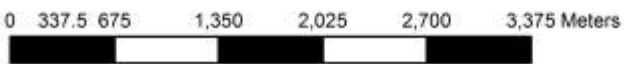


**BC Timber Sales
 Mahood Lake FL A93195
 ME6LE, ME8H2, ME8JA
 Visual Assessment
 RDI Resource Design Inc
 March 2017**

- A93195_Rds_Feb_23_2017
- Contours
- A93195_WTRA_Feb_23_2017
- A93195_blk_shps_Feb_23_2017
- MahoodVQO
- Mahood_Viewpoints
- Mahood_Lake
- Not Visible
- Visible
- TRIM_Transportation

Updated 2017 Plan with BCTS WTRA
 Contains 2016 Report Pages at Back for Plan Comparison





**BC Timber Sales
 Mahood Lake FL A93195
 ME6LE, ME8H2, ME8JA
 Visual Assessment
 RDI Resource Design Inc
 March 2017**

- A93195_Rds_Feb_23_2017
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Updated 2017 Plan with BCTS WTRA



Contents	
1	2017 Key Map
2	2017 Key Map Close
3	Contents
4	2017 Summary
5	2017 FREP Visual Quality Effectiveness Evaluation
6	2017 Via Summary Table
7	2017 Mahood VP3 Simulation
8	2017 Mahood VP3 Percent Alteration
9	2017 Mahood VP3 Visual Force
10	2017 Mahood VP4C Simulation
11	2017 Mahood VP2 Simulation
12	2017 Mahood VP2 Visual Force
13	2017 Mahood VP1 Simulation
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15	2016 VIA Table
16	2016 Key Map
17	2016 Key Map Close
18	2016 Mahood VP3 Simulation
19	2016 Mahood VP3 Percent Alteration
20	2016 Mahood VP4C Simulation
21	2016 Mahood VP2 Simulation
22	2016 Mahood VP1 Simulation

Summary and Conclusions

This report follows the report prepared by RDI in 2016 (see pages 14-22). It traces the evolution of design from the original presented for assessment, through the design intervention recommended by RDI, to the final plan by BCTS which expanded upon RDI's suggested leave patches and dispersed retention to become the substantial WTRAs and deciduous retention laid out by BCTS. BCTS will retain various densities of deciduous trees in the cutblocks which will at minimum soften the apparency of the cutblocks, and where maximum largely obscure one of the cutblocks, ME6LE. The photo at the right was provided by Tyson Luedtke as an indication of the visual result of deciduous retention (which he mentioned pleased the Mahood Forest Society). Below opposite is the RDI VNS simulation from Viewpoint 3 leaving 70-100 SPH @21m - 25m heights in ME6LE aiming to replicate the result in the photo. The retention in ME8H2 is less effective due to steeper slope and fewer retained trees (10-50 SPH). Further, the simulation indicates the effect of random placement of trees, not the prescribed small-group placement which will strengthen the visual cover afforded by the groups and leave open the areas without trees or not screened by them. The final plan will enhance the compatibility with visual forces through the cutblocks, avoid straight lines and hard corners and keep sizes small to moderate. The final plan has the capability of meeting Partial Retention. Please see the FREP Visual Quality Protocol Assessment on page 5 and the VIA Summary Table on page 6.

The "Partial Retention" category of Alteration means an alteration of a forest landscape resulting from the presence of cutblocks or roads, such that, when assessed from a viewpoint that is representative of significant public viewing opportunities, the alteration (a) is easy to see, (b) is small to moderate in scale, and (c) has a design that appears natural and is not angular or geometric. "Modification" means an alteration of a forest landscape resulting from the presence of cutblocks or roads, such that, when assessed from a viewpoint that is representative of significant public viewing opportunities, the alteration is very easy to see and is either (a) large in scale with a design that is natural in its appearance, or (b) small to moderate in scale but with a design that has some angular characteristics.

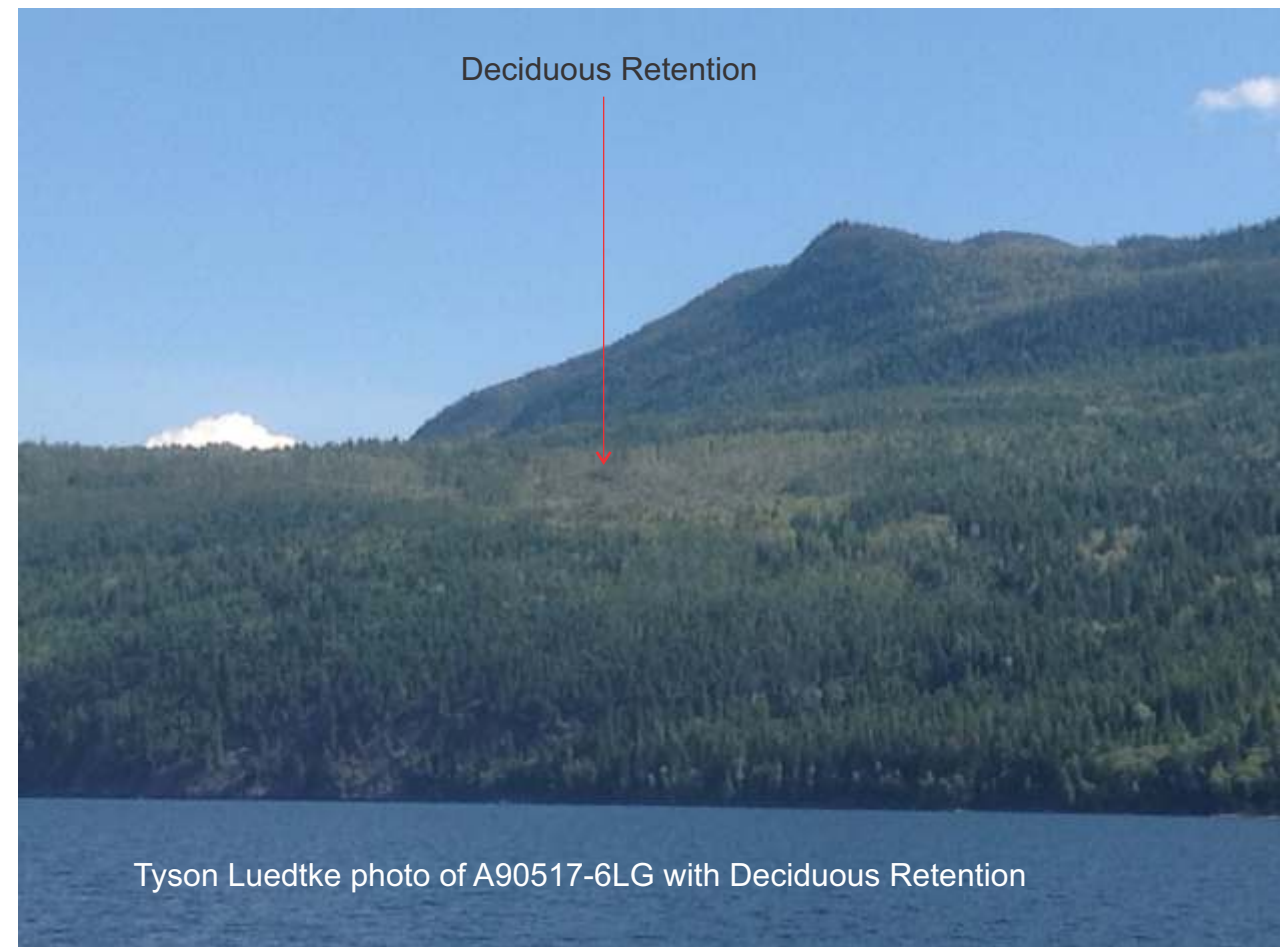
RDI delineated Landform 2 containing the visible portions of the cutblocks. It sits behind the well-defined shoreline Landform #4. Percent Alteration with Landform #2 was first determined as if the openings were to have only bare ground cover. From Viewpoint 3, the best viewing opportunity, Percent Alteration would be a maximum of 4.26%, down from the original 6.1%, and comparable to RDI's suggested adjustment which would have resulted in 3.99% alteration (bare ground calculation with dispersed retention in the front portions of ME6LE).

While the bare ground calculation for the new plan would easily meet the PR VQO, the deciduous residuals would result in a minimum reduction of 1.2% overall, leaving a maximum alteration of just over 3%.

