wildlife by creating small openings and allowing new growth.

3.1.6 Plantations

In Cooperation with local conservation groups, enhance habitat for wildlife in plantations by creating openings around apple, hawthorn or cherry trees, and planting a mixture of species and some mast species.

3.1.7 Wetlands

In cooperation with local conservation groups, maintain, enhance, and protect wetlands and erect and maintain nesting structures in wetland areas. Monitor beaver activity and implement control measures (ie. Beaver bafflers or trapping) where necessary.

3.1.8 Stick Nests

In cooperation with local interest groups, identify species using stick nests.

Timing of harvest – only permitted outside of the nesting season (early March – early August).

Ensure that operators are aware of stick nests.

Follow the Area of Concern guidelines for certain species as indicated below.

a) Peregrine Falcon

Nests active within past 5 years

- Area of Concern reserve/modified management area – 3 km
- Prescription – Prepare nest site management plan documenting acceptable timing, amount and proximity of forest management activities.

b) Bald Eagle

Nests active within past 5 years

- Area of Concern Reserve - 100 metres
- Modified Management Area - 100 metres
- Prescription
 - Selection harvest permitted in modified management area.
 - Retain at least 3 supercanopy trees within 400 metres of nests to provide nest, roost and perch sites.
 - Within 400 metres of eagle lakes, retain at least 1 supercanopy tree per 650 metres of shoreline.
 - Protect nests not used within last 5 years with a 100 metre reserve (no modified management area).
 - Avoid locating roads or landings in the Area of Concern reserve.
 - Timing restriction – Feb. 15 – June 30

c) Osprey

- Area of Concern Reserve - 150 metres
- Modified Management Area - 150 metres
- Prescription
 - Selection or shelterwood harvest permitted in the modified management area.
 - Retain at least 3 supercanopy trees within the modified management area to provide nest, roost and perch site.
 - Within 400 metres of osprey lakes, retain at least 1 supercanopy tree per 650 metres of shoreline.
 - Protect nests not used within last 5 years with a 50 metre reserve.
 - Avoid locating roads or landings in the Area of Concern reserve.
 - Timing restriction – March 1 – July 31

d) Great Blue Heron

- Area of Concern Reserve - 150 metres
- Modified Management Area - 150 metres
- Prescription
 - Selection or shelterwood harvest permitted in the modified management area
 - maintain a minimum 30 metre reserve where colony is > 150 metres from treed edge.
 - Avoid locating roads or landings in the Area of Concern.
 - Timing restriction – April 1 to August 15

e) Red-shouldered Hawk or Cooper's Hawk

Active Nest

- Area of Concern Reserve - 150 metres
- Modified Management Area - 150 metres or 21 ha
- Prescription
 - Selection harvest that retains at least 70 percent canopy closure is permitted in the modified management area.
 - Locate the modified management area so it encompasses suitable nesting habitat and satellite nets.
 - Protect satellite nests with a 20 metre reserve.
 - Avoid locating roads or landings in the Area of Concern.
 - Timing restriction – March 1 – July 31

Inactive Nest

- Area of Concern reserve - 20 metres
- Prescription - Confirm status before harvest.

f) Northern Goshawk

Active Nest

- Area of Concern reserve - 50 metres
- Modified Management Plan - 100 metres
- Prescription
 - Selection harvest that retains at least 70 percent canopy closure is permitted in the modified management area.
 - Protect satellite nests with no known history of use be a 20 metre reserve.
 - Avoid locating roads or landings in the Area of Concern.
 - Timing restriction – March 1 – July 31

Inactive Nest

- Area of Concern reserve - 20 metres
- Prescription - Confirm status before harvest.

g) Broad-winged Hawk, Red-tailed Hawk, Sharp-shinned Hawk, Merlin

Active Nest

- Area of Concern Reserve - 0 metres
- Modified Management Area - 150 metres
- Prescription - Selection, shelterwood or clearcut harvest permitted within the

modified management area outside breeding season.

