Note to the reader
The content of the On-line Guide to the application of the regulation respecting the sustainable development of forest in the domain of the State will evolve to incorporate technical and scientific details of certain sections or information necessary for their application. Updates will be listed on the page entitled Register of Amendments.

It is the user’s responsibility to use the updated printed document from the online publication available at https://mffp.gouv.qc.ca/wp-content/uploads/ FiguresRADF_ang.pdf.

Production
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Reference: Ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs. Guide to the application of the regulation respecting the sustainable development of forest in the domain of the State – Figures [On line], Gouvernement du Québec. [mffp.gouv.qc.ca/RADF/guide/?lang=en].
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A partial harvest is allowed in the strip of woodland (see s. 9 of the Regulation).

Figure 7A Strip of woodland around an observatory

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**Figure 8B** Strip of woodland around a sugar bush operated for acericultural purposes

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*No strip of woodland need be preserved in the cutting area of a block cutting.*
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Cutting permitted

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Figure 19 Strip of woodland on either side of a Native portage trail

A partial harvest is allowed in the strip of woodland (see s. 9 of the Regulation).

No forest development activity, except to build or improve a road that crosses the trail.

Figure 20 Area where forest development activities are prohibited around a campground or group of campgrounds installed on a trapping ground

- Area without forest development activities of 40,000 m²/campground (s. 21)
  - 1 campground/100 km²
- Area without forest development activities of 4,000 m²/campground or group of campgrounds (s. 21)
  - 2 campgrounds or 2 groups of campgrounds/100 km²
- Unprotected campground: forest development activities permitted around the campground (s. 20 and 21)
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* Includes the strip of woodland kept alongside the lake or watercourse.

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- Preserving the stumps, grassy vegetation and pre-established regeneration
- Length of the strip of woodland = length of the forest camp
- A single clearing ≤ 5 m
- Each visual opening (maximum of 3) ≤ 10% of the length of the strip of woodland

- Peat bog with a pond
- Marsh
- Riparian shrub swamp
- Lake or permanent watercourse
- Area of the forest camp
- A single access road

* Each visual opening (maximum of 3) ≤ 10% of the length of the strip of woodland.

https://mffp.gouv.qc.ca/RADF/guide/?lang=en
**Figure 32A** Rules governing travel of logging machines in the riparian ecotone and in the strip of woodland alongside a wetland or aquatic environment.

- Open peat bog with a pond
- Marsh
- Riparian shrub swamp
- Lake or permanent watercourse

**Figure 32B** Rules governing travel of logging machines in the riparian ecotone and in the strip of woodland alongside a wetland or aquatic environment.

- Open peat bog with a pond
- Marsh
- Riparian shrub swamp
- Lake or permanent watercourse

Details on the diagrams:
- Travel of logging machines permitted
- Travel of logging machines prohibited
- Total cutting or partial cutting
- Riparian ecotone
- Strip of woodland ≥ 20 m
- Wildlife development project or vegetation control during public utility works
- Sylvicultural drainage ditches
- Construction, improvement, repair or removal of a structure used to cross a watercourse
- Settling pond
**Figure 34A** Rules governing the travel of logging machines alongside a wetland or aquatic environment

- Intermittent watercourse
- Open peat bog without a pond

Travel of logging machines permitted in any of the cases specified in section 32, i.e.:
- To dig a drainage ditch for silvicultural purposes
- To take a felling or hauling trail across a watercourse
- To construct, improve, repair or remove a structure or install infrastructure
- To control vegetation during public utility works

Travel of logging machines prohibited

**Figure 34B** Rules governing the travel of logging machines alongside a wetland or aquatic environment

- Intermittent watercourse
- Open peat bog without a pond

Travel of logging machines permitted

Travel of logging machines prohibited
Figure 35 Rules governing the digging of a drainage ditch or network of sylvicultural drainage ditches

Figure 36 Rules governing the digging of a drainage ditch or network of sylvicultural drainage ditches
**Figure 38** Rules governing the washing of logging machines