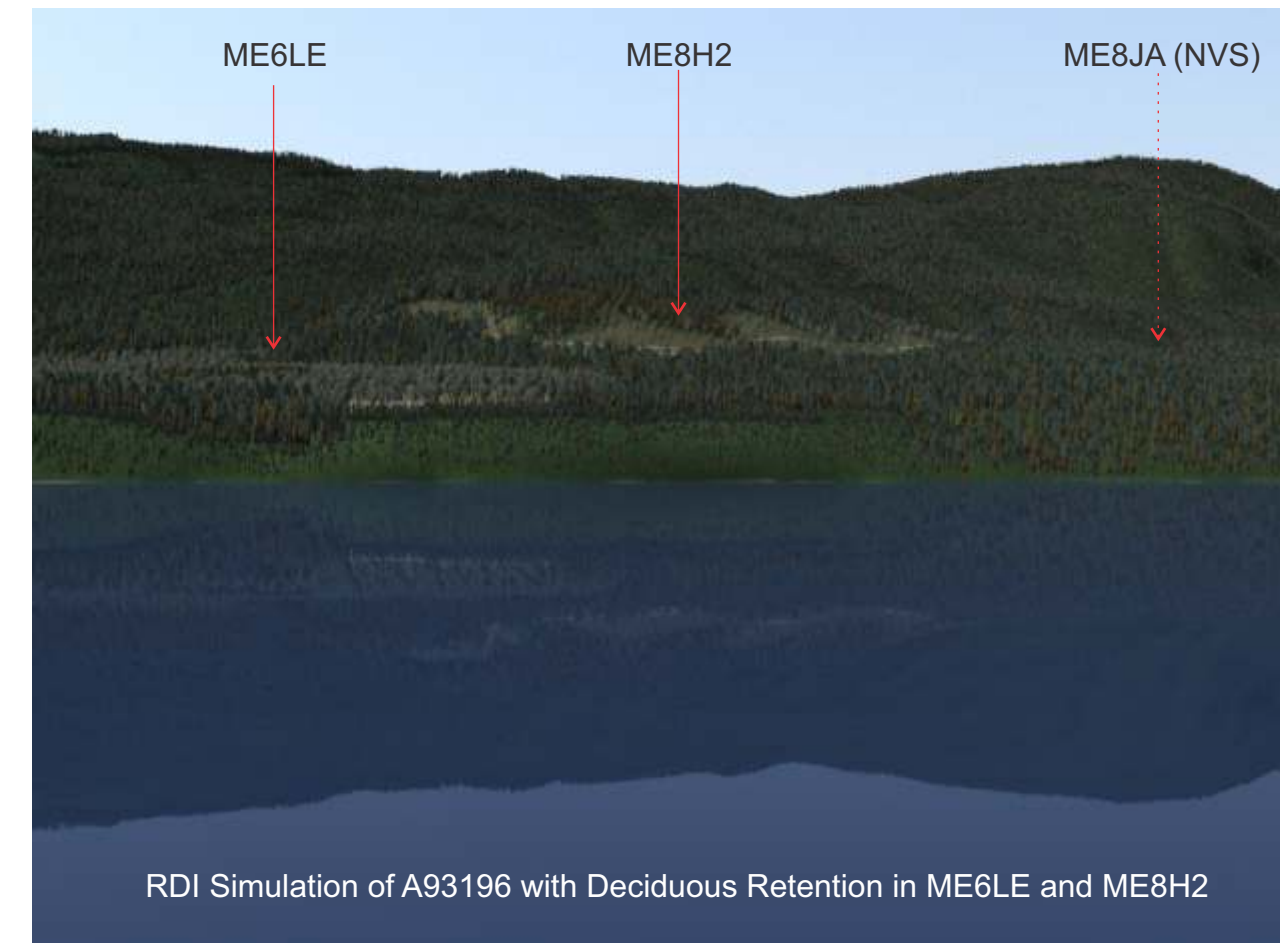
The FREP Visual Quality Protocol Assessment determined that positive design factors would result in a reduction of Percent Alteration from the 2017 bare-ground result of 4.26% down to an adjusted Percent Alteration of 2.47%. This figure is equivalent to that with deciduous cover. The Effectiveness Valuation Rating was found to be "Well-Met".



Ken B. Fairhurst, PhD, RPF
 RDI Resource Design Inc
 March 6, 2017



Tyson Luedtke photo of A90517-6LG with Deciduous Retention



RDI Simulation of A93196 with Deciduous Retention in ME6LE and ME8H2

BCTS Mahood A93195 Landform #2 FREP Visual Quality Protocol - 2017 - RDI Resource Design Inc		
	RDI analysis of Final Layout for Cutblocks ME6LE, ME8H2, and ME8JA (NVS) in Landform #2 with WTRAs and Deciduous Retention	Mapsheet: 93P099; Mahood Lake East-end South side; Polygon 914; VSC 2; EVQO PR
2.2.1	Viewpoint	Viewpoint 3
2.2.2	Viewpoint Importance: sustained focal view travelling towards > 1 minute	2
2.2.3	Basic VQC visual assessment prior to measurement (see description below)	Partial Retention
2.2.4	Design Observations with rating guide:	G (-1), M (0), P (+1)
1	Does the alteration respond to major lines of force?	-1
2	Does the alteration borrow from the natural character of the landscape?	-1
3	Have edge treatments been incorporated?	-1
4	How far is the alteration from the viewpoint? FG<1km: Poor (+1), MG1-8km: Mod. (0), BG>8: Good (-1)	0
5	What position does the alteration occupy on the landform? G (-1), M (0), P (+1)	0
	Total Design (2.2.4)	-3
2.3.2	Assess Percent Alteration Landform #1: Initial	4.26%
	Initial VQC	PR
2.3.3	Assess Adjusted VQC	
d.	Impact of roads: none (0), subordinate (1), Significant (2), dominant (3)	1
e.	Tree retention: P (<15%)=0, M (15 to 22%)=-1, G (>22%)= -2	-1
f.	Total Design (from 2.2.4)	-3
	Y=sum 2.2.4+sum 2.3.3	-3
	Adjusted Percent Alteration = X*(1+0.14Y)	2.47%
	Adjusted VQC	Partial Retention
2.3.6	EE Rating for the Landform comparing Basic and Adjusted VQC	Well Met
2.3.7	Allowance for Over-ride: Over-ride EE	n/a
Descriptions of Design Observations Rated Above		
2.2.2	Viewpoint Importance: 1) glimpse < 10 sec.; 2) sustained side view; 3) sustained focal view travelling towards > 1 minute; 4) rest stop, campsite, other static short-term; 5) community,commercial tourism site, other long-term.	
2.2.3	<u>Basic Definition</u> . Selection of a single descriptor for the Basic Definition is required on the form, prior to measurement of percent alteration. The alteration, as originally proposed, is typical of Partial Retention to Modification in appearance, as interpreted by individual landform and viewpoint. Refer to the clear cut photo examples for PR in the Categories of Alteration poster (https://goo.gl/kpxqbW) for comparison. The PR-M "Retention Harvest" photos in the middle of the poster are very similar to the layout with RDI leave. The revised 2017 design places additional WTRAs in the cutblocks, expanding on RDI's original leave suggestions. The final plan will enhance the compatibility with visual forces through the cutblocks, avoid straight lines and hard corners and keep sizes small to moderate. The plan also will maintain deciduous trees in small groups throughout the cutblocks. These residuals will provide a variable canopy cover and soften the edges in ME6LE and ME8H2. <u>The final plan has the capability of meeting Partial Retention</u> . "Partial Retention" category of Alteration means an alteration of a forest landscape resulting from the presence of cutblocks or roads, such that, when assessed from a viewpoint that is representative of significant public viewing opportunities, the alteration (a) is easy to see, (b) is small to moderate in scale, and (c) has a design that appears natural and is not angular or geometric. "Modification" means an alteration of a forest landscape resulting from the presence of cutblocks or roads, such that, when assessed from a viewpoint that is representative of significant public viewing opportunities, the alteration is very easy to see and is either (a) large in scale with a design that is natural in its appearance, or (b) small to moderate in scale but with a design that has some angular characteristics.	
2.2.4.1	<u>Force Lines</u> . RDI has rated force lines as potentially good (-1) within and adjacent to the cutblocks in Landform #2. The WTRAs will greatly strengthen visual forces. The residuals in ME6LE will obscure much of the visibility of the block, though it will be more apparent in wintertime. The FLNRO process is limited by definitions - force lines are either strong (G) or weak (P) with no middle ground for some response to force lines except "no force lines evident".	

