U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MEDFORD DISTRICT
ASHLAND RESOURCE AREA

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

FOR

APPLESEED MAINTENANCE PROJECT

EA No. OR- 110-006

This environmental assessment (EA) for the proposed Appleseed Maintenance Project EA was prepared utilizing a systematic interdisciplinary approach integrating the natural and social sciences and the environmental design arts with planning and decision making.

Richard J. Drehobl, Ashland Field Manager

08-18-00
Date

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MEDFORD DISTRICT OFFICE
3040 Biddle Road
Medford, Oregon 97504
email address: or110mb@or.blm.gov

IN REPLY REFER TO:
1792(116)
Appleseed
Maintenance EA
A6181(Why:jl)

AUG 18 2000

Dear Interested Public:

The *Environmental Assessment* (EA) for the Appleseed Maintenance is being advertised in the Medford Mail Tribune for a 30 day public review period. The proposed action would reduce the fire hazard by burning hand piles of slash created during an understory reduction. The proposed action affects BLM lands in the Middle Applegate watershed.

Enclosed is a copy of the EA for your review. The primary purpose of a public review is to provide the public with an opportunity to comment on the BLM's determination that there are no significant impacts associated with the proposed action and, therefore, an environmental impact statement is not necessary.

This EA is published on the Medford District web site, www.or.blm.gov/Medford/, under "Planning Documents."

We welcome your comments on the content of the EA. We are particularly interested in comments that address one or more of the following: (1) new information that would affect the analysis, (2) possible improvements in the analysis; and (3) suggestions for improving or clarifying the proposed management direction. Specific comments are the most useful. Comments, including names and addresses, will be available for public review. Individual respondents may request confidentiality. If you wish to withhold your name and/or address from public review or from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act, you must state this prominently at the beginning of your written comment. Such requests will be honored to the extent allowed by law. All submissions from organizations or businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, will be made available for public inspection in their entirety.

All comments should be made in writing and mailed to Lorie List or Bill Yocum, Ashland Resource Area, 3040 Biddle Road, Medford, Oregon 97504. Any questions should be directed to Lorie or Bill at (541)618-2384.

Sincerely,

Richard J. Drehobl
Field Manager
Ashland Resource Area

Enclosures (as stated)

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ASHLAND RESOURCE AREA

EA COVER SHEET

Project Name/Number: APPLESEED MAINTENANCE EA/OR-110-00-006

Location: Ashland Resource Area

Specialist	**Title**	**Resource Value**	**Initials and Date**
Kenny McDaniel	Forester	Silviculture	
Ted Hass	Soil Scientist	Soils & Water	
Victoria Arthur	Wildlife Biologist	Wildlife, T&E Animals	
Greg Chandler	Fuels Mgt. Specialist	Fire Hazard Reduction	
Brad Tong	Botanist	S&M/T&E Plants	
Fred Tomlins	Recreation Specialist	Cultural Resources	
Jeannine Rossa	Fisheries Biologist	Aquatic	
Bill Yocum	Environmental Coord.	Format/Adequacy	

ASHLAND RESOURCE AREA - APPLESEED MAINTENANCE

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Environmental Assessment
for
Appleseed Maintenance Project

CHAPTER 1

A. INTRODUCTION

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) proposes to burn handpiles from understory reduction activities in the Middle Applegate Watershed. The Appleseed Maintenance project encompasses approximately 495 acres of BLM administered lands in six different locations. All planned activities are located on public lands administered by the BLM. (See Appendix A for project location).

This document complies with the Council on Environmental Quality's (CEQ) Regulations for Implementing the Procedural Provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA; 40 CFR Parts 1500-1508) and the Department of the Interior's manual guidance on the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (516 DM 1-7).

B. PURPOSE AND NEED

The project areas are conifer stands of all ages and size. Douglas-fir is the predominant overstory species with scattered sugar and ponderosa pine. Pacific madrone, California black oak and Canyon live oak are the predominant hardwoods. Possibly as a result of the advent of fire suppression, these stands heavily seeded in naturally, creating high tree density levels. Dense patches of non-commercial size conifers were thinned, along with small hardwoods and shrubs with objectives to improve vigor of the residual trees and reduce fire hazard by reducing understory "ladder fuels" The woody material created from the operation was then handpiled. Any handpile adjacent to a road was available for firewood removal.

