

Project #001 - Pre-Implementation Invasive Plant Treatment

End Result: The end result will control existing invasive plants.

Treatment shall be applied one time prior to harvest activities, including road reconstruction. Herbicide shall be given sufficient time to kill plants before operations begin.

Measure of accomplishment: Acres treated.

Quantity: Total project Area is about 63 acres. Estimated treatment acres per species varies. Total acres treated within Project Area will be approximately 18 acres. Some of the treatment areas for different species will overlap.

Contract Area	Species	Estimated Acres	Treatment Period
Bear View Thin STWD	Cut-leaf blackberry	7.5	Oct. 1- Nov. 15
	Himalayan blackberry	18.0	Oct. 1- Nov. 15
	Scotch Broom	2.8	June 1- July 15
	English ivy	1.0	All year
	Robert's geranium	1.0	April 1- May 15
	English holly	1.5	All year
	Bull thistle	10.3	June 1- July 15
	Foxglove	12.2	June 1- July 15
	Tansy ragwort	8.5	June 1- July 15

Project Specifications

Location: Treatment areas are roadsides, and include an area extending 30 feet perpendicular to each side of the road beginning at the centerline. Locations within the Contract Area Boundary include roads 5100, 5100392, 5100394, 5147, and 5189. See Contract Area Map for approximate locations

Cut-leaf blackberry, Himalayan blackberry, Scotch broom, Robert's geranium, bull thistle, foxglove, and tansy ragwort will be treated with herbicide. English holly and English ivy will be manually treated.

Herbicide Application

The following requirements shall be met:

- (1) Contractor and Subcontractors:

Must be experienced and knowledgeable in the storage, transport, handling, mixing, application, and disposal of herbicides, including legal requirements, safety and protection of the environment.

The Contractor and any Subcontractors shall comply with all state and federal laws pertaining to herbicide application.

- (2) Contractor's employees:

Shall be familiar with spray-to-wet application of herbicides using a hand-held nozzle. At least one lead applicator/work supervisor shall be on the work site during herbicide application. All herbicide applicators are required to hold the proper herbicide applicator's license from the state of Oregon.

- (3) Equipment and Material Requirements

Safety Equipment: Protective clothing and equipment including long sleeve shirts, long pants, chemical-resistant waterproof gloves, hardhat, and rubber boots shall be worn by all workers involved in herbicide mixing, loading, and application. Goggles and dust masks shall also be made available to workers that request them. The Contractor shall furnish a

portable eyewash unit with a supply of uncontaminated water and soap sufficient to wash hands as required and the entire body in the event of accidental contact with the herbicide. An emergency spill kit will be required to be available at the work site. Application equipment: All spray-to-wet application shall be conducted using handheld spray wands. Backpack type sprayers or vehicle-mounted tank and hoseline sprayers with spray wand and adjustable nozzles are acceptable. Use coarse spray settings. Avoid pressure/tip combinations that result in splatter or fine (mist) particles that are likely to drift. Herbicide, Surfactant, and Dyes: All chemical furnished by the Contractor shall be of recent manufacture and in the original containers with labels intact.

(4) The following conditions shall be met in order to ensure safe and effective application with minimized risk to soil, water, desirable vegetation, and other resources within and adjacent to the project area.

Wind - 0 to 10 mph or wind speed at which drift occurs, whichever is lower.

Precipitation - None anticipated for at least 24 hours

Fog - Do not apply in fog drip or if fog drip is anticipated within 6 hours

(5) Herbicide Mix

A foliar application mix containing by volume 2% aquatic-label glyphosate such as Rodeo®, Aquamaster®, or Aquaneat®, and 1% LI 700® or Agridex™ surfactant with 0.25% blue dye shall be applied so that there is good coverage of the entire plant. Application will be made during the treatment period for each species.

Manual Treatment

The following requirements shall be met:

1. English ivy

Cut all aerial vines 2-3 feet above the ground and manually remove plant stems, leaves, and roots with ground contact by pulling and digging. All loose plant material will be removed from the site and properly disposed of.

2. English holly

Pull the entire plant, including the roots, by hand or with a weed wrench. Plants shall be removed from the site and properly disposed of, or securely hung in a tree or shrub such that there will be no contact with the ground.

Project #002 - Small Tree Topping
Project #003 - Down Wood Creation

End Result: Improve stand structure and species diversity in even-aged monoculture plantations of Douglas-fir. The end result will create old growth habitat for the marbled murrelet and spotted owl, and other old growth dependent species.

Measure of accomplishment: Trees topped and trees felled
Quantity: 468 for Project #002, 234 for Project #003

Project Specifications

Subdivision Numbers	9	10	11	Total
Subdivision Acres	53	19	45	117
Project #002 - Number of trees to top	212	76	180	468
Project #003 - Number of trees to fall	106	38	90	234

- 1) Trees selected for treatment will consist only of plantation trees, and will be distributed following the criteria described below in the identified subdivisions.
- 2) All trees selected will be live Douglas-fir or hemlock trees. Hemlock will not be cut where this species is less than 50% of the specific treatment area. Trees selected will be sound: shall not have forked or broken tops, crooked boles, large scars, or other detrimental structural characteristics.
- 3) **Distribution shall be clumped or grouped. Groups and clumps shall be at least 100' from a stream or open road and at least 75' uphill and 50' downhill from any other road.**
 - a) Mingle topped trees and down wood (Tree Falling) in large clumps, but combined opening size should not exceed ½ acre; for example 120' wide and 200' long.
 - b) Clump is defined as an area containing 10 or more treated trees that are within 50' of another treated tree of the same clump. Clumped trees should be a combination of felled or topped trees. Total affected area when mingling treatments shall not exceed ½ acre; Minimum size of a clump should be 10 treated trees; such as 5 felled and 5 topped. Distance between clumps with more than 10 treated trees shall be 400-800 feet.
 - c) Group is defined as 2 to 9 treated trees that are within 50' of another treated tree of the same group. Distance between groups shall be 200-400 feet.
 - d) Location of treatment areas should be along secondary ridges and gentler slopes where possible. Locate clumps first around any big leaf maple trees - if present, second around large alder (> 8" dbh) - if present, and third around one or two "dominant" live conifer trees.

Chainsaw topping: intent is to create snags and live topped trees in equal proportion, but a seventeen percent tolerance is acceptable; e.g., 33% snags and 67% live topped or vice versa. (Other methods of tree topping are not permitted, such as blasting tops out.)

- 4) **Chainsaw topping: Snag trees.** Intent is to create a dead tree/snag.
 - a) **Snag trees will have two to four live limbs over five feet in length and will be at least 35' tall.**
 - b) Remove limbs shorter than 5 feet and any other live limbs below treatment, except for the 2-4 required. Trees with epicormic branching should be topped live trees.
 - c) The sawed surface will have 4 grooves, each at least 4 inches deep. Grooves will be created in a tic-tac-toe grid formation.