2.2.4.2	<u>Natural Character</u> . Openings borrow from the overall natural landscape character and therefor is rated as Good (-1). Existing character has existing older greened-up and nonVEG alteration. The new openings emulate "the quality of shapes found in the landform - rounded, curvilinear on rounded landforms; spiky more jagged shapes in more rugged terrain".
2.2.4.3	<u>Edge Treatments</u> . Boundaries of openings and leave patches within are irregular and not rectilinear, bringing the rating of "Moderate". The deciduous residuals will bring the rating to "Good". A "Good" rating requires feathering along edges, but the canopy in ME6LE will serve to obscure the edge.
2.2.4.4	<u>Distance</u> . "Good" (-1) >8 km; "Moderate" (0) >1 and <8 km; "Poor" (+1) <1 km.
2.2.4.5	<u>Position on landform</u> . Position attribute is guided by definitions: centre of landscape in direct view is poor; lower down and to one side is good; larger openings lower down and smaller openings higher up are moderate to good. ME6LE is central and low down in Landform in Landform #2 and ME8H2 is towards one side. RDI has rated position as Moderate (0) from Viewpoint 3 as the 2 cutblocks occupy the full width of the landform, although deciduous residuals break visibility in ME6LE, leaving mainly ME8H2 off to the side of the landform.
2.3.3-d	<u>Impact of roads</u> is potentially subordinate (+1) to significant (+2). RDI has rated them as subordinate as the deciduous cover will break much of the apparency.
2.3.3-e	<u>Tree retention</u> (deciduous and WTRA). ME6LE was considered Good as the deciduous residuals will be 70-100 SPH in ME6LE (13%-18% of 552 sph) and have the capacity to screen at least 50% of the block, plus there is 14% in WTRAs. ME8H2 was considered poor with 10-50 SPH in ME8H2 (2%-10%) plus 5% in WTRAs. The few trees in ME8H2 will be less effective, but will provide some overall softening of the opening's visual effect. Overall retention was averaged as Moderate.
2.3.5	Effectiveness Evaluation Rating for the Landform comparing Basic and Adjusted VQC. 5: "well met" - both scores in mid to lower range; 4: "met" - one or both scores in upper end; 3: "borderline" - one method above class boundary, the other within; 2: "not met" - neither method meets VQO but at lower end of next class; 1: "clearly not met" - neither method meets VQO but at upper end of next class.
see http://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/farming-natural-resources-and-industry/forestry/visual-resource-mgmt/monitoring-vrm/vrm_protocol_for_visual_quality_effectiveness.pdf and http://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/farming-natural-resources-and-industry/forestry/visual-resource-mgmt/monitoring-vrm/vrm_vqe_evaluation_form.pdf	

Visual Impact Assessment Summary Table

2017 Final Plan

District: Headwaters Licensee: BCTS Kamloops Business Area

Licence	Block	Mapsheet	Landform/VSU	VSU/VQO	Most Restrictive VQO applied to Landform
A93195	MEGLE ME8H2 ME8JA	93A017	914, 1216	914, 1216 - PR	PR

Proposed year of Harvest: 2017 Proposed Silv System: CC with WTRAs

Type of Proposed Alteration (e.g. Cutblock, Road or Pipeline R/W, Oil lease, etc.): Cutblock
VISUAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY LABEL (old): VSU#: 914, 1216 - Partial Retention

VISUAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY LABEL #EVC/VAC/VSC/EVQO: 914/R/M/2/PR
1216/R/M/2/PR
DOES EVC EXCEED THE ESTABLISHED VQO? No

VIEWPOINTS & VIEWING CONDITIONS

Number & Name of Viewpoints from which the proposal is visible? Indicate Viewpoint Importance. (Major/minor/potential)
Viewing Distance (Fg 0-1km, Mg 1-8km or Bg 8km+) to visible

	Mahood Lake VP1	Mahood Lake VP2	Mahood Lake VP3	Mahood Lake VP4	Mahood Lake VP4C
Viewpoint Importance	NVS	Major	Major	NVS	Major
Viewing Distance - FO81J	MG -3.9k	MG - 2.5k	MG - 1.9K	MG - 1.0K	MG - 1.8

1) ASSESSING BASIC VQO DEFINITION

(not confirmed with on-site visit)

Does the proposed alteration, in combination with any existing Non-Veg alterations, achieve the basic VQO definition for the established VQO from each of the identified viewpoints?

See below

If applicable state reasons why the proposal does not achieve the basic definition.

If applicable, which basic VQO definition would the proposed alteration in combination with any existing Non-VEG alterations meet?

N/A or P R PR M MM EM

RDI has applied a landform approach to assessment, following the lead of FLNRO's Visual Quality Effectiveness Evaluation Procedures and Standards (VQEE). RDI identified 3 landforms within VSU 914 situated above the lakeshore polygon VSU 1216, all having the same VQO of Partial Retention. VSU 1216 is considered by RDI to be a separate shoreline landform. Cutblock ME6LE and spreads across both VSUs within Landforms 2 and 4, but is only seen within Landform 2; Cutblock ME8H2 would occupy only Landform #2; ME8JA would remain unseen (NVS).

The key rating point (best view) is Viewpoint 3 at the north-east end of the lake. Viewpoint 2 would experience considerably less exposure. There would be no visibility of the cutblocks from Viewpoint 1. A 4th viewpoint was also set by RDI close to the dwelling on the lakeshore. No exposure is predicted from that viewpoint, though exposure would increase further out in the lake from that viewpoint (Viewpoint 4C).

The final layout presented to RDI included substantial WTRAs which expanded upon RDI's suggested leave patches, reducing cutblock size. As well, there is an intent to retain deciduous trees in the blocks which will provide cover and reduce the apparent size of the cutblocks, most significantly in ME6LE where 70 to 100 SPH will be left in small groups. The planned 10 to 50 SPH in ME8H2 will have less cover effect, particularly in winter, but will soften the edges and provide some visible green cover. As such, the planned alteration has the full capacity to meet PR.

ASSESSING VISUAL DESIGN

Do the proposed alterations exhibit elements of good visual design?
Do the proposed alterations respond to the lines of force analysis?
If No why

YES NO
YES NO

Partial Retention means an alteration of a forest landscape resulting from the presence of cutblocks or roads, such that, when assessed from a viewpoint that is representative of significant public viewing opportunities, the alteration is easy to see and is small to moderate in scale with a design that appears natural in its appearance, and not angular or geometric.

Are there existing human made alterations visible in the unit showing no or poor design?
NO YES

ASSESSING SCALE OF ALTERATION - see viewpoint image sheets for details.

Acceptable Range for Partial Retention VQO: 1.5%-7%

Landform 2 from VP3	
BCTS Original	BCTS Final if no residuals
6.1%	4.26%

Residuals in ME6LE will reduce ocular apparency by a minimum of 50% reducing total alteration by a minimum of 1%. Residuals in ME8H2 reduce apparency by a minimum of 10% reducing total alteration by an additional minimum 0.2%. Final Percent Alteration in Landform 2 should be a maximum of 4.26%-1.2%=3%. Actual Percent Alteration should be less, although more bare ground will show in winter but no more than the maximum without residual cover (4.26%). Adjusted Visual Quality Effectiveness Percent Alteration is 2.47%

Partial Cutting Evaluation

Percent deciduous stem small group retention proposed (23m height): 13-18% stems/ha retained in ME6LE, plus 14% of area in WTRA; 2%-10% in ME8H2 plus 4.5% in WTRA. Visual cover in ME6LE will be a minimum of 50%, assuring PR. Visual cover in ME8H2 not substantial but scale of combined openings assure PR.

FOREGROUND ALTERATIONS AND SCREEN DESIGN

Is the visible portion of proposed alteration within 1 kilometre of the viewing locations? _____

YES NO (Viewpoint 4 is NVS)
Does vegetative or landform screening exist? **YES NO**
If yes, what type: Deciduous Coniferous Mixed Forest Landform
Would the screen hide proposed operations? **YES**
A substantial natural screen exists along the lakeshore delineated as Landform 4.
Is vegetative screen designed properly ie responds to lines of force, shape & scale and remains a viable unit for future removal? **YES NO N/A**
Is vegetative screen expected to be windfirm? **YES NO N/A not known**

If alteration would not be screened or only partially screened, describe the actions proposed to reduce the visual impact in the immediate foreground (e.g. landing location, roadside clean-up, etc.)
No foreground visible with deciduous retention in ME6LE except possibly some ground and road may be seen under the tree canopy

Is the visible portion of proposed alteration within 1 kilometre of the viewing locations? _____

YES NO (Viewpoint 4 is NVS)
Does vegetative or landform screening exist? **YES NO**
If yes, what type: Deciduous Coniferous Mixed Forest Landform
Would the screen hide proposed operations? **YES**
A substantial natural screen exists along the lakeshore delineated as Landform 4.
Is vegetative screen designed properly ie responds to lines of force, shape & scale and remains a viable unit for future removal? **YES NO N/A**
Is vegetative screen expected to be windfirm? **YES NO N/A not known**

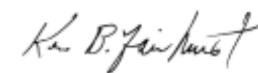
If alteration would not be screened or only partially screened, describe the actions proposed to reduce the visual impact in the immediate foreground (e.g. landing location, roadside clean-up, etc.)
No foreground visible with deciduous retention in ME6LE except possibly some ground and road may be seen under the tree canopy

ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

Does the EVC in adjacent units exceed the established VQO for those units and how would this affect the management of the present unit proposed for alteration? **YES NO**
Comments: _____

Has this VIA submission incorporated all known alterations proposed within the Visual Sensitivity Unit for the next 5 years? (i.e. all blocks proposed by the same or different licensees) **YES NO**
Comments: _____

