

# *St'alaa Kun* Collison Point



Yaahl Xunjuuaas, James Stanley, Daniel Scholey and Patrick Robbins conducting a survey around St'alaa Kun.

## The Work We Do

Before the Haida Nation drew the line at Lyell, many people were unaware of how logging companies treated the forest on Haida Gwaii. When our hereditary leaders flew over Gwaii Haanas to survey the land, most of them were in complete awe at the level of devastation. The extent of clearcutting was far beyond what they had imagined. It wasn't until people grew aware of the destructiveness of clear cut logging that everything started to change. Our awareness of the problems in forestry has led us to a better place.

People used to come into meetings asking why 'Haida' didn't have a say in how our land was treated. Today we are managing a large part of the land base ourselves and we own a Tree Farm License. We have negotiated agreements like the Kunst'aa Guu-Kunst'aayah Reconciliation Protocol that have a higher level of respect for Haida Gwaii. In 2004, we won the TFL 39 (Haida Nation v. British Columbia and Weyerhaeuser) case which affirmed our right to be consulted and accommodated in forestry decisions – we've come a long way.

Our ancestors lived in a respectful manner in accordance with Haida law. They harvested sustainably, managed, and cherished their resources. Today science is upholding all of our ancestral practices. We don't need to deplete our forests to give a healthy future to our children. We can harvest at a sustainable rate just as our ancestors did.

Today we are protecting Haida Gwaii for perpetual use so that Haida Citizens and Haida Gwaii residents can continue to enjoy that same relationship with the land. We want to show Haida Gwaii respect in this generation so that our home continues to be respected by future generations.

We hope all of this work inspires our descendants to continue to value and understand what it means to be Haida. Our people have to ensure that our cultural practices continue. Everyone is responsible to strengthen the relationships between this generation and our knowledge holders. Everyone is responsible to get out on the land and forge a deep connection. That relationship is part of what makes us Haida.



ki'tlaats 'gaa *Peter Lantin*  
President of the Haida Nation

# Ts'ahl Arrives

by Graham Richard

According to K'ayGang.nga, the *cannon* of Haida oral histories, the islands were once covered with ice and grass. The millennia-old stories carefully preserved throughout hundreds of generations describe how rising sea levels covered a plain that connected Haida Gwaii to the mainland. It was the supernatural Nang Kilslaas who pushed Haida Gwaii away from the mainland, flooding the plain and bringing the *kuuniisii* ancestors up the slopes to live in the mountains.

Today scientists are discovering how the story preserved in Haida Gwaii's geological record affirms the story preserved by generations of professional Haida storytellers.

In the last ice age 18,000 years ago much of Haida Gwaii was buried beneath glaciers that towered high above a sprawling plain, which had been home to caribou, grizzly bears, mastodons, and humans who would become ancestors of the northern nations.

As the climate warmed and the great slabs of ice covering the Islands gradually gave way, herb tundra full of grasses, berries, sedges, and small bushes flourished. K'ayGang.nga tell of Haida living in grass houses and catching fish from shore during this era.

The oral record indicates that Haida Gwaii remained grassy until the first *ts'ahl Lodgepole pine* arrived at SGuluuu Jaads Saahlwaay, which today appears as a small islet in view of 'Laana DaaGang.nga *Swan Bay Village*. Pollen found in the fossil record aligns with the story, indicating that *ts'ahl* was the first tree to arrive in Haida Gwaii 14,500 years ago. In addition scientists found an ancient *ts'ahl* 20 kilometres from SGuluuu Jaads Saahlwaay that was submerged by rising sea levels some 14,250 years ago.

The arrival of evergreens slowly transformed the herb tundra into forest as *ts'ahl* spread. Fourteen thousand years ago, *ts'ahl* was joined by Kal *Red alder*, Kayda Kaaxawaay *Common juniper*, SGaahlan *Yellow cedar* and K'aang *Mountain hemlock*. Their dominance in the fledgling forest was supplanted when Kayd *Sitka spruce* and K'aang *Western hemlock* arrived around 13,750 and 13,250 years ago. By then stands of trees interspersed open parkland, but forests did not resemble the ubiquitous canopy rainforest seen today.