- 5) **Chainsaw topping: Live trees.** Retain adequate amount of live limbs below topping site to keep the tree alive and allow upper most limbs to grow vertically and eventually provide cover over the developing cavity.
- a) Live trees will be in the largest size class available.
 - b) Live trees shall retain at least 15 live limbs that are at least five feet in length. Retain all epicormic branches and shorter live limbs.
 - c) Live tree diameter (outside bark) at topping height shall be greater than 6 inches.
 - d) Live trees will have a minimum of 1-foot of bole area above the last whorl of green limbs. This will facilitate rot development above last live whorl of branches.
 - e) Trees meeting these specifications (a, b, c and d) for Live trees will be dominant trees with full crowns (30-50% crown ratio).
- 6) **Tree felling**
- a) At least 70% of felled trees shall be felled side-hill (within fifty degrees of horizontal). Over-lap felled trees where possible.
 - b) Minimum outside bark diameter at breast height (dbh) of felled trees will be 10".
- 7) **Marking treated trees**
- a) **Topping: Contractor will paint topped trees** with a band of orange paint at dbh level and orange tree number above dbh level and wrap orange and white striped flagging around the trees. "Wildlife Tree" signs will be placed at dbh. Nails shall not be completely nailed into the tree to allow for continued diameter growth on all live trees.
 - b) **Tree felling:** Contractor will establish an untreated tree as the clump identification tree by wrapping orange and white striped flagging around trees and painting two bands of orange paint around a tree and painting the clump or group number on the tree; e.g., C1 or G1.
- 8) **The Contractor will furnish** paint, flagging, aluminum nails. **Government will furnish** "Wildlife Tree" signs.
- 9) **Contractor will map** location of each clump/group with GPS. GPS location of individual trees is not required. Coordinates are NAD 83, UTM's. Contractor must provide an electronic and written file of coordinates. Electronic transfer can be accomplished by one of three methods. All of these methods shall include coordinates and corresponding name, number, and clump/group number for each clump/group.
- i. **Preferred method:** Provide the government with a GDB file with locations of clumps/groups from Mapsource.
 - ii. Contractor brings in their GPS and has coordinates with corresponding data downloaded directly to the government computer.
 - iii. Contractor submits a CD with a spreadsheet containing X column and Y column coordinates, and a column identifying corresponding data.
- 10) Contractor will label a Reference Tree at each treated subdivision that is live and easily visible from a main, drivable road. Mark with a band of orange paint and "R" painted above the band. Two pieces of orange and white striped flagging shall be tied on a branch or around the bole and shall extend a minimum of two feet, with point of tie facing the road. The contractor shall record the project name, project area number, bearing and approximate distance to the treated tree closest to the road, and the treated tree number on the flagging with a permanent marker. If the reference tree is over 200 feet from the closest treated tree, flag the route to the tree with orange and white striped flagging.
- 11) The Contractor is REQUIRED to submit a weekly plan of work at least two days before implementing each weekly plan. This plan shall be submitted to the project Contract Administrator (CA).

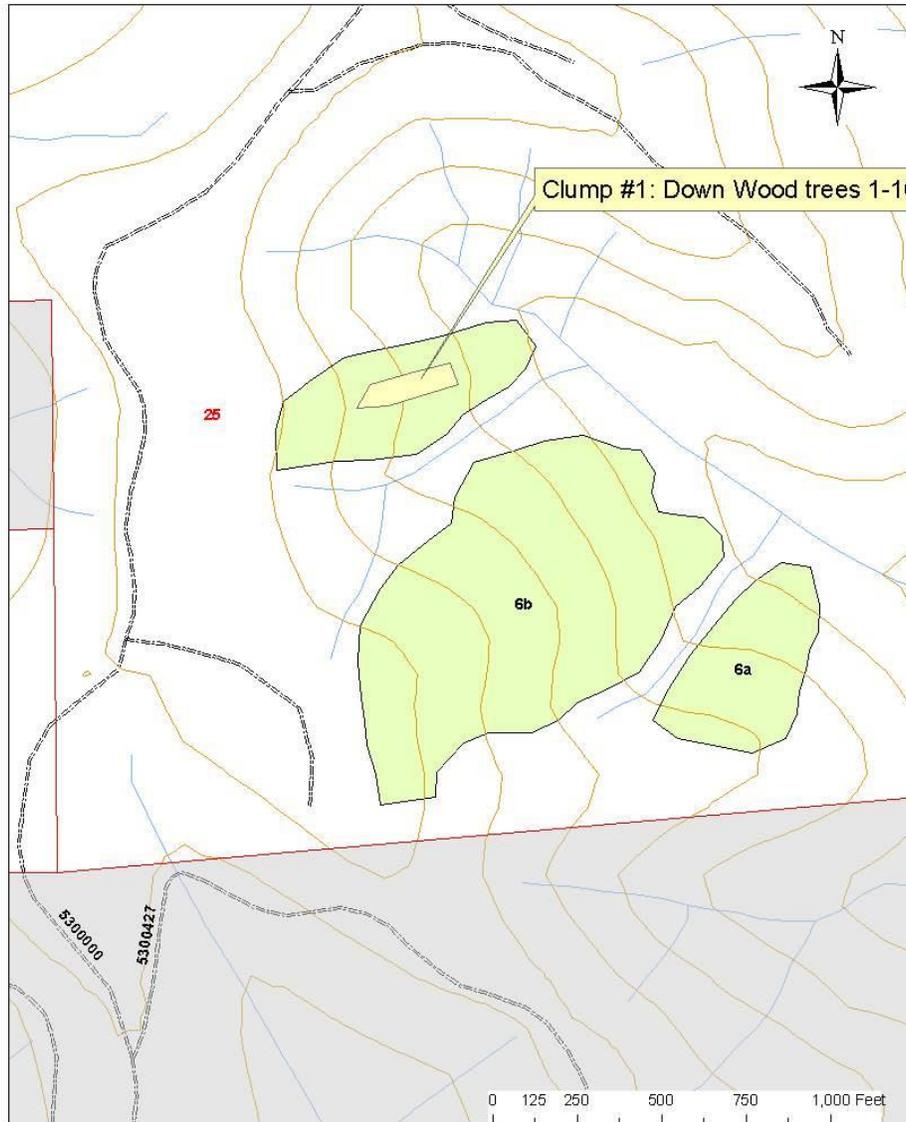
The Contractor is REQUIRED to inform the project contract administrator within 7 days of when a subdivision has been accomplished and provide a completed tree register form with signature and a map showing accurate location of clumps or groups of treated trees and their corresponding tree-numbers. See attached example of completed map and tree register form.

When: Timing of work shall meet the following requirements, unless otherwise agreed:

- After yarding is completed and accepted for the subdivision.
- Allow at least 1 winter season after harvest to complete the felling and topping.
- **For operating restrictions, use restrictions described in K-G.3.1.5# PROJECT OPERATION SCHEDULE** Note: Use of hand tools have the same seasonal and timing restrictions as power tools.

Inspection details: contractor will provide inspection reports as detailed in their Quality Control Plan.