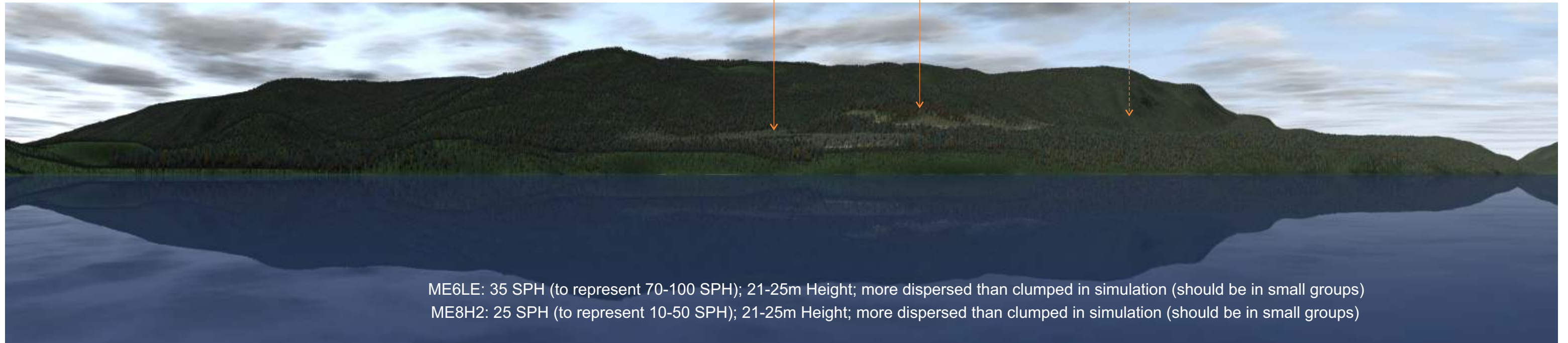
Given the three criteria of 1) Basic Definition; 2) Visual Design; and 3) Percent Alteration, the proposal has the capacity to meet the PR VQO from all the selected viewpoints.


Ken Fairhurst, PhD, RPF
RDI Resource Design Inc

ME6LE with Deciduous Residuals

ME8H2

ME8JA (NVS)



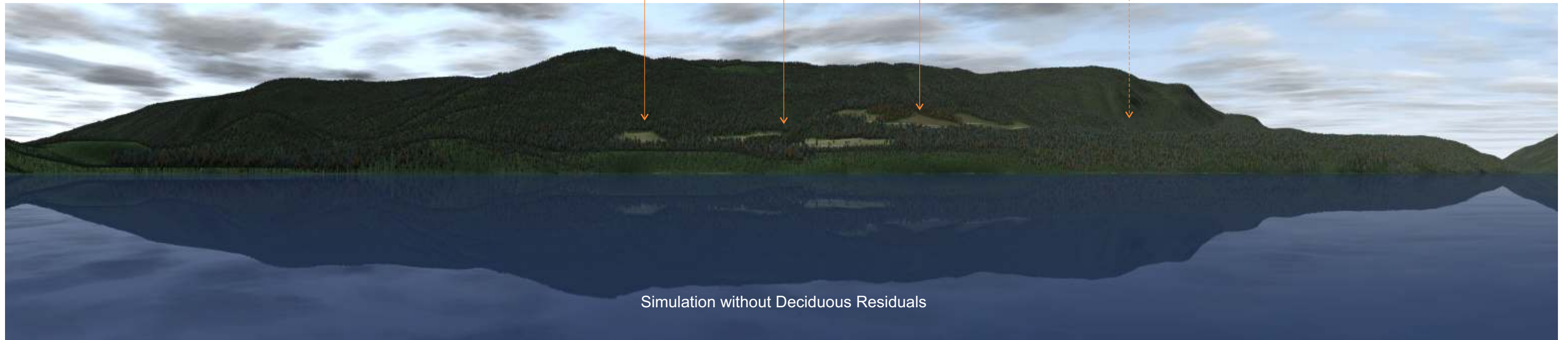
ME6LE: 35 SPH (to represent 70-100 SPH); 21-25m Height; more dispersed than clumped in simulation (should be in small groups)
ME8H2: 25 SPH (to represent 10-50 SPH); 21-25m Height; more dispersed than clumped in simulation (should be in small groups)

ME6LE

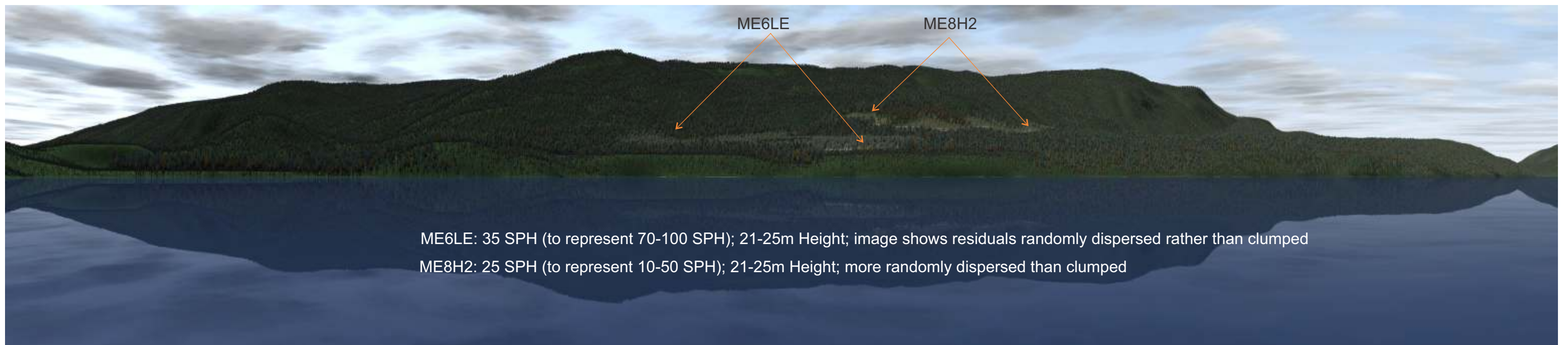
ME6LE

ME8H2

ME8JA (NVS)

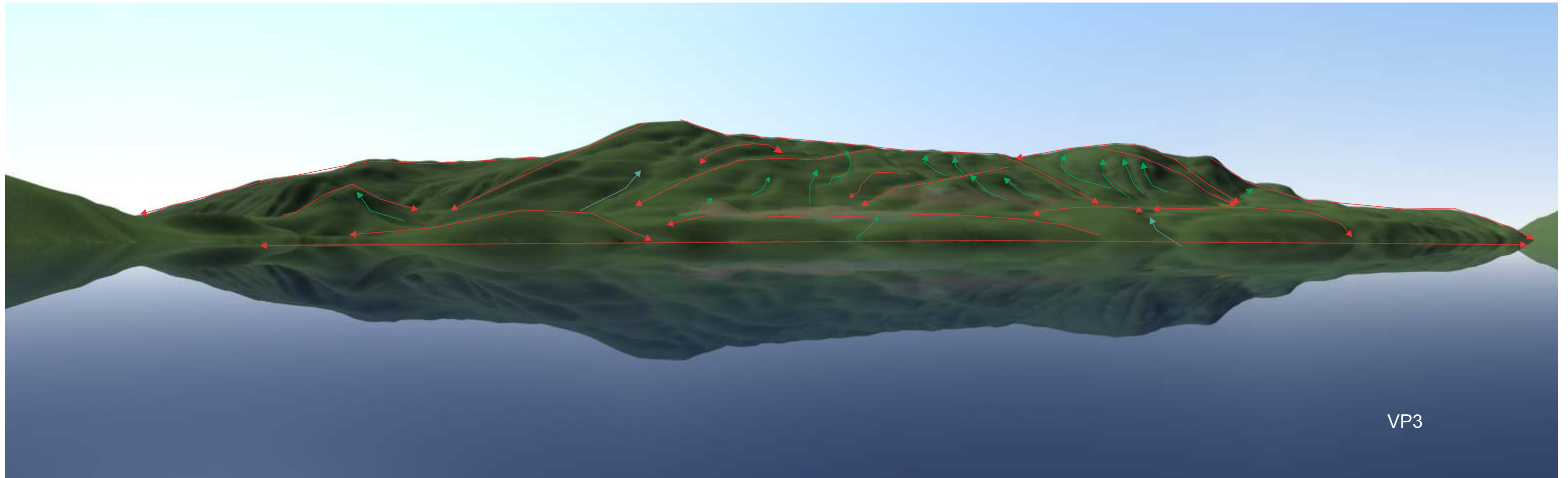


Simulation without Deciduous Residuals

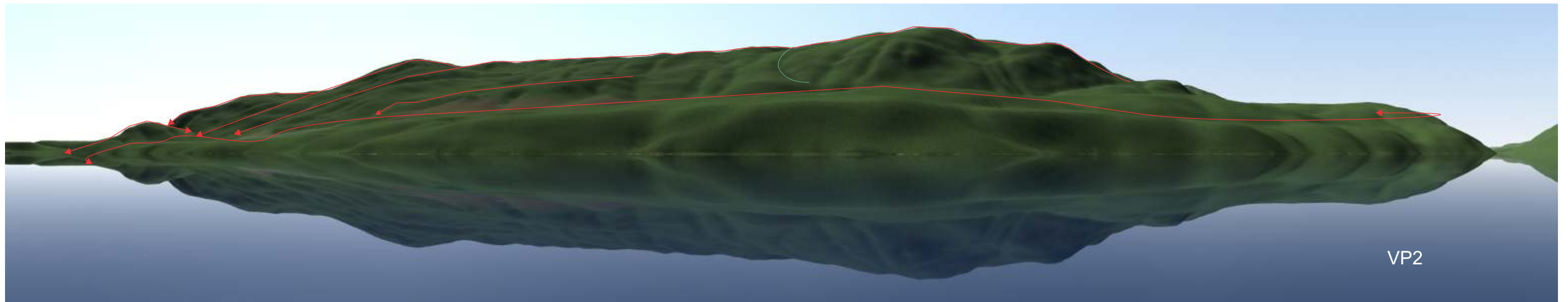


Percent Alteration Landform 1 Viewpoint 3 - 2017 - no Residuals		
Name	Area2	%Alt
Landform 1	486089.19	
Landform 2	361671.90	
Landform 3	86020.74	
ME6LE-1	2552.69	0.53%
ME6LE-2	1572.27	0.32%
ME6LE-3	5304.53	1.09%
ME8H2-1	2021.54	0.42%
ME8H2-2	9235.29	1.90%
Sum Alt Landform 1	20686.32	4.26%