The interagency *Applegate Adaptive Management Area (AMA) Ecosystem Health assessment* classified the AMA as having a high fire risk and fire hazard. This assessment recommends reducing fire risk and hazard at a broad scale, utilizing density management, prescribed fire, and manual manipulation of live and dead vegetation. Several fuel management strategies are used when reducing fire risk and hazard at a broad scale. One strategy is to reduce ladder and surface fuels on forest and non-forest lands.

Two alternatives were developed for this project. A description of these alternatives can be found in Chapter II of this document.

C. CONFORMANCE WITH EXISTING LAND USE PLANS

The proposed forest management activities are in conformance with and tiered to the *Medford District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan (RMP) (USDI 1995[b])*. This

Resource Management Plan incorporates the earlier *Record of Decision for Amendments to Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Planning Documents Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl and the Standards and Guidelines for Late-Successional and Old-Growth Forest Related Species Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl (NWFP) (USDA and USDI 1994).* These documents are available at the Medford BLM office and the Medford BLM web site at <http://www.or.blm.gov/Medford/>.

E. RELATIONSHIP TO STATUTES, REGULATIONS, AND OTHER PLANS

The proposed action and alternatives are in conformance with the direction given for the management of public lands in the Medford District by the Oregon and California Lands Act of 1937 (O&C Act) and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA).

This environmental assessment (EA) is being prepared to determine if the proposed action and any of the alternatives would have a significant effect on the human environment thus requiring the preparation of an environmental impact statement (EIS) as prescribed in the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. It is also being used to inform interested parties of the anticipated impacts and provide them with an opportunity to comment on the various alternatives.

F. DECISIONS TO BE MADE ON THIS ANALYSIS

The Ashland Resource Area Field Manager must decide:

- Whether or not the impacts of the proposed action are significant to the human environment beyond those impacts addressed in previous NEPA documents. (If the impacts are determined to be insignificant, then a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) can be issued and a decision can be implemented. If any impacts are determined to be significant to the human environment, then an Environmental Impact Statement must be prepared before the Manager makes a decision.)

- Whether to implement the proposed action alternative or defer to the no action alternative

G. ISSUES OF CONCERN

The following issues were identified during the scoping process. All issues were reviewed by the Interdisciplinary Team. Issues that directly relate to the proposed action were analyzed in detail.

• Fire Hazard - Past understory reduction activities of vegetation created high surface fuel loadings. In order to reduce the high fire hazard that exists in these units, the slash was hand piled in preparation for burning. The hand piling of this slash has changed the continuity of fuel within these units, but a high fire hazard still exists.

• Disturbance to NWFP Survey and Manage species in treatment units.

• Disturbance to nesting birds and other wildlife during the spring reproductive period.

• Disturbance to nearby nesting northern spotted owl sites.

• The plastic covering the handpiles, if burned, could create undesirable toxics in the air that we breath.

CHAPTER 2
Alternatives

A. INTRODUCTION
This chapter describes the proposed action alternative and the no action alternative. This chapter also outlines specific project mitigation features that are an essential part of the project design.

The Ashland Resource Area has developed a proposed action designed with the project objective outlined in the Middle Applegate Watershed Analysis (page 88) and in accordance with the best management practices as outlined in the Medford District RMP (pages 149-177).

B. PROPOSED ACTION ALTERNATIVE - Reduce the fire hazard by burning hand piles of slash created from understory reduction activities.

Unit Name	Acres
Appleseed 35-009	106
Appleseed 6-003	141
Appleseed 6-007	99
Appleseed 17-007	32
Appleseed 17-10	34
Appleseed 17-014	83
Total Acres	495

Unit maps are located in Appendix A

This proposed action alternative includes project design features (PDFs). Listed below are PDFs that are included for the purpose of mitigating, reducing, or eliminating anticipated adverse environmental impacts. Analysis supporting the inclusion of PDFs can be found in the RMP: Best Management Practices and Silvicultural Systems.

Do not burn any hand piles which are:

- located on draw bottoms.
- on the first 50 feet of skid trails adjoining the BLM road system.

Appleseed 6-003 and 6-007 has *Cypripedium fasciculatum* (clustered lady's-slipper) populations which would be managed as outlined in the Management Recommendations for Vascular Plants, Instruction Memorandum No. OR-99-27.

