

Additional Questions and Responses from Peter Jungwirth

Q. I love the forest, to walk in it; grew up near here. Am concerned with invasives. It's invasive plant month. Are you concerned with it, in local forests, especially ivy and daphne, from a tree's point of view? Can you address each of these separately. Perhaps they aren't the problem that I think they are, from the point of ecosystem services which trees provide.

A. I am not an invasive species specialist. Ivy can definitely kill a tree, but it usually takes a while and thus there is time to save the tree. As long as it does not take away light from the tree, I think it does not diminish the tree's ecosystem services significantly I think. I haven't seen Ivy at Wildwood. Not familiar with Daphne. At Wildwood I have noticed Blackberry and Holly, but I am sure there is more.

Q. What do you consider to be a middle-sized forest?

A. Roughly up to 1,000 ha, just my take

Q. What is your annual budget for staff and other expenses? Thanks for the info.

A. We are a volunteer-based organization and have no staff with a \$75,000 annual budget. Our only contractors are currently for a part-time naturalist for our education programming.

Q. If you favour natural regeneration how do you adjust the forest species to rapid climate change, which occurs faster than trees can adapt to it?

A. I prefer to observe what is happening in a specific forest before jumping to the conclusion that the forest depends on our help. What I have observed so far at Wildwood is that Grand fir and Cedar are struggling and dying on dry sites, but are doing fine on the moister sites. I haven't observed Douglas fir to obviously suffer, but some are probably getting stressed on the driest sites. Natural seeding is usually abundant and has a wide variety of genetics - for moister and drier sites. Where the micro site matches the genetics, it will work out for a while, especially if you have tall trees and several layers of trees as the climate is more moderated in such forests. If you have more dead wood on the forest floor and keep the soil healthy, trees with the help of fungi will be able to get to moisture longer. Making forests more resilient and letting them absorb more carbon and trusting that the right seeds will get to the right site is my preference over thinking that we know better what should grow where. Not convinced that healthy forests won't be able to handle it (with some difficulties).

Q. The BC government seems to be relying on "talk and log" tactics. I.e., they create 'engagements' to 'consult' on what BC citizens want, but they don't act on the findings and they continue logging while the consultations are going on. The gov't isn't listening.

A. I think the government is listening somewhat. They like to know what the majority thinks to be able to get re-elected. To change forest policy is certainly not going to happen fast, unless we have dramatic things happening. The government is also dependent on their donors and thus gets its hands tied. There

should be a low limit for political donations so the government can act more in the interest of the people. There is hope, especially if we keep on pushing them!

Q. Can the public visit? once things open again

A. Absolutely! Check out our website ecoforestry.ca for details - nothing offered right now due to COVID. A regular tour used to be every 3rd Sunday of the month. You can send an email via the website (under the tab "Connect") and express that you would like to be notified about the next tour.

Q. Please go over again the explanation you gave regarding Table A 4.2. Thanks.

A. I think, if you have a chance to look a bit at the table (on p. 92), it will become clear

<https://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hfd/library/documents/bib19715.pdf>

here is another online version:

<https://www.for.gov.bc.ca/ftp/hfp/external/!publish/FPC%20archive/old%20web%20site%20contents/fpc/fpcguide/biodiv/biotoc.htm>

If not, give me a call 250-334-4559

Q. Will you please make this image figure 4 available to participants, is very telling. thank you .

A. Here it is:

<https://www.for.gov.bc.ca/ftp/hfp/external/!publish/FPC%20archive/old%20web%20site%20contents/fpc/fpcguide/biodiv/ta42.htm>

Q. What is the chance of the Island moving towards an Annual Allowable Cut of 30%? Does Wildwood have any input in provincial forest practices?

A. I did not want to suggest that 30% of the growth rate is the lowest possible cut for ecoforestry to be possible. It might be as high as 70%, I don't know and nobody knows. It would have to be researched with long term trials. I think it will only be possible to gradually reduce the cut and to extend the rotation age. Extending the rotation age (without thinnings or very minor ones) would be very beneficial