

Summit Thinning

Mt. Hood National Forest Clackamas River Ranger District

The purpose of this initiative is to thin to reduce the risk of mortality from insects, to enhance growth and to provide forest products consistent with the Northwest Forest Plan goal of maintaining the stability of local and regional economies now and in the future.

This action is needed because this natural second-growth stand is experiencing elevated risk due to overcrowding. The stand contains primarily lodgepole pine with a component of Douglas-fir. Lodgepole pine across the District is being killed by mountain pine beetle. Thinning reduces the potential for insect attack. The project is located in sections 13, 14, 23, and 24 of T. 6 S., R. 8 E., WM, Clackamas County, Oregon.

The **proposed action** is to do variable density thinning on approximately 70 acres.

- Stands are approximately 70 years old and were created after a forest fire.
- Trees to be cut are generally smaller than 12 inches in diameter with an average of approximately 10 inches. Thinning would generally remove the smaller trees, leaving approximately 80 to 140 variably spaced trees per acre.
- No roads would be constructed.
- Ground based logging systems would be used.
- The project is in the C1 – Timber Emphasis land allocation. No Riparian Reserves would be thinned.

Variability – Thinning will generally remove the smaller trees, but the objective is to introduce structural and biological diversity through variable spaced thinning. Diversity and variability will be introduced in several ways:

- Leave tree spacing will vary from 80-130 trees per acre.
- Leave trees will include minor species.
- Small gaps would be created.
- Leave trees will include some trees with the elements of wood decay.
- Leave trees will include some live trees where their crowns touch certain key snags.
- All non-hazardous snags will be retained.
- All existing down logs will be retained and key concentrations of woody debris in the older decay classes would be protected.

Roads - No new roads would be constructed.

- The new information that has been recently published about northern spotted owls has been considered. The new information would not lead to a change in the effects determination.

The proposal will have no effect on threatened or endangered **anadromous fish** or Essential Fish Habitat established under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. Consultation is not required.

There will be no impacts to sensitive species or survey and manage species that would cause a trend to federal listing or loss of viability for any proposed or sensitive species.

The project would have no adverse effects on flood plains, wetlands or municipal watersheds; Congressionally designated areas such as wilderness, wilderness study areas or national recreation areas; inventoried roadless areas; research natural areas; American Indian religious or cultural sites; archaeological sites or historic properties or areas.

Forest Plan

The proposed action is consistent with the Standards and Guidelines of the Mt. Hood National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan as amended by the Northwest Forest Plan (Forest Plan).

- **Aquatic Conservation Strategy** – The project is not in riparian reserves and is therefore consistent with the Forest Plan as amended by the 2004 Record of Decision to Clarify Provisions Relating to the Aquatic Conservation Strategy.
- It is consistent with standards for threatened, endangered and sensitive species; management indicator species, noxious weeds, hydrology, water quality, air quality, heritage resources, scenery and timber management.
- It is consistent with the National Forest Management Act regulations for **vegetative management**. There will be no regulated timber harvest on lands classified as unsuitable for timber production (36 CFR 219.14) and vegetation manipulation is in compliance with 36 CFR 219.27(b).

Best Management Practices (BMPs) and Design Criteria

1. **Northern Spotted Owl:** No activity would take place within spotted owl nesting/roosting/foraging habitat during the March 1 to July 15 critical nesting period. This applies to noise generating activities but does not include road use, log hauling or hazard tree removal to protect public safety. This restriction may be waived if the area is found to be unoccupied or there is no nesting activity, as determined by a survey to protocol. *This is a standard requirement from the Biological Opinion.*
2. **Soils:** No operation of off-road ground-based equipment would be permitted between November 1 and May 31. This restriction applies to the ground-based portions of harvest

units. It also applies to ground-based equipment such as harvesters or equipment used for fuels treatment, road reconstruction or landing construction. This restriction may be waived if soils are dry or frozen or if operators switch to skyline or other non-ground based systems. *This is a BMP and it implements Forest Plan standards and guidelines FW-022 and FW-024.*

3. **Snags and wildlife trees:** Snags would be retained where safety permits. To increase the likelihood that snags would be retained, green trees would be marked as leave trees where their live crowns touch certain key snags. Certain live trees would also be selected as leave trees that have the “elements of wood decay” as described in the DecAid advisor. This may include trees with features such as dead tops, broken tops and heart rot.

