

**APPENDIX A**

**TREATMENTS BY UNIT GROUPS: ALTERNATIVES 2, 3, AND 5**

- ❖ Refer to Forest Structure/Snag/Coarse Woody Debris (CWD) Prescriptions and Post-Salvage Fuel Reduction Prescriptions that follow.
- ❖ Refer to detailed tables that follow in this Appendix for specific conditions within each unit.
- ❖ Refer to “Post-Fire Mortality Estimation Guidelines” in Appendix B of the EIS.

<b>GROUP 1: Elk/Mule deer and Whitetail Deer Winter Range</b>					
<b>Suitable for timber management (MA 9 and MA 13)</b>					
<b>Units</b>	<b>Fire Severity</b>	<b>Treatment Rx</b>	<b>Logging System</b>	<b>Total acs.</b>	<b>Treatment Comments</b>
				<b>(Treated acres)</b>	
<b>Group 1a:</b> <b>Units 5, 6, 11</b>	High to Moderate  90+% tree mortality	Salvage / Leave tree patches 20-40%	Helicopter	439	> Salvage of dead trees would occur in patches and blocks of various sizes (from about 5 to 20 acres) across the landscape, focusing on the areas of highest DF beetle risk (typically areas with more moderate burn severity, i.e. scorched trees). Most merchantable trees would be removed in these harvest openings, except those left for forest structure, snag & woody debris. Safety considerations would require felling of unsound hazard trees in these openings. In most cases, these trees would be left on the site. > Leave patches would be left in the large units, of variable size and shape, generally a minimum of 2 acres in size, and cover from 20-40% of the treatment area. <b>Refer to Forest structure/Snag/coarse woody debris Rx A.1 and A.2.</b>
		Natural regeneration & Interplant PP, DF 130 acs.		(305)	
<b>Group 1b:</b> <b>Units 3, 4, 8</b>	High  90+% tree mortality	Salvage / Leave tree patches 15-30% and individual trees	Ground (skidder)	350	> Harvest would remove merchantable fire killed/damaged trees across the units, in patches of about 5 to 20 acres, interspersed with leave patches of dead trees and individual trees left for forest structure, snag & woody debris. Leave patches would generally be a minimum of 2 acres in size and cover from 15-30% of the treatment area. Individual trees would also be left throughout, with residual tree density of >14" trees 15-20 trees/acre. <b>Refer to Forest structure/Snag/coarse woody debris Rx B.1.</b>
		Plant WP, DF, PP, L 287 acs.		(287)	
<b>Group 1c:</b> <b>Units 1, 2</b>	Moderate  40-60% tree mortality	Salvage/ Shelterwood	Ground (skidder)	44	> Harvest would remove merchantable fire killed/damaged trees. All live and dead larch 14"+ would be left, as well as live DF that have been little affected by the fire and low risk to beetle infestation. After salvage, an estimated 20-30 live and dead trees per acre would be left on site, irregularly dispersed throughout the unit, primarily larch but a few DF as well. <b>Refer to Forest structure/Snag/coarse woody debris Rx C.1.</b>
		Natural regeneration		(44)	
<b>Total Acres =</b>				<b>833</b> <b>(636)</b>	

<b>GROUP 2: Elk/Mule deer and Whitetail Deer Winter Range Not Suitable for timber management (MA 13a)</b>					
Units	Fire Severity	Treatment Rx	Logging System	Total Acs.	Treatment Comments
				(Treated Acres)	
<b>Group 2a: Unit 17</b>	High  95+% tree mortality	Salvage / Leave tree patches 15-25%	Helicopter	36	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Salvage of beetle infested merchantable DF trees would occur across this unit. Larch, ponderosa pine, and other species besides DF would not be salvaged. Safety considerations would require felling of unsound hazard trees in the immediate area where salvage is occurring. In most cases, these trees would be left on the site.</li> <li>➤ Untreated groups of dead trees would be left dispersed throughout the unit area, covering from 15-25% of the treatment area. <b>Refer to Forest structure/Snag/coarse woody debris Rx A.3.</b></li> </ul>
		Interplant PP 25 acs.		(25)	
<b>Group 2b: Units 14, 15, 16</b>	Low to Moderate  25-60% tree mortality	Salvage / Leave tree patches and small groups 20-50%	Helicopter	230	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Salvage of beetle infested merchantable DF would occur in patches and groups, estimated from a few acres in size up to about 10 acres. Larch, ponderosa pine, and other species besides DF would not be salvaged, whether dead or alive. Safety considerations would require felling of unsound hazard trees in the treated areas. In most cases, these trees would be left on the site.</li> <li>➤ Unsalvaged patches composed of dead and live trees would be left dispersed throughout the treated area, covering from 20-50% of the area depending upon the fire severity and pattern within the unit. Patches would focus around the areas of live trees where present, but would contain many dead trees as well. <b>Refer to Forest structure/Snag/coarse woody debris Rx C.3.</b></li> </ul>
		Natural regeneration where openings exist		(150)	
<b>Total Acres =</b>				<b>266 (180)</b>	

