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# SOUTHWEST OREGON DISTRICT

## 2010 ANNUAL OPERATIONS PLAN

### INTRODUCTION

This Annual Operations Plan describes activities and projects designed to achieve the goals and objectives of the Southwest Oregon State Forest Management Plan – January 2001, the Forest Roads Manual – July 2000, and the Southwest Oregon District Implementation Plan – March 2003 (modified in 2007). In addition, this plan is designed to comply with State Forest Policies governing Threatened and Endangered (T&E) Plants and Animals. The Southwest Oregon District manages approximately 17,439 acres of State Forest land in Douglas, Josephine, Jackson, and Curry counties. For more information regarding the strategies used to manage State Forests in Southwest Oregon, refer to the Southwest Oregon State Forest Management Plan – January 2001. For more information on the resources and characteristics specific to the Southwest Oregon District, refer to the Southwest Oregon District Implementation Plan – March 2003.

The Southwest Oregon District 2010 Annual Operations Plan is organized to include the following:

1. Annual Operations Plan Summary document which includes sections on timber harvest operations, forest roads, young stand management operations, and recreation.
2. Annual Operations Plan Summary tables
3. Pre-Operation Reports with unit maps
4. Preliminary Biological Assessments for each of the planned commercial forest operations
5. Public Involvement Summary

Table 1 below documents the Southwest Oregon District Implementation Plan – March 2003 (modified in 2007) activities and the range of acreages that could be reasonably anticipated in a given year. Net acres listed in the Annual Operations Plan and in Table 1 below have been adjusted to account for the same reductions as identified in Appendix A of the Southwest Oregon District Implementation Plan – March 2003. Gross Acres listed in the Annual Operations Plan represent the entire area in which the commercial activity is planned, but have not been adjusted to reflect reductions in acreage such as riparian management areas. Further refinement

of the gross and net acreage will occur during the field preparation of the planned commercial forest operation.

The current levels of activities planned in this Annual Operations Plan (AOP) fall within the ranges set forth in the Southwest Oregon District Implementation Plan (IP). Of the activities planned in this AOP summarized below, it is likely that the commercial forest operations and road related activities will be prepared this year but not completed for several years. The non-commercial forest operations, however, will be prepared and completed before the end of the 2010 fiscal year (July 2010).

Harvest Levels: In accordance with the guidance on the 2010 harvest levels, the district has included 214 acres of timber harvest in this AOP (Table A-1). This harvest level is consistent with the district's intensive review of the outputs from the Department's Harvest and Habitat Model Project. The district is implementing the mix of clearcut and thinning acres identified in its review of the model outputs and addressed in the IP modification (April 2007).

Table 1. Annual Operations Plan objectives compared to annual objectives identified in the Southwest Oregon District Implementation Plan. All values are in net acres.

Silvicultural Activity	IP Annual Objective		2010 AOP Objective
	Low	High	
Conifer Partial Cut	150	270	214
Conifer Clearcut	0	50	32
Hardwood Partial Cut	0	0	0
Hardwood Clearcut	0	50	0
Rehabilitation	0	50	0
Reforestation (Initial Planting)	0	275	41
Pre-commercial Thinning	0	500	0
Fertilization	0	250	0
Pruning	0	50	0

## INTEGRATED FOREST MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS

### Timber Harvest Operations

#### **Overview of Timber Harvest Operations**

The 2010 sale plan provides for 214 net acres of partial cutting and 32 acres of modified clear-cut harvesting in mixed conifer stands. This amount of harvest represents approximately 1.2% of the State Forest land in the Southwest Oregon District. It is anticipated that the acreage may be reduced due to non-thinnable areas

and/or T&E species issues. There are three primary sales and one alternate sale that have been prepared for this AOP. Raspberry Mountain No. 3, Perkins Creek North, and Exit 80 Thin are the primary sales. Savage Creek Thin is the alternate sale that has been submitted to backfill acres that may be lost due to environmental restrictions. The units were selected on the basis of stand management needs in light of the current stand structures and the desired future condition objectives. In all of the harvest units, stand complexity will progress toward the desired future condition through the retention of all “legacy” forest components, the retention of the majority of the overstory, the utilization of a variety of residual densities and small open patches, site preparation, and underplanting of a variety of forest tree species. In addition, the structural components of snags and downed wood will be created where deficiencies exist.

See Table 1 above, and Tables A-1 and A-2 in the Appendix for summary information concerning timber harvest operations.

