

# Pre-Operations Report

**Operation Name:** Greasy Alder  
**County:** Clatsop  
**Management Basin:** Northrup

**Table 1. Operation Areas, Types and Acres**

Area	Type of Operation	Gross Acres	Net Acres
1	RT	17	16
2	RT	52	48
Total	Retention Cut	69	64

## **I. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION AREA:**

This sale is located on the eastern slopes of Cow Creek, a medium sized, fish bearing stream. Slopes are mostly moderate, ranging from 20-40 percent. Soil types consist of Bradwood and Tillamook, both deep, well drained soils having thin layers of organic litter overlying dark brown granular clay loams. Site Index within Bradwood soils averages 130' (II+) for Douglas-fir and 110' (III+) for western hemlock. Site Index for Tillamook soils is 140' (I-) for Douglas-fir and 110' (III+) for western hemlock.

## **II. CURRENT STAND CONDITION:**

Area 1 - The current stand is 41 to 51 years old, and is composed primarily of red alder and bigleaf maple with scattered conifers at an average DBH of 20 inches. Conifers found in Area 1 are very sparse and often extremely large. The stand is categorized as Understory Development (UDS). The Stand Density Index (SDI) is between 48 and 52. Area 1 has approximately 5 snags per acre over 12 inches in DBH, and 3 snags per acre over 24 inches in DBH. The stand has approximately 1,000 cubic feet per acre of down wood in all decay classes, and approximately 186 cubic feet per acre of down wood in decay classes 1 and 2.

Area 2 - The current stand is 36 to 51 years old, and is composed primarily of red alder and Douglas-fir with scattered bigleaf maple, western hemlock, and western redcedar. Conifers found in Area 2 are much more plentiful than in Area 1 and are clumped in large patches. The average DBH is 16 inches and the stand is categorized as UDS. The SDI is between 55 and 60.

Area 2 has approximately 3 snags per acre over 12 inches in DBH, and 1 snag per acre over 24 inches in DBH. The stand has approximately 1,500 cubic feet per acre of down wood in all decay classes, and approximately 350 cubic feet per acre of down wood in decay classes 1 and 2.

Understory development in both area consists primarily of sword fern, Oregon grape, salmonberry, vine maple, oxalis, deer fern, maiden fern, cascara, and pathfinder.

**Table 2. Stand Inventory Information**

Area	Prescription	Stand ID <sup>1</sup>	Species	Age	DBH	BA	TPA	SDI	Acres <sup>2</sup>
1	RT	23625	RA, DF	43	15.5	202	153	52	16
		Target <sup>3</sup>							16
2	RT	23587	DF, RA	46	15.6	240	180	61	22
		23624	DF	39	15.8	227	166	58	26
		Target <sup>3</sup>						30-35	48

1 The source of stand inventory information is SLI. Age is as of 2008.

2 The acres are based on GIS and exclude roads, streams buffers, reserve areas, etc.

3 The Target identifies expected stand characteristics (DBH, BA, TPA and SDI) after harvesting has been completed.

### III. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITION/VISION:

**Areas 1 and 2:** Areas 1 and 2 are not planned to have a complex desired future condition on the landscape. The desired conditions of these stands are healthy vigorous stands of mixed conifer and hardwoods. This will be done using a retention cut which will focus on the new cohort of young trees in the stand. Immediate goals include eliminating most of the red alder across the site and successfully establishing a mixed conifer understory.

**Table 3. Stand Structure Information**

Area	Stand ID	Current	Post Harvest <sup>2</sup>	Desired Future	Acres
1	23625	UDS	REG	GEN	16
2	23587	UDS	UDS	GEN	22
	23624	UDS	UDS	GEN	26

1 The forest management plans for these districts do not contain structure strategies.

2 The stand is expected to develop into this condition in the five to ten years after this operation is completed.

### IV. PROPOSED MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION:

**Areas 1 and 2** - Both areas are designed to utilize a retention cut, which appears to be more like a partial cut or a shelterwood harvest than a clearcut. Alder less than 8 inches DBH will be retained. All conifers will be retained in Area 1 during

the cut. In Area 2 the remaining conifer patches will then be thinned down to a SDI of 30 to 35.