<b>GROUP 3: Primary Forest Plan objective of timber production (MA 15)</b>					
Units	Fire Severity	Treatment Rx	Logging System	Total Acs.	Treatment Comments
				(Treated Acres)	
<b>Group 3a:</b> <b>Units 7, 18, 34, 48, 54, 61</b>	High to Moderate	Salvage / Leave tree patches 15-25%	Helicopter	411  (345)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Salvage of dead and fire-damaged trees would occur in patches of various sizes (from about 5 to 20 acres). Merchantable trees would be removed in these areas. Safety considerations may require felling of unsound hazard trees in the treated areas; in most cases, they would be left on the site.</li> <li>➤ Leave patches, small groups and sound, individual trees would be left across these treatment areas for forest structure and snag/woody debris. Patches would cover from 15-25% of the treatment area. <b>Refer to Forest structure/Snag/coarse woody debris Prescription A.1 and A.2.</b></li> </ul>
	80-100% tree mortality	Natural regeneration & Interplant PP,L,DF 333 acs.			
<b>Group 3b:</b> <b>Units 22, 23, 24, 37, 40, 41, 45, 47, 56, 57</b>	Low to High patch mosaic	Salvage / Leave tree patches 25-50% & Individual leave trees	Helicopter	432  (343)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Salvage of dead and fire-damaged trees would occur in patches, with treated areas generally &lt;50 acs. in size and focusing on the areas of highest mortality and beetle risk (the most fire-stressed trees), and/or where beetles have infested the trees. Most merchantable trees would be removed in these harvest openings. Safety considerations may require felling of unsound hazard trees in the treated areas. In most cases, they would be left on the site.</li> <li>➤ Live and dead trees, estimated from 20-50% of the trees/area in the unit and in groups, larger patches and as individual trees (depending upon variation in fire severities and patterns) would be left after salvage harvest. <b>Refer to Forest structure/Snag/coarse woody debris Rx C.2.</b></li> </ul>
	40-70% tree mortality	Natural regeneration & Interplant PP,DF 46 acs.			
<b>Group 3c:</b> <b>Units 9, 10, 12, 13, 19, 21, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 35, 43, 44, 49, 53, 62, 64, 65</b>	High to Moderate	Salvage/ Leave groups and individual trees	Ground/ Cable	566  (549)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Units range from 5 to 50 acres (except for Unit 65, which is larger). Harvest would remove merchantable dead and fire-damaged trees across the unit area, leaving small, intact groups, patches (about 1-5 acres in size) or individual dead trees dispersed across the treated areas. <b>Refer to Forest structure/Snag/coarse woody debris Rx B.2.</b></li> </ul>
	>80% tree mortality	Natural regeneration & Plant L,WP,DF,PP 515 acs.			

<b>GROUP 3 (cont): Primary Forest Plan objective of timber production (MA 15)</b>					
Units	Fire Severity	Treatment Rx	Logging System	Total Acs	Treatment Comments
				(Treated Acres)	
<b>Group 3d:</b> <b>Units 20, 27, 30, 42, 46, 52, 55, 58, 59, 63, 66</b>	Low to Moderate mosaic  30-70% tree mortality	Salvage / Leave tree patches 20-50% & Individual live trees	Ground/ Cable	521	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Most of these are relatively small units (&lt;40 acs.) and harvest would remove merchantable dead and fire-damaged trees across the unit area, focusing on the areas of highest mortality and beetle risk (the most fire-stressed trees), and/or where beetles have infested the trees. Most merchantable trees would be removed in these areas.</li> <li>➤ After salvage, residual trees in patches, groups or as individuals are expected to cover from 20-50% of the unit area, with amount and distribution dependent on fire severity and pattern. These would be mostly composed of live trees, larch and DF, and many dead also. <b>Refer to Forest structure/Snag/coarse woody debris Rx C.1.</b></li> </ul>
		Natural regeneration & Plant L,PP 235 acs.		(447)	
<b>Total Acres =</b>				<b>1821 (1575)</b>	