Earley School Unit Example - Unit 6



Project #004 - Mature Tree Topping - High girdling live/snag

End Result: The end result will create old growth habitat for the marbled murrelet and spotted owl, and other old growth dependent species.

Measure of accomplishment: Individual Trees

Quantity: 52 Trees

Project Specifications

Five areas, 1A, 3A, 9A, 9B, 10A have been designated on the Contract Area Map as the locations to perform the mature tree topping work. The Table below indicates which area, to top mature trees for each.

Contract Area	Treatment Area ID	Operating season	Trees per group	Average DBH of Treated Trees	Trees to High-Girdle Snag	Trees to High-Girdle Live
Bear View Thin STWD	1A	Sept 16 - March 31	2-9	35-45"	5	15
Bear View Thin STWD	3A	Sept 16 - March 31	2-9	35-45"	2	3
Bear View Thin STWD	9A	Sept 16 - March 31	2-9	35-45"	2	3
Bear View Thin STWD	9B	Sept 16 - March 31	2-9	35-45"	3	7
Bear View Thin STWD	10A	Sept 16 - March 31	2-9	35-45"	3	9
TOTALS					15	37

All trees selected will be live Douglas-fir or hemlock trees. Hemlock will not be treated where this species is less than 50% of the appropriate size class in the treatment area.

12) The intent is to promote development of a stove-pipe cavity with over-head cover in a live tree. Girdling to the specified standards will provide good conditions for fungi that cause heart-rot, and retaining live limbs below girdle site should keep the tree alive and allow upper most limbs to grow vertically and eventually provide cover over the developing cavity. Create snags and live trees in equal proportion within groups containing 2-9 girdled trees. However, a ten percent tolerance is acceptable; e.g., 40% snags and 60% live or vice versa.

13) **Distribution shall be clumped and at least 250' from any road.**

- a) Group is defined as an area containing 2-9 trees that are within 50' of another treated tree of the same group.
- b) Distance between groups shall be greater than 200 feet.
- c) Locate groups around big-leaf maple trees where possible.

14) **Critical specifications**

- a) **Girdle trees so that the portion above the girdle dies - The bark and cambium layer shall be removed from a 12-inch wide or greater band completely encircling the trunk of the tree but not deeper than ½ inch into the wood. No trace of the cambium shall remain within the band on the bole.**

- b) Girdle trees with limbs less than 6" diameter and not within 100' of a tree with limbs greater than 6" diameter to avoid risk to potential murrelet nesting habitat.
 - c) Girdled trees will generally be greater than 30" dbh but less than 50" dbh; dbh range of girdled trees should be 35-45" dbh.
 - d) Diameter at girdling height shall be greater than 15 inches outside bark.
 - e) High-Girdled Live Trees shall retain 15-25 live limbs below the girdle site that are at least eight feet in length.
 - f) Girdling live height is between 150-200 feet.
 - g) Girdled trees for snags shall retain 0-4 live limbs below the girdle site that are at least eight feet in length.
 - h) Girdled height of snag trees shall be above 80'.
 - i) Girdled trees will have a minimum of 1-foot of bole area above the last whorl of green limbs after girdling. This will facilitate rot development above last live whorl.
- 15) Contractor will mark treated trees with a orange and white stripped flagging around the bole and orange tree number near dbh level.
- 16) Two pieces of orange and white striped flagging shall be tied on a branch or around the bole directly below the girdle and shall extend a minimum of four feet, ensuring that it can be seen from the ground.
- 17) The Contractor will furnish paint, flagging and aluminum nails. Government will furnish "Wildlife Tree" signs and numbered tags. Attach one "Wildlife Tree" sign on each girdled tree. Attach the sign using two aluminum nails at breast height facing the uphill side.
- 18) Contractor will map location of each clump in each with GPS. GPS location of individual trees is not required. Coordinates are NAD 83, UTMs. Contractor must provide an electronic and written file of coordinates. Electronic transfer can be accomplished by one of three methods. All of these methods shall include coordinates and corresponding name, number, and clump number for each clump. These methods are:
- i) **Preferred method** : Provide government with a GDB file with locations of clumps from Mapsource
 - ii) Contractor bring in their GPS and have coordinates with corresponding data downloaded directly to the government computer
 - iii) Contractor submit a CD with spreadsheet containing X column and Y column coordinates, and a column identifying corresponding data
- 19) Contractor will map location of each individual tree within 300 feet accuracy.
- 20) Contractor will label a Reference Tree at each treated that is live and easily visible from a main, drivable road. Mark with a band of orange and white stripped flagging and "R" painted above the band. Two pieces of orange and white striped flagging shall be tied on a branch or around the bole and shall extend a minimum of two feet, and point of tie facing the road. The contractor shall record the project name, project area number, bearing and approximate distance to the treated tree closest to the road, and the treated tree number on the flagging with a permanent marker. If the reference tree is over 200 feet from the closest treated tree, flag the route to the tree with orange and white striped flagging.
- 21) The Contractor is REQUIRED to submit a weekly plan of work at least two days before implementing each weekly plan. This plan shall be submitted to the project Contract Administrator (CA).
- 22) The Contractor is REQUIRED to inform the project CA within 7 days of when a /project area has been accomplished and provide a completed tree register form with signature and a map showing accurate location of clumps of treated trees and their corresponding tree-numbers.

When: Work is restricted to September 16 through February 29.

Project #005 - Scalp, Underplant, and Tree Protection, Upland Areas

End Result: Increase species diversity in even-aged monoculture plantations by planting other tree species that typically make-up old growth habitat.

Measure of Accomplishment: Number of seedlings/trees underplanted and protected.

Quantity: 1,800 seedlings/trees. Plant and protect 1,800 seedlings on approximately 24 acres (averages approximately 75 seedlings/acre).

Table 1

Subdivision Number	3	9	11
Subdivision Acres	31	53	45
Planting Acres	6	11	7
Number of seedlings to underplant in thinning subdivision	450	825	595

It is expected that many small openings will be created following commercial thinning activities. It is in these small openings that underplanting activities will occur. **The Contractor should expect to cover the majority of the thinning subdivision acres (39 acres) to find 11 acres of acceptable planting spots as defined in the technical specifications presented below. Plant at an average spacing of 24' x 24'.**

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR PROJECT #005

SECTION 1 - GENERAL

1. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT:

The Contractor shall provide any and all labor, training, and equipment necessary to perform the mobilization, site preparation, tree planting, and tree protection as described in the following sections. The Forest Service shall provide the tree seedlings, all tree protection devices, and self-inspection materials as specified in Section 3

2. ACCESSIBILITY:

Work areas may be reached by Forest roads that are accessible using a standard two-wheel drive pickup during normal operating seasons, unless otherwise indicated on Contract Area Maps. Vehicles shall not operate off system roads without prior written approval of the Contract Administrator (CA) or Contract Inspector (CI). Inaccessibility due to snow, fallen trees, slides or washouts on roads may or may not be permitted at the option of the Government. If road access is blocked, the Government may: (1) provide an alternate access route, or (2) substitute similar stewardship project. Roads shown on subdivision maps indicate access to subdivisions and are not to suggest the roads are open within the subdivisions or for any further travel. No vehicle shall by-pass any officially blocked road (barrier, locked gates, posted signs, rocks/log/dirt, etc.) without approval of the CA or CI.

