







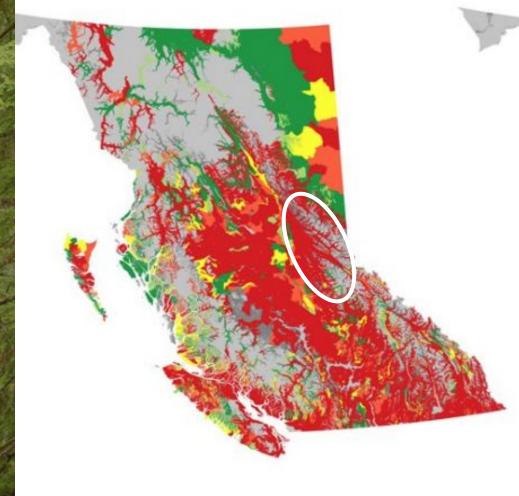




BC's Old Growth **Forest:** A Last Stand for Biodiversity

April 2020

Karen Price, Ph.D., Rachel F. Holt, Ph.D., R.P.Bio and Dave Daust R.P.F., M.Sc.





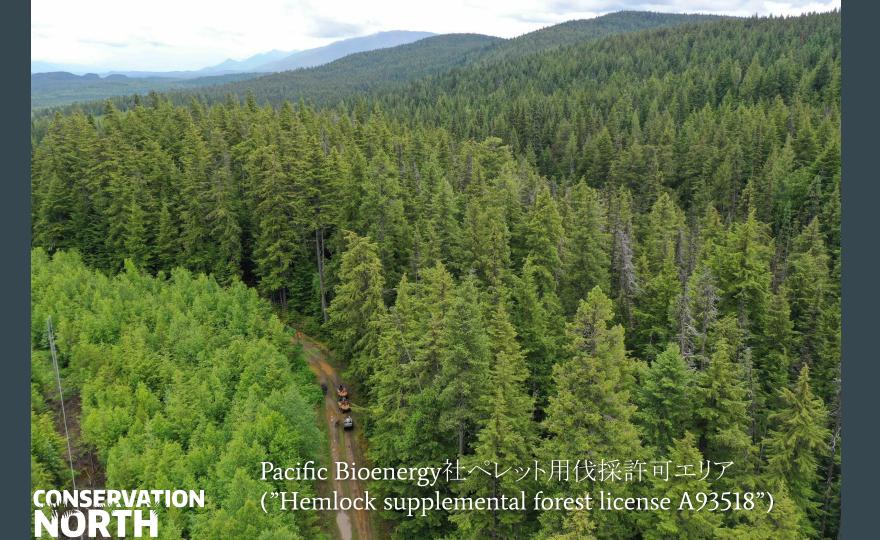














Pinnacle社によって伐採されたエリア (2017年頃)



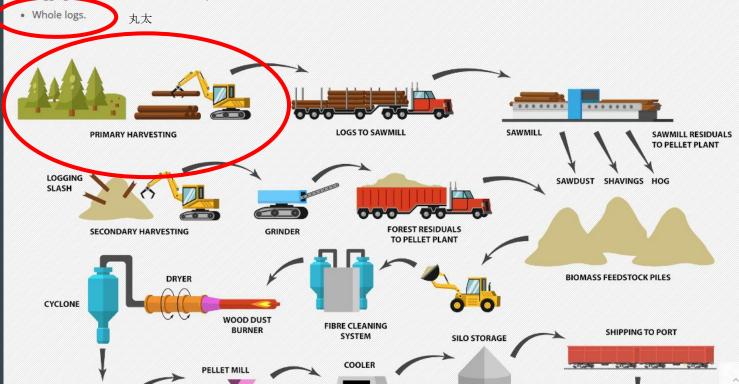
PRODUCTS COMMUNITIES

SAFETY **ENVIRONMENTAL** CAREERS Q

WOOD PELLET FUEL BASICS

Wood pellets are an efficient, cost-effective alternative source of energy that can be used in a number of power and heat applications. They are a solid renewable fuel consisting of dried, compressed wood fibers from:

- · Sawmill residuals (sawdust and shavings);
- · Logging debris, such as forest debris piles; and