Appleseed 6-007 has the Bureau Assessment species, *Pellaea mucronata* var. *mucronata* (bird's-

foot fern), which would be protected or impacts mitigated from disturbance by any proposed actions.

Variable radius no-burn areas would be established around known sites of *Cypripedium fasciculatum* and *Pellaea mucronata* var. *mucronata* to protect them from direct effects of pile burning.

Piles within designated no-burn areas would be removed from the site and re-piled outside the no-burn area. Deconstruction of piles would occur prior to unit ignition to avoid inadvertent lighting within the no-burn areas.

No-burn areas are designed for site protection during the rare plant's dormancy period. Burning in units with rare plant sites can occur from September through January.

Prescribed burning operations would follow all requirements of the Oregon Smoke Management Plan and the Department of Environmental Quality Air Quality and Visibility Protection Program. Burning operations would be postponed if Medford or Grants Pass are under a "yellow" or "red" wood burning advisory.

Measures to reduce the potential level of smoke emissions from proposed burn sites would include:

- completing mop-up as soon as practical.
- covering hand piles to permit burning during the rainy season. Burning during the rainy season allows for better smoke dispersion because there is a stronger possibility of atmospheric mixing and/or scrubbing. Covering of piles also ensures lower fuel moisture in the fuels to facilitate their quick and complete combustion.

Known active northern spotted owl nest sites need to be protected from fire. A seasonal restriction on burning between March 1st and July 15th for all units.

A general recommendation to protect Special Status Species, as well as other nesting bird and wildlife species, is not to burn the piles during the height of the spring reproductive period of April 1st through June 30th.

Piles would be burned in a matter as to keep residual tree mortality at a minimal level.

C. NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE - Leave the hand piles as is and do not burn them. The high fire hazard would remain unchanged for period of up to ten years and than most likely increase as a result of growth from the understory. Maintenance broadcast burning would not occur as the high amount of ground fuel could create unacceptable resource damage.

CHAPTER 3
AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

A. SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES
Species are recognized as "special status" if they are federally listed as Threatened or Endangered, proposed or a candidate for federal listing as Threatened or Endangered, a BLM sensitive or assessment species. BLM policy is to manage for the conservation of these species and their habitat so as not to contribute to the need to list and to recover these species.

Two units contain Special Status Plants. Appleseed 6-003 has five populations of *Cypripedium fasciculatum* (clustered lady's-slipper) and Appleseed 6-007 has one population of *Cypripedium fasciculatum* and one population of *Pellaea mucronata* var. *mucronata* (bird's-foot fern).

Cypripedium fasciculatum is classified as a Survey & Manage Strategy 1 and 2 species under the FSEIS/ROD, a Bureau Sensitive species, and a candidate for listing with the State of Oregon. Mid to late successional forests with canopy closures greater than 60% appear to be the optimum habitat for this species. *Cypripedium fasciculatum* is a slow-growing, long-lived orchid with a mycorrhizal association and an arguable dependence on fire.

Pellaea mucronata var. *mucronata* is a Bureau Assessment species. This fern occurs in California, Nevada, and Oregon. There are only three known sites in Oregon; all are on the Medford District. In the Appleseed 6-007 unit, it is located in a small area of rock outcrop and shallow soils with Oregon white oak.

B. SURVEY AND MANAGE SPECIES
The Northwest Forest Plan provides extra protection for some species through a Survey and Manage standard and guideline. This standard and guideline provides protection for known sites, and directs that surveys be implemented before ground-disturbing activities. As a result of meeting the wildlife criteria, suitable habitat in the project area has been surveyed for red tree voles, Siskiyou mountains salamanders, molluscs, and great gray owls. All survey and manage species would be protected as outlined in management recommendations for each species.

C. RED TREE VOLE
Surveys in the project area have not located any red tree vole nests. If any nests are located, they would be protected as outlined in BLM-Instruction Memorandum No. OR-97-009, Interim Guidance for Survey and Manage Component 2 Species: Red Tree Vole, dated 11/4/96.

D. SISKIYOU MOUNTAINS SALAMANDER
Surveys have located Siskiyou mountains salamanders in areas adjacent to the project areas. Siskiyou mountains salamander habitat has been designated as no-treatment as outlined in the Forest Plan management guidelines.

