

Appendix 2.7.2.8-C Taseko Disturbances Used for Grizzly Bear RSA Analysis

Data Sources:

1. 50K CanVec data (downloaded 2012)
 - a. Airport runways
 - b. Buildings
 - c. Mines
 - d. Picnic sites
 - e. Roads
 - f. Trails
2. OGC data (downloaded in 2012)
 - a. Wells
3. Imap BC Forest Tenure data (downloaded in 2012)
 - a. Forest roads
 - b. Tenure cutblocks
 - c. Forest Fire Perimeter polygons (BC Government, wildfire management branch)
4. Previous disturbance data (used in 2007 assessment)
 - a. West Fraser Mills cutblocks
 - b. Tolko cutblocks
 - c. Existing roads

Methods:

The canvec point features (buildings, mines and picnic sites) were buffered by 17.5m to create a square polygon, 35m wide. This width is consistent with the previous assessment. High use road and trail features were identified and buffered by 25m to create a 50m wide high use road footprint. Low use road and trail features were identified and buffered by 8m to create a 16m wide low use road footprint. Only one OGC well was identified in the study area. The OGC well point was buffered by 17.5m to create a square polygon 35m wide, similar to the canvec point features.

The cutblock data was filtered to remove cutblocks identified as pending, proposed and/or planned. The remaining cutblocks were considered existing.

Future cutblocks were identified from the above sources using the status field. Cutblocks with a status of pending, proposed or planned were considered to be future cutblocks.

Data Limitations:

It was difficult to verify the completeness of the existing cutblock data because we did not have recent air photos or satellite imagery for the entire grizzly RSA study area to verify the cutblock as existing. There was no accurate way to determine if the cutblock actually exists. Therefore, we had to rely on the Status field in each of the cutblock layers.