The long term focus of both retention cuts will be on the successful regeneration of the new cohort of young trees. Regeneration in a retention cut is usually more difficult than in most other harvest types, but is still achievable. More complex stand structures are likely to develop much more quickly than after a modified clearcut. The retention cut will result in a stand with two distinct and well distributed cohorts.

Site preparation will be provided by cable harvesting and some ground base harvesting operation. Slash concentration is anticipated in both areas. Plant at 300 trees per acre with the following species mixture: 50% Douglas-fir, 45% western hemlock, 5% western red cedar. Animal browse is a challenge in this geographic location. Tree protection measure will include paper bud caps on the Douglas-fir and tubes on the western red cedar. Mountain beaver trapping will focus on draw areas. Herbicide prescription for these two areas will require evaluation once harvesting operation are completed. It should also be noted that higher reforestation costs should be anticipated due to alder domination and competing vegetation.

*Snags:* During all harvesting activities, all existing snags will be retained unless deemed to be safety hazards. Current inventory indicates that both areas are above the landscape goals. Where fewer than 2 hard snags per acre are found to exist during sale layout, opportunities for snag creation or leaving additional live green trees may be implemented to supplement landscape snag levels (FMP, "Landscape Management Strategy 3c. Snags", pages 4-53 and 4-54).

*Green Trees:* A combination of methods will be implemented to achieve the green tree retention requirements such as green tree retention areas, stream buffers, and trees scattered across the sale areas (FMP, page 4-53, Paragraph 2).

*Downed Wood:* For all harvesting activities, all existing down woody debris will be retained. Down woody debris levels will be assessed and if deficiencies are found to exist on an individual unit, then additional conifer trees and/or conifer logs will be retained to meet the landscape targets for down woody debris as prescribed in the FMP (FMP, "Landscape Management Strategy 3d. Down Wood." pages 4-54 and 4-55). Obvious defect in conifer logs will be bucked out in Area 2 to enhance existing downed wood levels in decay class 1 and 2. This will only be possible in Area 2 as no conifer will be cut in Area 1.

**V. ESTIMATED TIMBER AND REVENUE OUTPUTS:**

**Table 4. Timber and Revenue**

Ownership		Sale Type	
BOF	CSL	Cash	Recovery
100%	0%	<input type="checkbox"/>	x
Planned Quarter:		1st	

	Conifer	Hardwood	Total
Net Volume (MBF)	331	769	1,100
Stumpage Value (\$/MBF)	\$150	\$243	
Estimated Gross Value	\$49,650	\$186,867	\$236,517
		Project Costs:	\$45,909
		Estimated Net Value:	\$190,608

**VI. HARVESTING AND ACCESS CONSIDERATIONS:**

Access to the sale areas is Highway 202 to Northrup County Road, onto Cow Ridge road, and onto Greasy Spoon Road. Sale access is secured through existing easements.

Approximately 1.0 miles of new rocked spur construction within the sale areas will be needed. Most of the sale is accessible from existing roads.

The Greasy Spoon Mainline and Cow Ridge Road as well as the spur leading to Area 2 is currently in a condition that will support the planned activity. The spur leading out to Area 1 of Greasy Alder was improved with the Cow Hollow sale in 2007.

A combination of cable-yarding systems and ground yarding will be planned. Ground yarding will generally be limited to slopes under 35%. Cable systems will be used on steeper slopes which comprise approximately 60% of the sale.

**Table 5. Transportation Management Summary (Miles).**

Activity	Mainline	Collector	Rocked Spur	Dirt Spur
Construct	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2
Improve	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maintain	4.6	0.0	0.8	0.0
Close/Block	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Vacate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

**VII. AQUATIC RESOURCES AND WATER QUALITY:**

*Type F Streams:* There are no Type F streams within Area 1. The upper reaches of Cow Creek a medium Type F stream parallels the western boundary of Area 2 for approximately 2500 feet. This stream contains Coho which is a federally listed fish species.

There are no known domestic water systems associated with this sale.

*Aquatic Resource Protection:* For all areas, full log suspension is required when cable yarding over streams. No ground-based logging equipment operation is allowed within the stream bank zone. No stream crossings are anticipated during road construction. In order to protect water quality during active operations, a variety of methods will be used to prevent sediment from entering live streams. These methods include (but are not limited to) maintaining culverts and other road drainage structures, using sediment control devices in road ditches when necessary, and seasonal restrictions on logging and hauling operations. Culvert installment and replacement in live streams will be conducted between July 1 and Aug. 31. Operations outside of this period will be reviewed with ODFW. If any additional in-stream work is done with this sale, it will all be conducted during in-stream work periods established by ODFW. Riparian management areas result in leave trees adjacent to the stream which protect stream temperature, provide nutrients, protect stream banks, and eventually provide wood to improve fish habitat.

