

**TABLE 9.15: TRAPLINE SUMMARY.**

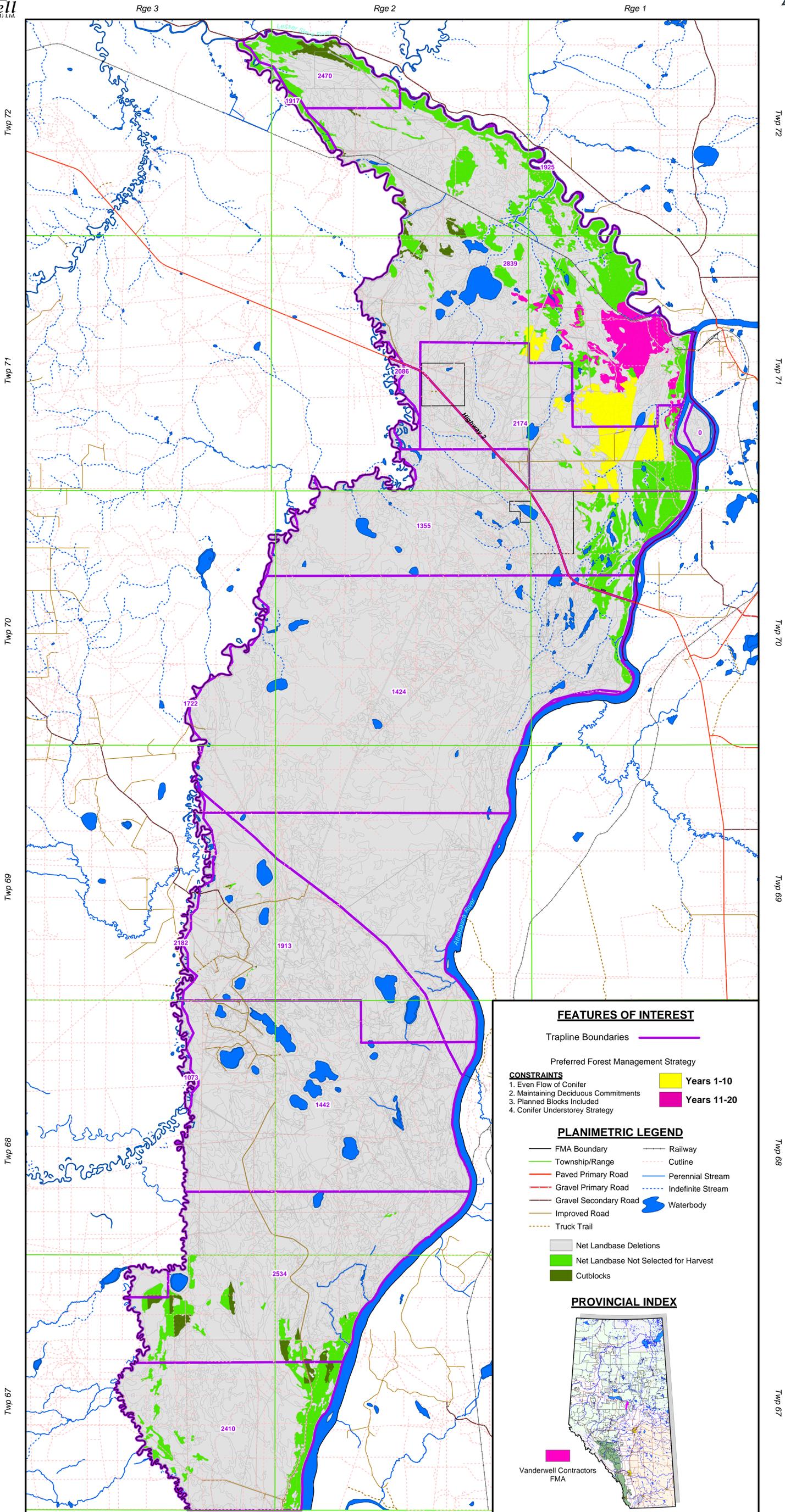
| <b><u>Trapline</u></b> | <b>Over 40<br/>(current)</b> | <b>Over 40<br/>(20<br/>years in<br/>future)</b> | <b>% Change</b> |
|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| 1                      | 200                          | 199   | -0.5            |
| 1073                   | 0                            | 0   | 0               |
| 1355                   | 919                          | 905   | -1.5            |
| 1424                   | 348                          | 348   | 0               |
| 1442                   | 0                            | 0   | 0               |
| 1722                   | 0                            | 0   | 0               |
| 1913                   | 0                            | 0   | 0               |
| 1917                   | 138                          | 138   | 0               |
| 1925                   | 11                           | 11  | 0               |
| 2086                   | 0                            | 0   | 0               |
| 2174                   | 1480                         | 1125  | -23.9           |
| 2182                   | 0                            | 0   | 0               |
| 2410                   | 3254                         | 3254  | 0               |
| 2470                   | 552                          | 552   | 0               |
| 2534                   | 1423                         | 1423  | 0               |
| 2839                   | 5827                         | 4916  | -15.6           |
| <b>Total</b>           | <b>14152</b>                 | <b>12871</b>                                    | <b>9.0</b>      |

Even with the above information, the Planning Team is unsure if the PFMS will have negative impacts on trappers. There are other attributes of the PFMS that should be considered when assessing the impact on traplines. They are as follows:

1. The Road Corridor Development Plan does not call for any new class III and better roads to be built within the first 10 years.
2. The amount of overmature forest, particularly in the conifer dominated stand types, is increasing over time.
3. Of the stands harvested in the first 20 years, 41% are being harvested with understory protection techniques that results in a 26 year old mixedwood stand immediately post harvest. Therefore a stand is only removed from fur production for 14 years rather than 40 years in a clear-cut scenario.
4. Through the implementation of understory protection harvest techniques, in the first 20 years 521 hectares are being converted from pure deciduous to a mixedwood stand type. Mixedwood stand types typically produce more fur than do deciduous stands.

# TRAPLINE BOUNDARIES

## Within the Vanderwell FMA



### FEATURES OF INTEREST

Trapline Boundaries 

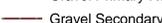
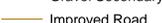
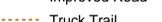
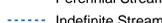
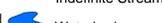
Preferred Forest Management Strategy

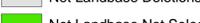
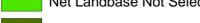
#### CONSTRAINTS

1. Even Flow of Conifer
2. Maintaining Deciduous Commitments
3. Planned Blocks Included
4. Conifer Understorey Strategy

-  Years 1-10
-  Years 11-20

#### PLANIMETRIC LEGEND

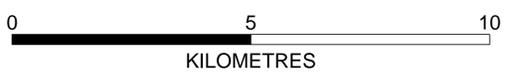
-  FMA Boundary
-  Township/Range
-  Paved Primary Road
-  Gravel Primary Road
-  Gravel Secondary Road
-  Improved Road
-  Truck Trail
-  Railway
-  Cutline
-  Perennial Stream
-  Indefinite Stream
-  Waterbody

-  Net Landbase Deletions
-  Net Landbase Not Selected for Harvest
-  Cutblocks

#### PROVINCIAL INDEX



Vanderwell Contractors  
FMA



## 9.4 Summary

The Planning Team feels that through the implementation of the goals, objectives and strategies, along with the associated spatial harvest sequence, the vision of management within this FMA will be achieved.