It wasn't until 8,500 years ago that the first *ts'uu Red cedar* would gain a foothold in Haida Gwaii at Naasduu Gwaay.yaay *Hippa Island*. By 5,500 years ago, *ts'uu* had established a significant presence, permanently altering the nature of Islands' forests and the Haida Nation.

As K'ayGang.nga say it was then that the four-faced supernatural Gaay revealed itself near Naay Kun *Rose Spit* at Gaahllnaas, a flat area behind the village of Naay Kun Llnagaay. The son of the

region's hereditary leader pursued Gaay beneath the waves, running south along a trail in the ocean until Gaay stopped at a place known as Upset Canoe. There the supernatural revealed how Haida would construct the first canoes and houses from *ts'uu*. When Gaay finished explaining, it dove down and resurfaced in the form of Xidid Kaajii SGid SGaanaGwa *Redhead duck Aythya Americana*. •



## Approximate dates of tree arrivals in Haida Gwaii according to pollen found in the fossil record:

Kal, Red cedar - 5,500 years ago

HIGiid, Yew - 9,000 years ago

Western Hemlock - 13,250 years ago

Kayd, Sitka Spruce - 13,750 years ago

K'aang, Mountain Hemlock - 14,000 years ago

Kal, Red Alder - 14000 years ago

SGaahlan, Yellow Cedar - 14,000 years ago

Kayda Kaaxawaay, Juniper - 14,000 years ago

Ts'ahl, Pine - 14,500 years ago



Yaahl Xunjuuaas, James Stanley and Daniel Scholey taking a quick break to discuss their findings.

# Gam Awahl

## *Not long ago*

When Haida Gwaii rose up out of the sea, they say all the water belonged to Guudee Gandll Eagle River. Nang Kilslaas *One-Whose-Voice-is-Obeyed*, Raven was flying about reshaping the world into its current form, when he came to Guudee Gandll he tried to get some water, but the eagle wouldn't allow it. So he took water in secret and slipped away.

As he flew about the lands he spilled the water, and lakes and rivers appeared after him as he went. After flying all around he at last came to Gaaw Kaahlii Massett Inlet. Of all the rivers there Nang Kilslaas spilled water at Kyaawan Gandlaay Swamp Creek first, so the river became the elder brother of all streams in Gaaw Kaahlii.

Today Kyaawan Gandlaay stretches inland almost as far as Aayan Lake, winding through yellow glades that break up stands of evergreens. These creeks seep from the surrounding muskeg, forming slender channels and slithering through tall-standing groves. The streams foster the salmon ushering life to the plants, animals, and fungi of Haida Gwaii. The creek mouths empty into Gaaw Kaahlii, which was once a river itself, and today floods back and forth with the tides. They line the shores joining the powerful tidal currents that dominate the inlet.

Between these river-mouths are the camps, villages, and dwelling places of kuuniisii ancestors and supernaturals. Amongst them is Land Otter Town, a site where humans once feared stay. When Sda'gu Jaadee and her husband brought their canoe there for two nights, someone pulled the laaxiin yellow-

cedar-bark blanket off of her as she slept. In the morning someone taunted her from the forest-fringed bank, dancing and singing songs to celebrate their success in taking the laaxiin before disappearing into the understory. After giving up on recovering the stolen laaxiin, Sda'gu Jaadee and her husband paddled back down the inlet towards Gaaw.



Yaahl Xunjuuaas and Patrick Robbins conducting a survey around St'alaa Kun.

As they went along in the canoe people began to line Gaaw Kaahlii's eastern shore, singing songs obtained from Jesuits stationed along the Skeena. When they stopped the canoe the people fell silent and scattered into the woods. Then the couple knew the strange folk were Sda'gu Land Otters.

Returning with the tide back up Gaaw Kaahlii several more of Guudee Gandll's younger siblings empty into the inlet along the westward shore. These smaller creeks are dwarfed by Aayan Gandlee, where taan Haida Gwaii black bear taught the supernatural eagle Kaatlaa to fish at Taan Xona'na Bear's pool.

