

**M.O., 1998**

**Order 9700417 of the Minister of Natural Resources respecting the value of silvicultural treatments dated March 11, 1998**

Forest Act  
(R.S.Q., c. F-4.1)

- 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 1998-1999 fiscal year.
- 2.** The values of such silvicultural treatments are those established in Schedule II.
- 3.** This Minister's Order replaces Minister's Order 600537 of the Minister of Natural Resources, published in Part 2 of the *Gazette officielle du Québec* of 26 March 1997.
- 4.** This Minister's Order of the Minister of Natural Resources comes into force on 1 April 1998.

Charlesbourg, March 11, 1998

GUY CHEVRETTE,  
*Minister of State  
for Natural Resources*

**SCHEDULE I**

(s. 1)

**SILVICULTURAL TREATMENTS ADMITTED  
FOR THE 1998-1999 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 1998-1999 FISCAL YEAR****DIVISION I****ALL FOREST AREAS****1. SITE PREPARATION**

— Scarification

Anchor chains 105 \$/ha

Shark-fin barrels and chains 295 \$/ha

Hydraulic cone trenchers  
(Wadell type) 230 \$/haHydraulic disk trenchers  
(TTS hydraulic and Donaren types) 185 \$/haBatch scarifier (Bracke), disk  
trencher (TTS type) 135 \$/haBatch scarifier moulder  
(Bracke moulder) 185 \$/ha"V" blade batch scarifier  
(Bracke) or disk trencher 365 \$/haCutter-type portable scarifier,  
forest mattock 325 \$/1 000  
micrositesForest harrows (Rome and Crabe types)  
Single pass 210 \$/ha

Double pass 375 \$/ha

Létourneau tree crusher 325 \$/ha

— Winter shear-blading with a  
shear-blade-equipped crawler tractor 425 \$/ha

— Clearing

Rake-equipped crawler tractor 415 \$/ha

Rake-equipped skidder 350 \$/ha

Modified "V" blade models C and H 175 \$/ha

— Ploughing and harrowing

Forest plough (Lazure type) + forest  
harrow (Rome and Crabe types) 1 140 \$/ha

— Prescribed burning 385 \$/ha

**2. PLANTING**

— With site preparation

Bare-root seedlings  
Conventional size 215 \$/1 000 seedlings  
Large size 345 \$/1 000 seedlingsContainer seedlings  
67-50: 170 \$/1 000 seedlings  
45-110 or cuttings: 180 \$/1 000 seedlings  
25-200: 235 \$/1 000 seedlings  
45-340 and 25-350-A: 300 \$/1 000 seedlings

— Without site preparation

Bare-root seedlings  
Conventional size 230 \$/1 000 seedlings  
Large size 360 \$/1 000 seedlingsContainer seedlings  
67-50: 185 \$/1 000 seedlings  
45-110: 195 \$/1 000 seedlings  
25-200: 250 \$/1 000 seedlings  
45-340 and 25-350-A: 315 \$/1 000 seedlings**3. NATURAL REGENERATION REINFORCEMENT PLANTING**

— With site preparation

Bare-root seedlings  
Conventional size 230 \$/1 000 seedlings  
Large size 360 \$/1 000 seedlingsContainer seedlings  
67-50: 185 \$/1 000 seedlings  
45-110: 195 \$/1 000 seedlings  
25-200: 250 \$/1 000 seedlings  
45-340 and 25-350-A: 315 \$/1 000 seedlings

— Without site preparation

Bare-root seedlings  
Conventional size 245 \$/1 000 seedlings  
Large size 375 \$/1 000 seedlingsContainer seedlings  
67-50: 200 \$/1 000 seedlings  
45-110: 205 \$/1 000 seedlings  
25-200: 265 \$/1 000 seedlings  
45-340 and 25-350-A: 330 \$/1 000 seedlings**4. RELEASE TREATMENT**

— Mechanical

Coniferous or boreal forest zone 600 \$/ha

Mixed and hardwood forest zones 675 \$/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 360 \$/ha  
7 000 to 10 999 t/ha 560 \$/ha  
11 000 to 14 999 t/ha 705 \$/ha  
15 000 to 19 999 t/ha 825 \$/ha  
20 000 and over t/ha 930 \$/ha— Priority production of intolerant  
hardwoods and mixed predominantly  
intolerant hardwood stands 805 \$/ha— Priority production of tolerant  
hardwoods and mixed predominantly  
tolerant hardwood stands 770 \$/ha

## 6. COMMERCIAL THINNING

Average DBH of felled trees (cm)	Value with tree marking (\$/ha)	Value without tree marking (\$/ha)
10 to 10.9	1 225	1 080
11 to 11.9	1 020	880
12 to 12.9	865	720
13 to 14.9	690	545
15 or more	530	385
— Mixed with tolerant and intolerant hardwoods		550 \$/ha
— Tolerant and intolerant hardwoods		240 \$/ha

## 7. DRAINAGE

Cleared areas (without prior felling)	1,45 \$/m or m3
Wooded areas (with prior felling)	1,80 \$/m or m3

**DIVISION II**FOREST AREAS INTENDED FOR THE PRIORITY  
PRODUCTION OF SOFTWOODS

## 8. PINE SEEDING

— Aerial seeding	35 \$/ha
— Ground seeding	135 \$/ha
— Funnels	300 \$/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	240 \$/ha
— Mixed with tolerant hardwoods	240 \$/ha
— Cedar	220 \$/ha

## 10. IMPROVEMENT CUTTING

— Tolerant hardwoods	240 \$/ha
— Mixed with tolerant hardwoods	240 \$/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	240 \$/ha
— Mixed with tolerant hardwoods	240 \$/ha
— Cedar	220 \$/ha

12. ENRICHMENT AND REINFORCEMENT 505 \$/1 000 seedlings  
PLANTING OF HARDWOODS AND PINE**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	515 \$/ha
— Mixed with tolerant and intolerant hardwoods	240 \$/ha
— Tolerant and intolerant hardwoods	240 \$/ha

14. STRIP CUTTING WITH REGENERATION  
AND SOIL PROTECTION  
(except in mixed stands)

210 \$/ha

## 15. FERTILIZATION

— Softwoods and mixed stands with tolerant hardwoods	360 \$/ha
— Tolerant hardwoods	360 \$/ha

**DIVISION VI**SILVICULTURAL TREATMENTS FOR THE  
PROTECTION OF FOREST RESOURCES16. STRIP CUTTING WITH REGENERATION  
AND SOIL PROTECTION

210 \$/ha

## 17. SELECTION CUTTING

— Tolerant hardwoods	240 \$/ha
— Mixed with tolerant hardwoods	240 \$/ha
— Cedar	220 \$/ha

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**18. IMPROVEMENT CUTTING**

— Tolerant hardwoods	240 \$/ha
— Mixed with tolerant hardwoods	240 \$/ha
— Cedar	220 \$/ha

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**19. PRESELECTION CUTTING**

— Tolerant hardwoods	240 \$/ha
— Mixed with tolerant hardwoods	240 \$/ha
— Cedar	220 \$/ha

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Note: The expression « tolerant hardwoods » includes white pine and red pine.

2099