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drying technolog

Features > Pellets

Diane Nicholls: Pellets a good news story for BC's forests

December 9, 2020

By WPAC

Topics

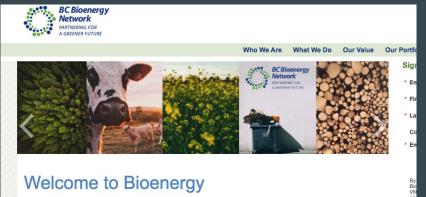
Pellets



British Columbia's Chief Forester Diane Nicholls believes that the province has one of the best sustainable forest management regimes in the world and that pellets are a critical piece of forest health and the future of the bioeconomy.

https://www.canadianbiomassmagazi ne.ca/diane-nicholls-pellets-a-good-n ews-story-for-bcs-forests/\$\dark{\psi}\$





「まだ利用していない木がある。そこが"バイオエコノミー"のチャンスだ。その木にアクセスする唯一の方法は、森からの伐採・搬出方法をかえる努力を通してだ。」

Chief Forester Diane Nicholls, June 25, 2020

BRITISH COLUMBIA MINISTRY OF FORESTS, LANDS, NATURAL RESOURCE OPERATIONS AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Prince George Timber Supply Area

Rationale for
Allowable Annual Cut (AAC)
Determination

Effective October 11, 2017

Diane Nicholls, RPF
Chief Forester

current practice.

western hemlock leading stands

Western hemlock is at the northern extent of its range in the Interior Cedar Hemlock (ICH) biogeoclimatic zone within the Prince George TSA and experiences extensive rot when mature. Western hemlock-leading stands make up 32 544 hectares of the CFMLB. In 2016 a bioenergy opportunity was offered as a 10-year non-replaceable forest licence (NRFL) for 25 000 cubic metres per year in this stand profile. Ministry staff report that to date no harvest has occurred on this licence and to date no forest stewardship plan has been submitted for approval. In the base case western hemlock-leading stands were removed from the THLB.

I accept that current practice is that western hemlock-leading stands have marginal utilization within the Prince George TSA and were appropriately removed from the THLB. I note that removal of these stands from the THLB does not preclude future development of opportunities within these stands. If, in future TSRs, harvest performance is demonstrated in these stands the chief forester will consider whether or not they should contribute to the THLB at that time.

bioenergy

As a result of the impact of MPB on mature timber in the Prince George TSA, alternative opportunities for fibre utilization have been identified. A significant opportunity is the use of fibre for the production of bioenergy including electricity production, fueling of hot water-based heating systems, and manufacture of fuel pellets. The previous AAC determination included a contribution of 1.5 million cubic metres per year from bioenergy stands; however, the rationale did not provide a clear definition of the characteristics of bioenergy stands.

All bioenergy licences awarded and contemplated in the Prince George TSA have included a definition of eligible stands. These licences apply to stands below sawlog specifications to ensure protection of current commitments to sawlog licensees. Ministry staff indicate that to date, minimal harvesting has occurred

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our nature. our power. our future.

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cleanBC Building a cleaner, stronger BC 2019 Climate Change Accountability Report

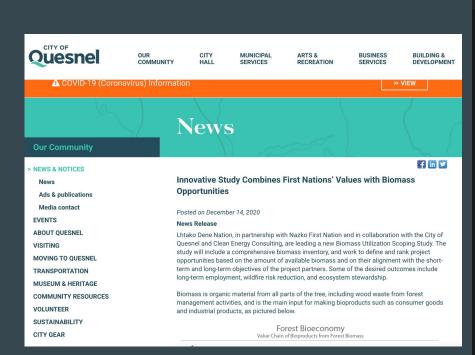
4.4.6 Forest carbon management

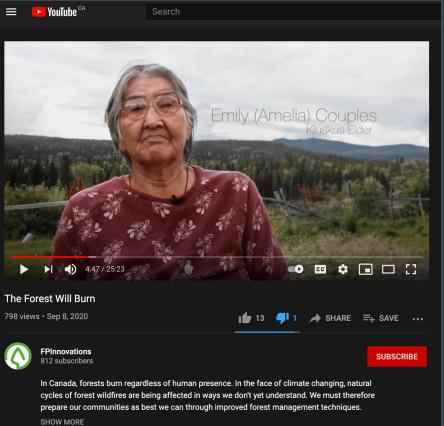
The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change recognizes that land-based actions, including forest management, are critical to addressing climate change and its impacts. With that in mind, the Province launched the Forest Carbon Initiative (FCI) in 2017, supported by the federal Low Carbon Economy Leadership Fund.