E. MOLLUSCS
Surveys in the project area have located Survey and Manage mollusc species in all units except

17-20; *Prophysaon dubium.* The Management Recommendations for Terrestrial Mollusc Species, *Prophysaon coeruleum* and *Prophysaon dubium*, v.2.0, dated Nov., 1999, and the Management Recommendations for Survey and Manage Terrestrial Molluscs, version 2.0, dated, Oct., 1999, would be implemented in this project in order to maintain microsite conditions and protect mollusc populations.

F. GREAT GRAY OWL

Surveys for great gray owls have not located any nest sites in the project area. If any nests are found, they would each receive 100 acre no-treatment buffers, in accordance with the Northwest Forest Plan Record of Decision and the BLM Resource Management Plan guidelines.

G. NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL

The northern spotted owl is listed as a threatened species under the auspices of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. BLM is required to formally consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on actions that would adversely affect northern spotted owls.

Formal programmatic consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has been completed for maintenance projects including pre-commercial thinning and pile burning in project areas during fiscal years 1997 through 2005 [Biological Opinion 1-7-96-F-392 (BO)]. The mandatory terms and conditions of the BO require the implementation of project design criteria proposed in the Biological Assessment for Rogue River/South Coast FY 97/98 Timber Sale Projects (BA). These criteria would be incorporated in the design of this project . The BA and BO are available for review at the Medford BLM Office.

All units are located within 0.25 mile of known active northern spotted owl sites.

H. FEDERALLY LISTED PLANTS

There would be no affect to any Federally listed plants species, as suitable habitat or occurrences does not exist within the area.

I. FISH

Coho salmon, *Oncorhynchus kisutch*, are listed as "threatened" under the Endangered Species Act, as amended. Steelhead trout (*O. mykiss*) are candidate species. Both coho salmon and steelhead are present in the project area only in the mainstem Applegate River, over a mile away from the closest unit. Three of the units are north of the Applegate River, in fishless watersheds: Long Gulch and China Gulch. Three more units are south of the river. One is in Keeler Creek, which has Pacific giant salamanders but no fish. Two others are in the Chapman Creek watershed, which contains cutthroat trout *(O. clarki clarki)*. Neither of these units are anywhere near the fish-bearing portion of Chapman Creek.

All of the units contain small intermittent (dry in the summer) or small perennial streams. The aquatically functioning portions of the riparian areas on these streams are very small, usually 25' or less.

None of the streams in the project area are listed by the Department of Environmental Quality as "water quality limited." The Applegate River, which runs through the middle of the valley, is listed on the 303(d) list as water quality limited for temperature and flow modification. Refer to the Department of Water Quality's website for more information: http://waterquality.deq.state.or.us/wq/303dlist/303dpage.htm.

CHAPTER 4
Environmental Consequences

A. CRITICAL ELEMENTS
The following elements of the human environment are subject to requirements specified in statute, regulation, or executive order and must be considered in all EA's.

Table 12: Critical Elements

Critical Element	Affected Yes	Affected No	Critical Element	Affected Yes	Affected No
Air Quality		U **	T & E Species		U
ACECs		U	Wastes, Hazardous/Solid		U
Cultural Resources		U	Water Quality		U **
Farmlands, Prime/Unique		U	Wetlands/Riparian Zones		U **
Floodplains		U	Wild & Scenic Rivers		U
Nat. Amer. Rel. Concerns		U	Wilderness		U
Invasive, Nonnative Species		U**	Environmental Justice		U

******These affected critical elements would be impacted by implementing the proposed action. The impacts are being reduced by designing the proposed action with Best Management Practices, Management Action/Direction, Standard and Guidelines as outlined in the Environmental Impact Statements (EIS)/Record of Decisions *(RMP) (USDI BLM 1995)(USDA FS; USDI BLM 1994*) tiered to in Chapter 1. The impacts are not affected beyond those already analyzed by the above mentioned documents.

Only substantive site specific environmental changes that would result from implementing the proposed action or alternatives are discussed in this document. If an ecological component is not discussed, it should be assumed that the resource specialists have considered effects to that component and found the proposed action or alternatives would have minimal or no effects. General or "typical" effects from projects similar in nature to the proposed action alternative are also described in the documents to which this plan is tiered.

B. AIR QUALITY
The effect of smoke produced from prescribed burning could reduce visibility within the project area or could concentrate the smoke around the project site or surrounding drainages. Prescribed burning could have a notable adverse effect on local and downwind air quality. Air quality of local communities could be impacted for brief periods of time due to prescribed burning.