*Small Type N Streams just above the Type F/ N Boundary*

Small type N streams can influence stream temperature of downstream fish-bearing streams. Sufficient trees will be retained within 500' of the confluence with type F streams to achieve 80% shade over streams.

*Type N Streams:* There are small perennial Type N streams within all sale areas. A 25' no-harvest buffer will be established along the small Type N buffers.

Additional trees including some wildlife trees may be retained adjacent to the streams in Areas 1 and 2, which may result in a wider buffer.

*Seasonal Small Type N Streams:* Equipment will be excluded from the stream bank zone (within 25' of the channel) to maintain the integrity of the stream channel. Some wildlife trees will be retained within and/or adjacent to the seasonal stream channels in Areas 1 and 2, which may result in a wider buffer.

All streams were examined by ODFW in May, 2004 to determine stream type and classification. Specific riparian management area strategies required in the FMP will be implemented. The FMP riparian management area strategies that will be implemented are found in the FMP, Appendix J, "Management Standards for Aquatic and Riparian Areas", pages J-1 through J-16.

There may be an opportunity to perform stream enhancement work in Cow Creek. Further assessment and collaboration will be done with ODFW biologists and the Jewell Unit Forester.

#### **VIII. WILDLIFE AND T&E SPECIES CONSIDERATIONS:**

This sale was surveyed for Marbled Murrelets in 2007 and 2008 with no detections.

All sale areas were surveyed to protocol for northern spotted owls with no detections in 2007 and 2008.

The sale area was checked against district knowledge for any listed plant location. The sale area was also checked against the Oregon Natural Heritage Program (OHNP) database of known listed plant locations. No listed plant records were identified within the sale area.

#### **IX. SLOPE STABILITY AND GEOTECHNICAL ISSUES:**

This assessment is based off of USGS 1:24,000 topographic maps and available geologic maps. There are no high landslide hazard locations in the entire sale area. The entire sale area drains to Cow Creek. The risk of landslides delivering directly to Cow Creek from the sale area is low. The geotechnical specialist will be consulted if evidence of recent landslide activity is identified during sale layout.

#### **X. RECREATION RESOURCES:**

This area receives little use, most likely hunting and dispersed camping. The Clatsop State Forest Recreation Plan does not list any specific activities for this portion of the basin.

**XI. CULTURAL RESOURCES:**

No known cultural resources are within or adjacent to the operation.

**XII. SCENIC RESOURCES:**

The sale areas are not visible from any county or state highway.

**XIII. OTHER RESOURCE CONSIDERATIONS:**

Both sale areas are within State property boundaries, no property surveys or monument protection should be a consideration.

**XIV. LAND MANAGEMENT CLASSIFICATION SUMMARY:**

All acres in Areas 1 and 2 are classified as “general management.”