<b>GROUP 4: Primary Forest Plan objective of timber production (MA 15) Past Shelterwood Harvests</b>					
Units	Fire Severity	Treatment Rx	Logging System	Total Acs	Treatment Comments
				(Treated Acres)	
<b>Group 4:</b> <b>Units 25, 38, 50, 60</b>	High to Moderate  20-75% overstory tree mortality	Salvage / Individual leave trees	Ground/ Cable	193	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Prior to the fire, stand structure was two storied, with an overstory of DF and L trees from 15-30+ trees per acre and an understory of conifer seedlings and saplings. Treatment would leave all trees over 18" diameter, as well as all larch, live or dead, of all sizes. Harvest would remove fire-killed/damaged merchantable Douglas-fir trees 14-18" diameter, susceptible to bark beetle infestation. <b>Refer to Forest structure/Snag/coarse woody debris Rx D.</b></li> </ul>
		Natural regeneration & Plant L,DF,PP 59 acs.		(193)	
<b>Total Acres =</b>				<b>302</b>	

<b>GROUP 5: Wild and Scenic River Corridor</b>					
Units	Fire Severity	Treatment Rx	Logging System	Total Acs.	Treatment Comments
				(Treated Acres)	
<b>Group 5:</b> <b>Unit 67, 68, 69</b>	Low to Mod  40-60% tree mortality	Salvage / Individual leave trees  Natural Regeneration	Ground (skidder)	16	➤ These are small units (< 7 acres) and salvage would remove only Douglas-fir trees infested with DF beetle. All other trees would be left standing. This would include some larch, as well as a number of DF, especially those <16" dbh, that would not be infested. Residual trees and surrounding unsalvaged portion of the Wild and Scenic River corridor would provide high level of residual snag trees.
<b>Total Acres =</b>				<b>16</b>	

<b>GROUP 6: Inventoried Roadless Areas (IN ALTERNATIVES 2 AND 5 ONLY)</b>					
Units	Fire Severity	Treatment Rx	Logging System	Total Acs.	Treatment Comments
				(Treated Acres)	
<b>Group 6:</b> <b>Units 70, 72, 73, 75, 76, 77, 78</b>	Low to High	Salvage / Leave tree patches 15-40% and Individual live trees  Natural regeneration & Interplant PP 95 acs.	Helicopter	483  (320)	➤ Only trees infested with spruce or Douglas-fir bark beetle would be removed. This would result in few to no trees less than 14" DBH removed, and no species other than spruce or Douglas-fir would be removed. Because of safety requirements, felling of trees in the immediate area of salvage operations may occur; these downed trees would be left on the site, unless they meet the criteria for removal.  ➤ Untreated patches of dead and live trees would be left dispersed throughout the unit area, of variable size and irregularly shaped, covering an estimated 15-40% of the unit area, depending on overall unit size, fire severity and pattern and stand conditions. <b>Refer to Forest structure/Snag/coarse woody debris Rx A.3 and C.3.</b>
<b>Total Acres =</b>				<b>483 (320)</b>	