All burning would be done in accordance with the Oregon Smoke Management Plan which tries to prevent prescribed fire smoke from being carried to or accumulating in designated smoke-sensitive areas. This plan is in conformance with federal air quality and visibility requirements to protect public health and encourage the reduction of emissions.

C. WILDLIFE

Effects of the Proposed Action Alternative

The general effects of timber harvest and fire management activities on wildlife and wildlife habitat are discussed in Chapter 4, pages 51-65, and other portions of the BLM Medford District Resource Management Plan, October 1994.

Treatments such as pre-commercial thinning and pile burning are designed to promote forest health and are expected to benefit some wildlife species by restoring these stands to historic habitat conditions.

Threatened/Endangered Species - Northern Spotted Owl

No large-scale change in northern spotted owl habitat function is expected due to the pile burning proposed in this project.

Northern Spotted Owl Critical Habitat Unit (CHU)

Approximately 400 acres of the project area are in CHU OR-74. No large-scale change in northern spotted owl CHU function is expected due to the pile burning proposed in this project.

Special Status Species

No large-scale change in habitat function or other detrimental effects are expected for any Special Status Species due to the pile burning proposed in this project.

Survey and Manage Species - Molluscs

A protection strategy has been planned for the project area to meet the intent of the Management Recommendations for Terrestrial Mollusc Species, Prophysaon coeruleum, Blue-Gray Taildropper and Prophysaon dubium, Papillose Taildropper, v.2.0, Oct., 1999. Maps showing the mollusc protection plan for the project are available at the BLM, Ashland RA.

In all units, except 17-10, a minimum of 10% of the units would not be burned to meet the Management Recommendations for mullusc. This increases the localized area for fire hazard. When looking at the entire area this increase is not a major concern.

Effects of the No Action Alternative

Under this alternative, the piles would not be burned. Some wildlife species such as birds, rodents, and molluscs would be attracted to the piles for nesting and cover. Fire hazard would be higher in these stands until the piles decomposed in about 10 years.

D. BOTANY

Effects of the Proposed Action Alternative

Burning the piles would reduce the risk of an intense, catastrophic fire. Plant sites would be buffered from direct damage by heat to below ground plant parts, soil structure, and soil organisms. Short-term and long-term effects on rare plants and their habitat would be beneficial. Forested stands would move to a more healthy condition and one more closely resembling the pre-Euroamerican condition. Suitable habitat for rare plants would increase. Risk of browse damage would be reduced by removing small herbivore habitat and removing barriers to movement by large browsers.

Effects of the No Action Alternative

Not burning the handpiles would have direct adverse impacts to plants that have had piles constructed on top of them. These piles interfere with normal conditions and processes, such as light, precipitation, relative humidity, air flow, temperature, and growing space. Handpiles would persist for many years leading to reduced vigor and eventual death of individuals. Viability of these populations would be threatened. In cases where piles are merely adjacent to all individuals of a population, effects are expected to be minimal.

Plants between piles would have a greater chance of being browsed by wildlife. The piles effectively reduce the area of suitable habitat for these rare plants. Large browsers would be directed to the areas between piles which increases the chance of browse damage. Also, these piles provide cover for small herbivores. Additional habitat for these animals could lead to increases in their numbers which would increase the chance of browse damage to rare plants.

The possibility of an intense, catastrophic fire would remain. While some plants and plant communities require fire for their development and maintenance, a large, hot fire would kill most plants and leave a hostile environment. *Pellaea mucronata* var. *mucronata* would be less affected than *Cypripedium fasciculatum* because it exists in a dry, open site, whereas, *Cypripedium fasciculatum* occurs in the forest understory.

E. FISH

Effects of the Proposed Action Alternative

It is very unlikely that burning the handpiles that are within Riparian Reserves will contribute any sediment to the small intermittent (dry in the summer and fall) and perennial streams within the units. The 25' “no burn” buffers will ensure that any open areas of ash or soil would be unable to cause erosion. For example, duff and ground vegetation are so thick on the Chapman/Keeler units that there is no pathway for any sediment to reach the stream. Therefore, there is a less than negligible chance of negatively affecting water quality for coho salmon, steelhead, or other fishes and aquatic animals. In addition, the piles should not contribute any sediment above natural background levels. Normally, these riparian systems (especially the Long Gulch/China Gulch units) would burn occasionally, contributing nutrients, ash, and sediment until the landscape healed the following spring. Burning piles of brush underneath the canopy with intact duff and

litter layers between the piles and any stream channel will not even reach the level of a prescribed burn. Due to the location of the units, Riparian Reserves on fish-bearing streams will not be affected.

