EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Dufferin County Forest consists of thirteen tracts that in total form a 1,054 hectare (2,606 acre) forested area owned and managed by the County of Dufferin. The Forest has many important functions, including erosion and water control, natural heritage protection, biodiversity, wildlife habitat, recreational opportunities, and support of the rural economy through timber production.

From the first purchase of land in 1930 until 1991 the Forest was managed by the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) through agreements made under the Forestry Act. In 1995, the County completed a long-term, comprehensive management plan for the Forest properties, the first County in Ontario to do so. Following completion of the plan, a County Forest Manager was hired to implement it.

On March 13, 1997, the County signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the MNR. This Memorandum, which expired in 2002, outlined the County’s and the Ministry’s responsibilities in the management of the Dufferin County Forest. Since the expiration of that agreement, the County has been responsible for all aspects of the management of the Dufferin County Forest.

In 2014, work began on a new twenty-year forest management plan. Our Forest, Our Future: Dufferin County Forest Management Plan 2016-2036 was approved by County Council in March, 2016. The new management plan includes an operating plan for 2016-2021.

The following are some highlights from the past year:

Environmental Sustainability
i. four public tenders of conifers generating a total revenue of over $160,000 and;
ii. marking of 21 hectares of conifer plantations and 17 ha of tolerant hardwoods.

Economic Sustainability
i. no property was acquired or disposed of in 2016.

Social Sustainability
i. ongoing repair and replacement of gates and signs in the Forest;
ii. twelve larger-scale recreational events;
iii. two forest walks (wildflower identification and tree identification) and;
iv. enforcement of the County Forest by-law (2003-50) by off-duty OPP officers from September to November in the Main Tract.

Next year, 2017, will see the continuation of various activities. There will be signs posted, forest walks, tendered timber sales, monitoring of harvesting operations, enforcement of the County Forest by-law (2003-50), several larger-scale recreational events, and a land use agreement with the Mansfield Outdoor Centre. In addition, work will continue on the development of a recreation policy for the Dufferin County Forest.
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Dufferin County Forest consists of thirteen tracts that in total form a 1,054 hectare (2,606 acre) forested area owned and managed by the County of Dufferin. The Forest has many important functions including erosion and water control, natural heritage protection, biodiversity, wildlife habitat, recreational opportunities, and support of the rural economy through timber production.

From the first purchase of property in 1930 until 1991, the Forest was managed on behalf of the County by the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR). This relationship was governed by twenty-year agreements made under the Forestry Act. In 1991, the most recent of these agreements expired. This fact, combined with changes to the MNR’s private land forestry policy, resulted in the development of a new management plan for the Forest in which the County took the lead role, assisted by MNR. Dufferin was the first County in Ontario to take the lead in developing a management plan for its forest properties. The process to develop the plan started in earnest in July, 1994 with the hiring of a Forest Management Plan Author. Less than one year later, on June 8, 1995, Dufferin County Council approved the final draft of the plan. Throughout the process, there was participation from the MNR, a Forest Advisory Team, and the general public, all of whom provided valuable input and comments.

In 1995, the County took over the control and co-ordination of all activities having to do with the Dufferin County Forest. In order to fulfill this new role, Dufferin hired a County Forest Manager, the first County in Ontario to do so.

On March 13, 1997, the County signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the MNR. This Memorandum, which expired in 2002, outlined the County’s and the Ministry’s responsibilities in the management of the Dufferin County Forest. Since the expiration of that agreement, the County has been responsible for all aspects of the management of the Dufferin County Forest.

In 2005, the Dufferin County Forest celebrated its 75th anniversary.

In 2009, County Council approved a new five-year operating plan (2010-2015) for the Forest.

In 2014, work began on a new twenty-year forest management plan. Our Forest, Our Future: Dufferin County Forest Management Plan 2016-2036 was approved by County Council in March, 2016.

This annual report is divided into sections that correspond with those in Our Forest, Our Future: Dufferin County Forest Management Plan 2016-2036 and the embedded operating plan (2016-2021) and coincides with the County’s fiscal year, January 1 to December 31.
Figure 1: Tracts of the Dufferin County Forest
2.0 OUR FOREST, OUR FUTURE: DUFFERIN COUNTY FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN 2016-2036

2.1 Goal
To protect the quality and integrity of ecosystems in the Dufferin County Forest, including air, water, land and biota; and, where quality and integrity have been diminished, to encourage restoration or remediation to healthy conditions; while providing a variety of social and economic benefits to the public.

