

PHOTOS FROM THE JAZZ TIMBER SALE, Scoping 2010



↙ This wetland is indicative of the impacts logging have had on this dynamic landscape. The logging from before allowed the drainage to spread out and has now created a diffused wetland area. Unit 4 is straight ahead in this photo and wraps around to the south (right). We expect there to be an analysis of the natural history of this area that factors the impacts of past logging.



↙ This drainage is one of the many seeps and seasonal streams that we found throughout the units of the proposed sale that were not represented on the maps. Many more riparian areas exist than has been accounted for in these maps, likely because when the maps were surveyed for, the streams didn't exist. Earthflow, past logging, steep slopes and failing roads have changed the course of the waterways several times in the past decades. **How does the Forest Service plan to account for this in their analysis and Riparian Reserve guidance?**



← Unit 36, south end of the unit. Although this forest is a plantation stand and has some of the least diversity of the units we looked at, this still has several decadent features and good spacing between the trees. **How much is there for a commercial timber operator to get from a stand like this?**

1



2



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4



5



6



7



8



9



10



As the Forest Service knows, Bark has been very committed to ongoing efforts to remove unnecessary roads for the system in Mt. Hood National Forest. We have very strong concerns about the use of the 6311 road system for logging.

1 & 2. We witnessed a sinkhole, considerable sagging, and potential slides in the mainstem 6311.

3. The decommissioning that has happened at the end of the road appears to be effective.

4. However, we did see some signs of ATV tracks going over the berms

5. The road bed of 6311, beyond the decommissioned end of the road has successfully downsloped, beginning to become more aligned with the natural slope.

6. New growth has started to take hold in the decommissioned section of 6311.

7. The culvert for Peat Creek is improperly placed and has created a pooling at the outflow. This pooling will degrade the fill of the road bed.

8. We have seen culverts that are likely going to plug. This is the culvert leading into the wetland.

9. The hairpin on road 6311 that bend around the shore of this wetland is beginning to give out and is presenting unsafe travel and potential impacts to the wetland.

10. The proposed re-opening of old spurs into Unit 26 would force this stream to be put back into a culvert. We wholly oppose this action from happening.



The presence of high earthflow has led to many unique geological and soil features throughout the forest. Several of the streams have many braided outlets throughout the forest that are taking advantage of shifting earth.

We also have found an abundance of mushroom species in unit of the proposed timber sale this season, indicating a healthy soil structure. We expect the Forest Service to be fulfilling all guidance for listed species under Survey and Manage to ensure protection for the rare species that may be present in this area.



Like all of the LSR units that are being proposed, Unit 4 is adjacent to healthy old growth forests. These units have forests that are recovering from past logging and benefitting from the healthy and diverse forests around them. **We strongly urge the Forest Service to drop all units that are in LSR.** These photos show what we believe is the edge of the unit looking into the transition to older, mature forests.





Unit 2 is surrounded on all sides by wetland and streams. **How does the Forest Service expect to avoid impacts into this important drainage into the Cap Creek?**



The level of downed woody debris, here in unit 2, is left from both past logging and natural decay. It has provided a good diversity of biomass structure in the plantation forests.



This image of Unit 2 shows one of the many indicators of high earthflow activity. The tree growing to the right in the picture is likely compensating for the movement of the slope that it is growing in, causing the bend in the trunk at the bottom.



Bark joined with hundreds of thousands of people on October 10, 2010 to acknowledge the causes and effects of climate change by leading a hike to the Jazz Timber Sale. Logging is one of the leading causes of climate change because of the loss to carbon retention that our forests provide. We expect the Forest Service to be incorporating a rigorous analysis into their Environmental Assessment the cumulative effects of ongoing logging. More info at www.350.org.



Stream in Unit 114. This unit is at the confluence of two drainages into the Collawash River. Like the other units with Riparian Reserve in them, this one has several streams not accounted for on the unit map provided to the public.



This wetland and red alder stand is adjacent to Unit 34 and is not accounted for on the map. These alder stands provide stability for shifting earthflow areas, but will not hold up to high levels of windthrow. Should logging occur, we have concerns about the loss of this stand from the increased exposure to wind.



← This mature stand is adjacent to unit 40.

We do not see a need to thin these forests. The impacts that would be caused from roads being reopened, wildlife disturbance and aquatic degradation in a complicated system of riparian areas is not worth the potential speedy recruitment of larger trees and decadent features. The steep slope captured on the left is in Unit 36 and the canopy photograph is from Unit 38. Both of these photographs show a forest that is not in a great need of thinning.