Residuals in ME6LE reduce ocular apparency by a minimum of 50% reducing total alteration by a minimum of 1%
 Residuals in ME8H2 reduce ocular apparency by a minimum of 10% reducing total alteration by an additional minimum 0.2%



VP3

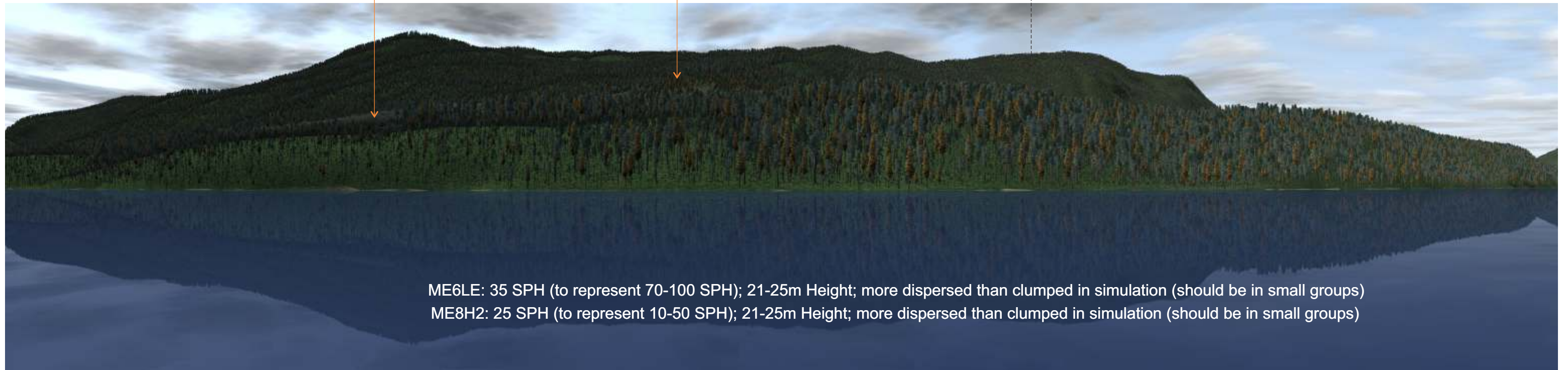


VP2

ME6LE Deciduous Retention (self screened)

ME8H2

ME8JA,(NVS)

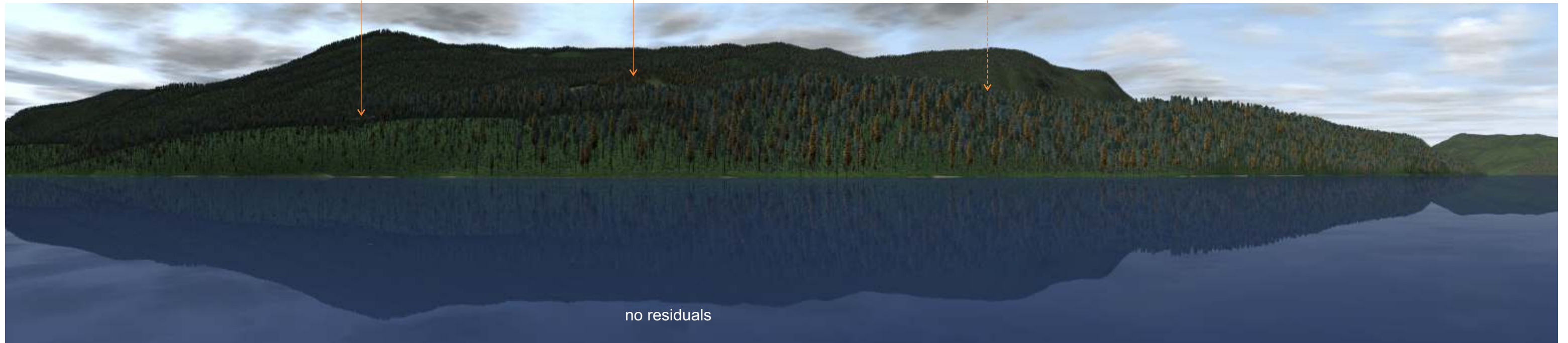


ME6LE: 35 SPH (to represent 70-100 SPH); 21-25m Height; more dispersed than clumped in simulation (should be in small groups)
 ME8H2: 25 SPH (to represent 10-50 SPH); 21-25m Height; more dispersed than clumped in simulation (should be in small groups)

ME6LE

ME8H2

ME8JA,(NVS)

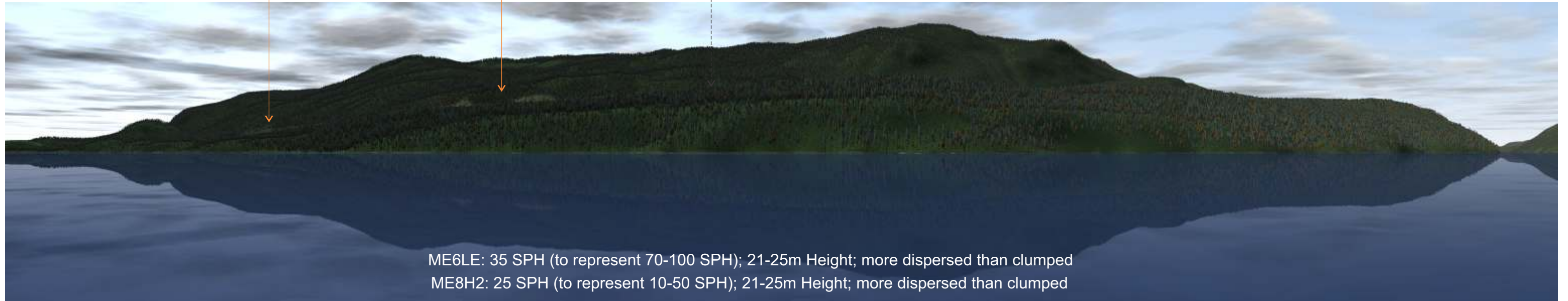


no residuals

ME6LE (deciduous retention - self screened)

ME8H2

ME8JA (NVS)

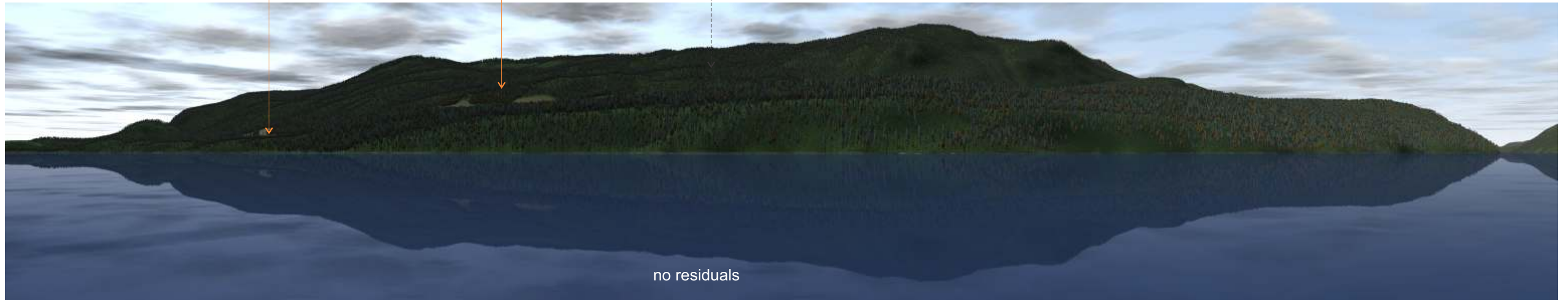


ME6LE: 35 SPH (to represent 70-100 SPH); 21-25m Height; more dispersed than clumped
 ME8H2: 25 SPH (to represent 10-50 SPH); 21-25m Height; more dispersed than clumped

ME6LE (no residuals)