The Aayan watershed derives its prominence from its terrific wealth in salmon.

The salmon enrich the surrounding woods with their decaying bodies, full of nutrients they bring home from the distant edges of Tang Gwan the Pacific Ocean. As the salmon deliver this wealth to the woods, the trees in turn provide wealth to the human world as people turn them into homes, monuments, clothes and vessels. In Haida Gwaii the rich

soils and fecund mélange of fungi enable ts'uu red cedars to grow larger with less rot than their mainland cousins. Kuuniisii crafted many of the coast's largest canoes beyond the banks of Aayaan Suwee Ian Lake. The crumbling remains of these vessels lie low, scattered throughout the area's network of marshy dells. It is not uncommon for those who wander these banks to come across one.

Above the prosperous lake loom the slopes of Galgam McKay Range. There leaders

of the Haida Nation would go wandering until K'aa'langt'als found them. Upon their encounter future leaders would fast for days, drinking bitter medicine and grease in silence. Tucked away amongst Galgam's hills and ridges these kuuniisii waited until the cliff face would consult with them, singing its rare songs and imparting life-changing wisdom. After filling up with knowledge these k'aalaga people descended the mountain's slopes again. Through their unique understanding they became great providers and used their knowledge to impart honour and prosperity to their communities.

Haawa to Jaalen and Jaskwaan for their assistance in creating this profile of the area surrounding St'alaa Kun Collison Point. •



# LOGGING 'PRIVATE' LAND

**O**n Haida Gwaii private lands are not subject to the Haida Gwaii Land Use Objectives Orders or the Forest and Range Practices Act that protect bears, fish streams, cedar, cultural features and sensitive eco-systems. In addition, the Allowable Annual Cut does not limit cut-rates on private lands. Instead private tenures are managed under the Private Managed Forest Lands Act.

Between 2012 and 2015 companies harvested an annual average of 103,123 m<sup>3</sup> from private lands around *Xaana Gandlaay Honna River*, *Yaagun Gandlaay Yakoun*

*River*, *Yah T'ahl Kaahlil Kumdis Slough*, and *Juus Kaahlil Juskatla Narrows*. Island Timberlands harvested the largest amount with an annual average of 92,228 m<sup>3</sup>. The company harvests around *Yaagun Siiwaay Yakoun Lake* in the largest private tenure, which is over 100 km<sup>2</sup>.

These 100 km<sup>2</sup> are privately owned by the British Columbia Investment Management Corporation. Haida Gwaii forests are part of the \$121.9 billion portfolio that BCIMC manages to provide insurances, pensions, and benefits to public servants. BCIMC

calculates its allowable annual cut based on its total coast-wide holdings of 2500km<sup>2</sup>. This means that the Province's rules allow Island Timberlands to log at an unsustainable rate in Haida Gwaii.

In 1891 the BC Legislature originally granted the 100 km<sup>2</sup> area to a coal miner for one dollar per acre. In the 1940s BC established a Tree Farm License system, and from 1961 to 2004 the area was incorporated within and managed under a Tree Farm License. By 2004 the Haida Gwaii Strategic Land Use Agreement was nearing completion, but private lands were pushed out of discussions and the Province of BC removed BCIMC's current tenure from TFL 39 in the 2003 Forest Revitalization Plan. This meant that BCIMC could continue contracting companies to log the tenure using the lower standards of the Private Managed Forest Lands Act.

In 2015 the House of Assembly resolved to stop all logging on private lands around *Yaaguun Siiwaay* and in early 2016 CHN contacted Island Timberlands to halt cutting. CHN is currently in negotiations with Island Timberlands and BCIMC around long-term management of the area. •