2.2 Land Use
The land use classes, shown in Table 1, are unchanged from those outlined in Our Forest, Our Future: Dufferin County Forest Management Plan 2016-2036.

Table 1: Land Use Classes for Dufferin County Forest Tracts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tract (Compartments)</th>
<th>Land Use Class</th>
<th>Area (ha)</th>
<th>Conservation Value</th>
<th>Standard Forest Management(^1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amaranth (42a), Laurel Wetland Complex</td>
<td>natural</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>provincially significant wetland</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amaranth (43b, 43c), Farmington Swamp</td>
<td>natural</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>locally significant wetland</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amaranth (43a)</td>
<td>managed</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gara-Gore (44a)</td>
<td>managed</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hockley (49), Orangeville Wetland Complex</td>
<td>natural</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>provincially significant wetland</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leening (50)</td>
<td>natural</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Niagara Escarpment Rural Area; donor restrictions</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levitt (51)</td>
<td>natural</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Niagara Escarpment Natural Area; donor restrictions</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little (48)</td>
<td>natural</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>developing old growth</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main (7-10, 12-19, 21a, 22, 23a, 23b, 24b, 24c, 25b, 25c)</td>
<td>managed</td>
<td>316</td>
<td></td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main (11, 20a, 21b, 23c, 24a, 25a, 26-30, 31a, 31d), Oak Ridges South Slope Forest</td>
<td>natural</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>life science ANSI</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main (31b, 31c)</td>
<td>natural</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>locally significant wetland</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melancthon (32a, 32b, 32c, 33a, 33b, 33d)</td>
<td>managed</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melancthon (33a, 33c, 33d, 34a, 35a), Melancthon 1</td>
<td>natural</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>provincially significant wetland</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mono (39-40, 46)</td>
<td>managed</td>
<td>68</td>
<td></td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randwick (1-4c, 5-6)</td>
<td>managed</td>
<td>115</td>
<td></td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Tract (Compartments) | Land Use Class | Area (ha) | Conservation Value | Standard Forest Management
--- | --- | --- | --- | ---
Randwick (4d), Walker’s Creek Wetland | natural | 2 | locally significant wetland | no
River Road (45) | managed | 3 | | yes
Riverview (36, 37b, 37c, 37d, 37e, 38a, 38b) | managed | 27 | | yes
Riverview (37a, 38c, 38d), Melancthon 2 | natural | 13 | locally significant wetland | no
Simmons (47) | managed | 42 | | yes
**Total** | | 1054 | | |

1In areas designated as “no” removal of hazard trees and invasive species may occur, as well as forest management activities that maintain or enhance notable features.

### 2.3 Environmental Sustainability

**Sustainable Timber Harvesting**

Marking is the operation that designates the trees within a stand that are to be commercially harvested. The marking follows a silvicultural prescription written specifically for the stand. The prescription and the marking that follows it are the most important functions in determining the future structure and composition of any forest stand. The number, size, and species of trees that are removed has a significant impact on the growth and development of the remaining trees. Since all harvesting in the Dufferin County Forest is done by some variation of the selection cutting system, all stands must be marked prior to harvesting. The marking is done by a crew hired on contract.

Annually, wood is harvested on a sustainable basis from the Dufferin County Forest. The majority of the wood is sold by open public tender. Occasionally, a small amount of wood is sold to the public for personal use or as a negotiated sale. Table 2 summarizes the tendered timber sales for 2016.

### Table 2: Tendered Timber Sales for the Dufferin County Forest 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tender Number</th>
<th>Tract and Compartments</th>
<th>Volume (m³)</th>
<th>Number of Trees</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Area (ha)</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CF 16-01</td>
<td>Randwick (2a, 3a, 3c)</td>
<td>1677</td>
<td>1719</td>
<td>red pine and white pine</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>$67,212.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CF 16-02</td>
<td>Main (13a, 13b, 14c, 14d)</td>
<td>1614</td>
<td>2615</td>
<td>red pine and white pine</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>$71,232.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CF 16-03</td>
<td>Main (16a, 17a)</td>
<td>535</td>
<td>759</td>
<td>red pine</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>$21,460.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CF 16-04</td>
<td>Gara-Gore (44a)</td>
<td>507</td>
<td>1865</td>
<td>white spruce</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>$8,400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>4,333</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,958</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>63.0</strong></td>
<td><strong>$168,304.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2016, the tenders were awarded as follows: CF 16-01 and CF 16-03 to Robert Ritchie Forest Products of Elmvale, Ontario; CF 16-02 to Breen’s Lumber Inc. of Coldwater, Ontario and CF 16-04
to Moggie Valley Timber of Holland Centre, Ontario. Tenders may not be awarded to the highest bidder in situations where the highest bidder’s reputation is poor or unknown.