<b>FUEL MANAGEMENT UNITS</b>					
<b>Units</b>	<b>Fire Severity</b>	<b>Treatment Rx</b>	<b>Logging System</b>	<b>Total Acs.</b>	<b>Treatment Comments</b>
<b>Coal Creek</b>	High 90+% tree mortality	Salvage merchantable or Slash nonmerch / Pile & burn	Ground (skidder)	67	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Treatment area is characterized by sapling and pole sized fire-killed lodgepole pine. A “thinning” type of prescription would be applied, with trees slashed, piled and burned, or used for a commercial product if possible, across the unit area. “Thinning” would be heaviest in the area closest to the private land boundary, leaving 10 or fewer trees per acre standing. More trees would be left as you move away from the private boundary, up to about 40 tpa, creating a “feathering” effect of dead standing trees blending into the uncut forest. There are very few trees that survived the fire, but if there are, they would be left. No treatment would occur in stream management zones or within 300’ of Coal Creek.</li> <li>➤ Max 15 tons/acre dead and down would be left on average over the unit.</li> </ul>
		Interplant L, DF 67 acs			
<b>Big Creek Admin Site (Glacier Institute)</b>	Low to High patch mosaic 40-70% tree mortality	Salvage merchantable or slash non-merch./ Pile & burn / Regeneration	Ground (skidder)	129	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Treatment area is mainly small diameter lodgepole, with Douglas-fir and larch in some areas. Larger diameter, &gt;9” dbh trees occur on some lower slopes and in the areas adjacent to Big Creek and to Glacier Institute. Mortality varies from near 100% fire killed trees, to some small unburned patches in areas near to Glacier Institute buildings.</li> <li>➤ A “thinning” prescription would be applied across most of the area, with removal only of dead trees. They would be slashed, piled and burned, or utilized for a commercial product if possible. Thinning would be at variable densities, from about 30 up to 70 trees per acre left, blending into the surrounding uncut forest. All live trees would be left, as well as any additional dead or dying trees that are necessary to meet desired trees per acre. Trees may be left in groups, patches or individuals to create a diverse structure and appearance.</li> <li>➤ Max 15 tons/acre dead and down would be left on average over the area.</li> <li>➤ Planting of more fire resistant trees (ponderosa pine, larch and Douglas-fir) at wide spacing would occur across an estimated 100 acres.</li> <li>➤ Anti-aggregate pheromone MCH would be applied in the unburned region near the Glacier Institute to protect remaining live Douglas-fir that are at high risk of Douglas-fir beetle infestation. These are valuable trees for aesthetic reasons, as well as being about the only live larger trees left surviving for some distance.</li> </ul>
		Interplant L, DF, WP 100 acs			
<b>Big Creek Campground</b>	Low to unburned	Thin from below	Ground (skidder)	39	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Treatment would thin from below through portions of the campground that were mostly unburned by the fire. Selected trees of all size classes (saplings and larger) would be removed for the primary objective of opening up the forest canopy, allowing more light and air to reach the ground. The dense Douglas-fir forest around the campsites would be thinned to about 15-25 feet between the tree crowns.</li> <li>➤ In localized spots, planting of ponderosa pine and larch would occur.</li> <li>➤ Removal of dead trees would occur for safety considerations.</li> </ul>

**ALTERNATIVES 2, 3 and 5: Forest Structure / Snag / Coarse Woody Debris Prescriptions**

Each proposed salvage unit would follow at least one of the following prescriptions to meet Forest Structural, Snag and Downed Wood objectives. Leave trees (in groups, patches or as individual trees), along with the downed wood existing prior to the fire, wind thrown after the fire, or material left after the logging operation, are important forest and site components, perhaps particularly in a burned landscape. These values include: improved forest structural diversity (both now and into the future); habitat for numerous wildlife species; shade and protection on more exposed sites; long-term soil productivity and organic matter; soil erosion protection; and a host of other less understood ecological functions, such as providing a substrate for soil microorganisms and insect populations.

**Treatment Features Common To All Proposed Salvage Units in Alternatives 2, 3 and 5**

**Post-Salvage Slash Reduction Prescription**

For all units, trees felled during the logging operation but not removed from the site would be left as intact as possible, with only limbs of trees removed to get slash closer to the ground if necessary and hasten its decomposition. In some units, this slash would be placed on designated skid trails to lessen the impact of skidding equipment. In others, it would be left scattered where it falls.

In most units, log length yarding would be required to ensure that desired levels of downed wood and unmerchantable material is left out in the unit as well distributed as possible, rather than brought into a landing for piling and burning. It is important that sufficient downed wood exists on these burned soils to protect soil productivity and reduce erosion potential, provide site protection and wildlife habitat. There may be some units where slash loadings may be excessive. These would be evaluated after harvest to determine treatment needs, if any.

Upon completion of logging operations, all units would be evaluated for slash conditions and potential fuel hazard, with up to 30 tons/acre of slash being generally acceptable as low hazard and not needing treatment. Units over 30 tons/acre of slash material after harvest would be evaluated individually for possible fuel reduction needs. Factors such as slash size (larger diameter is less hazardous than small); slash continuity (discontinuous fuels may not pose a concern); unit location; and surrounding fuel conditions. If determined to be necessary, fuel reduction activities (jackpot burning, excavator piling and burning) would be considered. Use of dozers would be avoided because of sensitivity of burned soils.

