

Examples of sensitive resources sections:

Water Quality/Riparian and Fish Habitat/Wetlands
Protection of Special Resources

Water Quality Example 1

A. Inventory and Evaluation

There are two ponds and one stream that cuts through the property. One pond is naturally occurring and one is man-made. Neither pond is stocked with fish and none have been observed in the ponds. There are no streams located on the DNR topographical map for this property, and as a result have not been typed. There is also a wet area on the east side of the property that is indicated by the presence of skunk cabbage and other wetland plants.

B. Protection Measures

Protective measures are taken not to unnecessarily disturb soils adjacent to wetlands, especially during the winter months. The two ponds currently have excellent riparian vegetative cover of mixed hardwoods and conifers. We will encourage native plant growth in these areas and manage against invasive species. Should timber harvest occur, prescribed buffers for harvesting and equipment use will be observed per WA Forest Practices Rules.

C. Resource Management Enhancement Recommendations

The wetland has lots of buttercup and some reed canary grass. We may eventually try to get rid of the canary grass using an approved chemical, or shade it out in a few areas with black plastic, followed up with a quick re-vegetation effort with native species as quickly as possible after treatment. Planting native wetland herbs and shrubs, such as rushes, sedges, hardstem bullrush, potamogen, arrowhead, willow, and red-osier dogwood to form a dense mat following treatment will be our long term control method.

Water Quality Example 2

There are no riparian or wetland areas on the property.

Recommendations: With no riparian or wetland areas on the property, no specific measures need to be taken during forestry activities to protect areas of those types. Forest cover provides for infiltration of water into the groundwater table helping maintain water quality and quantity. Improving the health of the forest will promote that watershed function.

Water Quality Example 3

No streams and accompanying riparian areas are found on the property, though several draws may have water running under the surface. A few limited scattered forested wetlands are present on the property. In the northeast corner of Stand 1, some limited standing water was found. We will try to avoid operating ground-based equipment across them. In Stand 2, limiting

the use of equipment or recreational vehicles in or near the edges of wet areas will help preserve their integrity and function. Erosion potential for this soil is low, but the high compaction potential suggests that low-impact logging equipment should be used. Either tracked equipment or very low-pressure tires should help avoid damaging the soil. Engaging in any significant logging activities during the dry season should also help.

Protection of Special Resources Example 1

An analysis completed by the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR) in November 2012 using the Forest Practices Application Review System (FPARS) has determined that no special resources are known to exist on the property.

Features that we consider to be historical resources on the property are old-growth stumps and logs. We would like to preserve these. This is important for wildlife considerations anyway, but these are irreplaceable aesthetic resources. Any forestry activities or development (roads, structures, pastures, etc.) should retain these resources.

Protection of Special Resources Example 2

An analysis completed by the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR) in November 2012 using the Forest Practices Application Review System (FPARS) has determined that no threatened or endangered species or cultural or historical resources are known to exist on the property. However, the property is located within the 660' buffer for a bald eagle nest. While the bald eagle is no longer listed under the Endangered Species Act, it is still protected by other federal laws. Timber harvest is prohibited within 330' of the nest, and for the remainder of the buffer there are restrictions on activities during eagle breeding season (January 1 – August 15). Any forest practices activities within this area will be done in consultation with the Washington Department of Natural Resources and the US Fish and Wildlife Service. Additional information on bald eagle buffers can be found at <http://www.fws.gov/pacific/eagle/timber.html>.

Protection of Special Resources Example 3

An analysis completed by the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR) in November 2012 using the Forest Practices Application Review System (FPARS) has determined that no threatened or endangered species are known to exist on the property. The property is, however, within Cedar/Green River winter elk range. Any forest practices activities will be done in consultation with the Department of Natural Resources and/or Department of Fish and Wildlife to identify best management practices for this priority habitat, such as minimizing disturbance during calving season (May 1 – June 30) and planting forage mixes in cleared areas. There are no known cultural or historical resources on the property.

Protection of Special Resources Example 4

An analysis completed by the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR) in November 2012 using the Forest Practices Application Review System (FPARS) has determined that no special resources are known to exist on the property itself, but the property is approximately 490 feet southwest and 1,600 feet northwest of known Native American artifact sites. Any forest practices activities will be done in consultation with the Department of Natural Resources to ensure that there will be no disturbance to these sites.