

F2 Unit 46 – Prescription and Implementation Guide		WRITTEN BY: <i>K. Zimlinghaus</i>	
RX DATE: 10/12/2017	DIAGNOSIS DATE: 10/10/2017	CERTIFIED BY: <i>K. Zimlinghaus</i>	
BASE FISCAL YEAR: 2018	NEPA ACRES: 12	UNIT ACRES: 4	
ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS: Forsythe II Project		DECISION DATE: 7/10/2017	EXISTING BASAL AREA = 60 sq. ft./acre

ACTIVITY	TIME	AC	DESCRIPTION, MARKING GUIDES, MONITORING, ETC.
Ponderosa pine Mixed Conifer Thin Aggregation	2018	4	<p><u>Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reduce the severity and intensity of a wildfire within the WUI. ➤ Restore ponderosa pine/mixed conifer stands, aspen, and meadow/shrublands toward their characteristic species composition, structure, and spatial patterns in order to increase resistance and resiliency to future natural disturbance. ➤ Old growth tree component: retain ponderosa pine greater than 14" DBH or ponderosa pine greater than 10" DBH with flat top crowns and/or bark that is orange over 50% of the bole of the tree. NOTE: Flammulated owl habitat; retain all conifers over 12" DBH. ➤ Grouped ponderosa pine spacing will be emphasized where conditions allow and individual spacing where conditions aren't conducive or for other conifer species in order to meet the basal area reduction. <p><u>Cutting Guides</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reduce the existing basal area by 50% (10'-15' crown spacing between individual trees and groups) through all size classes to enhance/maintain an uneven-aged structure where possible. ➤ Retain all conifers > 12" DBH. ➤ Favor to retain the healthiest conifer (good vigor, at least 40% live crown ratio, insect/disease and damage free. regardless of size) and identified by the species preference. ➤ Species preference to retain: limber pine > ponderosa pine > Douglas-fir > lodgepole pine > Rocky Mtn. juniper. ➤ Retain all limber pine that do not pose a safety hazard. ➤ Group and retain ponderosa pine identified as at least 2 to 10 ponderosa pine trees > 10" DBH with touching or intermingled crowns, or at least 3 to 7 ponderosa pine trees 5"- 8" DBH with intermingled crowns. Cut all ladder fuel trees within the dripline of the identified group regardless of species. ➤ Space the groups of ponderosa pine 15'-25' crown dripline to the adjacent crown outline of individual or group of trees. ➤ Cut all dwarf mistletoe infested trees (> 50% infested) < 12" DBH. ➤ Retain all healthy (described above) ponderosa pine trees < 10' tall. Cut overstory conifers, except ponderosa pine up to 12" DBH. ➤ Where Rocky Mountain juniper occurs, leave an average of one large individual, or clump of three or more per acre if available. ➤ Cut ladder fuel conifers within and up to 5' from the edge of the dripline on the selected leave tree.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Retain 5 of the largest snags (dead trees) per acre (minimum 8" DBH for lodgepole pine and 10" DBH for both ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir). If the minimum number of snags is not available, then the largest available live, green replacement trees will be retained for future snags. ➤ Retain all existing down woody material 5" in diameter or greater within and up to 100 feet of riparian areas for prebles habitat. ➤ Retain wildlife trees (trees with cavities, large squirrel middens, or Abert's squirrel nest trees).
Slash Treatment All Units	2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hand- pile existing and activity slash material 1" to 6" diameter and 2' or longer. Any slash that must be moved more than 50' to meet minimum required pile size may be lopped and scattered to a maximum depth of 18". ➤ All treated material shall not be left beneath or within 10' of the dripline of a retained tree. ➤ Piles should be at least 6' x 6' in diameter, 15' apart, & 10' from residual tree crowns. Cut conifers in order to create piles when needed. ➤ Treated bole wood 6" in diameter or greater must be scattered and be in contact with the ground. Individual boles of 8" or greater must be bucked into 4' lengths beginning at the large end. ➤ Pull back slash and construct piles at least 50' from any infrastructure and private property boundaries. ➤ Retain an average of 2 piles per acre for wildlife habitat, including any piles remaining from previous vegetation treatment, distributed randomly throughout the unit. ➤ In aspen clone aggregations, construct piles outside of the aspen perimeter if enough material exists to establish the minimum pile size; otherwise, lop and scatter material to a height not greater than 18" from ground level. ➤ Piles must be constructed a minimum of 100' from all power lines.

BOUNDARY DESIGNATION AND TREE MARK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Boundary trees marked with orange flagging and painted in orange. Each exterior boundary tree will be flagged with a piece of flagging wrapped around the bole of the tree at eye level, or a strip of flagging hanging from a branch. ➤ This is a leave-tree mark; leave-trees will be designated with 4 dots of orange paint around the bole of the tree and a butt mark.
TIMING RESTRICTIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No operations from May 1 through August 10 in flammulated owl territories. ➤ Raptor nest areas, including species-specific buffers, will generally have no treatment activity from March 1 through September 15, depending on species, or until determined unoccupied by the wildlife biologist. Access through buffers during this period will be assessed by the wildlife biologist. ➤ No operations from December 1 through April 30 for elk, unless determined appropriate to treat by the wildlife biologist. ➤ Piles outside the 100 foot riparian buffer but within 328 feet of the stream channel may only be burned between November 1 and April 30. ➤ Project operations will not be conducted on Memorial Day, 4th of July and Labor Day holiday weekends and on Sundays. Operating time for heavy equipment and chainsaws shall be limited to the hours of 7am to 7pm.
FOR MORE INFO:	Forsythe II EA