Sixteen live trees per acre greater than 10 inches diameter with “elements of wood decay” would be retained. Of these trees, 8 per acre should be greater than 20 inches diameter where available. *This implements Forest Plan standards and guidelines as amended.*

4. **Down Woody Debris:** Down logs currently on the forest floor would be retained. Additional down woody debris would be generated by the timber sale. This would include the retention of cull logs, tree tops, broken logs and any snags that would be felled for safety reasons. Some trees with root disease would be retained that would eventually fall providing another source of down wood.

Where feasible, key concentrations of woody debris in the older decay classes would be protected from disturbance by avoiding moving logs or yarding over them.

Tree tops and limbs would generally be retained in the unit. This restriction may be waived after consideration of potential residual tree damage, soil cover, nutrient cycling, fuel loading and wildlife habitat. *This implements Forest Plan standards and guidelines as amended.*

5. Other Elements of **Diversity** - *This implements Forest Plan standard and guideline FW-152.*
 - a. Leave trees would include minor species. Conifers and deciduous trees that are present in small numbers in the stand would be retained where feasible.
 - b. Small gaps would be created in stands. The size and position of gaps would vary by unit based on site-specific factors.
6. To reduce **erosion** from timber sale activities, bare soils would be revegetated. Grass seed and fertilizer would be evenly distributed at appropriate rates to ensure successful establishment. Mulch may be used on slopes greater than 20%. Effective ground cover would be installed prior to October 1 of each year. *This is a BMP and it implements Forest Plan standard and guideline FW-025.*

Native plant species would be used to meet erosion control needs and other management objectives such as wildlife habitat enhancement. Appropriate plant and seed transfer guidelines would be observed. Non-native species may be used if native species would not meet site-specific requirements or management objectives. Non-native species would be gradually phased out as cost, availability, and technical knowledge barriers are overcome. Undesirable or invasive plants would not be used. *This implements Forest Plan standard and guideline FW-148.*

Grass seed would preferably be certified by the states of Oregon or Washington or grown under government-supervised contracts to assure noxious weed free status. In certain cases non-certified seed may be used if it is deemed to be free of State of Oregon listed noxious weeds. *This implements Forest Plan standard and guideline FW-148.*

When straw is utilized, it would originate from the state of Oregon or Washington fields which grow state certified seed, or grown under government-supervised contracts to assure noxious weed free status, or originate in annual ryegrass fields in the Willamette Valley. In certain cases, straw or hay from non-certified grass seed fields may be used if it is deemed to be free of State of Oregon listed noxious weeds. *This implements Forest Plan standard and guideline FW-148.*

7. **Logging Systems** – *These are BMPs and implement Forest Plan standard and guideline FW-022.*

Mechanical harvesters and forwarders would be required to work on a layer of residual slash and the operator would place slash in the harvester path prior to advancing the equipment.

8. **Roads** – *These are BMPs.*

During the wet season, log haul would only be permitted on asphalt and rocked roads when conditions would prevent sediment delivery to streams.

9. **Invasive plants** - All off-road equipment is required to be free of soil, seeds, vegetative matter, or other debris that could contain or hold seeds prior to coming onto National Forest lands. Timber sale contracts and service contracts would include provisions to minimize the introduction and spread of invasive plants. Invasive plants are any plant species not native to a particular ecosystem that are likely to cause economic or environmental harm, or harm to human health. These provisions contain specific requirements for the cleaning of off-road equipment. *This implements Executive Order 13112 dated February 3, 1999.*
10. **Firewood** would be made available to the public at landings where feasible. *This is an opportunity to contribute to Forest Plan - Forest Management Goal #19, and provide forest products consistent with the NFP goal of maintaining the stability of local and regional economies.*
11. **Monitoring:** *This Implements Forest Plan and NFP monitoring requirements.*

Prior to advertisement of a timber sale, a crosswalk table would be prepared to check the provisions of the Timber Sale Contract and other implementation plans with this document to insure that required elements are properly accounted for.

During implementation, Timber Sale Administrators monitor compliance with the Timber Sale Contract which contains provisions for resource protection including but not limited to: seasonal restrictions, snag and coarse woody debris retention, stream protection, erosion prevention, soil protection, road closure and protection of historical sites.

Post harvest reviews would be conducted where needed prior to post harvest activities such as slash treatment and firewood removal. Based on these reviews, post harvest activities would be adjusted where needed to achieve project and resource objectives.

Monitoring of noxious weeds and invasive plants would be conducted where appropriate to track changes in populations over time and corrective action would be prescribed where needed.

Monitoring is also conducted at the Forest level. For example, water quality is monitored for both temperature and turbidity at several locations across the Forest.

Comments

Please submit comments by September 7, 2005.

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