ME8H2

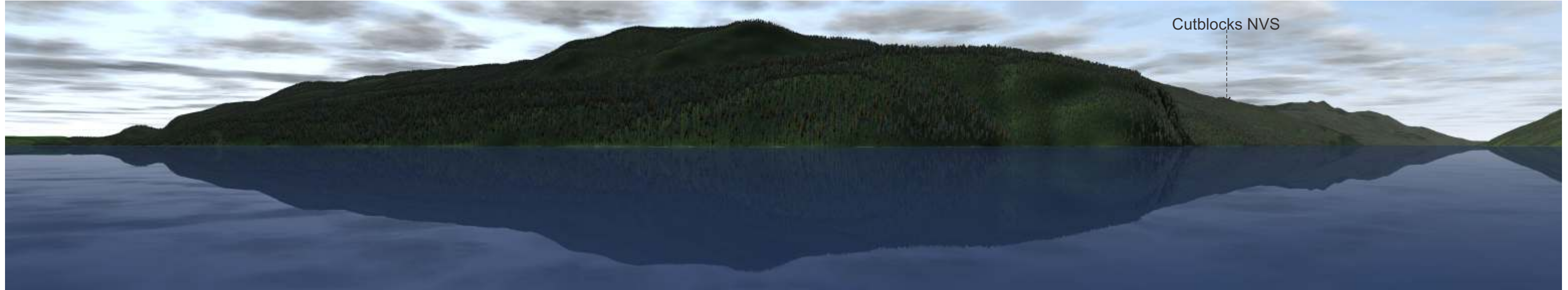
ME8JA (NVS)



no residuals

Final 2017 Layout - BCTS Mahood Lake Visual Assessment FL A93195 from Viewpoint 2 - with and without Deciduous Residuals





Mahood 2016 VIA Report Pages
No Longer in Effect

Visual Impact Assessment Summary Table

Original 2016 Plan with RDI Leave Suggestion

District: Headwaters Licensee: BCTS Kamloops Business Area

Licence	Block	Mapsheet	Landform/VSU	VSU/VQO	Most Restrictive VQO applied to Landform
A93195	MEGLE ME8H2 ME8JA	93A017	914, 1216	914, 1216 - PR	PR

Proposed year of Harvest: Proposed Silv System:

Type of Proposed Alteration (e.g. Cutblock, Road or Pipeline R/W, Oil lease, etc.)
VISUAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY LABEL (old)

Cutblock

VSU#: 914, 1216 – Partial Retention

VISUAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY LABEL

#/EVC/VAC/VSC/EVQO

914/R/M/2/PR

1216/R/M/2/PR

DOES EVC EXCEED THE ESTABLISHED VQO?

No

VIEWPOINTS & VIEWING CONDITIONS

Number & Name of Viewpoints from which the proposal is visible?

Indicate Viewpoint Importance.

(Major/minor/potential)

Viewing Distance (Fg 0-1km, Mg 1-8km or Bg 8km+) to visible

	Mahood Lake VP1	Mahood Lake VP2	Mahood Lake VP3	Mahood Lake VP4	Mahood Lake VP4C
Viewpoint Importance	NVS	Major	Major	NVS	Major
Viewing Distance - FO81J	MG –3.9k	MG – 2.5k	MG – 1.9K	MG – 1.0K	MG – 1.8

ASSESSING BASIC VQO DEFINITION

(not confirmed with on-site visit)

Does the proposed alteration, in combination with any existing Non-Veg alterations, achieve the basic VQO definition for the established VQO from each of the identified viewpoints?

See below

If applicable state reasons why the proposal does not achieve the basic definition.

If applicable, which basic VQO definition would the proposed alteration in combination with any existing Non-VEG alterations meet?

N/A or P R PR M MM EM

RDI has applied a landform approach to assessment, following the lead of FLNRO's FRPA Visual Quality Effectiveness Evaluation Procedures and Standards (VQEE). RDI identified 3 landforms within VSU 914 situated above the lakeshore polygon VSU 1216, all having the same VQO of Partial Retention. VSU 1216 is considered by RDI to be a separate shoreline landform. Of the 3 cutblocks, ME8JA would remain unseen (NVS). ME6LE spreads across both VSUs within Landforms 2 and 4, and Cutblock ME8H2 would occupy only VSU 914 (Landform #2), the central landform.

The key rating point (best view) is Viewpoint 3 at the north-east end of the lake. Viewpoint2 would experience considerably less exposure. There would be no visibility of the cutblocks from Viewpoint 1. A 4th viewpoint was also set by RDI close to the dwelling on the lakeshore. No exposure is predicted from that viewpoint, though exposure would increase further out in the lake from that viewpoint (Viewpoint 4C).

Initial review of the cutblock found that it could slightly exceed the VQO in collective shapes and pattern. RDI added several trial leave patches in ME8H2 to improve visual force. As well, RDI added suggested variable retention of 90sph in the front (north) portion of ME6LE to reduce the scale and angularity of that opening.

ASSESSING VISUAL DESIGN

Do the proposed alterations exhibit elements of good visual design? YES NO

Do the proposed alterations respond to the lines of force analysis? YES NO

If No why? *This has been asterisked as this VIA assessed both the original plan which

somewhat exceeds the VQO and a scenario by RDI which meets the VQO. The original design would lay broadly horizontally in a pattern across the landform, cutting the dominant visual forces.

By appropriate selection of leave patches and variable retention as suggested by RDI, the visual forces will be strengthened while bringing the block into shape and scale meeting the VQO. The benefits are seen in the Viewpoint 3 simulation, and in the Viewpoint 4C simulation where the RDI leave additions would be even greater benefit to visual force.

Field confirmation of operability considerations is necessary. See Assessing Scale of Alteration for a discussion about scale as influencing the verbal definition of Partial Retention, and the need for or desirability of making the adjustments suggested by RDI.

Partial Retention means an alteration of a forest landscape resulting from the presence of cutblocks or roads, such that, when assessed from a viewpoint that is representative of significant public viewing opportunities, the alteration is easy to see and is small to moderate in scale with a design that appears natural in its appearance, and not angular or geometric.

Are there existing human made alterations visible in the unit showing no or poor design? NO YES

Acceptable Range for Partial Retention VQO: 1.5%-7%

ASSESSING SCALE OF ALTERATION - see viewpoint image sheets for details.

	Landforms 2 and 4 combined	
	BCTS Original	RDI Option 1
Mahood VP3	6.1%	4.0%

FOREGROUND ALTERATIONS AND SCREEN DESIGN

Is the visible portion of proposed alteration within 1 kilometre of the viewing locations? _____

YES NO (Viewpoint 4 is NVS)

Does vegetative or landform screening exist? YES NO

If yes, what type: Deciduous Coniferous Mixed Forest Landform

Would the screen hide proposed operations? YES

Would the screen hide proposed operations? YES NO

A substantial screen exists along the valley bottom.

Is vegetative screen designed properly ie responds to lines of force, shape & scale and remains a viable unit for future removal? YES NO N/A

Is vegetative screen expected to be windfirm? YES NO N/A not known

If alteration would not be screened or only partially screened, describe the actions proposed to reduce the visual impact in the immediate foreground (e.g. landing location, roadside clean-up, etc.)

No foreground visible with RDI screen from variable retention in ME6LE

ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

Does the EVC in adjacent units exceed the established VQO for those units and how would this affect the management of the present unit proposed for alteration? YES NO

Comments:

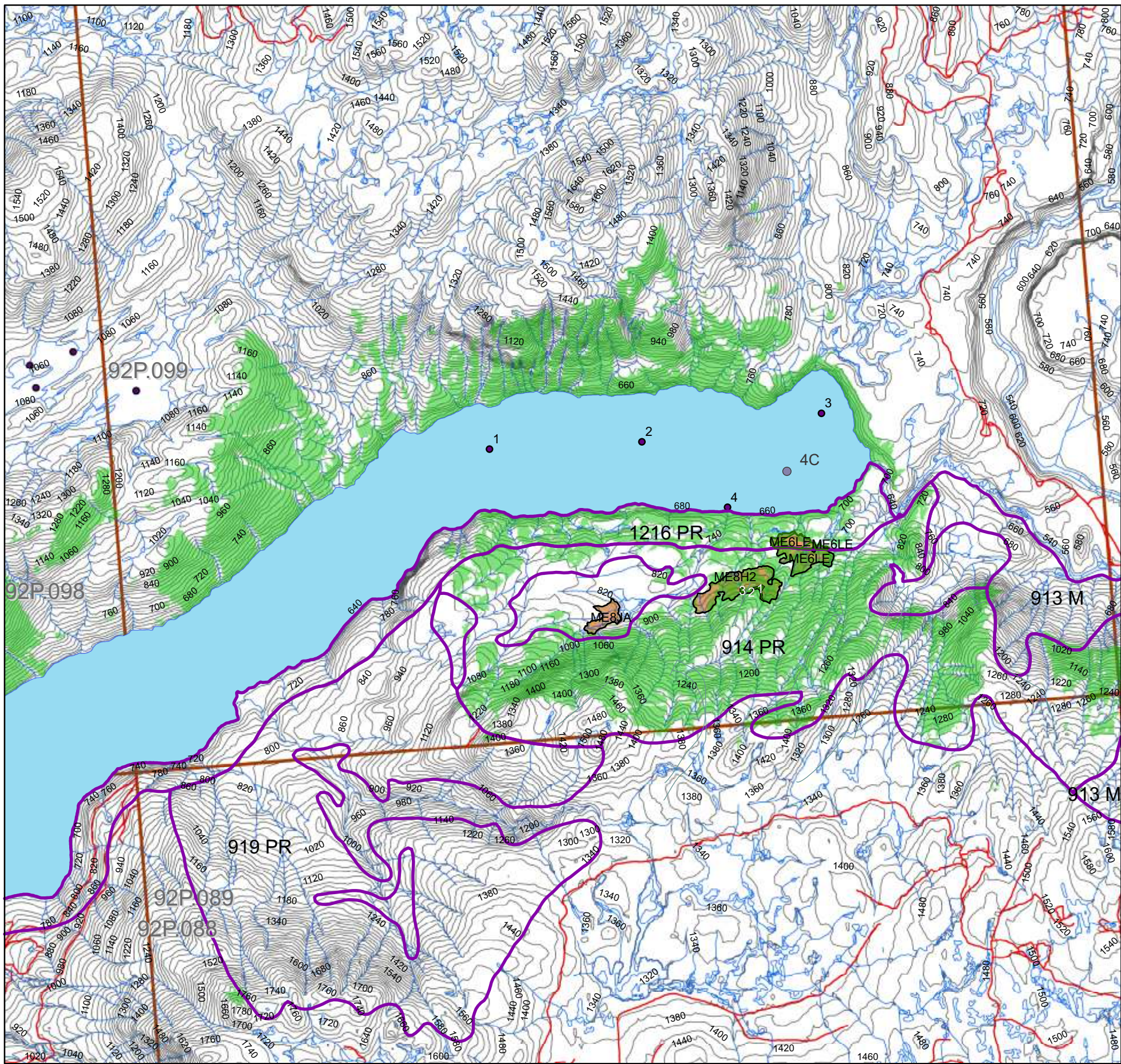
Has this VIA submission incorporated all known alterations proposed within the Visual Sensitivity Unit for the next 5 years? (i.e. all blocks proposed by the same or different licensees) YES NO











Comments:

Ken B Fairhurst, PhD, RPF
RDI Resource Design Inc
March 20, 2016

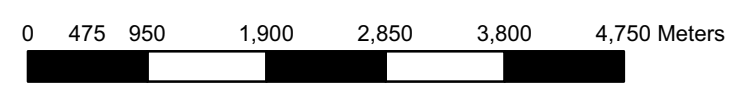
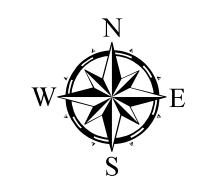
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 ME6LE, ME8H2, ME8JA
 Visual Assessment
 RDI Resource Design Inc
 March 2016**













-  A93195-2016
-  Mahood_RDI_Leave
-  ME6LE-R (Suggestion)
-  Mahood_Viewpoints (Dispersed Retention @ 90TPH) (Suggestion)
-  Mahood_Lake
-  Not Visible
-  Visible
-  TRIM_Transportation
-  Contours
-  MahoodVQO

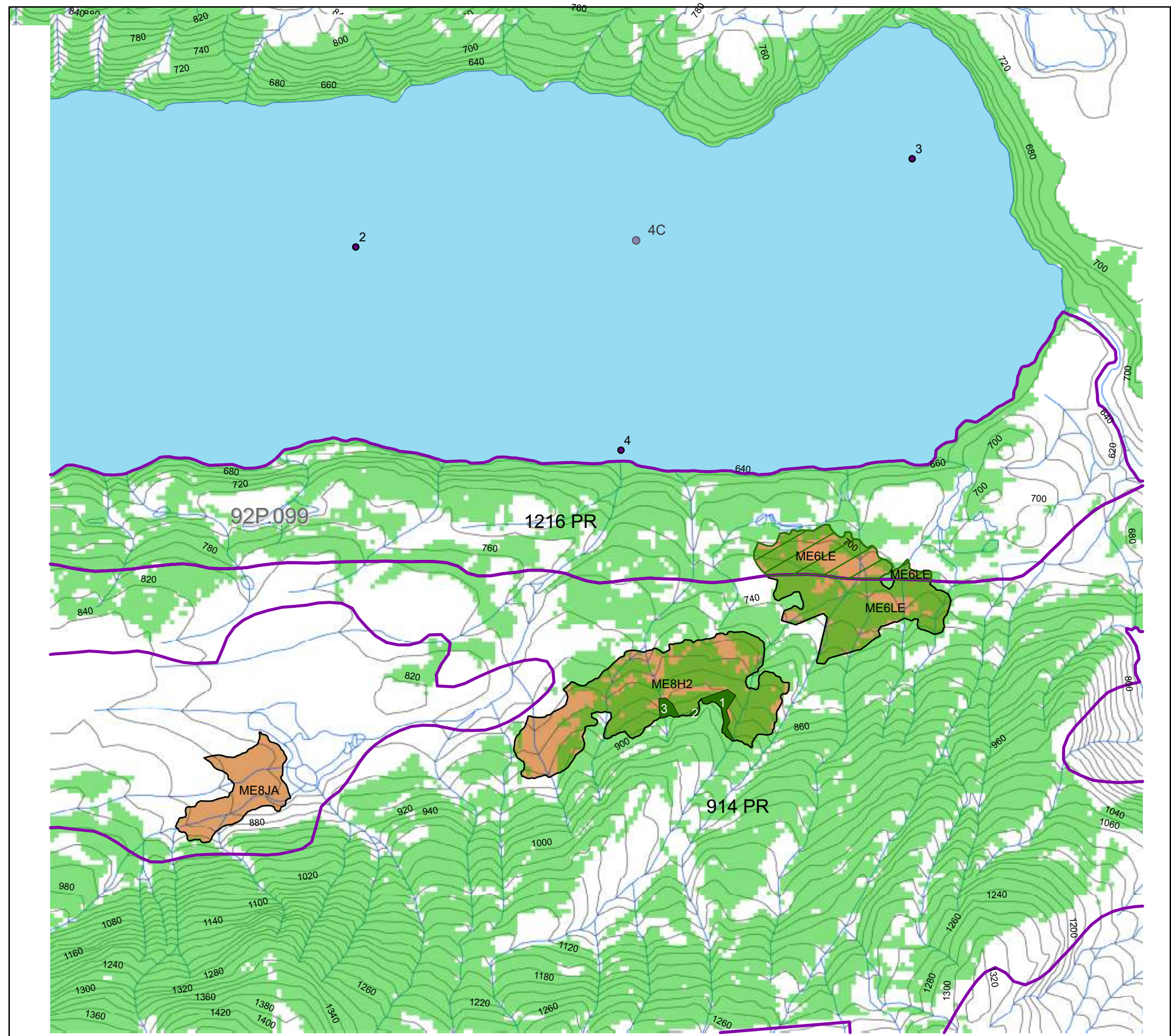
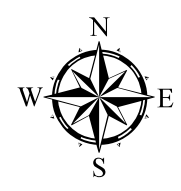
Original 2016 Plan with RDI Leave Suggestion