SECTION 2 - DEFINITIONS

Planting hole - An area that is at least **15 feet** from a live residual tree of any species. Planting holes will typically be found inside thinned subdivisions within skyline corridors approved by the CA or CI as designated corridors, below landing areas, and in Phellinus infection centers.

Hole - An opening in the subdivision canopy generally between 1/2 and 1 acre in size absent of, or sparsely stocked with conifers. The holes are either deliberately created within a thinned subdivision or created as a consequence of harvest operations.

Plantable Spot - An area from which vegetation, ash, duff, and debris has been or can be removed, and a tree seedling can be planted as specified elsewhere herein.

Unplantable Spot - An area within the specified spacing limits in which it is not possible to plant a seedling according to specifications.

Satisfactorily Planted Seedling - A seedling planted in full accordance with all planting specifications set forth in this contract.

Unsatisfactorily Planted Seedling - A planted seedling which fails to meet one or more of the specifications for a CA or CI as designated satisfactorily planted seedling.

Wasted Seedlings - Seedlings which are lost, damaged, destroyed, or handled contrary to the specifications for care of seedlings. Planted seedlings in excess of the maximum number of seedlings creditable as specified elsewhere herein are also considered to be wasted seedlings.

Cotyledon Scar - Lowest point on stem from which branches will grow. Marked by a distinct ring in the bark on most species of tree seedlings.

Root Length - Root length will be measured from the longest root tip and the cotyledon scar.

Replanting - Any planting work done in a stewardship project, either voluntarily by the Contractor or as directed by the CA or CI as designated, after the Contractor has given the planting inspection cards to the Government.

Mineral Soil - Where soil content is less than 70 percent coarse rock fragments greater than 2mm in size.

Microsite Planting - The planting of tree seedlings in plantable spots most favorable to seedling survival and growth. Examples of favorable microsite features that provide protection from sun, wind, animals, and other damaging agents are logs, and stumps.

Prepared Sites - An area from which logging slash and competing vegetation has been removed to allow a seedling to be planted in full accordance with all specifications set forth in this contract.

Scalp - The removal of all vegetation which exposes at least 70% mineral soil.

Tree Height - Tree height will be measured from the ground to the tip of the seedling.

Suitable Tree - A tree of good form and vigor which shows no physical damage and which conforms to the size, characteristics, and species specified on the Planting Data Sheets.

SECTION 3 - GOVERNMENT FURNISHED PROPERTY

GOV'T FURNISHED DATA PROPERTY AND SERVICES	QUANTITY	WHERE, WHEN AND HOW TO BE FURNISHED TO CONTRACTOR
1-0, 1-1 and 2-0 Seedlings	1,800	Brought to site by Government
Tree Tubes and Bamboo	1,800 tubes and 3,600 bamboo stakes.	Brought to site by Government
Inspection Book Planting Inspection Sheet, R6-2470-113 Animal or Shade Inspection Sheet, R6-FS-2400-114 Ona Thin STWD Mandatory Stewardship Project Specs.	CA or CI as designated satisfactory to complete the project. One Set One Set	Furnished at Pre-work meeting Furnished at Pre-work meeting
Contract Area Maps	One Set	Furnished at Pre-work meeting
Government Quality Assurance Plan	One Set	Furnished at Pre-work meeting

SEEDLING HANDLING EQUIPMENT

A. PLANTING BAGS

Planting bags shall be a light color, shall not retain heat, shall have a minimum depth of 15 inches and shall be free of defects or contaminants.

B. CARE OF SEEDLINGS

The Contractor shall adhere to the following specifications for care and protection of tree seedlings:

1. Seedlings shall be protected at all times from drying, heating, smothering, freezing, crushing, drowning, abrasion, rapid temperature fluctuations, or contact with injurious substances.
2. Seedlings stored in boxes, bags, or bundles shall not be exposed to direct sunlight. Punctured or torn bags or boxes shall be promptly resealed. Containers of seedlings shall be opened only in full shade. Bundles, bags, or boxes shall be separated to provide free air movement.
3. Seedlings shall not be removed from shipping containers until needed for preparation for planting.
4. Seedlings shall be planted without further root or top pruning or culling. If pruning or culling is necessary, or if mold, dry roots, evidence of injury, or drying is seen, the condition shall immediately be reported to the CA or INS as designated.
5. Frozen seedlings shall not be handled until completely thawed. They shall be thawed in full shade.
6. Seedlings removed from cold storage facilities shall not be allowed to stand or lay in water or snow or be covered with snow.
7. Seedlings in planting bags shall have only their tops exposed. Burlap-wrapped trees shall have the wrappings loosened slightly.
8. Seedlings shall not be removed from a planting bag until immediately before planting in a prepared planting hole.
9. Seedlings shall be gently removed, one at a time, to prevent stripping or other injury, and quickly and gently inserted into the planting hole.
10. Seedlings carried in planting bags shall not exceed the amount that can be carried or removed without injury, or which can be planted before critical heating or drying occur. Seedlings placed in planting bags shall be planted out and not returned to storage. Trees in planting bags shall be planted out before extended breaks, such as lunch.
11. The Contractor shall not touch the roots of the seedlings.
12. The Contractor shall not dig and replant seedlings other than those located on inspection plots or spot checks of below ground planting quality.
13. Unplanted seedlings shall be returned to the Government at the end of each working day.

C. PLANTING WEATHER GUIDELINES

The Contractor shall plant only under the following weather conditions (see attached Weather Guidelines for Lifting and Planting, Appendix C):

1. Air Temperature between 30-65 degrees F
2. Wind Velocity less than 20 mph
3. Relative Humidity greater than or equal to 20%
4. Wet bulb depression (Dry bulb reading minus wet bulb) less than 8 degrees Fahrenheit
5. Soil temperature greater than or equal to 40 degrees Fahrenheit

D. PREPARATION OF SEEDLINGS

The Contractor shall provide water and a container at least 15 inches wide and 15 inches deep for dipping roots of bareroot seedlings. Water and container shall be kept free of contaminants and used only for dipping. Roots shall be dipped in water to wet them prior to placing seedlings in planting bags. Seedlings shall remain in the water for at least 3 seconds but not longer than 30 seconds.

