

## Vegetation / Fuels Treatment Prescription – Riparian Hardwoods

Vegetation Condition Class (1,3,7) Riparian/Hardwood		Adjustments To Px Specific To		
		Plant Association	Neighborhood or O.I. Unit	Land Allocation/ Soil Type
<b>Stand Description Objectives</b>	<p>The riparian corridor along the Rogue in this section is a mixture of river cobble, native riparian forest, small wetlands, sloughs, and highly disturbed areas, such as old agricultural fields. Willows are found immediately adjacent to the water while large cottonwoods and Oregon ash dominate the flood plains. Alders are also present, as well as bigleaf maples higher up on the banks. Large ponderosa pines sometimes occur on the larger flood plains of the river. Disturbed areas have been invaded by purple loosestrife, Himalayan blackberry, teasel, common tansy, poison hemlock, burdock, and agricultural plants.</p> <p>The drainages coming into the Rogue in this section, especially those downstream of Robertson Bridge, are lush with native riparian vegetation dominated by Douglas-fir, bigleaf maple, Oregon ash, and a diversity of ferns.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Goals</b></p> <p>Utilize the VRM 1 project guidelines for understory and overstory percent disturbance outlined in description of alternatives.            Work only on high fire risk areas.            Consider contributions of cwd by large conifers and hardwoods to stream system.            Noxious weeds should be managed to acceptable levels            Maintain flexible parameters with adjacent land owners with a combination of approaches that can be applied to each situation. They may choose a moderate or more extensive approach.  <b>Reduce surface fuel hazard within the Defense Zone, Threat Zone and General Forest using on and offsite disposal of slashed material. Minimize return intervals and cost to reduce fuel hazard build up within 5-10 year treatment spectrum.</b></p>			
<b>Side Boards/ Unique Features</b>	<p>Adjustments to meet VRM 1 ??? <i>Screening, phased treatment intervals, irregular spacing pattern....</i></p> <p>Botany Plants <i>plants that live in Pine crowns, in Oak Habitat, in the Upper Crust....</i></p> <p>Osprey, Bald Eagle Nests, Migratory birds.....</p>	Apply PDF found in E.A.	Apply PDF to known areas	
<b>Insects/ Diseases</b>	GIS Disease Flight Coverage – non found in this plant aggregation.			
<b>Silv Approach</b>	Designated Leave Tree			

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<b>Fuels Reduction Treatments</b>	<p align="center"><b>Amount of Fuel Hazard Reduction Activity</b></p> <p><b>Little fuel reduction activity is anticipated in the Riparian/Hardwood plant category. River dynamics introduce incremental disturbances and when combined with the silvics of the riparian plant species leaves many of the areas of this category in a low hazard condition. Blackberries are possibly the most significant problem for a fuel hazard near homes and structures.</b></p> <p>Designate leave trees (primarily large Pine, DF, Black Cottonwood) on a case by case basis at the Neighborhood level plan.</p> <p>Cut all vegetation from around designated leave trees for a radius of 15 to 40 feet.</p> <p>Control noxious weeds by creating the burn piles on top of the weeds. All large diameter conifer trees (wolf trees &gt; 20" DBH) and hardwoods 12" DBH &amp; &gt; should be left.</p> <p><b>3/22/03 Size of material thinned will depend on alternative chosen.</b></p> <p>On the higher flood plains of the Rogue River the Riparian/Hardwood plant species mix transition to White Oak, DF/Pine, or DF/Tanoak. When this occurs follow the px for White Oak, DF/Pine, or DF/Tanoak. Within the visually designated seen areas utilize a blending of different spacings and species selection of adjacent areas and stand types to minimize the visual disturbance.</p> <p align="center"><b>Fuels Reduction Methods</b></p> <p>Where available, slash treatment would be mechanical chipping, slash buster or offsite disposal. UB - Underburn, mosaic underburn under reserved overstory. HP - Hand pile slash 1"-8" x 2', cover, and burn piles.</p>			
<b>Snags</b>	Leave all snags where they do not pose a safety hazard.			
<b>CWD</b>	<b>Add PDF from E.A.</b>			
<b>Future Treatments</b>	Maintenance brushing, thinning, burning would occur with a return interval of 3-5 years based on review using BLM Visual Contrast Rating and Vegetation/fuel decision matrix. <b>Seen areas may require more entries than seldom seen areas due to the amount of visual disturbance allowed in any one entry to the understory and the overstory.</b>			
<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	An abundance of incremental disturbance patterns and variety of plant species now occupy and will quickly reoccupy disturbed space.			