- Open peat bog with a pond
- Marsh
- Riparian shrub swamp
- Lake
- Watercourse

- Geotextile membrane and dislodged residues to be collected and eliminated
- Washing of logging machines prohibited
- Washing of logging machines permitted
- High pressure equipment with no degreasing agents
- The washing is limited to the engine space

**Figure 45A** Limitation of rutting in felling and hauling trails

- Rut
  - ≥ 4 m
  - Vegetal cover torn (organic soil)
  - Depth > 200 mm (mineral soil)

- Total length of ruts:
  - ≤ 25% of the length of the trails per total cutting area

- These logging machine tracks are not deep enough or long enough to be considered ruts.
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- From August 1 to March 31
- Forest development activities permitted
- Forest development activities prohibited

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- No forest development activities
- * Unless authorized by the Minister (section 39 of the Sustainable Forest Development Act)
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Distance between diversions:
- e.g. If slope = 9.6%  
  Distance = 500 ÷ 10% = 50 m
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- Vegetal cover reconstituted in the strip of woodland or strip of land referred to in sections 27 and 34
- Right-of-way reforested ≥ 250 m or up to the first bridge or culvert that was removed
- Site of bridge or culvert that was removed or site of a removable structure
- Stabilized banks
- Bank

**Figure 81** Work to be carried out for permanent closure of a road

- Height of fill ≥ 300 mm
- Stabilized fill
- End of channel extends beyond the base of the fill
- Point at which road is closed
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Figure 95B Stabilization of embankments located 20 m or less from a watercourse
Figure 100A End of a conduit or arch extending from the base of the embankment

Figure 98 Clearance required for boats

Bridge or culvert

Upper limit of the bank

Clearance \( \geq 1.5 \text{ m} \)

End of conduit extends from the base of the fill

\( \leq 300 \text{ mm} \)
Figure 100B Minimum thickness of fill above a conduit or arch, based on its diameter or span

Figure 102A Culvert with parallel conduits of different diameters
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Device for guiding debris upstream

Current

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* The abutments and riprap must be installed outside the upper limit of the bank.
** Piers and stabilization materials ≤ 20% of the width of the watercourse.

**Figure 108B** Minimum length of the arch compared to the length of the thalweg disturbed by the work

Length of thalweg disturbed by the work
(e.g. 22.5 m)

Length of arch > 80% of length of thalweg disturbed by the work
(e.g. 18 m = 80% of 22.5 m)

Placement of arch

Threshold

Thalweg at level of threshold

≥ 600 mm under the level upper limit of the bank
Figure 108C Characteristics of an arch installation in relation to the upper limit of the banks

* Shoes and riprap must be installed outside the upper limit of the bank.

Figure 108D Characteristics of the foundations of an arch

* Materials, especially millwork wood or concrete, between the foundations and shoes.
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* Remove the removable structure — including the geotextile membrane and granular materials — as soon as they are no longer needed, and not later than the end of the winter period.

** Recover the granular materials and deposit them outside the 20 m limit.

Figure 112 Timeframe for removing any of the removable structures described in the second paragraph of section 111

Figure 115A Road sign indicating permanent closure of a road
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Figure 119 Distance between a sandpit and a wetland or aquatic environment
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Figure 123 Operation of a sandpit above the level of groundwater

Figure 124A Distance between a piling area and a road corridor
Figure 124B Distance between a piling area and a wetland or aquatic environment

Figure 124C Diversion of runoff water from a piling area
Figure 125 Limit on the size of piling areas along roads

Figure 126 Windrowing or spreading of logging residues during total cutting of whole trees
Leave the site in conditions conducive to the rapid establishment of natural regeneration.
Remove installations, equipment, debris and waste.

