Species and groups of species	Quality[1]	Price index[2]	Reference price index[3]
ALL HARDWOODS (EXCEPT POPLAR/ASPEN)	C	Lumber, hardwood (D691502)	104.7
	D	Pulp and paper index, hardwood Newsprint paper (D691618; 0.8 %) Paper board (D693067; 11.0 %) Woodpulp, sulphate, bleached, domestic (D691604; 73.0 %) Other paper for printing (D691621; 15.2 %)	100.0

[1] The letters A, B, C and D correspond respectively to the superior, intermediate and inferior quality levels determined on the basis of the assessment of cuts according to species, diameter, length and imperfections observed on crosscuts and trunks.

[2] The source of the price indexes and the relative weight of each are indicated in parentheses. The price indexes from Statistics Canada are indicated according to the Cansim number appearing in catalogue 62-011.

[3] The reference price index corresponds to the average of the price indexes calculated between 1 April 1995 and 31 March 1996. The weighting for the composite index Poplar/Aspen, Quality B, is preliminary. The final result will be printed in the Regulation of March 1997.

1334

M.O., 1997

Order number 9600537 of the Minister of Natural Resources respecting the value of silvicultural treatments

Forest Act
(R.S.Q., c. F-4.1, ss. 73.1 and 73.3)

1. The silvicultural treatments described in Schedule I shall be admitted as payment of the dues prescribed by the Minister responsible for the administration of the Forest Act for the 1997-1998 fiscal year.

2. The values of such silvicultural treatments are those established in Schedule II.

3. This Minister's Order replaces Minister's Order 9501399 of the Minister of Natural Resources, published in Part 2 of the *Gazette officielle du Québec* of 27 March 1996.

4. This Minister's Order of the Minister of Natural Resources comes into force on 1 April 1997.

GUY CHEVRETTE,
Minister of State
for Natural Resources

SCHEDULE I
(s. 1)

SILVICULTURAL TREATMENTS ADMITTED FOR THE 1997-1998 FISCAL YEAR

DIVISION I
ALL FOREST AREAS

1. Site preparation: site preparation consists of any of the following five operations:

(1) scarification: loosening the soil to promote natural or artificial regeneration of desired species of trees;

(2) clearing: windrowing or piling non-commercial ligneous matter to facilitate the planting of seedlings or the passage of a scarifier;

(3) winter shear-blading: clearing frozen ground with a shear-blade-equipped tractor in order to eliminate all vegetation and remove excessively thick organic matter;

(4) ploughing and harrowing: loosening the soil by means of a plough and a harrow to promote the planting of tolerant hardwoods or hybrid poplars;

(5) prescribed burning: intentional burning of forest fuels left lying in a forest management area after the felling of commercial timber carried out in weather conditions that enable fire to spread freely within the selected area.

2. Planting: the setting in the soil of cuttings, sets, bare-root seedlings or container seedlings in order to produce ligneous matter.

3. Natural regeneration reinforcement planting: the planting of seedlings in an area where natural regeneration is insufficient, in order to obtain a number of evenly distributed trees of the principal species in that area.

4. Release treatment: the controlling of competing vegetation by spraying herbicides registered for forestry, such as glyphosate, or by using mechanical means such as circular saws, chain saws or shears, in order to promote the natural or artificial regeneration of desired species.

5. Precommercial thinning: the felling of trees that impede the growth of selected trees in a young stand, by equalizing the spacing between them.

6. Commercial thinning: the felling or harvesting of trees in an even-aged stand that has not yet reached cutting age, in such a way as to accelerate the diameter growth of the remaining trees and to improve the quality of the stand.

7. Drainage: the digging of ditches to lower soil humidity by draining away surface run-off and seepage, in order to improve tree growth and to promote natural and artificial regeneration.

DIVISION II
FOREST AREAS INTENDED FOR PRIORITY PRODUCTION OF SOFTWOODS

8. Pine seeding: the aerial or ground seeding of jack pine seed or the seeding of jack pine or white pine in funnels.

DIVISION III
FOREST AREAS INTENDED FOR THE PRIORITY PRODUCTION OF TOLERANT HARDWOODS, WHITE PINE, RED PINE, CEDAR AND MIXED STANDS WITH TOLERANT HARDWOODS

9. Selection cutting: the periodic felling or harvesting of trees selected individually or in small groups in an uneven-aged high forest, taking into account all the species and diameter classes of trees in a stand, as well as their strength and quality. A balanced selection structure must be obtained or maintained in the stand by ensuring that growing trees receive the necessary tending and by favouring seed establishment.

10. Improvement cutting: the felling or harvesting of trees in a degraded uneven-aged high forest whose diameter is equal to or greater than the diameter determined for each species, while maintaining the percentage of the basal area of Quality 1 trees after treatment.

DIVISION IV
FOREST AREAS INTENDED FOR THE PRIORITY PRODUCTION OF TOLERANT HARDWOODS, WHITE PINE, RED PINE AND MIXED STANDS WITH TOLERANT HARDWOODS

11. Preselection cutting: the felling or harvesting of trees selected individually or in small groups in an uneven-aged high forest, taking into account all the species and diameter classes of trees in a stand, as well as their strength and quality. A structure conducive to selection must be obtained in the stand by ensuring that growing trees receive the necessary tending and by favouring seed establishment.