Table 2 shows the result of partial cutting for the first five to ten years following the operation and the desired future condition. Partial cutting will be designed to maintain or enhance visual and biological characteristics. The result of not managing these stands would be to increase the risk of catastrophic loss due to wildfire, insects, and wind-throw. In order to minimize the long term, negative effects to these stands, and to increase the potential for continued stand structure development; partial cutting is necessary. The CSC stands increase in complexity as a direct result of the operations. The net result of these operations is an overall increase in stand complexity, the incorporation of snags and downed wood, the reduction of fuel loading, and the initiation of a new understory.

Table 2. Stand Structure Development – This table summarizes how the Timber Harvest Operations in this AOP will contribute to achieving the district’s desired future condition. All values are in net acres.

<b>Stand Structure</b>	<b>REG</b>	<b>CSC</b>	<b>UDS</b>	<b>LYR</b>	<b>OFS</b>	<b>GEN<sup>1</sup></b>
Current		222		24		
Post Harvest <sup>2</sup>	32		190	24		
Desired Future						

<sup>1</sup> General (GEN) is not a stand structure, but identifies those stands that are not targeted for Layered or Older Forest Structure in the district landscape design. These stands may develop into any of the five stand structures.

<sup>2</sup> The Post Harvest stand structure is an estimate of how the stands will develop in five to ten years after the operations is completed.

### **Summary of Timber Harvest Operations by Basin**

The Rogue and Umpqua basins are the two main watersheds that encompass the SWO district land base. These basins are rather large compared to the total land of the district.

Table 3. Summary of Timber Harvest Operations in each basin. All values are in net acres

Basin	2010 AOP		Cumulative Operations <sup>1</sup> (02 through 10)	
	Partial Cut	Clearcut	Partial Cut	Clearcut
Rogue	24	32	385	76
Umpqua	190		1,229	58

<sup>1</sup> The Cumulative Operations include all Timber Harvest Operations, prepared and proposed, under the current implementation plan period (July 1, 2001 through June 30, 2011). Operations or units that were proposed, but have been subsequently dropped, are not included in the total.

### Rogue Basin

Raspberry Mountain No. 3 and Savage Creek Thin are within the Rogue Basin. In terms of the overall watershed, Raspberry Mountain and Savage Creek Thin are a very small percentage of the area. At this scale, the sales will have little impact on the watershed.

### Umpqua Basin

Perkins Creek North and Exit 80 thin are in the Umpqua basin near Glendale. At this scale, the sales will have little impact on the watershed.

## Forest Roads Management

### **Overview**

The primary purposes of the transportation management activities are to continue the development and maintenance of a low impact transportation system for the management of Southwest Oregon District State Forests. Due to the scattered nature of the SWO District ownership, the typical transportation pattern for access to State Forest land is one primary road crossing a variety of landowners and several access spurs once within State Forest property. The primary access road may be surfaced or unsurfaced and may or may not meet current drainage standards depending on the landowner. The primary roads needed to access State Forest property will be maintained at a level consistent with the access agreement developed by the District and the appropriate landowner.

Access spurs within State Forest properties are developed to maintain the appropriate management presence that is anticipated for a given tract. For tracts requiring an extended management presence, surface rock and drainage structures will be incorporated into the road design. For tracts requiring limited management presence, naturally surfaced, seasonal roads with temporary drainage structures will be utilized. Upon completion of the operation, all access spurs will be assessed for closure.

All of the proposed timber sales have existing forest roads that will require upgrades in order to meet access requirements. These roads will be improved or constructed

to meet the minimum design standards necessary to prevent impact to streams. Various prescriptions for road renovation will be required including but not limited to: resurfacing with rock, replacing undersized culverts, adding new culverts as needed for proper drainage, grading and ditching, and roadside brushing. Also, any potential hazards such as slides, sidecast material, and other drainage issues will be identified and corrected. The primary objective is to minimize the effect forest roads have on water quality and slope stability and at the same time provide a safe and efficient transportation system. Most reconstructed roads will have the natural drainage reestablished, be grass seeded, and blocked upon completion of the operation to minimize erosion and sedimentation. In addition, Level III planning in accordance with the Forest Roads Manual is conducted for each operation. See the attached Pre-Operations Reports for more detailed information concerning road activities within each operation area.

During active timber harvest, the purchaser of the sale will maintain these roads. Upon completion of the sale, road maintenance responsibility on private and Federal land will be returned to the landowner.