- Hauling permitted through the modified management area during breeding season if > 50 metres from active nest.
- In selection and shelterwood cuts, retain nest tree and adjacent trees to maintain high canopy closure and protect nest tree.
- Timing restriction – March 1 – July 31

Inactive Nest

- Area of Concern Reserve - no reserve
- Prescription - In selection and shelterwood cuts, retain nest tree and adjacent trees to maintain high canopy closure and protect nest tree.

3.1.9 Cavity Trees

Retain a minimum of six living cavity trees/ha with a minimum size of 25 cm. Larger trees to be selected where possible.

Selection of cavity trees to take following priority:

- pileated woodpecker roost cavities,
- pileated woodpecker nest cavities,
- other woodpecker nest cavities or natural nest or maternal den cavities,
- escape cavities,
- woodpecker feeding excavations, and
- potential cavities

Retain one large dead standing snag/ha. Maintain a full tree length buffer around these trees to avoid safety issues.

Identify as a wildlife tree using a 'W'.

3.1.10 Conifers

a) Conifer Stands

When marking, maintain a minimum of 60% conifer canopy closure in conifer stands and 80% canopy closure on knolls (bedding sites). Retain clumps of conifers over spaced out trees.

b) Hardwood Stands

When marking, retain clumps of conifers which are at least 10 m tall with interlocking crowns. Retain solitary conifers if < 30 – 50 metres apart. If < 10 conifers/ha (Basal Area < 2m²/ha), retain 5 conifers/ha, and treat remaining conifers as AGS. If > 10 conifers/ha, retain at least 10 conifers/ha.

Retain trees, which are at least 25 cm DBH, preferably 40+ cm DBH.

Retain long-lived conifers and trees with high vigor and low risk.

In cooperation with local conservation groups, plant conifers in stands where they are absent to coincide with management activities.

3.1.11 Scattered Hardwoods in Conifer Stands

Retain scattered hardwoods in conifer stands, especially poplar or mast producing trees.

3.1.12 Mast trees

Retain a minimum of 7 – 8 healthy mast producing trees per hectare (oak, beech, cherry, basswood, or ironwood).

Retain mast trees which have large, rounded, vigorous crowns and have reached their peak for mast production.

Retain trees which are presently being used by wildlife species.

3.1.13 Supercanopy Trees

Retain some supercanopy trees in all harvested areas, especially large white pines or hemlocks.

3.2 Biodiversity

Maintain all native species present in a stand and encourage desirable new species by managing using specific silvicultural systems such as group selection.

3.3 Large Contiguous Tracts of Forest

Maintain forest cover in large contiguous tracts of forest to provide habitat for forest interior wildlife species.

Forest Advisory Committee

Dick Hibma, Chair, Grey Sauble Conservation Authority
Carl Noble, Vice Chair, Grey Sauble Conservation Authority
Gerald Shortt, Grey Sauble Conservation Authority
Dave Fidler, Owen Sound Field Naturalists
Frank Beirnes, County of Grey, Tree By-law Enforcement Officer
Bob Hurst, Trapper
Austin Ramage, Horse Logger
Peter Robson, Grey Sauble Conservation Foundation
Robert Lesperence, Maple Syrup Producers Association
Russell Horning, Woodlot Owner, former Grey Sauble Conservation Authority Director
Mark Cressman, Retired Forester, grey Association for Better Planning
John Hallman, Logger
Doug Thompson, Cutter for Sawmill
Ron Hodson, County of Bruce, Tree By-law Enforcement Officer
Bob Day, retired Parks Canada, Forestry training
Blake Smith, Sydenham Sportsmen's Association, retired Fish & Wildlife supervisor MNR
Carl Nuttall, Bruce peninsula Sportsmen's Association
Rick Allen, Logger
Don Scott, Planner, Niagara Escarpment Commission Director
John Lambie, Forester
Mac Kirk, Retired Resources Manager
Dave Taylor, Bruce Trail
Kevin Reese, Ministry of Natural Resources, Forester