E. SPACING AND SPOT SELECTION**A. Seedlings Spacing Requirements:**

1. Seedlings are to be planted only in planting holes. A planting hole is defined as any opening where a seedling can be planted at least 15 feet or more away from a residual tree of any species.
2. Seedlings shall be planted to the boundary of all planting areas and around the perimeter of unplantable areas in spots distributed at intervals prescribed. For individual seedlings, the specified average spacing may be varied no more than 25 percent in any direction to find a suitable planting spot. The specified underplanting spacing shall be 19' X 19' for Project 2 and 24' x 24' for Project 3 unless favorable conditions exist where Microsite planting would be most favorable.
3. Where microsite planting sites are available as many as four seedlings can be "clump" planted at 8 foot spacing. In no case shall a planted seedling be closer than 15 feet to a residual tree.
4. Prepared sites shall extend to the boundary of all planting areas and around the perimeter of all unplanted areas.

B. Planting Spot Selection:

1. Brush patches containing planting spots shall be planted even though this may require spreading stems aside or working around the stems.
2. Whenever possible, within the 25 percent variance in average spacing, planting spots shall be prepared where stumps, logs, dead brush, and terrain features provide partial protection from the sun, wind, animals, loose debris, and other agents detrimental to seedlings.

C. Microsite Planting:

1. Only western red cedar and western Hemlock shall be planted in the microsite locations. Microsites are the shade side of stumps, logs, brush and where designated by the CA or CI as Designated. At each microsite location up to 3 to 4 seedlings can be planted a minimum of 8 feet apart depending on the size of the microsite.
2. Seedlings shall be spaced a minimum of 15 feet away from existing healthy residual trees.

F. PLANTING SPOT PREPARATION

Prior to digging the planting hole, the Contractor shall clear or "scalp" the planting spot of all limbs, logs, snow, bark, rotten wood, rocks and other loose debris and shall scalp ash, duff, sod, crowns of living plants, and roots to moist mineral soil. The scalp shall be a minimum of 24" x 24". Site preparation and scalping dimensions are further described in Section 4. If slash prohibits the specific diameter of scalp, a smaller scalp will be acceptable.

G. PREPARING THE PLANTING HOLE

A. Planting holes shall be located near the center of the prepared planting spot and shall be between perpendicular to the ground surface and true vertical.

B. For Handtools: An open planting hole, broken out as shown the attached Exhibit 1, and deep and wide enough to fully accommodate the roots of the seedlings to be planted is required when hand planting tools are used. The planting hole shall be broken out on four sides, with the back of the planting hole being broken out after the seedling is suspended in the center of the planting hole.

H. SEEDLING PLACEMENT

The 1-0 and 2-0 Bare Root Seedlings - The bareroot seedling shall be suspended near the center of the planting hole with roots in a near natural arrangement at a depth such that, after filling, firming, and leveling, the soil comes to a point at or above the cotyledon scar of the tree. No portion of the roots shall be exposed. Roots shall not be doubled up, twisted, spiraled, or bunched. The root system shall be aligned with the axis of the planting hole with all roots extending downward. See Exhibit 1.

- It is permissible to cover the lowest whorl of branches with uncompacted soil.

I. FILLING AND FIRING

Moist mineral soil shall be filled in and firmed around seedling roots. Dry soil, ash, organic matter, rock and other foreign material shall be kept out of planting holes. Soil shall be filled in and firmed progressively so no loose soil or air pockets remain and the seedling is as firmly planted as soil conditions will allow. The Contractor shall not wedge the sides of the planting hole. Firming the soil around the roots shall be accomplished in a manner that assures the seedling and its root system is not damaged. After the soil is firmed around the roots, it shall be smoothed out to the level of the surrounding mineral soil surface. After planting, the seedling stem shall be erect and free to grow. The seedling shall not be weighted down with mud or debris.
See exhibit 2.

J. MIXTURE OF PLANTING STOCK

A mixture of planting stock will be used in each subdivision. The Contractor shall plant these mixtures or stages in locations as required by the CA or CI as designated.

SECTION 4. PERFORMANCE WORK STATEMENT TASKS AND CRITICAL SUBTASKS

The Contractor shall be responsible for all tasks concerning the handling, planting, and protection of the seedling. The Contractor shall perform the work to the Quality/Performance Requirements.

Planting

- Preparing seedlings for planting
- Spacing
- Planting spot preparation
- Scalping
- Seedling Placement

1. Plant in planting hole only. A planting hole is an area that is at least 15 feet from a live residual tree of any species.
2. Prepare a planting spot by creating 24 x 24 inch scalps. All vegetation will be removed from the scalps exposing mineral soil.
3. Government supplied seedlings will be a combination of 1-0, 1-1 or 2-0 Western Red Cedar, Sitka Spruce, Western Hemlock, Douglas-fir, Big Leaf Maple and Red Alder.
4. Trees will be dipped in water before being placed in planting bags. Contractor will provide water and buckets for dipping trees prior to planting.
5. Trees will be left in their shipping containers or planting bags until they are ready to plant.
6. Roots should only be exposed when dipping in water and when they are going into the ground.