See Table A-3 in the Appendix for summary information concerning road activities.

Table 4. Summary of Road Management Activities. All values are in miles.

	Mainline		Collector		Spur	
	AOP	IP <sup>1</sup>	AOP	IP <sup>1</sup>	AOP	IP <sup>1</sup>
Road Construction		0 - 1		0 - 1	1.65	2 - 3
Road Improvement		0 - 1		1 - 2	3.5	3 - 4
Road Closure/Vacation		0		0 - 1		3 - 4

<sup>1</sup> These are annual estimates derived from Table # Potential Road Activities FY 2001-2011 of the district implementation plan. The values here were derived by dividing the values in the Potential Road Activities table by 10.

### Road and Bridge Construction

Road construction will primarily focus on the development of low use spurs necessary for operation access. Most of these spurs will remain naturally surfaced during the operation and generally have natural drainage reestablished, be grass seeded, and blocked upon completion of the operation to minimize erosion and sedimentation.

The district applied for grant funding through ARRA to construct a bridge over Coyote Creek near the town of Wolf Creek and a bridge to access the Slick Rock tract of land. These bridges would improve access and protect fish streams. Grant funding is uncertain at this point.

### Road Improvement

Road improvement will focus on low use spurs on Department of Forestry managed lands for this sale plan. These roads may be open or closed to vehicular travel but

will need to be improved for commercial activity. Upon completion of the operation, drainage will be reestablished, and natural surfaced roads will be grass seeded, and blocked to minimize erosion and sedimentation.

### **Road Access Management**

The typical transportation pattern for access to State Forest land is to use one primary road crossing a variety of landowners and several access spurs once within State Forest ownership. This makes road access management difficult. When feasible, road systems currently in place will be utilized for State Forest access. This will require coordination and permission with adjacent landowners. At times, road maintenance on other forest landowner road systems will be required as a condition of use.

Once on State ownership, the road system will be maintained in a condition which best reflects use intensity, duration, and season. Roads receiving medium to high use, frequent use, or all season use, will be surfaced with rock to prevent damage to the road and the aquatic system. These roads will be ditched including cross drainage, and will have sufficient drainage to pass a 50 year flood event. Roads receiving medium to low use, infrequent use, or seasonal use will remain unsurfaced during the operation, outsloped with waterbars, and will generally have natural drainage reestablished, be grass seeded, and blocked upon completion of the operation to minimize erosion and sedimentation. Therefore, medium to high use roads will generally be maintained in an active use condition while medium to low use roads will be maintained in a closed to partially vacated condition.

### **Road Maintenance**

Road maintenance is typically conducted with commercial forest operations as a means to conduct the operation as well as to maintain or improve the condition of the transportation system. Road maintenance conducted apart from commercial operations is accomplished as needed and is usually a result of improper use or unexpected soil movement. As a means of reducing road induced sedimentation, the District actively grass seeds sediment delivery and sediment receiving areas and blocks vehicular access. Grass seed is obtained through the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

### **Land Surveying**

Southwest Oregon District uses certified land surveyors from Coos District of the ODF when property line boundaries are adjacent to other landowners. The sales in this AOP have property lines established with the exception of the alternate sale, Savage Creek Thin.

## Young Stand Management

This section on Young Stand Management is designed to give insight into the reforestation management activities such as site preparation, reforestation, tree protection, and pre-commercial thinning. Under the Southwest Oregon State Forest Management Plan (FMP) and the Southwest Oregon District Implementation Plan, the objectives for the SWO District are to maintain the high level of biodiversity exhibited throughout the landscape as well as provide for economic and social sustainability in the future. This will be accomplished while functioning at the appropriate budget matrix level using the management activities below.

See Table 1 above and Table A-4 in the Appendix for summary information concerning Young Stand Management.

### **Rehabilitation**

There are no rehabilitation activities planned for fiscal year 2010.

### **Site Preparation**

This intensive management tool is used to create planting space and reduce competing vegetation. In addition, site preparation is an excellent means to reduce the fuel loading following a commercial operation. Without slash management methods, one can expect to see higher rates of mortality, a higher risk of catastrophic loss from fire, and losses in growth, vigor, and overall health due to competition from surrounding vegetation. The goal of site preparation is to create excellent micro-sites that are free of competing vegetation which minimizes seedling mortality and creates an area relatively safe from loss due to wildland fire. Mechanical site preparation combined with slash piling, slash burning and/or slash removal creates planting spaces. Slash removal may come in the form of yarding unmerchantable tree tops to landing areas combined with public or commercial wood cutting permits.

