

Figure 4.26 Pure Conifer 20-Year Patch Size Predictions for the Entire FMA Area

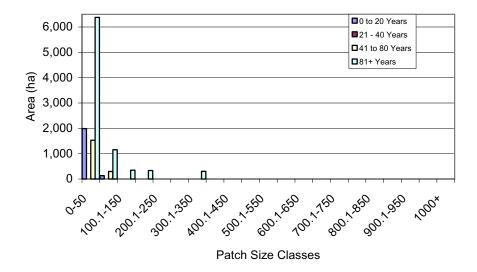


Figure 4.27 Conifer Leading Mixedwood 20-Year Patch Size Predictions for the Entire FMA Area



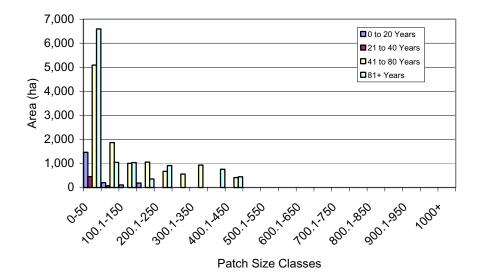


Figure 4.28 Pure Deciduous 20-Year Patch Size Predictions for the Entire FMA Area

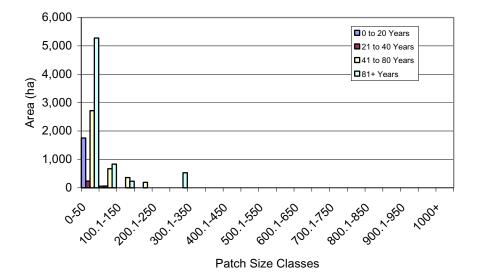


Figure 4.29 Deciduous Leading Mixedwood 20-Year Patch Size Predictions for the Entire FMA Area

The predictions of patch sizes indicate potential changes in the edge-to-area ratios (ETAR) over the next 20 years for small patch sizes (less than 50 ha). Currently, patches with area smaller than 50 ha usually have ETAR values of less than 1. In 10 to 20 years, ETARs are predicted to increase to be as high as 33.1 for pure conifer patches (refer to 10-year prediction). Analyses also indicate that large pure conifer areas with average ETAR less than 1 currently are the dominating the landscape. Predictions indicate that this trend will be maintained in the future.

Twenty year predictions indicate no significant changes in patch sizes. Currently, forests have many pure conifer patches over 1,000 ha in size that are older than 81 years. The predictions



indicate that these areas will be maintained in the next 20 years. In addition, there will be areas of patches with areas less than 100 ha, which are comprised of pure deciduous, deciduous and conifer leading mixedwood species groups. In the next 20 years, the largest patch size class for pure deciduous species group is predicted to be less than 450 ha; for deciduous leading mixedwood, 300 ha; and for conifer leading mixedwood, 350 ha. By the end of the 180-year planning horizon, patch size distribution will be more evenly distributed among patch sizes between 300 and 1,000 ha and less area will be allocated to patches over 1,000 ha in size. Figures 4.30-4.34 show the spatial distribution of the fragmentation by age-class at five points in time.

## 4.3 Wildlife Habitat Types

The wildlife habitat types were developed to manage and monitor habitat supply based on the requirements for both pre- and post-harvest conditions. Based on the TSA, the dynamics of the age-class structure were predicted for five habitat types following recommendations by Alberta Sustainable Resource Development.

Young burnt/naturally disturbed forest communities (habitat type 2) and residual structure (habitat type 6) were evaluated at time zero (1999) only. No data were collected to analyze possible occurrences of stochastic natural disturbances and no models were developed to track the dynamics of dead trees and understorey structure, composition, and temporal changes.

## 4.3.1 Habitat Type 1 — Deciduous Forest Community

The deciduous forest community consists of all stands (including cutblocks) with primary deciduous species greater than or equal to 80% cover (D). The variables used in age-class structure analysis are stand-level AVI species group and stand age, which was adjusted according to the harvest scheduling plans. Habitat type 1 was summarized by nine 20-year age-classes with all ages over 160 years equaling one age-class and organized by natural subregions (Table 4.16). Area assessments are done at 0, 10, 20, 50, 100, and 180 years. Figures 4.35-4.37 are graphical depictions of these predictions.



|                   | 1000  |       | 0040  | 0040  | 0000  | 0470  |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Age class (yrs)   | 1999  | 2009  | 2019  | 2049  | 2099  | 2179  |
| Central Mixedwo   |       | 400   | 000   | 1 000 | 1.040 | 4 470 |
| 0-20              | 644   | 409   | 336   | 1,030 | 1,249 | 1,176 |
| 21-40             | 646   | 768   | 644   | 263   | -     | 1,325 |
| 41-60             | 60    | 510   | 646   | 409   | 1,339 | 254   |
| 61-80             | 264   | 209   | 60    | 768   | 263   | 359   |
| 81-100            | 896   | 951   | 264   | 510   | 336   | 73    |
| 101-120           | 481   | 481   | 896   | 191   | -     | -     |
| 121-140           | 394   | 51    | 481   | 151   | 42    | -     |
| 141-160           | -     | 7     | 58    | 6     | 3     | -     |
| 161+              | -     | -     | -     | 58    | 154   | 199   |
| Lower Foothills I | NSR   |       |       |       |       |       |
| 0-20              | 4,471 | 2,423 | 1,566 | 4,379 | 8,545 | 8,000 |
| 21-40             | 1,528 | 3,507 | 4,471 | 1,712 | 1,656 | 7,517 |
| 41-60             | 4,387 | 3,430 | 1,527 | 2,423 | 9,287 | 3,828 |
| 61-80             | 4,681 | 5,964 | 4,375 | 3,507 | 2,354 | 1,912 |
| 81-100            | 3,339 | 2,120 | 4,658 | 3,430 | 1,519 | 2,106 |
| 101-120           | 5,369 | 6,598 | 3,051 | 5,495 | 0     | -     |
| 121-140           | 700   | 536   | 4,835 | 1,050 | 106   | -     |
| 141-160           | 200   | 97    | 178   | 2,501 | 272   | -     |
| 161+              | -     | 0     | 15    | 178   | 934   | 1,312 |
| Upper Foothills N | NSR   |       |       |       |       |       |
| 0-20              | 95    | 105   | 84    | 240   | 521   | 1,468 |
| 21-40             | 396   | 126   | 95    | 71    | 1,095 | 395   |
| 41-60             | 397   | 574   | 394   | 105   | 276   | 134   |
| 61-80             | 879   | 881   | 395   | 126   | 179   | 94    |
| 81-100            | 274   | 280   | 871   | 574   | 84    | 75    |
| 101-120           | 393   | 400   | 255   | 844   | 10    | -     |
| 121-140           | 16    | 84    | 355   | 273   | 14    | -     |
| 141-160           | -     | -     | 0     | 192   | 97    | -     |
| 161+              | -     | -     | -     | 26    | 173   | 284   |
|                   |       |       |       | -     |       |       |

Table 4.16 Habitat Type 1 area projections, by NSR

Note: all totals are based on the entire land base, before deletions

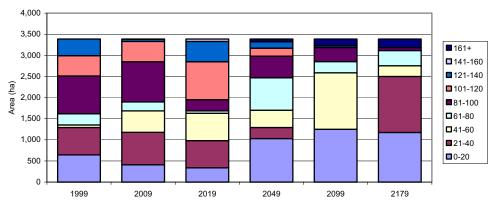


Figure 4.35 Habitat Type 1 Area Summary in the Central Mixedwood NSR