The FCI is investing in a range of activities including fertilization, reforestation, and using forest residues to generate bio-fuels. These investments are advancing B.C. government priorities, such as:

- revitalizing the forest sector
- partnering with Indigenous Nations to help advance reconciliation
- supporting the Province's CleanBC commitments to reduce waste, develop more bio-fuels, generate more hydrogen and make the transition to a low-carbon economy, and
- providing economic benefits for rural communities, helping to make life more affordable for all British Columbians

By 2022, the province will have planted at least 70 million trees through FCI activities, including post-wildfire through the Cariboo and Provincial Reforestation projects. The federal government has also committed to planting two billion trees over the next 10 years. For more on the FCI and a link to the FCI Project Portal, go to https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=3919ABD1BBC747069352CEoC5F84A37F.

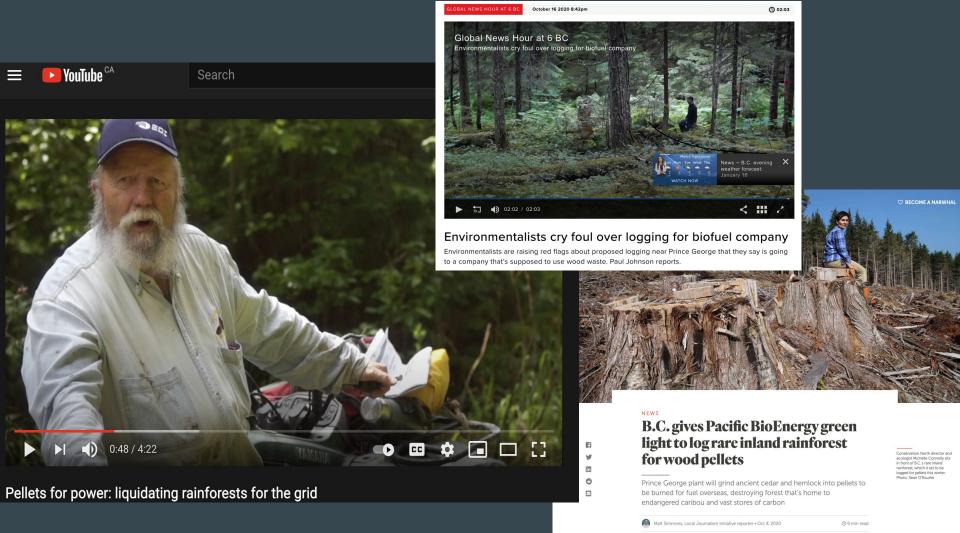




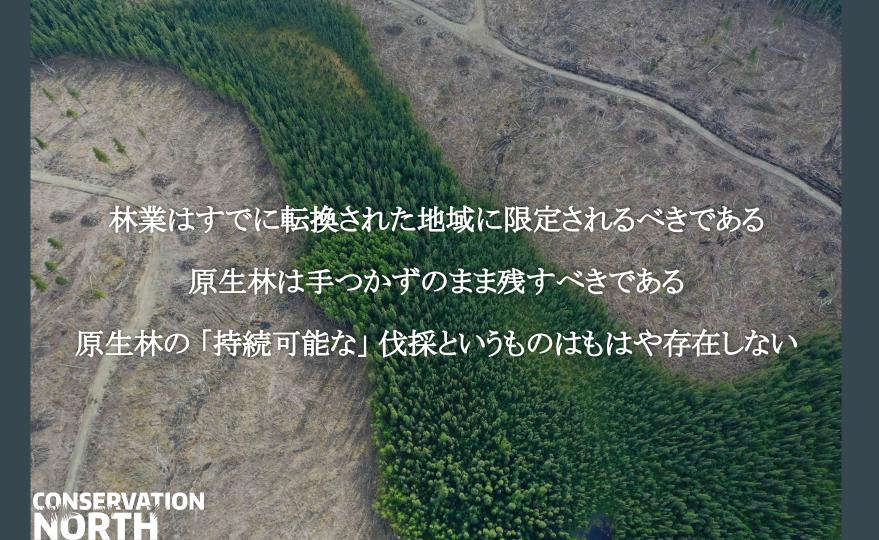












現在、ブリティッシュコロンビア州と産業界は 産業規模の森林バイオマスの利用が 社会から受け入れられるかどうかを試している

> 彼らはまだこの目的のために 原生林を使わないと公言していない

> 今すぐこれを止めなければならない

そうしなければ、ペレット工場は森林を 吸い込んでしまうでしょう

CONSERVATION NORTH