In the 2010 plan, the district will site prep approximately 37 acres by hand, aerial application, or mechanical preparation depending on the local site conditions.

### **Planting**

Planting helps to reestablish forest stands, or to create layering and diversity of canopies. Initial planting serves to reforest an area following a clearcut, patch cut, or severe wildfire. Interplanting helps to increase the diversity of an area when significant mortality results due to wildland fire, animal browse, drought, freeze, or other event usually targeting only a portion of the stand. Underplanting creates multiple forest canopy layers while maintaining or improving overall stand health and diversity. In addition, each of these planting strategies has a target stocking level for the planted species. Initial planting and interplanting attempt to achieve 250 to 300 viable trees per acre while underplanting may only need 50 to 100 viable trees per acre.

For the fiscal year 2010 the District will plant 41 acres. Planting will depend on actual levels of harvest, seedling survivability, and the approved budget.

### **Vegetation Management**

Vegetation management through manual release reduces competition from madrone and other aggressive hardwoods to reestablish conifer stands. Stump sprouts from madrone trees will be cut and the stumps treated to give the conifer a few more years to grow above the shrubs and hardwood.

Traditional vegetation management would be accomplished when conifers are 2-8 feet tall. There will be no vegetation management through the fiscal 2010 budget. A small portion of the ARRA grant funding could potentially be used for vegetation management to protect young plantations from wildfire danger. Of the 1000 acres that may be treated for fuels reduction through grants 100-200 acres could be treated in these young age classes over 2-5 years. Funding through these grants is uncertain.

### **Tree Protection**

Deer and elk have proven to browse aggressively on newly planted seedlings in this District. They often damage the terminal bud of young trees stunting tree growth and/or causing seedling mortality by browsing on the new growth. The damage done by deer and elk can have a significant effect on the stocking level. To avoid re-entry and future interplants, an application of Big Game Repellant (BGR) has shown to be extremely successful in deterring animal browse.

In fiscal year 2010, the district will apply BGR to a maximum of 200 acres in young stand plantations.

### **Pre-commercial Thinning (density management)**

This treatment is used on stands that have over 250 trees or woody stems per acre. If these stands are not thinned it can significantly increase the number of growing years before the stand is merchantable as well as reducing the stand's health, vigor, and resistance to insects and disease. If the stand is not thinned, density-dependent mortality can take place along with inter-specific competition for limited resources such as water and light. Stands will be thinned to a 14 foot spacing of approximately 222 trees per acre so that the next entry can be a commercial thin at 40-50 years of age. Pine stands may be thinned to a lower density of approximately 170 trees per acre to meet wildlife, structure, and silvicultural objectives. It is estimated that 200 to 300 acres of pre-commercial thinning can be maintained each year for the next 10 years to achieve the appropriate stocking levels for the young stands on the District.

In fiscal year 2010, the district will not PCT any stands through the Forest Development Fund budget process. Traditional PCT would be accomplished when

conifers are 6-16 feet tall. Fuels management treatments would cover a wider range of timber size classes, but could be done in the sapling to pole size classes (6-16') as well. A small portion of the ARRA grant funding could potentially be used for fuels management to protect young plantations from wildfire danger. Of the 1000 acres that may be treated for fuels reduction through grants 100-200 acres could be treated in these young age classes over 2-5 years. Funding through these grants is uncertain.

### **Fertilization**

There are no fertilization activities planned for fiscal year 2010.

### **Pruning**

There are no pruning activities planned for fiscal year 2010.

## Recreation Management

### **Overview of Recreation Management**

There are currently three forest recreation sites located on State Forest land in the Southwest Oregon District. These include Windy Park, London Peak Trailhead, and Kerby Peak Trail. In addition, a fitness/interpretive arboretum is located at the Grants Pass headquarters and a historic Civilian Conservation Corps building is located at the Central Point headquarters. Recreational use of the forest is currently low and primarily consists of horseback riding, ATV use, hunting, and sightseeing. Over the years as time and budgets permit, a recreation and cultural resource assessment will be developed. Once the assessment is complete, local communities and volunteers will be approached to develop a plan for the maintenance and development of these resources.

See Table A-5 in the Appendix for summary information concerning Recreation Management.