## COMMON FORESTRY ACRONYMS

<b>AAC</b>	Allowable Annual Cut	<b>MPS</b>	Market Pricing System
<b>EBM</b>	Ecosystem Based Management	<b>NSR</b>	Not satisfactorily restocked
<b>FAIB</b>	Forest Analysis and Inventory Branch	<b>RESULTS</b>	Reporting Silviculture Updates and Land Status Tracking System
<b>FLTC</b>	Forest License to Cut	<b>SLUA</b>	Strategic Land Use Agreement
<b>FRPA</b>	Forest Range and Practices Area	<b>TFL</b>	Tree Farm License
<b>FSSAM</b>	Forest Service Spatial Analysis Model	<b>TL</b>	Timber Licence
<b>HGMC</b>	Haida Gwaii Management Council	<b>TSA</b>	Timber Supply Area
<b>JTWG</b>	Joint Technical Working Group	<b>TSL</b>	Timber Sales License
<b>LUOO</b>	Land Use Objectives Order	<b>TSR</b>	Timber Supply Review
<b>MFLNRO</b>	Ministry of Forests, Lands, and Natural Resource Operations	<b>UREP</b>	Use, Recreation and Enjoyment of the Public
<b>MHA</b>	Minimum harvestable age	<b>WL</b>	Woodlot License



# Kunst'aa Guu Kunst'aayah *The Beginning*

Since the arrival of the first tree at SGuuluu Jaads Saahlwaay *Foam Woman Reef* kuuniisii ancestors have managed the forests of the Islands. The permanent connection kuuniisii cultivated with Haida Gwaii guaranteed that cedar were highly prized, as they still are today.

Full, big trees meant some of the largest canoes on the coast came from the forests that fringe Aayan Suuwee *Ian Lake*. Old canoes are still scattered throughout the understory and today Haida forestry workers find these partially-formed vessels crumbling in river basins as they search for cultural features like monumental cedar, culturally modified trees, and medicinal plants.

The sea otter trade and gold rushes introduced a new boom-and-bust economic cycle along the coast and powerful new interests destroyed established governance systems. Rather than protecting forests, this new system supported over-zealous logging practices. Today the trauma of past decades is evident in the landslides, erosion, and damaged rivers that mark features like Galgam *McKay Range*, where Haida leaders fasted and took medicine.

The forests on the western shore of Gaaw Kaahl*ii Massett Inlet* around St'alaa Kun *Collision Point* were part of logging operations throughout the 1900s. To the northeast, fire-origin second growth has regrown throughout the last two centuries. To the west scattered cut blocks sprawl around Aayan Suuwee *Ian Lake*. Mature cedar dominates the area, accounting for about 55-65 per cent of the forest. It is one of the last areas of contiguous cedar forest that is commercially accessible on Haida Gwaii.

Logging around St'alaa Kun began in the early 1990s under the management of the Small Business Forest Enterprise Program. After forests around Aayan Suuwee were depleted loggers turned their focus on St'alaa Kun. In 2003 and 2004 license holders developed roads before Husby Forest Products moved in to the area in 2010.

In 2009, the Haida Nation and the Province of BC started the process of reconciliation by agreeing to manage forests cooperatively. In that same year both parties signed the Kunst'aa Guu – Kunst'aayah

***Kunst'aa Guu/Kunst'aayah continued on page 8***

**Kunst'aa Guu/Kunst'aayah continued from page 7**

Reconciliation Protocol followed by the Land Use Objectives Order in 2010. In 2012 the Haida Nation and BC reviewed and reduced the amount of timber that loggers can cut from 1,780,092 m<sup>3</sup> to 929,000 m<sup>3</sup> per year. The amount that is identified for logging each year is called the Allowable Annual Cut. A body called the Haida Gwaii Management Council, consisting of a chair and two Haida and two provincial representatives,

determines the AAC. Currently Warren Mitchell sits as Chair alongside Huux Percy Crosby and Kung Xyaalas Tyler Bellis for the Haida Nation, with Brian Bawtinheimer and Sharon Hadway representing the province.

The AAC is divided between area-based and volume-based licenses. Of the total AAC, 45 per cent or 419,000 m<sup>3</sup>, is designated to the area-based Tree Farm Licenses and 55 per cent, or 512,000 m<sup>3</sup>, is designated to come

from the Timber Supply Area. The Timber Supply Area is comprised of several separate areas totaling 4,650 km<sup>2</sup>.