**Figure 128** Distance between the area of a forest camp and a wetland or aquatic environment

**Figure 129** Restoration of the area of a forest camp after use
**Figure 130** Distance between a sugar bush building or motorized equipment necessary for the cultivation and operation of a sugar bush, and a wetland or aquatic environment

**Figure 131** Percentage of residual forest of 7 m or more in height to be maintained in a territorial reference unit
Figure 136 Strip of woodland between two total cutting areas other than block cutting

Figure 139 Size and composition of the residual forest at a block cutting harvest site
If the snow depth on the ground reaches a height equivalent to a column of water $\geq 20$ cm:

- Stump height: $\leq 25$ cm
- Highest ground level: $\leq 25$ cm

$\leq 150$ km$^2$

$\geq 30$ km$^2$

$\geq 45$ cm

$\leq 150$ km$^2$

$\leq 150$ km$^2$

$\geq 20$ cm

$\geq 30$ km$^2$

$\leq 150$ km$^2$

Evenly distributed residual forest stands

Maintenance of at least 20% of the area of the D.U. in timber stands

Timber stands distributed evenly in the D.U. and at least 70% of the productive forest area is composed of stands of 7 m or more in height

Development unit (D.U.)

Maintenance of at least 30% of the productive forest area in residual forest stands of 7 m or more in height

Aggregated cut blocks, varying in shape $\leq 150$ km$^2$

* The aggregated cut blocks may be $> 150$ km$^2$ for plans intended to protect woodland caribou, woodland ecotype.

Evenly distributed residual forest stands

Maintenance of at least 30% of the productive forest area in residual forest stands of 7 m or more in height

Aggregated cut blocks, varying in shape $\leq 150$ km$^2$

* The aggregated cut blocks may be $> 150$ km$^2$ for plans intended to protect woodland caribou, woodland ecotype.
The slope of the watercourse at the crossing site is measured between the thalwegs of the first thresholds not touched by the work and located upstream and downstream of the conduit.

The slope of the watercourse upstream is measured at the thalweg of the two thresholds not touched by the work, the second being located at a distance of at least twice the length of the conduit.

The slope of the watercourse at the crossing site is measured between the thalwegs of the first thresholds not touched by the work and located upstream and downstream of the conduit.

**Figure Schedule 9A** Placement of thresholds used to measure the slope of a watercourse

**Figure Schedule 9B** Measuring the slope of a watercourse
**d** = culvert diameter

**The burial depth of the invert must comply with the minimum and maximum depths shown in Schedule 9.**

**Threshold downstream at a distance of ≥ 3 d (3,000 mm)**

* The slope of the watercourse is the inclination of the section of the watercourse included between the first natural thresholds not touched by the work (excavation, installation of conduit, rockfill, etc.) and located upstream and downstream of the culvert. It is measured from the lowest point (thalweg) of each threshold.

* The slope of the conduit = Slope of watercourse*

**Figure Schedule 9C Burial of a conduit following the slope of the watercourse**

**Figure Schedule 9D Burial depth for a conduit**
Size of notch depends on diameter of conduit

Width

Height of outlet ≥ 500 mm

Watertight joint

Abutment

Maximum narrowing of watercourse width = 20%

Outlet*

Abutments

Inclination of outlet ≤ 9°

Direction of current

Distance from the end of the conduit

Distance between outlets

Distance from the end of the conduit

Energy dissipation basin

Notches

* The number of outlets depends on the length of the conduit (e.g. 9 m in length = 5 outlets).

Figure Schedule 10A Location of outlets in a conduit

Figure Schedule 10B Characteristics of outlets in a conduit
Slope of conduit > slope of watercourse

Thalweg of threshold
(deepest point of threshold)

Slope of conduit > slope of watercourse

Control threshold = downstream limit of energy dissipation basin

Depth of energy dissipation basin ≥ 500 mm

First downstream outlet buried

Downstream invert buried at 500 mm from the thalweg of the control threshold

Length of basin ≥ 3 \(d^*\)

Upstream invert buried at 200 mm from the thalweg of the watercourse bed

Height of bed before burial

Depth of energy dissipation basin

* \(d^*\) = culvert diameter

Figure Schedule 10C Burial depth of a conduit equipped with outlets compared to the thalweg and characteristics of the energy dissipation basin

Figure Schedule 10D Installation slope of a conduit equipped with outlets
The width of the road above the culvert must not be reduced.

Sand or gravel fill (particles 0 to 20 mm in diameter)

Geotextile membrane (above and outside wall of arch)

Granular cushion under the walls and anchoring walls for grounds having a low bearing capacity

**Figure Schedule 11B** Structure of a wooden culvert

**Figure Schedule 11C** Conditions for installation of a wooden culvert