In the larger landscape, burning the handpiles should reduce fuels in the units. If so, then wildfires that will occur in the future would be more likely to be a more natural, patchy ground burn, with a restorative effect on the Riparian Reserves (healthier and more diverse plant communities, increased food and nutrient abundance for wildlife, birds and aquatic animals, etc.)

Effects of the No Action Alternative

No change in the Riparian Reserve condition would occur. Some fuel hazard reduction has already been acheived by handpiling the brush thinnings. However, it is unlikely that leaving the piles unburned will cause any negative impacts to listed fishes, their habitat, or Riparian Reserves.

NMFS Consultation

This action was consulted upon as a programmatic action. It is covered by the Biological Opinion from the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) of March 18, 1997.

CHAPTER 5
List of Agencies and Persons Consulted

A. SUMMARY OF PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Scoping for this project began in 1997 when BLM began the process of planning restoration projects across a large portion of the Middle Applegate Watershed. BLM evaluated land, vegetation, and stream conditions and developed a plan that included thinning forests and brushlands, reintroducing prescribed fire, and reducing sediment impacts to streams. This large landscape plan was called the "Appleseed Project." In May 1999, the Appleseed Environmental Assessment (EA) was released for public review. Many Applegate residents and others took the time to write lengthy critiques of the project and the EA. A common theme was that the scope of the project was too large, making it difficult for local residents to understand what was happening on public land. In order to better explain the proposed project actions, this EA analyzes a small portion of the larger Appleseed project. Upon completion of this EA, a legal notification was placed in the Medford Mail Tribune offering a 30-day public review and comment period. For additional information, please cont Bill Yocum or Lorie List at (541)618-2384.

B. DISTRIBUTION LIST AND AVAILABILITY ON THE INTERNET

This EA was distributed to the following agencies and organizations.

Applegate River Watershed Council
Audubon Society
Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
Headwaters
Oregon Natural Resource Council
The Pacific Rivers Council
Rogue Group of Sierra Club
Association of O&c Counties
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Oregon Department Forestry
Southern Oregon Timber Industry Assoc.
Southern Oregon University
Jackson Co. Commissioners
Rogue River National Forest

C. TRIBES

The Confederated Tribes
Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians
Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde
Confederated Tribes of Siletz
Klamath Tribe
Quartz Valley Indian Reservation (Shasta Tribe)
Shasta Nation
Confederated Bands [Shasta]

Shasta Upper Klamath Indians

Confederated Tribes of the Rogue-table Rock and Associated Tribes

D. AGENCIES CONSULTED

A. Federal Agencies

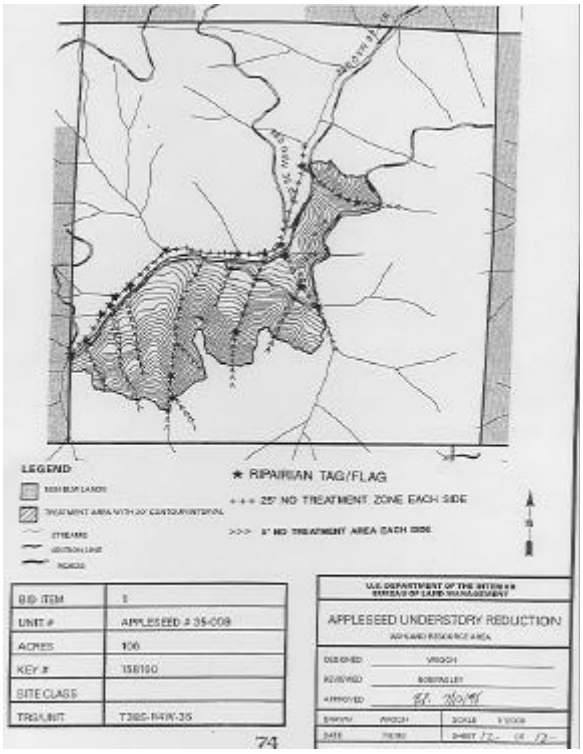
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