Four license-holders harvest in the Timber Supply Area with three types of licenses: renewable, 20-year forest licenses; non-replaceable, short-term forest licenses to cut; and non-replaceable, short-term timber-sales licenses. Husby Forest Products and Dawson Harbour Logging Co Ltd manage the largest portion with their 20-year Replaceable Forest Licenses A16869 and A75084.

In the long run companies could be logging the forests around St'ala'a Kun at an unsustainable rate. Although they understand this, they have yet to slow logging. Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations records indicate that Husby is targeting red cedar, which makes up 65 per cent of its cut, and as of October, records indicate they had logged seven years of allocated cedar within a four-year period.

In a 2012 report Deputy Chief Forester Jim Sutherland explains, "in Haida Gwaii [red and yellow] cedar comprises 34% of the area of the timber harvesting land base." However, cedar "contributed 49% of the harvest for 1995–2010." At the time the Chief Forester demonstrated that even if loggers harvested proportionately, according to the forest's species profile, they would still deplete older cedar in under 80 years. Now new forest inventory analysis suggests much less commercial cedar is available than previously thought, and depletion could arrive significantly sooner. This would be "followed by a 40-year gap in availability of mature cedar for harvest." As the Haida Nation wrote in a 2015 report "the short-term costs of limiting cedar harvesting were dwarfed by the long-term costs of failing to do so."

Sutherland estimated that in the short term Haida Gwaii could afford to offer about 400,000 m<sup>3</sup> of cedar annually. Since 2012 companies haven't slowed logging to a sustainable level within the TSA. When the logging of commercial cedar runs out Haida Gwaii will have no more commercially viable forests in a modern market. •



# BARGES

**In 2015 approximately 486,696.97 m<sup>3</sup> left Haida Gwaii via Gaaw Kaahlil (Masset Inlet) aboard an estimated 45 barges. Of this, BCTS licensees provided 33%, followed by Taan Forest at 29%, Husby Forest Products at 24%, and Island Timberlands at 13%.**

Approximately 350,871.63 m<sup>3</sup> of timber left Haida Gwaii via Xaana Kaahlil GawGa Skidegate Inlet aboard an estimated 32 barges. Of this Taan provided 65%, followed by Teal Cedar Products at 24% and Timberwest at 11%. BCTS licensees and

woodlot contractors harvested the remaining .003%.

BCTS Licensees shipped a further 34,524 m<sup>3</sup> via Chaahluu Kaahlil Rennel Sound in an estimated four barges. Husby shipped a further 14,236.74m<sup>3</sup> via Naaydan Kaahlil Naden Harbour in an estimated two barges.

Of the total shipped 36% was ts'uu West-ern Red cedar, 31% was K'aang Mountain hemlock, 25% was Kayd Sitka spruce, 4% was Sgaahlan Yellow cedar, and the remaining 4% was ts'ahl Lodgepole pine.





# Saving Ts'uu

The Haida Nation is looking for a solution that respects the 2012 Chief Forester's Rationale for the maximum ceiling on cedar and the 2010 Land Use Objectives Order. On November 14, 2016 the President of the Haida Nation kil tlaats' gaa *Peter Lantin* sent a letter to the Minister of Forests, Lands, and Natural Resource Operations Honourable Steve Thomson. The letter demonstrated that Husby's rate of cut "far exceeds what [the] operating area can sustain even in the near-term."

"With 39% of the TSA's AAC, (approximately 76,172m<sup>3</sup> of cedar) allocated to them annually, Husby harvested nearly 188,000m<sup>3</sup> over their allocation during the 3-year monitoring period set by the Chief Forester," the letter reads. "When attention was drawn to this problem by the Haida Gwaii District and the Haida Gwaii Management Council, Husby increased the amount of cedar they were logging. Between January and October 2016 they harvested 132,276m<sup>3</sup> of cedar, clearly rejecting targets set by the Chief Forester."

The problem is worsened by new inventories that indicate there is

much less cedar than originally thought. Over-cutting cedar endangers the long-term economic stability of Islands communities.

The Haida Nation responded to cedar over-harvesting by refusing to approve Husby's cut permits, and at the Solutions Table the Haida Nation and BC reached non-consensus on a number of Husby applications.