**Evaluation of Insect and Disease Populations**

The County of Dufferin will assess insect and disease populations based on information provided by the MNRF’s Forest Health Technicians, County Forest staff, and the Canadian Food Inspection Agency. Emerald ash borer, Asian long-horned beetle, Sirex woodwasp, gypsy moth, beech bark disease, butternut canker, and red pine decline are of primary concern. Other than Asian long-horned beetle, emerald ash borer, and Sirex woodwasp these are all known to be present in the Dufferin County Forest. Monitoring of these key insects and diseases will continue and management plans will be developed as necessary.

In 2013, the presence of emerald ash borer was confirmed in one location in Dufferin County, at the south end of Orangeville. Public education regarding this pest is ongoing through events, information at the County Forest office and on the website, and responses to inquiries. In 2012, a report describing how the borer will be dealt with in the context of the County Forest was presented to, and approved by, County Council. Since there is relatively little ash in the County Forest\(^1\), it is anticipated that the impact of the emerald ash borer will not be significant in the County Forest itself. Dead or dying ash that are considered to be hazard trees due to their proximity to trails will be removed as soon as possible after they are identified. Stands with an ash component will be managed in accordance with the strategies outlined in *Managing Ash in Farm Woodlots; Some Suggested Prescriptions* (Williams & Schwan, 2011)\(^2\).

**Wildfires and Prescribed Burns**

Forest fire management involves the maintenance of fire roads, trimming of brush to provide access for fire suppression, and the actual suppression of forest fires. The County is responsible for the maintenance of fire roads and the trimming of brush, while fire suppression is conducted by the local fire departments.

There were no wildfires or prescribed burns in the County Forest in 2016.

**Alien Invasive Plants**

During the 2016 growing season, ongoing monitoring and removal of the patch of dog-strangling vine at the Mono Tract was conducted.

Monitoring plots for garlic mustard were established at the Melancthon, Mono, and Randwick Tracts.

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\(^1\) Black ash makes up 80% of the basal area in one 2 ha (5 acre) stand; white ash makes up 20% of the basal area in three stands that make up a total area of 23 ha (57 acres); and white ash makes up 10% of the basal area in eleven stands that make up a total area of 125 ha (309 acres). The total area of the Dufferin County Forest is 1,054 ha (2,606 acres). The only areas where issues with the number of dead ash would be expected to arise are in the black ash stand and in the northeast part of the Main Tract where there are several stands with a 10 or 20% ash component adjacent to each other.

\(^2\) This publication is available from the County Forest Manager’s office or online at: www.ontariowoodlot.com/publications/owa-publications/landowner-guides
2.4 Economic Sustainability

Financial Stability
One of the County’s objectives for the Dufferin County Forest is that it generate revenue to support operations. At the same time, it is important to remember the non-monetary contributions of the Dufferin County Forest:

1. the Main Tract is one of few, large, publicly-accessible natural areas in Dufferin County;
2. the Forest contributes significant ecosystem services;
3. the Forest, and in particular the Main Tract, is important for outdoor recreation and;
4. the Dufferin County Forest properties add to the value of the areas in which they are located both in aesthetic and monetary terms.

In 2016, timber sales generated revenue of over $160,000. There are many factors that affect the value of the timber sold from the Dufferin County Forest, some of which are difficult to predict from year to year. These factors include the price of wood locally and regionally; the location, size and species of trees offered for sale; and the supply of wood of various species and sizes in a given year. Timber sale revenues were supplemented by land use, forest use, and recreational event permits. For details of the budget, please refer to the County of Dufferin’s Budget 2016.

Besides staff, the majority of expenses in 2016 included contract enforcement, advertising and promotion, gate replacement and repair, and tree marking.

Property Assessment, Acquisition and Disposition
No properties were acquired or disposed of in 2016.

2.5 Social Sustainability

Recreational Use of the County Forest Policy
The development of the Recreational Use Policy continued during 2016. The draft presented to County Council at its December meeting was passed and will go forward for public consultation in early 2017.