### **Facilities (Campgrounds, View Points, Trail Heads, etc.)**

The Windy Creek Campground day use facility may have minor repairs and improvements depending on grant funding and budgeting.

### **Trails**

The London Peak and or other facilities will undergo minor improvements.

## **Management Activities**

There are currently local hiking clubs that maintain the London Peak trail and the Kerby Peak trail. Additional opportunities for public volunteer work to improve or maintain trails and facilities will be pursued by the district.

## Land Exchange

The district will not be doing any land exchange planning in fiscal year 2010.

## Other Integrated Forest Management Operations

**Noxious Weeds-** The district conducts a noxious weed program to control invasive weed species. The goal of the program in general is to prevent the spread of invasives such as scotch broom from establishing in patch cuts or regeneration units. Once scotch broom becomes established in the newly scarified soils of open areas, it is difficult to eradicate. Currently, the infestation areas are typically only found along the roadside or in small patches. As such, infestations are being treated with hand tools, and if necessary the basal application of chemicals. The SWO district has applied for an American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) grant for control of invasive weeds on State Lands.

**Fuels Management-** ODF may receive ARRA grant funding for fuels treatment and wildfire risk reduction on State Forests in this planning cycle. Areas at risk for catastrophic wildfires would be treated by cutting small trees and brush, piling, and burning the piles or chipping to thin out the stands and remove ladder fuels. This type of treatment has many benefits to the forest including: lowering wildfire risk, increasing forest productivity, reducing moisture stress on trees, reducing mortality from insects and disease, and improving wildlife habitat. Clearing and chipping or burning brush piles also helps to return the forest back to a more natural ecosystem better able to accommodate smaller fires. Should this grant funding come through, Southwest Oregon District is ready to treat approximately 1,000 acres over the next 2-5 years. For more information see "Other Planning Operations" at the end of this document.

## Planning (and Information Systems)

The Oregon Department of Forestry uses comprehensive planning and accompanying information and monitoring systems. A long term forest management plan guides the ten year implementation plan. This document explains one year's activity in the implementation plan. This plan is two years in the making, starting with NSO surveys and inventory to determine stand structure and timber volumes. Some of the planning operations and tracking systems are described below.

## **Stand Level Inventory (SLI) and Other Vegetation Inventories**

The stand level inventory monitoring is on hold during the 2010 budget cycle. Approximately 77% of the forest has been inventoried to SLI protocol and the remainder was inventoried throughout the 1990's.

## **Fish and Wildlife Surveys**

Northern Spotted Owl: Surveys for this species to support commercial and noncommercial activity are planned throughout the District. Approximately 1,000 acres of State Forest land are planned for survey in fiscal year 2010. This does not include the adjacent acres of private and federal land that will be surveyed in conjunction with the State surveys.

Marbled Murrelet: Marbled Murrelet surveys are planned for 2010 near the Raspberry Mountain No. 3 timber sale. This sale is in the outer range of marbled murrelets habitat; it is thought to be an area that is too dry to support their moss nests. The area has been surveyed before without any detections.

Threatened and Endangered Fish: There are no fish surveys planned for fiscal year 2010. All perennial streams with unknown fish use are treated as fish bearing streams unless they are rendered unsuitable due to the presence of a natural barrier (i.e. high waterfall) or steep gradient (greater than 20%).

## **Watershed Analysis and Fish Habitat Improvements**

Watershed analysis tools will be used to gain insights into the interaction between ecological resources and forest management. This, in turn, will provide information for future Annual Operations Plans and Implementation Plans, as well as potential revisions to Forest Management Plans. Tools developed during watershed assessment for other districts will be used in SWO to evaluate roads and streams for potential improvements. These improvements include replacement of cross drainage culverts, fish passage culverts, and stream enhancement projects. To accomplish fish habitat improvements, the district has applied for Grant funding through the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB) for ARRA dollars.

## **Research and Monitoring**

Research and monitoring takes many forms on the district. The largest statewide effort is to inventory our stands of timber. SLI data is used to monitor the results of timber sales after harvesting and in conjunction with the more detailed timber cruise prior to harvest. The SLI data has information on snags, down wood, vegetation, and structural attributes that the traditional timber cruise does not measure. The district will continue to monitor the forest through stand level inventory.

A number of other monitoring processes take place in Southwest Oregon. Streams are monitored for fish presence and seasonal flows. A number of Northern Spotted Owl studies are conducted in and around ODF lands. A Douglas-fir progeny site located in the northeast of Windy Creek is an ongoing genetic study. There is a snag monitoring project at the Xroads Combo timber sale.