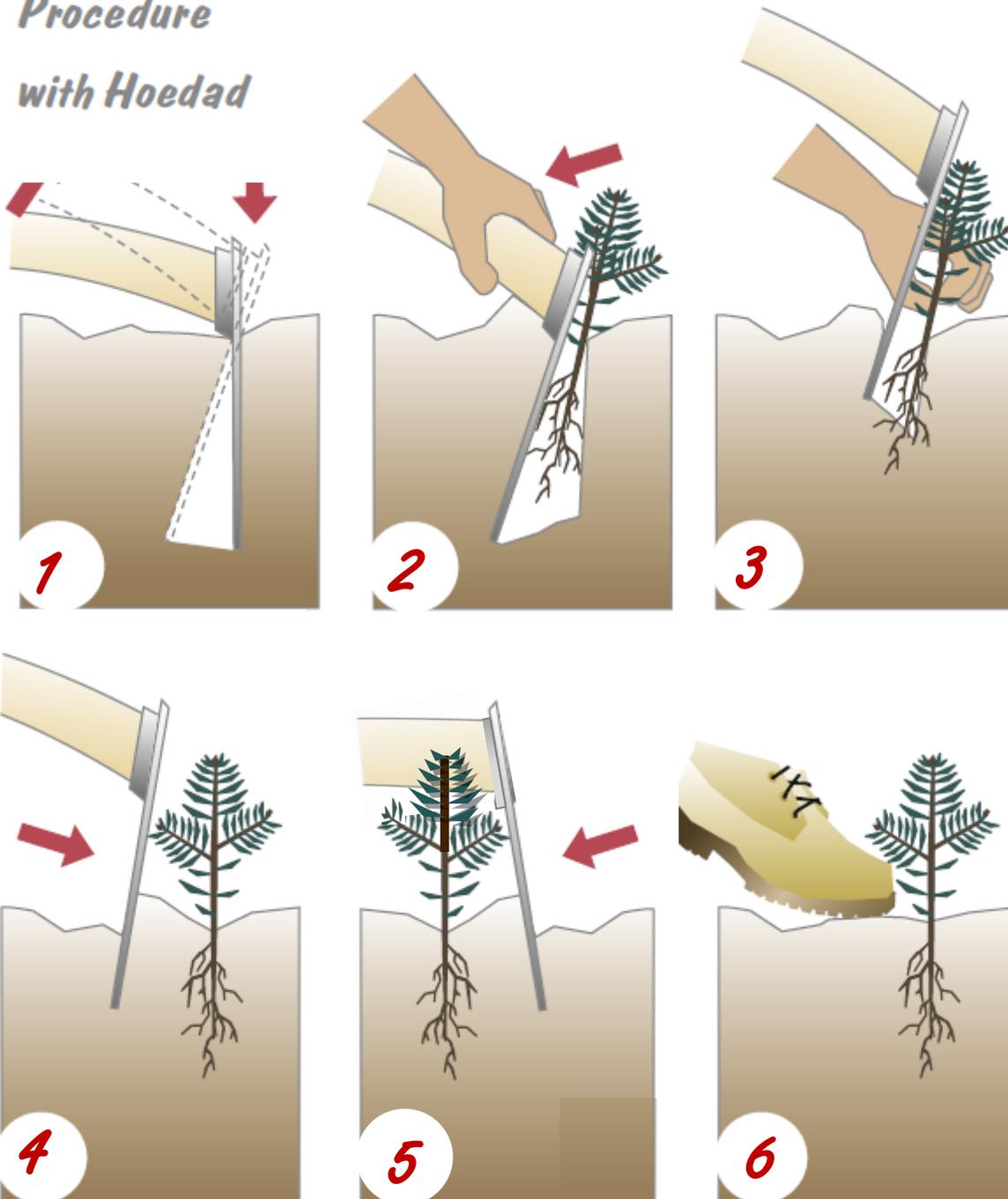
Tree Protection

-Tubing

1. Tube all trees except spruce. Tubes and stakes are provided by the Government. Tubes will be supported by two 4 foot bamboo woven through the tubes 4 times (see exhibit 2).
2. The bamboo's large end will be in the ground at least 12 inches. The tree top will be vertical and not bunched in the tube. The bottom of the tube will be flush with the ground.
3. If a seedling is too large to tube, tubing will not be required.
4. The Contractor is required to haul all tubes and bamboo to the planting sites.

ATTACHMENT 2 - PLANTING/TUBING/SCALPING DIAGRAMS
Exhibit 1

*Planting
Procedure
with Hoedad*



ATTACHMENT 2 - PLANTING/TUBING/SCALPING DIAGRAMS
Exhibit 1

Satisfactory and Unsatisfactory Plantings

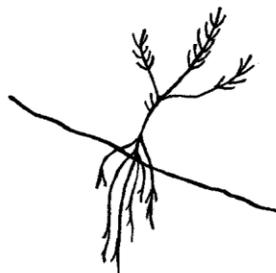
<p>SATISFACTORY</p> 	<p>SATISFACTORY</p> 	<p>Unsatisfactory</p>  <p>Too deep. Needles buried.</p>
<p>Unsatisfactory</p>  <p>Improper orientation. Not planted into the slope or near vertical.</p>	<p>Unsatisfactory</p>  <p>"L" roots. Shallow hole.</p>	<p>Unsatisfactory</p>  <p>"J" roots. Shallow hole. Roots often exposed.</p>
<p>Unsatisfactory</p>  <p>Jammed roots. Hole too narrow and shallow.</p>	<p>Unsatisfactory</p>  <p>Hole too shallow. Roots exposed.</p>	<p>Unsatisfactory</p>  <p>Air pocket because of improper tamping.</p>
<p>Unsatisfactory</p>  <p>Planted in rotten wood. Roots not in mineral soil.</p>	<p>Unsatisfactory</p>  <p>"U"- or "J"-shaped tap root.</p>	<p>Unsatisfactory</p>  <p>Compacted roots. Hole too narrow.</p>