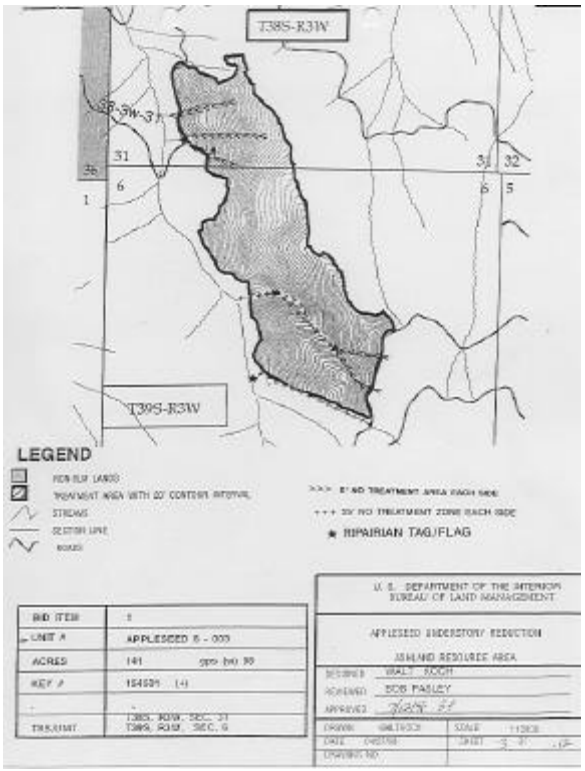
U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service