There are several types of Northern Spotted Owl studies in the southwest. Yearly NSO protocol studies are conducted prior to timber sales in addition to nest sites that are monitored in conjunction with the Bureau of Land Management. The southwest also has a pilot NSO project to monitor development of a new NSO policy. A crown closure study is looking at different levels of crown closure at different thinning densities. The various studies are being tracked through records in the Grants Pass office and Salem office of ODF.

### **Other Planning Operations**

The Northwest and Southwest Oregon Forest Management plans are currently under review to determine whether they are in need of updates to more thoroughly align with the vision of the County Commissioners, other stakeholders, threatened and endangered species, and the mandates of the Board of Forestry and Common School Fund land board.

SWO district is currently in the process of updating our desired future condition maps that display one possible future scenario of the arrangement of structure across ODF ownership. As part of our implementation plan, the DFC map is periodically updated and improved to include timber harvest, land exchanges, fire, and policy changes that may change the arrangement of the future forest.

The Southwest Oregon District State Forests program has applied for funding through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) to do fuels management work on approximately 1000 acres of land over the next 2-5 years. Up to 400 acres would be accomplished in stands from seedling to sapling sizes, see Vegetation Management and PCT descriptions above. Approximately 600 acres would be treated in pole and larger size classes. Fuels management accomplishes three goals that are consistent with the Southwest Forest Management Plan 1) Reduced risk of catastrophic stand replacement fires 2) improvement of forest health and lowered risk of disease and insect outbreaks, and 3) silvicultural benefits such as increased height and diameter growth.

Additionally, the district has applied for grants to improve fish habitat and to remove invasive brush species such as scotch broom.

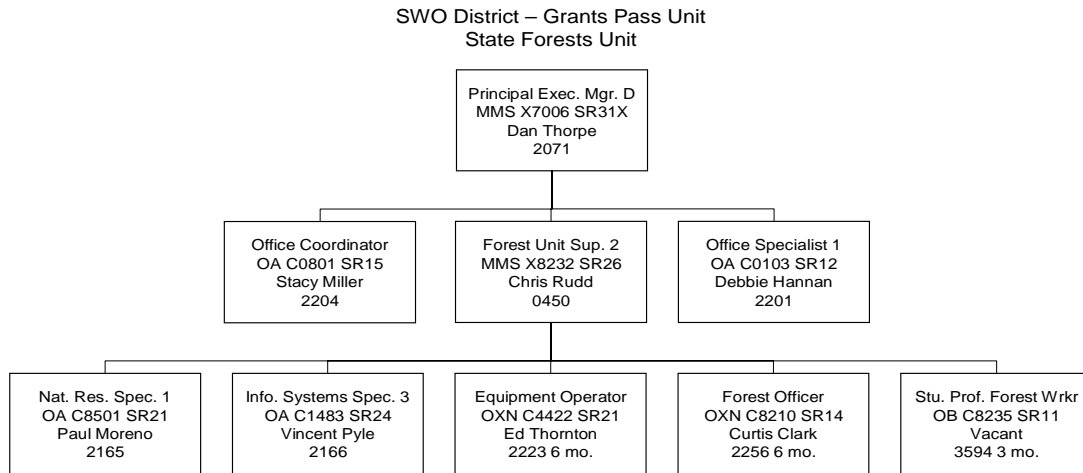
## **Public Information and Education**

The State Forests Program is committed to the review of AOP and responding to comments from the public. It is the intent of the Southwest Oregon District to

continue to serve the public by addressing their questions and concerns regarding the management of the State’s natural resources. The District will continue to participate in college and high school career days. Also, continuing participation in local tree planting activities is anticipated. In addition, requests for presentations or interviews on forest management and fire safety occur periodically and the District will continue to support these interpretive outreach opportunities.

## Administration

The Southwest Oregon District State Forests Unit is staffed by two employees year-round and three employees that share time and funding with the Protection program. The Forest Unit Supervisor (FUS2) and Roads Specialist (NRS1) are fully funded by State Forests. The Information Systems Specialist (ISS3) has district-wide responsibilities and is split-funded by the State Forests and the Protection Program. A Forest Technician and Equipment Operator do wintertime reforestation and roads maintenance. Also, a student intern works for State Forests 3-4 months in the summer. Funding for the Student Worker in the 2010 fiscal budget is unlikely and funding for the Equipment Operator may come through ARRA grant funding. Under this organizational structure the district is able to accomplish the goals and objectives of the Southwest Oregon District Implementation Plan – March 2003, and the Southwest Oregon District 2010 Annual Operations Plan, while remaining within budgetary means.