Exhibit 2

TUBING INSTALLATION WITH BAMBOO

TOP VEIW

SIDE VEIW

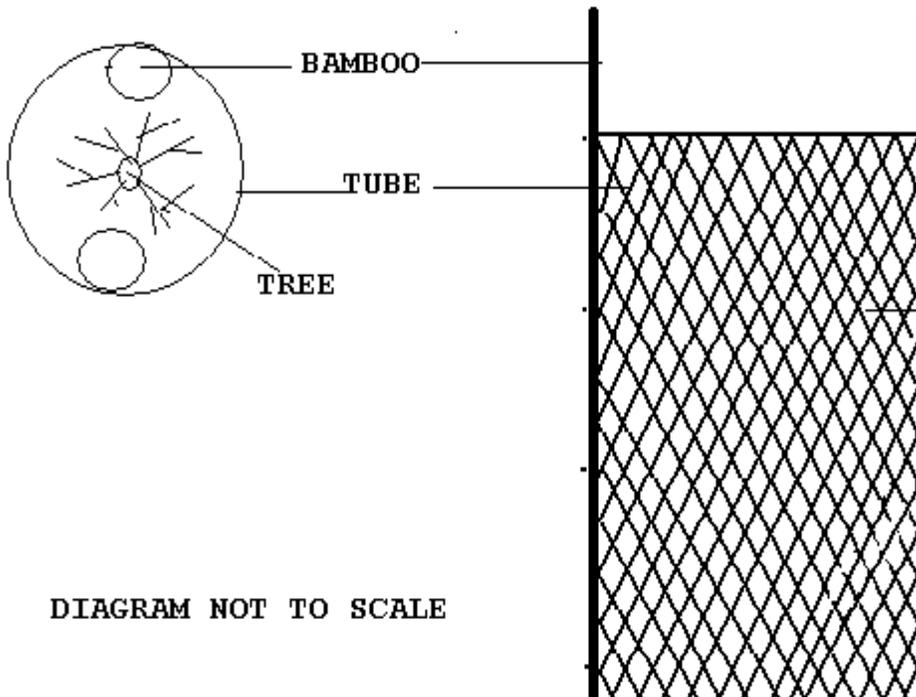


DIAGRAM NOT TO SCALE

Exhibit 2

TUBING INSTALLATION SHOWING WEAVE POINTS

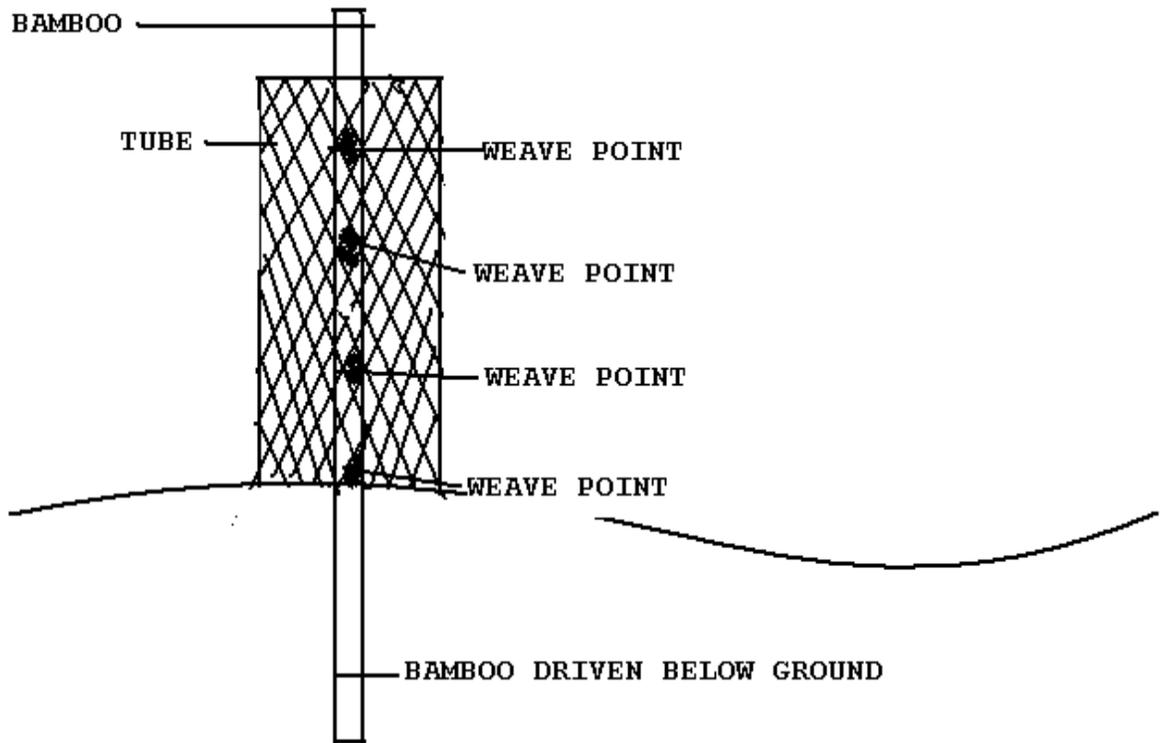


DIAGRAM NOT TO SCALE

SECTION 5 - CONTRACTOR INSPECTION**1. CONTRACTOR INSPECTION PROCEDURES**

The Contractor shall provide and maintain an inspection system acceptable to the Government covering the projects under this contract. Complete records of all inspection work performed by the Contractor shall be maintained and made available to the Government during contract performance and for as long afterwards as the contract requires.

The Contractor shall inspect the work of their crews in any fashion chosen so long as the inspection procedure is thorough enough to ensure compliance with all of the planting specifications described herein. When the Contractor, through inspections and possible re-inspections is satisfied that the crew's planting work is in compliance with the contract specifications, the Contractor shall then request that the Government representatives perform an inspection.

Contractor's inspection methods and procedures are to be listed in the Quality Control Plan.

Project #006. Deferred Road Maintenance

Measure of Accomplishment; Entire Project

Quantity: 1 Item equaling one Project

Specifications Included by Reference:

FP-03 and Forest Service Supplemental Specifications as pertaining to similar work items as described in specified road package for Bear View Thin STWD.

<u>Item Number</u>	<u>Road Number</u>	<u>Work Required</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
1	5100	SLOUGH AND SLIDE REMOVAL	2.82 MILES
		CLEAN CULVERTS	
		DITCH MAINTENANCE	
		BRUSHING	
		BLADING	
		AGGREGATE PLACEMENT	200 CY

Project #006 - Deferred Road Maintenance General Notes, Worklist and Narrative

General Notes:

Roadway brushing widths will be 10 feet slope distance on the fill side, measured from the edge of the travel way and 10 feet slope distance on the cut side.; height will be 14 feet measured from the surface of the travel way. Reclaim all turnouts, curve widening and road width. Aggregate placement locations will be identified by the Forest Service on the ground, typically where potholing exists. Aggregate shall be from commercial source, Grading C for surfacing. Aggregate courses shall be compacted using Method B. Other aggregate gradations may be utilized in lieu of specified gradations upon Forest Service approval. Waste areas not identified in the worklist will be identified by the Forest Service on the ground. Average haul distance will be 0.50 mile.

Worklist:

<u>Road</u>	<u>MP</u>	<u>Worklist</u>
5087	0.00	Reference: Junction 5100/5189. Begin project at Unit 9 boundary. Begin brushing, ditch maintenance, blading, clean culverts and slough/slide removal
	2.87	End Project work items at Junction of 5100 and 5000.

Narrative:

Item #1 encompasses the aggregate portion of the 5100 and begins at the junction of 5100 and 5189 (Unit 9 south boundary) and continues to the junction of 5100 and 5000 road. Remove all slough and slide material to disposal sites. Blading shall remove organic materials from the road surface, turnouts and curve widening without unnecessarily disturbing the surface except where scarification of potholes is needed. Spot rock to be placed where rilling or excessive potholing is occurring.

When: Any Time, subject to Engineering Staff approval

Inspected by: Engineering Staff

Inspection details: Base compliance on completion of each of the maintenance items

Project #007 - Road Closure

End Result: Decommission road and return road template to natural conditions and hydrologic functioning. Objective is to reduce sediment movement to nearby streams.

Measure of accomplishment: Miles treated.

Quantity: 0.62 Miles

Project Description: Project consists of storage by removing two culverts and fill, installing water bars, and placement of an earthen berm at the beginning of the project area. Culverts on the road are tagged with a 4"x 4" orange card on the right side of the road approximately 7' from the ground on a nearby alder.

Access to Roads

Project Road #	Beginning Termini	Ending Termini	Legal Description
5100392	MP 0.00/Jct 5100	MP 0.62	NE 1/4 of Section 2, T13S R11W.

The road surfacing is aggregate. Road 5100392 is the primary access to Unit 3

Completion Date: Completion date of the project is no later than October 15 of the same calendar year logging is completed.

Project Work Items: All work is on portions of forest road previously used for logging unit 3.

Item Number	Work Item	Quantity	Description/Notes
1	Pull and Remove Culverts	2	18" stream culvert; normal fill. See specs below
2	Install Earthen Barricades	1	One at beginning of project to effectively close road. See specs below
3	Install waterbars	As required by specs but estimate minimum of one every 200 feet or approximately 17 total	See specs below

Item # 1 - Culvert Removal and Disposal Specs and Location: -

The Contractor shall remove all culverts from the specified road segment on the entire length of road. Specific stream locations will be marked in the field, and are listed below on work listing. Ditch relief locations are estimated and listed below on work listing; they may be flagged in the field.

Culvert Removal: The Contractor shall remove culverts as designated by the Government. The Contractor shall be responsible for disposal of the removed culverts in an approved, legal manner and for the payment of any fees required. Submit proof of legal disposal prior to final project acceptance.

Excavation of fill during culvert removal shall be accomplished in a manner that minimizes sedimentation from entering streams. Temporary sediment control structures such as silt fencing or straw bales for short term sediment abatement shall be installed as needed, immediately downstream before excavation on culverts that are running water. Dewatering structures may be necessary.