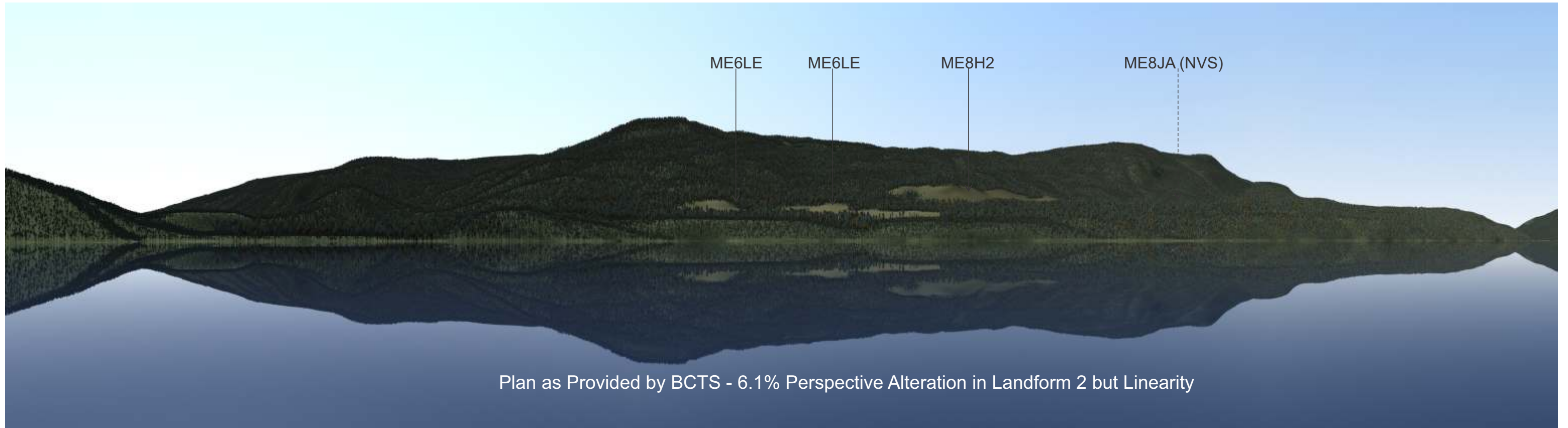


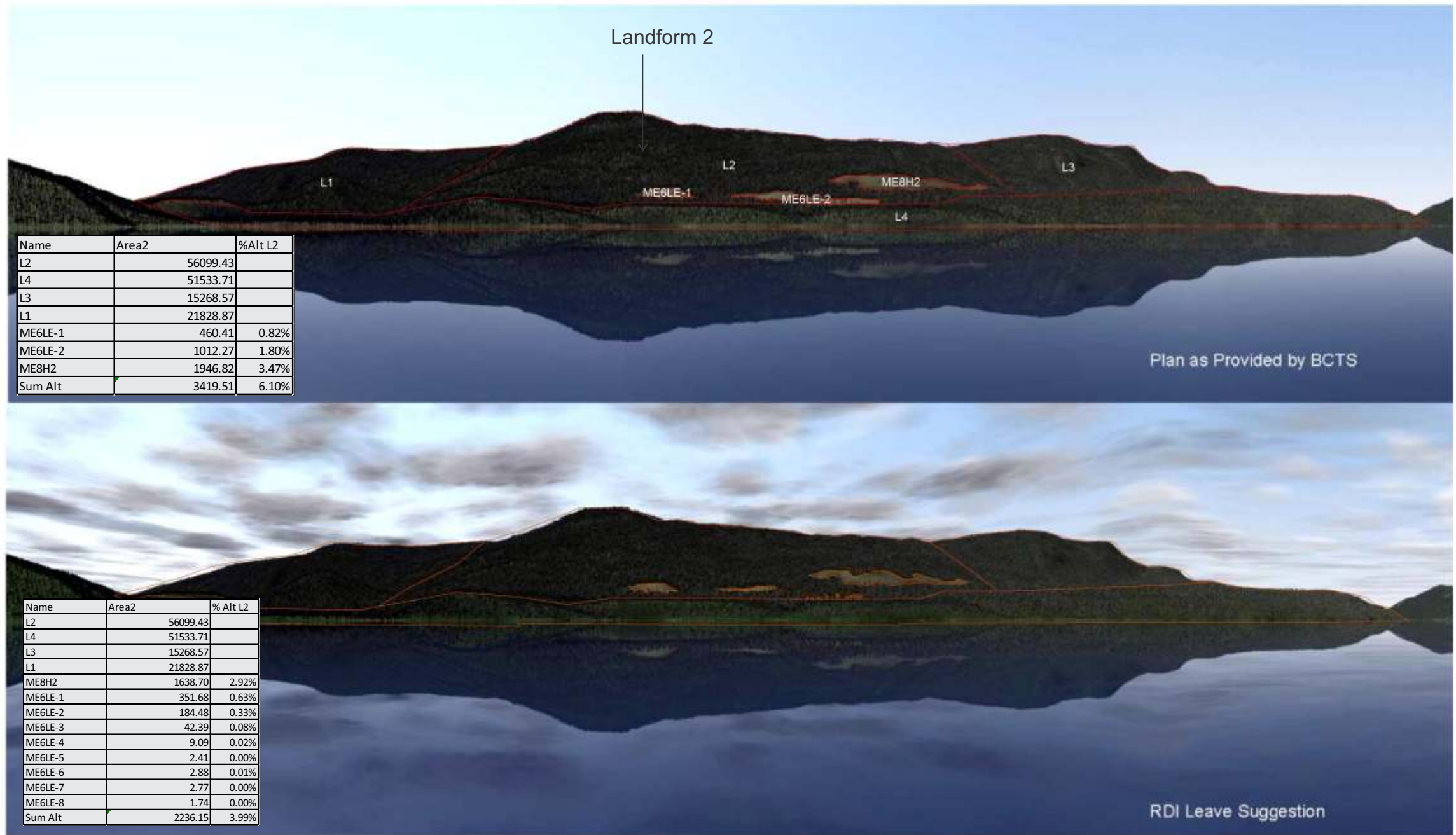
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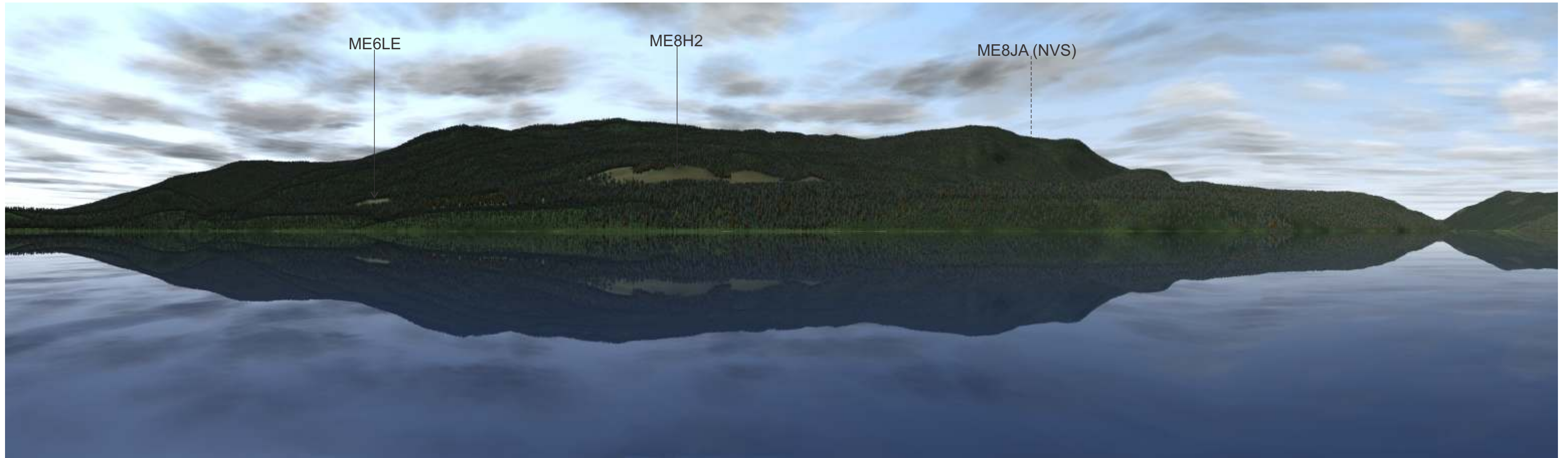




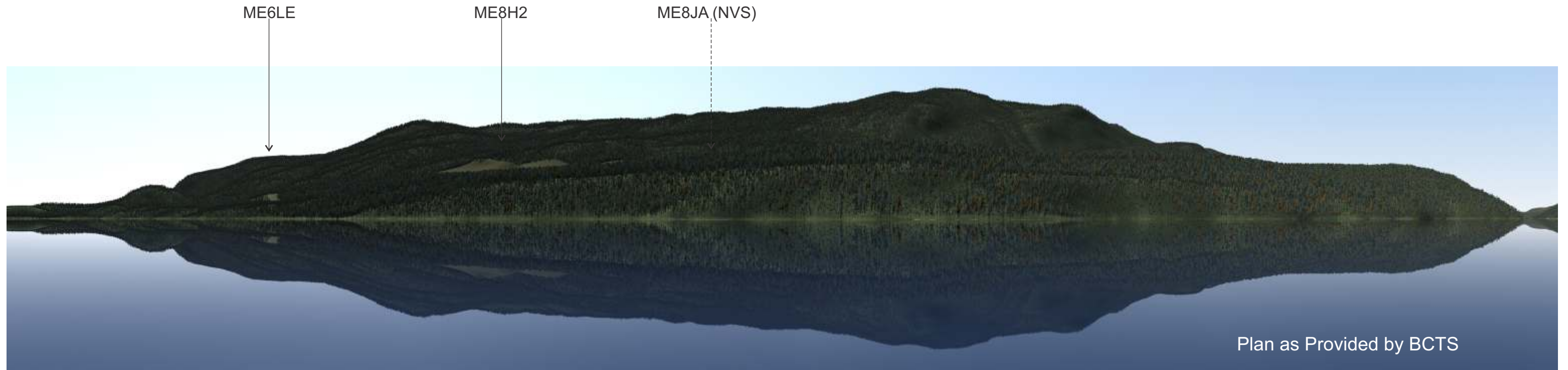


BCTS Mahood Lake Visual Assessment FL A93195 from Viewpoint 3

Original 2016 Plan with RDI Leave Suggestion



Original 2016 Plan with RDI Leave Suggestion



Original 2016 Plan with RDI Leave Suggestion