**FY2010  
Greasy Alder**

Portions of Sections 33 and 34,  
of T7N, R6W, W.M., Clatsop County, OR

**Map A: Topography**

Approximate Net Acreage N









Area 1 (RC) - 16 Acres

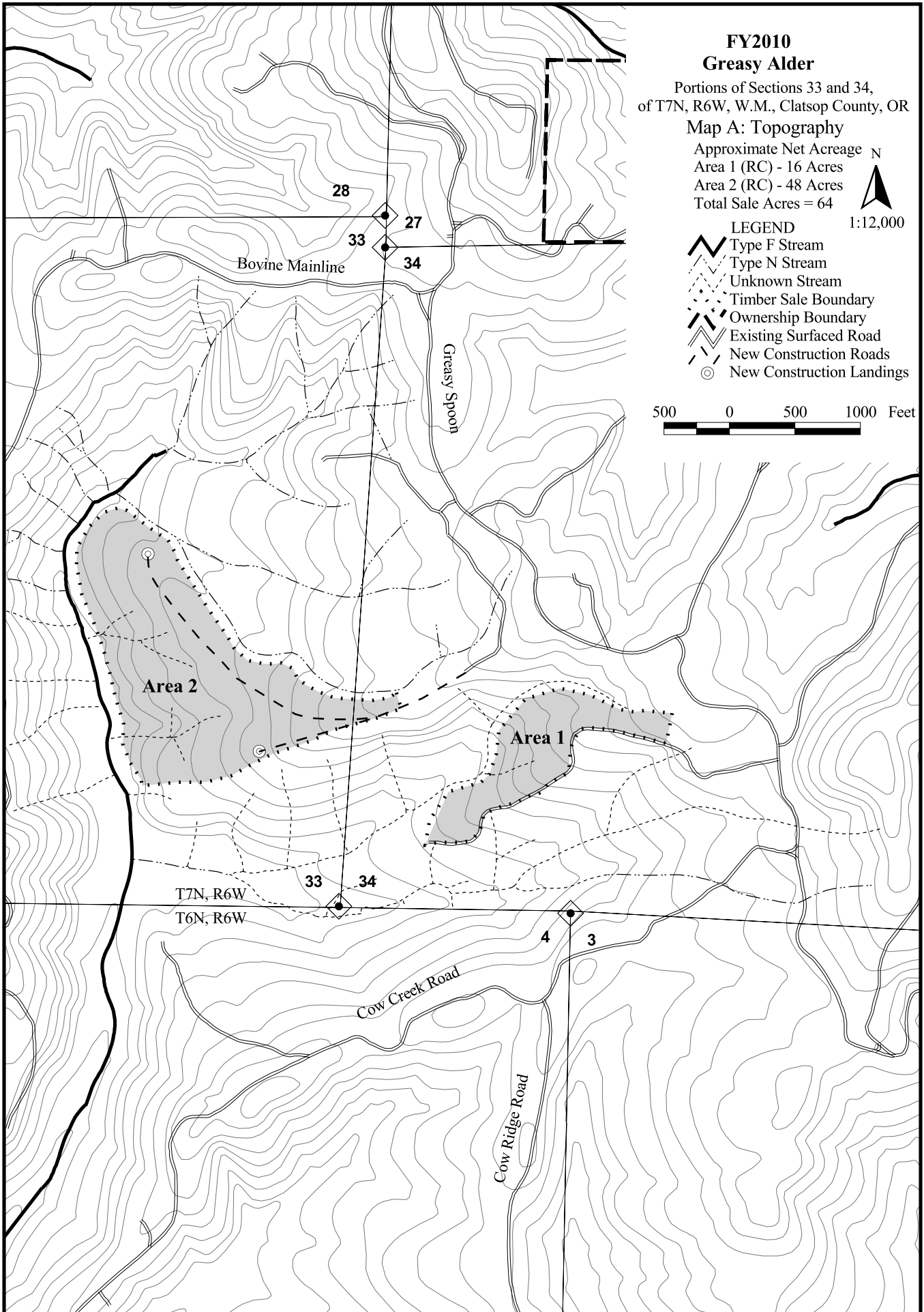
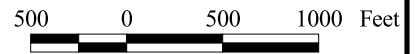
Area 2 (RC) - 48 Acres

Total Sale Acres = 64



1:12,000

- LEGEND**
-  Type F Stream
  -  Type N Stream
  -  Unknown Stream
  -  Timber Sale Boundary
  -  Ownership Boundary
  -  Existing Surfaced Road
  -  New Construction Roads
  -  New Construction Landings



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








Portions of Sections 33 and 34,  
of T7N, R6W, W.M., Clatsop County, OR  
**Map B: Desired Future Condition**