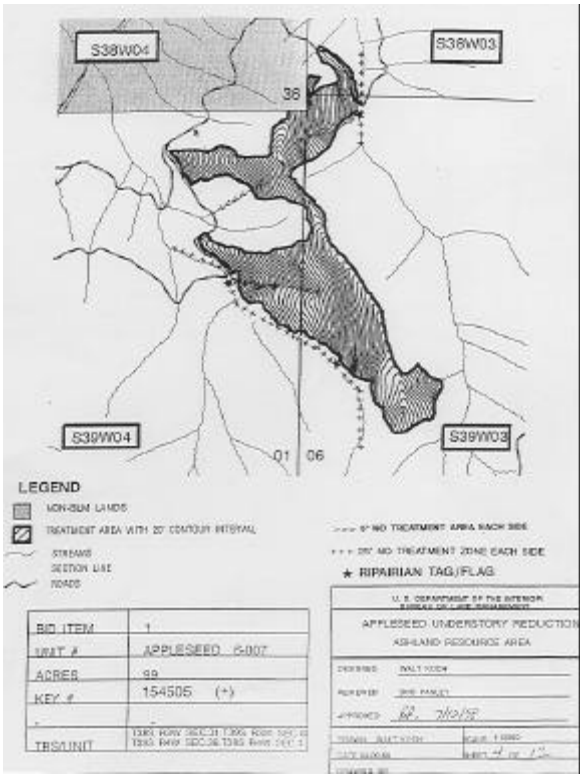
B.State and Local Agencies

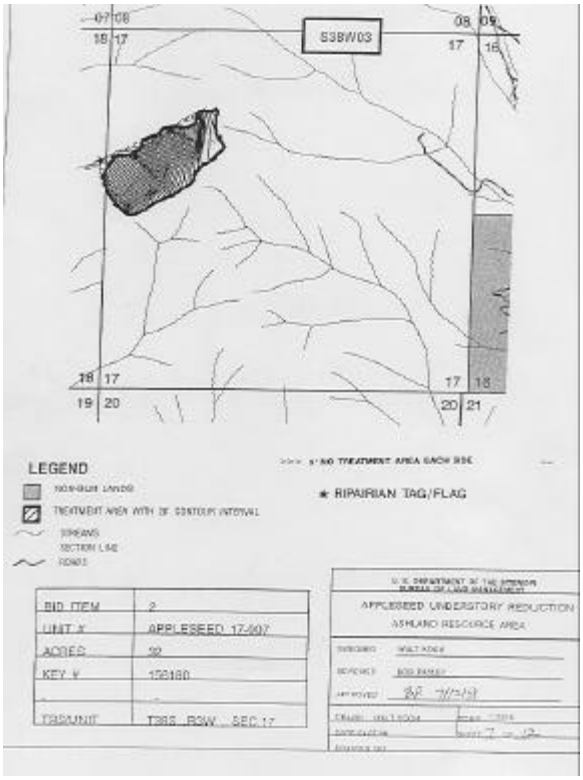
Oregon Department of Fish And Wildlife

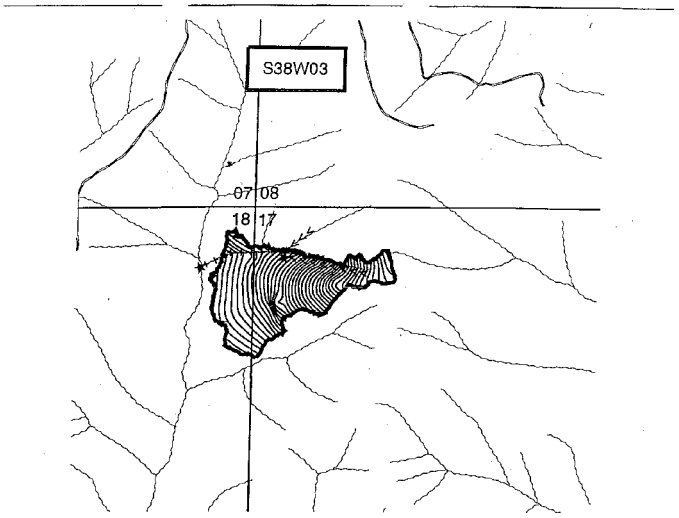
Appendix A
Unit Location Maps











LEGEND

- NON-BLM LANDS
- TREATMENT AREA WITH 20' CONTOUR INTERVAL
- STREAMS
- SECTION LINE
- ROADS

>>> 5' NO TREATMENT AREA EACH SIDE

+++ 25' NO TREATMENT ZONE EACH SIDE

★ RIPAIRIAN TAG/FLAG

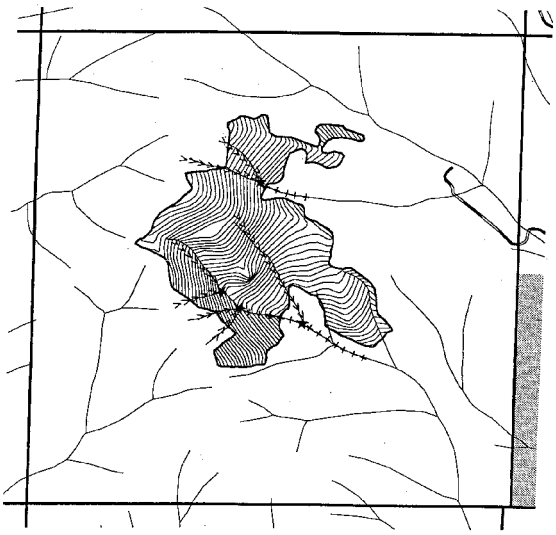
BID ITEM	2
UNIT #	APPLESEED 17-10
ACRES	34
KEY #	156177
-	-
TRS/UNIT	T38S R3W , SEC 17

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

APPLESEED UNDERSTORY REDUCTION
ASHLAND RESOURCE AREA

DESIGNED	WALT KOCH
REVIEWED	BOB PASLEY
APPROVED	B.P. 7/13/98
DRAWN	WALT KOCH
SCALE	1:12000
DATE	04-07-98
SHEET	5 OF 12
DRAWING NO.	

T38S R3W SEC 17



LEGEND

- NON BLM LANDS
- TREATMENT AREA WITH 20' CONTOUR INTERVAL
- STREAMS
- SECTION LINE
- ROADS

★ RIPAIRIAN TAG/FLAG

+++ 25' NO TREATMENT ZONE EACH SIDE

>>> 5' NO TREATMENT AREA EACH SIDE

N

BID ITEM	2
UNIT #	APPLESEED 17-014
ACRES	83
KEY #	156184
SITE CLASS	
TRS/UNIT	T38S-R3W-SEC 17

'70

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

APPLESEED UNDERSTORY REDUCTION
ASHLAND RESOURCE AREA

DESIGNED	WKOCH
REVIEWED	BOB PASLEY
APPROVED	B.P. 7/12/98
DRAWN	WKOCH
SCALE	1:12000
DATE	7/8/98
SHEET	9 OF 12
DRAWING NO.	