Table 3 gives details of the twelve larger-scale recreational events that took place in the Main and Mono Tracts of the County Forest in 2016. In total, the events generated revenue of over $2,500 for the County. The events progressed without problems.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of Event</th>
<th>Type of Event</th>
<th>Number of Participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 9</td>
<td>Substance Projects/Team Van Go Mountain Biking Event</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 16</td>
<td>Substance Projects/Team Van Go Mountain Biking Event</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 30-May 1</td>
<td>OCTRA Horseback Riding Event</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 21-23</td>
<td>Chesley Saddle Club Horseback Riding Event</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 18-19</td>
<td>OCTRA Horseback Riding Event</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Event</td>
<td>Type of Event</td>
<td>Number of Participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 11-15</td>
<td>Chesley Saddle Club Horseback Riding Event</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 20</td>
<td>Debra Moore Breast Cancer Fundraising Horseback Riding Event</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 10</td>
<td>Mono on a Bike Event - Mono Tract</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 24</td>
<td>Chase the Coyote Trail Run Event - Mono Tract</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 1-2</td>
<td>OCTRA Horseback Riding Event</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 15</td>
<td>Substance Projects/Team Van Go Mountain Biking Event</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 29-30</td>
<td>Cadet Orienteering Event</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 2 shows the number of Forest Use Permits (Hunting) that have been issued since 1997. In 2016, these permits generated revenue of over $3,000 for the County. Monitoring of hunting will continue, particularly during the fall deer shotgun hunts, which are traditionally of most concern because they attract a large number of hunters in a short space of time.

In 2016, the Mansfield Outdoor Centre once again leased cross-country ski trails in the south portion of the Main Tract, generating revenue of $500 for the County.

**Access Restriction**

Two gates (at the Main Tract and at the Simmons Tract) were repaired in 2016. Fencing was added beside the gate at the 1st Line E Mono dead end south of 25 Sideroad to restrict off-road vehicle access to the Mono Tract.

**Human Health**

Information about west nile virus, lyme disease, and poison ivy continues to be available on the County Forest website, and in other formats by request.

**Signs**

Temporary signs were posted at a number of the tracts showing the dates of the spring wild turkey hunt, the fall wild turkey hunt and the two five-day periods of the fall deer shotgun hunt. This was
done to inform users that there would be a concentration of hunters in the Forest during those periods. Additional signs urging hunters to “Exercise Extreme Caution” were posted around the southern section of the Randwick Tract prior to the spring wild turkey hunt, the fall wild turkey hunt and the two five-day periods of the deer shotgun hunt. The “No hunting” signs that were posted along the boundary between the southern section of the Randwick Tract and the private land to the west in 1999 were monitored; no new signs were necessary.

Signs were posted at the Main Tract showing the dates of the twelve larger-scale recreational events. As with the signs indicating the primary hunting seasons, this was done to alert the users of the Forest.

No hunting signs were added along the western boundary between compartment 19 (Main Tract) and adjoining private property.

The local Ontario Federation of Snowmobile Clubs (OFSC) member clubs (Dufferin, Orangeville, and Alliston & District) posted signs indicating the location of the OFSC trails through the Main, Randwick, Simmons, Riverview, and Mono Tracts of the Dufferin County Forest.

**Information Products**
In order to make non-hunting users of the Dufferin County Forest aware of the hunting seasons, a series of three notices was placed in the Orangeville, Shelburne, Creemore, and Alliston newspapers in conjunction with the fall deer hunt. Notices were placed prior to the beginning of the bow hunt, prior to the first five-day period of the shotgun hunt, and prior to the second five-day period of the shotgun hunt. These choices were made based on the fact that the two five-day periods of shotgun hunt (as opposed to the bow hunt) draw more hunters in a shorter period of time. Similar notices were also placed prior to the start of the spring wild turkey hunt and the fall wild turkey hunt.

The “Hunting in the Dufferin County Forest” information package was distributed to the 110 hunters who purchased forest use permits, as well as on a request basis. Email inquiries were first directed to the website for information.

Numerous phone and e-mail requests for information on the Dufferin County Forest and forests and forestry in general were answered. The information that was distributed consisted mostly of Dufferin County Forest pamphlets, maps of the Main Tract, and information on various insects and diseases that affect trees.

A news release was produced and distributed in conjunction with the release of the annual report for 2015.

