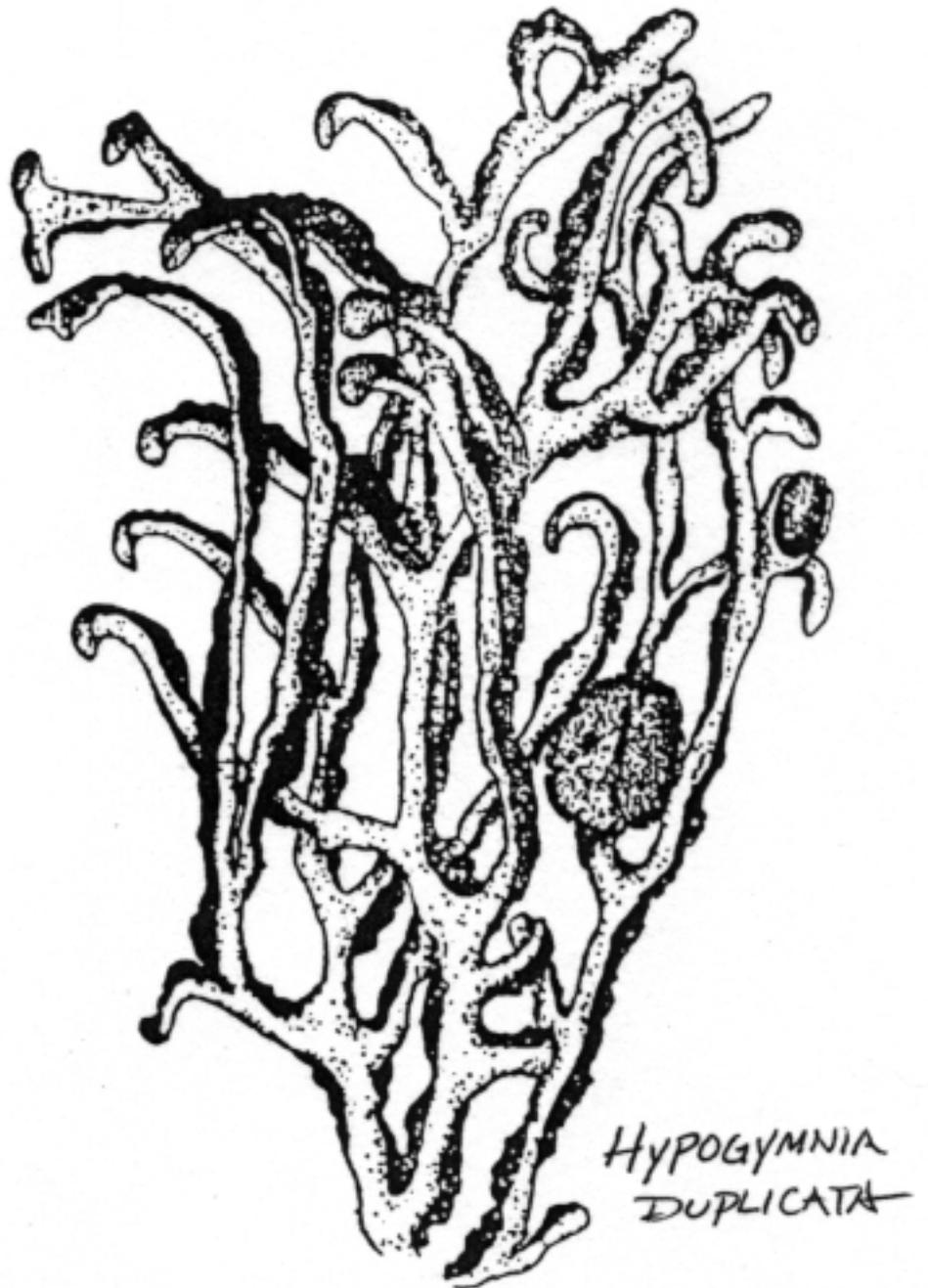


Appendix E

Criteria for Identifying Species Closely Associated With Late-Successional and Old-Growth Forests



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The Forest Ecosystem Management Assessment Team (FEMAT) identified more than 1,000 species as being closely associated with late-successional forests on federal lands. The criteria listed below are adapted from the FEMAT report, with minor edits to make it applicable to this SEIS. A species is considered to be closely associated with late-successional and old-growth forests if it met at least one of the following criteria:

Criterion 1: The species is significantly more abundant in late-successional and old-growth forest than in young forest, in any part of its range. (For species originally on Survey and Manage in 1994, this was based on field study or collective professional judgment of the FEMAT. For decisions made in the future, this is based on field study, occurrence records, or other information that satisfies the collective professional judgement of the panel doing final placement of species in the Species Review Process. In the absence of new information, the panel will defer to the FEMAT judgement regarding association with late-successional forests.)

Criterion 2: The species shows association with late-successional and old-growth forest (may reach highest abundance there) and the species requires habitat components that are contributed by late-successional and old-growth forest. (For species originally on Survey and Manage in 1994, this was based on field study or collective professional judgment of the FEMAT. For decisions made in the future, this is based on field study, occurrence records, or other information that satisfies the collective professional judgement of the panel doing final placement of species in the Species Review Process. In the absence of new information, the panel will defer to the FEMAT judgement regarding association with late-successional forests.)

Criterion 3: The species is associated with late-successional and old-growth forest (based on field study) and is on a federal (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) or state threatened or endangered list; the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service candidate species list; a Forest Service or Bureau of Land Management special status species list in Oregon, Washington, or California; or is listed by the States of Washington, Oregon, or California as a species of special concern or as a sensitive species.

Criterion 4: Field data are inadequate to measure strength of association with late-successional and old-growth forest; the species is listed as a federal (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) threatened and endangered species; and the FEMAT suspected, or the panel doing the final placement in Species Review Process suspects, that it is associated with late-successional and old-growth forest.

Source: Adapted from Table 3&4-18, Northwest Forest Plan Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (USDA, USDI 1994a); which had been adapted from Thomas et al. (1993).

