

From OAR - DIVISION 35 -MANAGEMENT OF STATE FOREST LANDS
629-035-0000:

(3) "Biological diversity" means the genetic variation and the abundance and variety of microbial, plant, and animal life, the range of ecological functions, and the physical processes at any local or landscape scale.

(6) Based on existing Board principles and policies and current scientific and silvicultural information, the Board finds that forest lands that are actively managed as provided in subsection (5) of this section can produce economic value over the long term and promote healthy, sustainable forest ecosystems that:

(a) Produce timber and revenues for the state, counties, and local taxing districts;

(b) Result in a high probability of maintaining and restoring properly functioning aquatic habitats for salmonids, and other native fish and aquatic life;

(c) Protect, maintain, and enhance native wildlife habitats;

(a) Results in a high probability of maintaining and restoring properly functioning aquatic habitats for salmonids, and other native fish and aquatic life;

(b) Protects, maintains, and enhances native wildlife habitats;

(b) The plans shall include strategies that:

(A) Contribute to biological diversity of forest stand types and structures at the landscape level and over time:

(i) through application of silvicultural techniques that provide a variety of forest conditions and resources; and

(ii) through conserving and maintaining genetic diversity of forest tree species.

(B) Manage forest conditions to result in a high probability of maintaining and restoring properly functioning aquatic habitats for salmonids, and other native fish and aquatic life, and protecting, maintaining, and enhancing native wildlife habitats, recognizing that forests are dynamic and that the quantity and quality of habitats for species will change geographically and over time.

(D) Maintain or enhance long-term forest soil productivity.

Policy and Legal Responsibilities of the Board of Forestry in Relation to Management of State Forests:

From Northwest Oregon State Forests Management Plan – 2001

Fish and Wildlife

1. In a regional context, provide habitats that contribute to maintaining or enhancing native wildlife populations at self-sustaining levels, and contribute to properly functioning aquatic habitats for salmonids, and other native fish and aquatic life.
2. Meet the requirements of federal and state endangered species acts.
3. Contribute to maintaining fish and wildlife populations at levels that allow recreational and commercial opportunities, including fishing, hunting, and wildlife viewing.
4. Maintain compatibility with Oregon's Statewide Planning Goal 5 (Open Spaces, Scenic and Historic Areas, and Natural Resources).

Forest Condition (Health and Biodiversity)

1. Maintain or restore healthy forest conditions, thereby promoting sustainable, productive, and resilient ecosystems.
2. Maintain biological diversity across the landscape.
3. Provide for structural complexity and age diversity within and among stands.
4. Maintain long-term forest soil productivity.
5. Protect forest resources from unwanted fire and damaging pests.

From Pg. 3-14

From The Forestry Program for Oregon:

“Support continued active management of Oregon’s state forests through the use of structure-based management” - Key Action E.4