**Forest Structure / Snag / Coarse Woody Debris Prescription**

- ★ All larch >18" dbh, live or dead, would be left within treatment areas, standing wherever logging safety considerations allow, but if felled, left on the site to function as large downed wood.
- ★ Large snags within 200 feet of an open road that have been left to meet the prescription should be designated and signed to protect from firewood cutters. This would mostly apply to the most desirable snags, larch >20" dbh, but there may be some 18" dbh larch that deserves special protection also, particularly in areas where large diameter snags are scarce.
- ★ Non-merchantable trees of all species would be left standing within the treatment areas wherever possible, considering logging safety and accessibility to salvaged trees. These trees (mostly dead, but some would be live) fulfill important ecological functions, including smaller diameter snag habitat, hiding cover, shading and site protection, and contributing to a more diverse stand structure.
- ★ The "Post Fire Mortality Estimation Guidelines" would be applied to all units to determine live trees that would be left. These trees have the highest probability of remaining alive and not dying from effects or after-effects of the fire. Trees would be left standing wherever possible. If felling of these trees is necessary for logging access or safety requirements, they would be left on site as downed woody material.
- ★ Downed wood objectives would be met primarily by: (1) leaving all unmerchantable material within the treatment areas (which includes tops of salvaged trees, smaller diameter trees, or larger diameter trees deteriorated to the point of no economic value—especially subalpine fir and spruce); (2) leaving other trees in groups or as individuals to meet snag and forest structural retention prescriptions; (3) leaving patches, groups and individual live trees wherever they exist; and (4) leaving all downed material that existed prior to the fire on the site. Abundant amounts of downed wood in the 12 or 14" diameter and lower classes are expected after salvage. The larger diameter downed wood requirements would be mostly by pre-existing downed wood and by the retention of the larger diameter snags and live trees as per prescriptions, many of which would gradually fall over time and become downed wood.

Forest Structure/Snag/Woody Debris Prescriptions That Are Unique To Individual Unit Groups in Alternatives 2, 3 and 5		
Rx A: Stands of High Tree Mortality (80-100%) and Helicopter Logging Systems		
Rx A.1	Rx A.2	Rx A.3
<b>Suitable for Timber production (some winter range); Larger Unit Size</b>	<b>Suitable for timber production (some winter range); Small unit sizes (most &lt;25 acs)</b>	<b>Unsuitable for timber production; Winter range or Inventoried Roadless Areas</b>
<b>Units 5, 6, 7, 18, 34, 48, 61</b>	<b>Units 11, 54</b>	<b>Units 17, 72, 73, 78</b>
Untreated patches and groups of dead trees would be left as per the treatment prescription, dispersed throughout the unit area and of variable size and irregularly shaped, interconnected where possible, and using a maximum 600 foot distance between patches as a guideline for most situations. Patches would cover from 15-50% of the unit area, depending upon individual unit management objectives (higher percentage would be left in ungulate winter range areas) (refer to detailed spreadsheet for unit details). Leave patch location should favor draw bottoms/ephemeral streams, along live streams or wet spots of any kind, and around particularly desirable snags (i.e. >18" larch), as well as around any live trees that may exist. In Unit 61, all larch would be left (live or dead, all sizes), and all deeply charred >18" diameter Douglas-fir, to meet desired large snag/downed wood conditions.	These units are small, <15 acres. Snag and coarse woody debris needs in these units would be met by leaving all live trees standing where safety considerations allow (there are a few larch in Unit 54) and all other dead larch >14" dbh). If felled, they would be left on site.	Untreated patches of mostly dead trees would be left dispersed throughout the unit area, of variable size and irregularly shaped, interconnected where possible, and using a maximum 600 foot distance between patches of leave trees as a guideline for most situations. Patches would cover from 15-40% of the unit area, depending on overall unit size. Leave patch location should favor draw bottoms/ephemeral streams, along live streams or wet spots of any kind, and around particularly desirable snags (i.e. >18" larch) or any live trees.  In addition, only the larger (>14") beetle infested DF and spruce would be removed from the treated areas of these units, leaving the smaller DF, S, and all other species on site. If these residual trees are felled for safety reasons, they would be left on the ground to contribute to the downed wood component