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## APPENDIXES

- A. Summary Tables
- B. Pre-Operations Reports
- C. Public Involvement



**TIMBER HARVEST OPERATIONS - FOREST STRUCTURE SUMMARY (TABLE A-2)**

District: **SOUTHWEST** Fiscal Year **2010** Date: **06/22/2009**

Operation	Area	Net Acres			Stand Structure Development Pathway			Structural Components (Current)			Comments
		Clearcut	Partial Cut	Total	Current	Post-Harvest	Desired	Down Wood	Green Trees	Snags	
<b>Rogue Basin</b>											
Raspberry Mtn No. 3	Area 1	32	0	32	CSC	REG	GEN	4,700 cu ft	6 tpa	1 spa	new hard snag/acre
	Area 2	0	24	24	LYR	UDS/LYR	GEN	4,700 cu ft	40 tpa	1 spa	new hard snag/acre
<b>Umpqua Basin</b>											
Exit 80 Thin	Area 1	0	80	80	UDS/CSC	UDS	LYR/OFS	577 cu ft	100-200 tpa	3 spa	post harvest
Perkins Ck North	Area 1	0	17	17	UDS	REG/UDS	LYR	952 cu ft	100-200 tpa	4 spa	5137
Perkins Ck North	Area 1	0	55	55	CSC	UDS	OFS	120-1,300 cu ft	100-200 tpa	2-3 spa	5138
Perkins Ck North	Area 1	0	20	20	CSC	UDS	LYR	952 cu ft	100-200 tpa	4 spa	5139
Perkins Ck North	Area 2	0	18	18	CSC	REG/UDS	LYR	952 cu ft	100-200 tpa	4 spa	5139
(Insert Rows and adjust formulas as necessary)											

<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>246</b>
<b>Annual Range</b>	0-50	150-270	150-320

**Alternate Operations**

<b>Rogue Basin</b>											
Savage Creek Thin			70	70	CSC	LYR	OFS	1,161 cu ft	100-200 tpa	8 spa	



### Reforestation and Young Stand Management Report (TABLE A-4)

District: SOUTHWEST

\*\*Fiscal Year: 2010

Date: 06/22/2009

Management Activity	Board of Forestry			Common School Forest Lands			District	
	Acres Planned	Average Cost*/Acre	BOF Cost	Acres Planned	Average Cost*/Acre	CSL Cost	Total Acres	Total Cost
Initial Planting	41	\$ 200	\$ 8,200				41	\$ 8,200
Interplanting								
Underplanting								
Tree Protection-Barriers								
Tree Protection-Direct Control	200	\$ 20	\$ 4,000				200	\$ 4,000
Site Prep-Chemical- Aerial								
Site Prep-Chemical- Hand								
Site Prep -Slash Burning								
Site Prep -Mechanical-Hand	37	\$ 150	\$ 5,550				37	\$ 5,550
Fertilization								
Noxious weeds								
Release-Chemical- Aerial								
Release,-Chemical-Hand								
Release-Mechanical-Hand								
Precommercial Thinning								
Pruning								
Other								
<b>Totals</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>\$ 17,750</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>\$ 17,750</b>

\*Planting costs include all costs including seedlings

\*\*For planning purposes only subject to change with approved budget allocation.

**RECREATION MANAGEMENT SUMMARY (TABLE A-5)**

District: Southwest

\*\*Fiscal Year:

2010

Date: 06/22/2009

Operation	Unit of Measure	Current	Construction Projects	Construction Cost (Funding)		Improvement Projects	Improvement Cost (Funding)		Total Cost	Comments
				ODF	Other		ODF	Other		
<b>Facilities</b>										
Campsites	Sites									
Day Use Areas		1				1	\$ 2,000		\$ 2,000	
Trailheads		1				1	\$ 500		\$ 500	
Interpretive Sites (Other)	Sites									
<b>Trails</b>										
Non-Motorized	Miles	0.5				0.5	\$ 500		\$ 500	
Motorized	Miles									

\*\* May require other source of funding besides Forest Development Fund.

**Total: \$ 3,000**