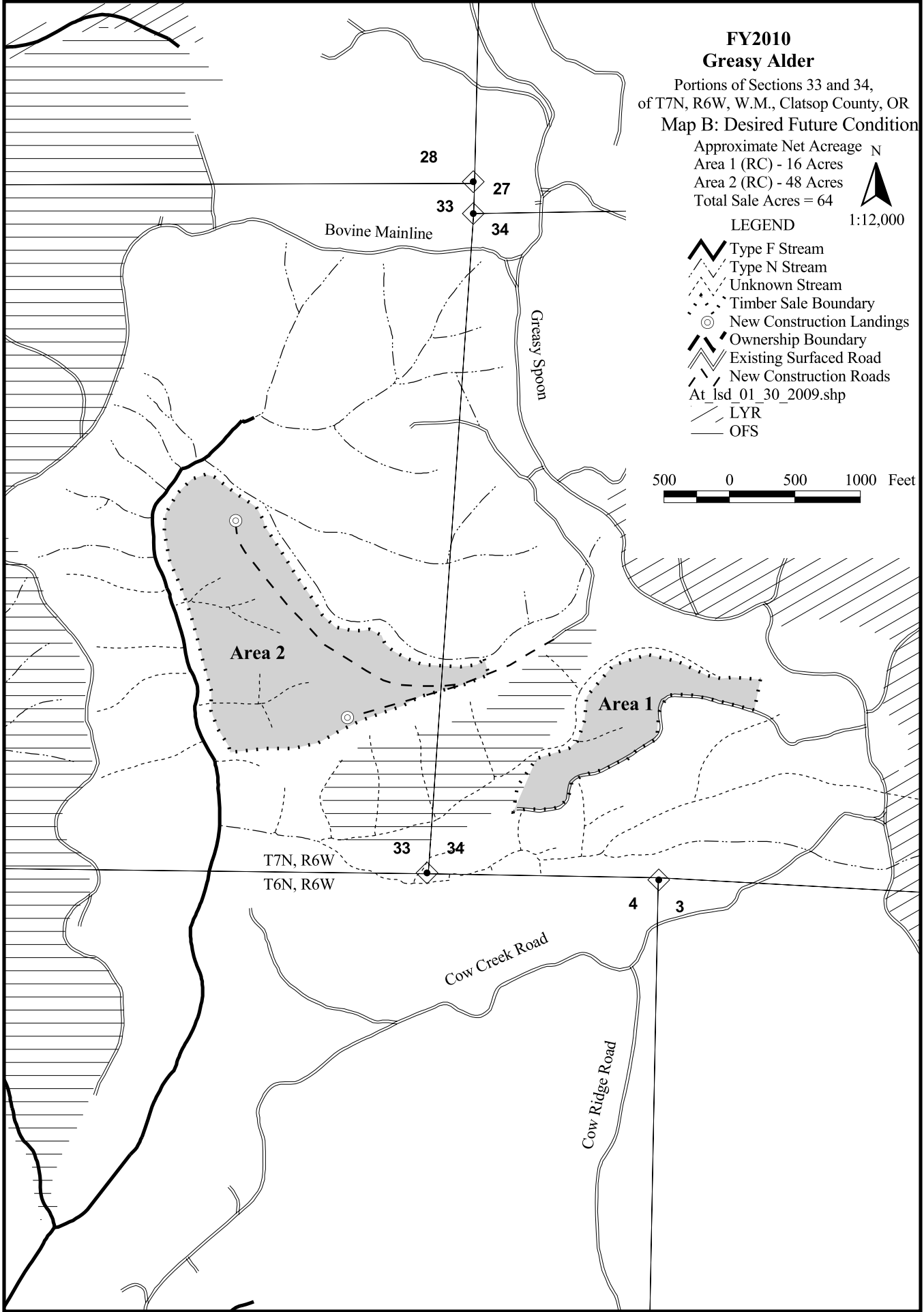
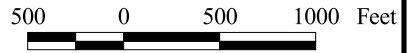
Approximate Net Acreage N  
Area 1 (RC) - 16 Acres  
Area 2 (RC) - 48 Acres  
Total Sale Acres = 64



1:12,000

**LEGEND**

-  Type F Stream
-  Type N Stream
-  Unknown Stream
-  Timber Sale Boundary
-  New Construction Landings
-  Ownership Boundary
-  Existing Surfaced Road
-  New Construction Roads
-  At\_lsd\_01\_30\_2009.shp
-  LYR
-  OFS



**FY2010  
Greasy Alder**

Portions of Sections 33 and 34,  
of T7N, R6W, W.M., Clatsop County, OR  
**Map C: Key Resources**

Approximate Net Acreage N  
Area 1 (RC) - 16 Acres  
Area 2 (RC) - 48 Acres  
Total Sale Acres = 64



**LEGEND**

- Type F Stream
- Type N Stream
- Unknown Stream
- Timber Sale Boundary
- Ownership Boundary
- New Construction Landings
- Existing Surfaced Road
- New Construction Roads
- Salmson Anchor Habitat
- Stockpile

500 0 500 1000 Feet