On May 19, 2016 provincial legislature also responded by passing a bill to give the Chief Forester the power to create a legally binding partition. Previously companies were asked to adhere to a 'soft partition', which 'recommends' they harvest at a measured and precautionary rate. This 'soft' approach was put in place recognizing the uncertain economic conditions of the 2012 post-recession economy. If required, a new partition would set a legally binding limitation on industry, ensuring that companies harvest sustainably and do not over-target cedar. In addition, the Haida Nation's executive members are engaging the province in talks at the ministerial level about cedar targeting. •



# British Columbia Timber Sales

**B**CTS is a provincial agency within the Ministry of Forests, Lands, and Natural Resource Operations that collects data on logging costs and timber values in order to set provincial tax rates (stumpage) for the industry since it was founded in 2003.

BCTS collects data by operating in the logging business. It aims to harvest 20 percent of the provincial Allowable Annual Cut to maintain the Market Pricing System. This system helps BCTS to understand open market operating costs, which is useful for setting taxes for the forest industry. After analyzing data taken from inside the industry the province sets prices for stumpage; the price the government charges for the right to harvest a standing tree. BCTS currently collects data and operates thirty-three branches in twelve Business Areas, including Haida Gwaii.

## Timber Sales Licenses

In 2012 the Haida Gwaii Management Council concluded a Timber Supply Review for all of Haida Gwaii and set the Allowable Annual Cut for the Islands at 929,000m<sup>3</sup>. Of this BCTS was allocated 81,658m<sup>3</sup> annually – along with additional opportunities through partnerships with the Communities and the Haida Nation that would amount to 175,868m<sup>3</sup> if achieved, or – roughly 20

percent of the AAC for the region.

Over a three-year period BCTS should have sold a maximum of 244,974m<sup>3</sup> of Timber Sales Licenses. However, records from 2014 to 2016 show that, when excluding volumes managed in partnership towards a community forest, BCTS exceeded that maximum by 133,899m<sup>3</sup>, an amount 65% above the allocation the minister set in August 2013.

## Licenses Based on Community Partnerships

In addition to the 81,658m<sup>3</sup> apportioned to BCTS for Timber Sales Licenses, a further 80,000m<sup>3</sup> are allocated to Community Forests to be delivered in partnership with BCTS, which is based on past commitments to the communities and a 2013 Ministerial allocation of volumes. This allocation is conditional, meaning BCTS must be in partnership with the communities to harvest this amount. However, the Province of BC maintains that because BCTS is required to harvest 20% of the region's Allowable Annual Cut it can manage the volume outside of any partnership until a Community Forest is in place.

Between 2014-2016 the sale of timber under the community partnership through a business-to-business agreement between BCTS and Misty Islands Economic

Development Society was well below the volume allocated by the Minister. However BCTS sold the remaining forest MIEDS had left uncut, logging it outside the bounds of a community agreement. In 2016 BCTS cut the 80,000m<sup>3</sup> without making any agreement with the communities, arguing it needed to meet internal Market Pricing System targets.

## The Maximum Ceiling on Cedar

In 2012 the Chief Forester set a target or ceiling on cedar harvesting in the TSA. This ceiling is not legally binding. The proportional allocation to BCTS, based on their access to 81,658m<sup>3</sup> per year, has been 31,099m<sup>3</sup> of cedar each year. However, when excluding volumes sold under partnership with the communities BCTS exceeded this ceiling between 2013-2015 and tripled the allocation in 2016 alone, selling 93,000m<sup>3</sup> of cedar within Timber Sale Licences. •





Photo: Flickr/Danama & curious tangles

# TS'UU PLAN

Over the last century, the overcutting of cedar has been cause for great concern. Cedar is a cultural keystone species; one of the plants that is at the heart of Haida identity.

Today, areas that were once old growth forests but have been logged are now too young to harvest for modern and traditional uses. At the House of Assembly in 1993 and 2001 citizens resolved to protect and manage much of the remaining cedar so future generations can continue with millennia-old cultural practices.