12. Enrichment planting: the introduction of or an increase in the number of white pine, red oak, American ash or yellow birch in a stand, through planting.

DIVISION V
FOREST AREAS INTENDED FOR THE PRIORITY PRODUCTION OF SOFTWOODS, TOLERANT HARDWOODS, WHITE PINE, RED PINE AND MIXED STANDS

13. Progressive seed cutting: the felling or harvesting of trees at the time of the first of a series of successive regeneration cuts in an even-aged stand that has reached cutting age, thus permitting the opening of the forest cover and the elimination of overtopped trees, and promoting natural regeneration from seeds produced by dominant and codominant trees left as seed bearers.

14. Strip cutting with regeneration and soil protection: felling or harvesting in a stand, in strips no more than 60 metres wide, leaving a distance between each strip at least equal to the width of the strip harvested. In the strips, all trees of commercial species whose diameter has reached 10 centimetres or more at 1.30 metres above the highest ground level are harvested. Cutting must allow the harvesting of not less than 75 % of the basal area or the reduction of the forest cover to less than 25 %. Felling or hauling roads must be spaced and every precaution must be taken to avoid damaging advance regeneration and to protect the soil.

15. Fertilization: the application of chemical or organic fertilizers to increase the production capacity of the soil.

DIVISION VI
SILVICULTURAL TREATMENTS FOR THE PROTECTION OF FOREST RESOURCES

16. Strip cutting with regeneration and soil protection: felling or harvesting in a stand, in strips no more than 60 metres wide, leaving a distance between each strip at least equal to the width of the strip harvested. In the strips, all trees of commercial species whose diameter has reached 10 centimetres or more at 1.30 metres above the highest ground level are harvested. Cutting must allow the harvesting of not less than 75 % of the basal area or the reduction of the forest cover to less than 25 %. Felling or hauling roads must be spaced and every precaution must be taken to avoid damaging advance regeneration and to protect the soil.

17. Selection cutting: the periodic felling or harvesting of trees selected individually or in small groups in an uneven-aged high forest, taking into account all the species and diameter classes of trees in a stand, as well as their strength and quality. A balanced selection structure must be obtained or maintained in the stand by ensuring that growing trees receive the necessary tending and by favouring seed establishment.

18. Improvement cutting: the felling or harvesting of trees in a degraded uneven-aged high forest whose diameter is equal to or greater than the diameter determined for each species, while maintaining the percentage of the basal area of Quality 1 trees after treatment.

19. Preselection cutting: the felling or harvesting of trees selected individually or in small groups in an uneven-aged high forest, taking into account all the species and diameter classes of trees in a stand, as well as their strength and quality. A structure conducive to selection must be obtained in the stand by ensuring that growing trees receive the necessary tending and by favouring seed establishment.

SCHEDULE II
(s. 2)

VALUE OF SILVICULTURAL TREATMENTS ADMITTED AS PAYMENT OF DUES FOR THE 1997-1998 FISCAL YEAR

DIVISION I
ALL FOREST AREAS

1. SITE PREPARATION		
– Scarification		
Anchor chains		$100/ha
Shark-fin barrels and chains		$290/ha
Hydraulic cone trenchers (Wadell type)		$230/ha
Hydraulic disk trenchers (TTS hydraulic and Donaren types)		$185/ha
Batch scarifier (Bracke), disk trencher (TTS type)		$130/ha
Batch scarifier mounder (Bracke mounder)		$180/ha
“V” blade batch scarifier (Bracke) or disk trencher		$360/ha
Cutter-type portable scarifier, forest mattock		$320/1 000 microsites
Forest harrows (Rome and Crabe types)		
Single pass		$205/ha
Double pass		$370/ha
Létourneau tree crusher		$225/ha
– Winter shear-blading with a shear-blade-equipped crawler tractor		$415/ha
– Clearing		
Rake-equipped crawler tractor		$410/ha
Rake-equipped skidder		$345/ha
Modified “V” blade models C and H		$175/ha
– Ploughing and harrowing		
Forest plough (Lazure type) + forest harrow (Rome and Crabe types)		$1 120/ha
– Prescribed burning		$375/ha
2. PLANTING		
– With site preparation		
Bare-root seedlings	Conventional size	$210/1 000 seedlings
	Large size	$245/1 000 seedlings
Container seedlings	67-50:	$170/1 000 seedlings
	45-110 or cuttings:	$175/1 000 seedlings
	25-200:	$230/1 000 seedlings
	45-340 and 25-350-A:	$315/1 000 seedlings
– Without site preparation		
Bare-root seedlings	Conventional size	$225/1 000 seedlings
	Large size	$260/1 000 seedlings
Container seedlings	67-50:	$185/1 000 seedlings
	45-110:	$190/1 000 seedlings
	25-200:	$245/1 000 seedlings
	45-340 and 25-350-A:	$330/1 000 seedlings