The County Forest website (www.dufferinmuseum.com/forest) was updated throughout the year to provide forest users and other interested members of the public with timely information about events and activities. Information about the County Forest was added to the County’s website at www.dufferincounty.ca.

County Forest promotional items were provided for the Ontario Competitive Trail Riders Association Summer Solstice Ride, the Mono on a Bike Skills Event, Debra Moore’s Ride for Breast Cancer, and the two County Leadership Training Days.
**Presentations, Schools, Walks, and Tours**

The County held two guided forest walks in the Little Tract in co-operation with the Dufferin Simcoe Land Stewardship Network. On May 28, a wildflower identification walk; on June 11 a tree identification walk.

In July, Dufferin County Museum & Archives (DCMA) staff and volunteers were taken to several tracts of the County Forest for a forestry education day. Support was also provided for DCMA summer camps.

**Conifer Plantation Thinning Demonstration Area**

The next thinning of the demonstration area at the Main Tract is planned to take place in 2017. This will entail a further thinning of all of the established blocks, which will result in four blocks that have been thinned three times, three that have been thinned twice and one that has not been thinned at all.

**Interpretive Trails**

The information for the interpretive trail stops at the Main Tract was developed in 2016. In 2017, posts marking the stops and other related signs will be installed. The interpretive trails at the Little Tract and Hockley Tract will be maintained.

**3.0 MONITORING**

In 2016 the primary monitoring activities were inspections conducted during commercial harvesting operations, and monitoring of hunting activity (particularly during the two five-day deer shotgun hunt periods). To improve enforcement of the County Forest by-law, off-duty OPP officers were hired to patrol the Main Tract from September to November.

Cut inspections were done to ensure that the loggers complied with the terms and conditions of the Agreement for the Sale of Timber. There were no significant violations of timber sale agreements in 2016.

Post-harvest inventory information was collected for stands that were commercially harvested in 2014 and 2015.

Other monitoring activities included:

i. general observation of, and communication with, users of the Forest and;

ii. surveying signs and gates at the forest properties and arranging for replacement when and where necessary.

**4.0 THE FUTURE OF THE PLANNING PROCESS**

Some of the activities described in the twenty-year management plan are specific to the period of the embedded operating plan (2016-2021), most will continue over the entire period of the management plan (2016-2036). Three additional five year operating plans will be written to fulfill the management plan; for the periods 2021-2026, 2026-2031, and 2031-2036. The operating plans will be supported by Annual Reports and Annual Work Schedules.

Toward the end of the twenty-year management plan, a new twenty-year plan will be written for the period 2036-2056. This plan will include a five year operating plan for the period 2036-2041.
5.0 ANNUAL WORK SCHEDULE – 2017
The specific activities for 2017 are described in the following sections.

5.1 Environmental Sustainability
It is anticipated that there will be 56 hectares of conifer plantations marked in 2017. The breakdown of the areas is shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Areas Planned to be Marked in the Dufferin County Forest for 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tract (Compartment)</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Area (ha)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Randwick (5a, 6a)</td>
<td>white pine</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randwick (6b)</td>
<td>red pine</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main (18b, 19b, 19c)</td>
<td>red pine</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simmons (47b)</td>
<td>white pine</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Area</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>56</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As in the past, the number of trees and the volume to be harvested will be known once the tree marking is completed. Stands will be publicly tendered in the late summer of 2017.

Information about the emerald ash borer and how to manage trees and woodlots in its presence will continue to be distributed to the general public.

5.2 Economic Sustainability
For details of the budget, refer to the County of Dufferin’s Budget 2017.

5.3 Social Sustainability
Public consultation on the draft recreational use policy will begin early in 2017.

In 2017, it is anticipated that the Mansfield Outdoor Centre will lease cross-country ski trails in the Main Tract.

It is expected that the Main Tract will host a number of horseback riding events, including three Ontario Competitive Trail Riding Association rides and Debra Moore’s fundraising ride for breast cancer, as well as two Substance Projects mountain bike rides.

The interpretive trail at the Main Tract will be completed.

5.4 Monitoring
In 2017, the monitoring program will focus on four broad areas:

i. conducting regular inspections of ongoing commercial harvesting operations;
ii. conducting of post-harvest inventory for commercially harvested stands;
iii. enforcing the County Forest by-law (2003-50) through the hiring of off-duty OPP officers and;
iv. monitoring of hunting activity, particularly during the two five-day deer shotgun hunts.