In 2005, the Haida Land Use Plan protected Cultural Cedar and Cedar Archaeology areas. In order to identify and protect these areas foresters created extensive inventories by conducting kilometres of field surveys. They recorded medicines, monumental cedar, culturally modified trees, archaeological sites, bark stripped cedar, juvenile cedar recruitment areas, and cedar for future utility grade lumber.

“House of Assembly resolutions set CHN’s direction, and set our priorities going into the Haida Land Use Plan. This direction from Haida citizens eventually led to the

creation of the Cedar Stewardship Areas,” explained CHN Representative Kung Xyaalas Tyler Bellis, a Haida Gwaii Management Council member. “Each step along the way has been leading up to more protection of cultural cedar so that we can be sure our descendants will also have a relationship with the forest. We’ve been here making monumental art forever. That’s something nobody wants to just watch disappear.”

Cedar Stewardship Areas protect forests from commercial logging so Haida can access a long-term supply of ts’uu *Red cedar* and sGaahlan *Yellow cedar*.

Today the 1000-year-long 2016 Cedar Stewardship Area Management Plan identifies 25,353 hectares of designated Cedar Stewardship Areas. They are divided into seven general regions around Naaydah Kaahlii Naden Harbour, Gaaw Massett, Aayan Suuee *Ian Lake* and Gaaw Kaahlii Northern Massett Inlet, Juus Kaahlii Juskatla Inelt, Yaagun *Yakoun Lake*, the east coast of XaaydaGa Gwaay.yaay IinaGwaay Graham Island, Xaana Kaahlii GawGaay Skidegate Inlet, and K’uuna Gwaay.yay Louise Island. •

## Logging and Planning Speak

**Private Land:** Lands that have been purchased by an individual or company and are subject to management and activities of the landowner.

**Crown Land:** Land declared to be owned by the state. Crown land belongs to the Canadian Monarch but is often managed by the province. Ninety-four percent of land in BC is considered Crown Land and managed by the province.

**Recreational Reserves:** In BC recreational reserves are areas specifically selected for their natural ecosystems, species and features and are protected by the province for educational and research purposes.

**Naikun (Naikoon):** In 1973, 100 kilometres of eastern Graham Island – from the Tlell to Rose Spit – was designated as a provincial park. CHN and BC Parks work together for the stewardship of this area.

**District Lots:** The Canadian government surveys land and divides it into parcels. Designated lots are assigned a listing, and these listings are used to manage legal ownership and property value under Canadian law.

**Haida Tenure:** This 120,000km<sup>3</sup> area came under Haida management when the Kunsta’aa guu - Kunst’aayah Reconciliation Protocol Agreement was signed in 2009.

**TFL (Tree Farm License):** A TFL is an agreement under the Forest Act that grants the rights to log in a certain area. A TFL is granted for a 25-year term and requires a plan that provides the management and harvesting details for that area.

**BCTS:** BCTS is the provincial organization that manages costs and benchmarks for timber sales on public lands in BC. It manages 20% of the provincial Crown Land that is available for logging.

**TSA:** A TSA (Timber Supply Area) is designated by the Ministry of Forests, Lands, and Natural Resources Operations. TSAs have an allowable annual cut, as do TFLs. A TSA allowable annual cut is the amount of wood allocated for cutting, over the course of five years.

\* taken from the Logging along the corridor, Feb 2014 Haida Lase edition)



## Protecting ts'uu and sgaahlan thru time

- 1993** House of Assembly passes resolution 93-01-HOA-02, "Policy for Protection of Red Cedar Stands", which called for CHN to set aside stands of mature Red cedar.
- 2001** House of Assembly passes resolution 01-1, "Reserves for Old Growth Cedar", which calls for the creation of a 1000-year plan for Haida Gwaii forests.
- 2005** House of Assembly adopts the Haida Land Use Vision, which protects forests important to archaeology and cultural cedar.
- 2007** Strategic Land Use Agreement slates cedar stands for long-term protection.
- 2010** CHN and BC sign the Haida Gwaii Land Use Objectives Order, mapping cedar areas and giving them formal legal protection
- 2016** Cedar Stewardship Area Management Plan adopted