Rx B: Stands of High Tree Mortality (80-100%) and Ground-based logging systems (tractor or cable)	
Rx B.1	Rx B.2
<b>Suitable for timber production; Winter range</b>	<b>Suitable for timber production; Not Winter range</b>
<b>Units 3, 4, 8</b>	<b>Units 9, 10, 12, 13, 19, 21, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 35, 43, 44, 49, 53, 62, 64, 65</b>
Intact patches, small groups and individual dead trees would be left dispersed throughout the unit area, in groups of variable size and shape, patch size minimum of about 2 acres, interconnected with one another where terrain is favorable and to provide hiding cover. Leave patches across the area of treated winter range would cover from 15-30% of the treatment area. Leave patches should favor locations where large, especially desirable snags exist (i.e. larch >18"), or live trees, and stream/wet spots of any kind. Maximum distance between leave patches should not exceed 600'. Overall, residual density across the unit of larger diameter (>14" trees) would be a minimum 20 tpa, clumped and scattered as available	Most of these units are relatively small (<50 acres). Small intact groups, patches (<2 acres to about 5 acres in size) and/or individual trees would be left across the units, centered around the better, larger snags or live trees, if any. Group/patch location should also favor draw bottoms/stream sides, or wet areas of any kind. Minimum of 8 tpa of snags in diameter classes >12" should remain on average across the units after salvage. If snags are unsound and would need to be felled for logging safety, then grouping of trees should be done to preserve as many standing snags as possible. In Unit 13, 64, and 65, all larch would be left (live or dead, all sizes), and all deeply charred >18" diameter Douglas-fir, to meet desired large snag/downed wood conditions.

<b>Rx C: Stands of Lower Tree Mortality (40-70%) where individuals and groups/patches of live trees occur across the unit</b>		
<b>Rx C.1</b>	<b>Rx C.2</b>	<b>Rx C.3</b>
<b>Suitable for timber production; Ground (skidder) or Cable Units</b>	<b>Suitable for timber production; Helicopter Units</b>	<b>Unsuitable for timber production; Winter range or Inventoried Roadless Areas Helicopter Units</b>
<b>Units 1, 2, 20, 27, 30, 42, 46, 52, 55, 58, 59, 63, 66</b>	<b>Units 22, 23, 24, 37, 40, 41, 45, 47, 56, 57</b>	<b>Units 14, 15, 16, 70, 75, 76, 77</b>
Live groups and individual trees that are not being salvaged and would be left across the unit area as per the treatment prescription. Most of these are small units (<40 acres), and the residual tree component is estimated to be from 20 to over 50% of the unit stocking. These individual leave trees and groups would typically be composed of larch, DF (usually those more lightly burned and at low risk to beetle). There is likely to be some continuing mortality in these residual trees, the latent effects of fire damage and/or beetle infestation in the DF. These dead trees would add to the snag component of the stand	The treatment areas within these units would generally be < 50 acres in size. Leave groups, patches and individual trees would remain throughout the units after salvage, varying in proportion and size depending upon the pattern of fire severity and stand conditions. They would be composed largely of the live trees left within these units, estimated from 25-70% of the stand, but many snags would be interspersed in these patches as well, which are underburned. There is likely to be some continuing mortality in these patches, the latent effects of fire damage and/or beetle infestation in the DF. These dead trees would add to the snag component of the stand. In Unit 47, all larch would be left (live or dead, all sizes), and all deeply charred >18" diameter Douglas-fir, to meet desired large snag/downed wood conditions.	Groups and patches of live and some dead trees would remain in these units after salvage, and in some areas, sound individual trees would remain standing. Patches and groups would cover an estimated 40 to 75% of the stand area, be irregularly shaped and distributed, depending upon fire severity and pattern within the unit. When choices exist, leave patches should focus around the areas of healthiest live trees, as well as favoring draw bottoms/ephemeral streams, along live streams or wet spots of any kind, and around particularly desirable snags (i.e. >18" larch or dead Douglas-fir, with crown burned entirely). There is likely to be some continuing mortality in these patches, the latent effects of fire damage and/or beetle infestation in the DF. These dead trees would add to the snag component of the stand and landscape.  In addition, only the larger (>14") beetle infested DF and spruce would be removed from these units, leaving the smaller DF and S and all other species on site. If any of these leave trees are felled for safety reasons, they would be left on the ground to contribute to the downed wood component

<b>Rx D: Stands with Variable Tree Mortality (40-80%), Past Shelterwood Harvests: Cable Logging System</b>
<b>Units 25, 38, 50, 60</b>
Desired Snag and coarse woody debris conditions within these units would be met by leaving all trees over 18" in diameter, of all species, and all larch trees, live or dead, of all sizes.