3. NATURAL REGENERATION REINFORCEMENT PLANTING

– With site preparation			
Bare-root seedlings	Conventional size	$225/1 000 seedlings
	Large size	$260/1 000 seedlings
Container seedlings	67-50:	$180/1 000 seedlings
	45-110:	$190/1 000 seedlings
	25-200:	$245/1 000 seedlings
	45-340 and 25-350-A:	$330/1 000 seedlings
– Without site preparation		
Bare-root seedlings	Conventional size	$240/1 000 seedlings
	Large size	$275/1 000 seedlings
Container seedlings	67-50:	$195/1 000 seedlings
	45-110:	$205/1 000 seedlings
	25-200:	$260/1 000 seedlings
	45-340 and 25-350-A:	$345/1 000 seedlings

4. RELEASE TREATMENT

– Mechanical	
Coniferous or boreal forest zone	$555/ha
Mixed and hardwood forest zones	$630/ha
– Herbicides	
Ground spraying	$340/ha
Aerial spraying	$205/ha

5. PRECOMMERCIAL THINNING

– Priority production of softwoods and mixed predominantly softwood stands	
4 000 to 6 999 t/ha	$355/ha
7 000 to 10 999 t/ha	$550/ha
11 000 to 14 999 t/ha	$695/ha
15 000 to 19 999 t/ha	$815/ha
20 000 and over t/ha	$910/ha
– Priority production of intolerant hardwoods and mixed predominantly intolerant hardwood stands	$795/ha
– Priority production of tolerant hardwoods and mixed predominantly tolerant hardwood stands	$760/ha

6. COMMERCIAL THINNING
– Softwoods

Average DPH of felled trees (cm)	Value with tree marking ($/ha)	Value without tree marking ($/ha)
10 to 10.9	1 205	1 065
11 to 11.9	1 005	865
12 to 12.9	850	710
13 to 14.9	680	540
15 or more	520	380

– Mixed with tolerant and intolerant hardwoods	$545/ha
– Tolerant and intolerant hardwoods	$235/ha

7. DRAINAGE

Cleared areas (without prior felling)	$1.40/m or m^3
Wooded areas (with prior felling)	$1.75/m or m^3

DIVISION II
FOREST AREAS INTENDED FOR THE PRIORITY PRODUCTION OF SOFTWOODS

8. PINE SEEDING

– Aerial seeding	$35/ha
– Ground seeding	$130/ha
– Funnels	$295/1 000 seeded microsites

DIVISION III
FOREST AREAS INTENDED FOR THE PRIORITY PRODUCTION OF TOLERANT HARDWOODS,WHITE PINE, RED PINE, CEDAR AND MIXED STANDS WITH TOLERANT HARDWOODS

9. SELECTION CUTTING

– Tolerant hardwoods	$235/ha
– Mixed with tolerant hardwoods	$235/ha
– Cedar	$220/ha

10. IMPROVEMENT CUTTING

– Tolerant hardwoods	$235/ha
– Mixed with tolerant hardwoods	$235/ha
– Cedar	$220/ha

DIVISION IV
FOREST AREAS INTENDED FOR THE PRIORITY PRODUCTION OF TOLERANT HARDWOODS,WHITE PINE, RED PINE AND MIXED STANDS WITH TOLERANT HARDWOODS

11. PRESELECTION CUTTING

– Tolerant hardwoods	$235/ha
– Mixed with tolerant hardwoods	$235/ha
– Cedar	$220/ha

12. ENRICHMENT AND REINFORCEMENT PLANTING OF HARDWOODS AND PINE	$495/1 000 seedlings

DIVISION V
FOREST AREAS INTENDED FOR THE PRIORITY PRODUCTION OF SOFTWOODS, TOLERANT HARDWOODS, WHITE PINE, RED PINE AND MIXED STANDS

13. PROGRESSIVE SEED CUTTING	
– Softwoods	$505/ha
– Mixed with tolerant and intolerant hardwoods	$235/ha
– Tolerant and intolerant hardwoods	$235/ha
14. STRIP CUTTING WITH REGENERATION AND SOIL PROTECTION (except in mixed stands)	$205/ha
15. FERTILIZATION	
– Softwoods and mixed stands with tolerant hardwoods	$355/ha
– Tolerant hardwoods	$355/ha

DIVISION VI
SILVICULTURAL TREATMENTS FOR THE PROTECTION OF FOREST RESOURCES

16. STRIP CUTTING WITH REGENERATION AND SOIL PROTECTION	$205/ha
17. SELECTION CUTTING	
– Tolerant hardwoods	$235/ha
– Mixed with tolerant hardwoods	$235/ha
– Cedar	$220/ha
18. IMPROVEMENT CUTTING	
– Tolerant hardwoods	$235/ha
– Mixed with tolerant hardwoods	$235/ha
– Cedar	$220/ha
19. PRESELECTION CUTTING	
– Tolerant hardwoods	$235/ha
– Mixed with tolerant hardwoods	$235/ha
– Cedar	$220/ha

Note: The expression “tolerant hardwoods” includes white pine and red pine.

1333