

- Large, old trees do not act simply as senescent carbon reservoirs but actively fix large amounts of carbon compared to smaller trees; at the extreme, a single big tree can add the same amount of carbon to the forest within a year as is contained in an entire mid-sized tree.

11. Achieving climate connectivity in a fragmented landscape - McGuire, Jenny, et al. (2016)

- Large, intact wild areas facilitate the migration of species to higher latitudes and elevations where they can find cooler areas or more suitable habitat.
- Facilitating movement will be crucial for preventing biodiversity losses in the climate change era.

12. Protected areas: providing natural solutions to 21st Century challenges - Lopoukhine, N., et al. (2012)

- Protected areas, when integrated into land use plans as part of larger and connected conservation networks, offer practical, tangible solutions to the problems of both species loss and adaptation to climate change.

13. Oregon has the weakest logging rules in the region. The neighboring states of Washington, California, and Idaho all do more to protect streams and communities from the impacts of logging practices like clearcutting and the aerial spraying of herbicides.

- Oregon lawmakers propose tightening West Coast's weakest weed killer aerial spray laws - The Oregonian (2/10/15)
- Do Oregon's clear-cut and pesticide buffers protect drinking water from creeks, rivers? - The Oregonian (8/20/13)
- Oregon Environmental Groups, Lawmakers Target Logging Rules - Oregon Public Broadcasting (2/22/17)
- Comparisons between Oregon Forest Practices and Other State Forest Practices - Oregon Stream Protection Coalition (2014)

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Protecting and restoring Oregon's wildlands, wildlife, and waters as an enduring legacy for future generations since 1974.