Following culvert removal, any disturbed intermittent or perennial bed shall be reshaped to the natural stream gradient with sides sloped to a 2H to 1V grade or matched to the undisturbed side slopes associated with the channel where approved. The re-established channels shall have a bottom width of 1.5 times the pipe diameter on Pipe #1 and 20 feet on Pipe #2. Ditch relief culverts shall have a bottom width 1.5 times the existing pipe diameter. There is 1 known perennial stream bed within this project. Pipe #1 is draining a seep and may not be flowing in the dry season.

Excavate all fill material down to the original stream bed or bottom of pipe bedding and remove culverts. The removed fill material shall be placed against the cut slope and recontoured as close as possible to the original contours. The material shall be outsloped at a maximum of 20% gradient and no closer than 20 feet to the top of excavated areas along stream courses, seeps and springs. Do not place excavated material on cutbanks that exhibit evidence of seeps or springs.

Trees cut or otherwise removed in the clearing area for the culvert removals shall be felled directionally in a manner that protects the trees outside the road prism from damage and shall be placed in the stream channel. Mulch the excavated area by placing removed brush, limbs and other vegetative materials on the exposed soil above the assumed high water mark. Utilize rocks and boulders from excavation in the restored stream channel to dissipate energy and control flow path at the former outlet location. Do not create areas which will cause head cutting.

Road 5100392 Work Listing.

Culvert Designation	Culvert Diameter Size	Mile Post (M.P.)	Type
1	18"	0.20	Intermittent
2	18"	0.24	Perennial

Item #2 - Earthen Berm Road Closure Barricade Specs Location and Guidelines

The Contractor shall place an earthen berm barricade to completely close off roads to motor vehicle traffic. The barricade shall be placed at a location flagged in the field, or at the beginning of each project as described above. A Berm Barricade Typical Drawing is provided. Berm barricade shall be constructed to allow water drainage away from streams and other erodible surfaces.

Item #3 - Waterbar Specs and Location Guidelines

The Contractor shall storm proof designated roads by installing water bars at locations flagged in the field, listed on work sheets, or at intervals as designated on the Typical Diagram(s) provided. The Government may increase or decrease the spacing intervals so as to fit specific road conditions.

Water bars shall be constructed so as to channel water away from existing ditch lines and across the road surface to the outside of the road shoulder. Water bars shall be self-maintaining. Do not place waterbars in locations that will likely concentrate water on unstable areas. See Waterbar Typical.

Waterbar Location Process

The first step is to plan for water bars at critical locations using guidelines for water collection and discharge. Then select additional locations to meet spacing requirements shown in Table 1. See attached drawing for typical water bar locations.

Water Collection Guidelines

Place water bars at natural small drainages that may not have justified a ditch relief

culvert at the time of design. Try to keep as much of the water in its natural route as possible even if it requires an extra water bar.

Place water bars to back-up removed culverts that provided ditch relief or natural channel flow.

Place water bars to prevent road surface and cut bank sedimentation from entering directly into natural drainage channels.

Place water bars to dissipate water prior to steep grades.

Place water bars at road seeps, springs and wet subgrades to collect this water and quickly discharge it off the road. These areas may be notorious for potholes or fill failure.

Place water bars to effectively reduce ditch erosion. Reduce the upper reach of the ditch by a length greater than the area showing ditch erosion. For example: if the lower 90 feet of ditch shows signs of erosion, eliminate at least the first 90 feet of ditch by using a water bar.

Water Discharge Guidelines - consider these items for all waterbars.

Discharge onto undisturbed areas, preferable rocky ground or areas protected with vegetative cover.

Avoid discharging directly over fills. Seek natural ground areas first and then areas along edges of fills.

On steep slopes, discharge on convex slopes rather than draws.

Avoid crossing road or shoulder cracks especially where steep slopes or side cast construction is evident.

If a vegetated or rocky location is not found, reduce water bar spacing to match native soil conditions found in Table 1.

Waterbar Spacing Guidelines

Water bar location may be determined by measuring or estimating the distances and grades in Table 1. The road surface for this project is aggregate and contractor will use recommended spacing provided below for aggregated surfaced with vegetated/rocky discharge points. Care should be taken not to exceed 150% of distances shown. During storms in 1996 several water bars exceeding 150% of recommended spacing received so much water that the water bars themselves had excessive erosion.

The spacing shown for native surface roads is typical for most of the Siuslaw's soils. If fine and light soils (silt & silty sands) are encountered, reduce spacing by 20%. If silty clay or sandy clay soils are encountered, spacing may be increased up to 50%.

Table 1 Typical Water Bar Spacing

Road grade	Aggregate surfaced with vegetated/rocky discharge point		Native surface or barren soil discharge points	
	Feet	Meters	Feet	Meters
1-3	600	200	100	35
4-6	300	100	80	25
7-9	200	70	70	23
10-12	150	50	60	20
13-18	120	40	50	15
19+	80	25	30*	*

***Consider using surface protection measures such as aggregate.**

Water bar Construction Guidelines: This project will use Type I waterbars.

Type I Water Bars: Intended for use on roadbeds that will not have traffic. Use on closure of temporary roads, roads to be obliterated, decommissioned or long term closure of roads in maintenance level I. These water bars are designed to remain effective until the road prism stabilizes with vegetation.

- AGGREGATE ROADS

Water bars that cut through the aggregate base of a road and reach erosive soils need to have aggregate surfacing bladed back into the water bar channel.

- COMPACTION OF BERM

Compaction of the excavated material used to make the berm on the downhill side of the water bar is recommended. Wheel-rolling or walking the excavation equipment over the downhill berm is adequate.

- ROADSIDE DITCHES

Intercept ditch water by including a ditch block during construction of all water bars.

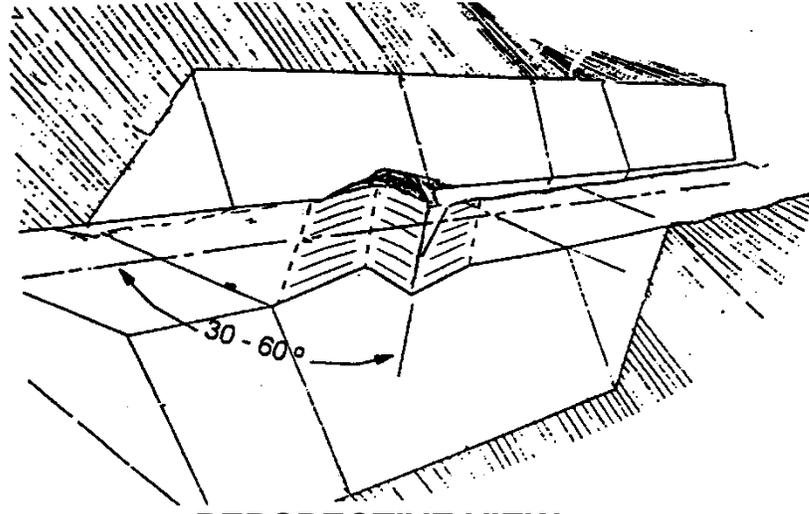
- SKEW

Construct with a 30 to 60 degree angle from road centerline.

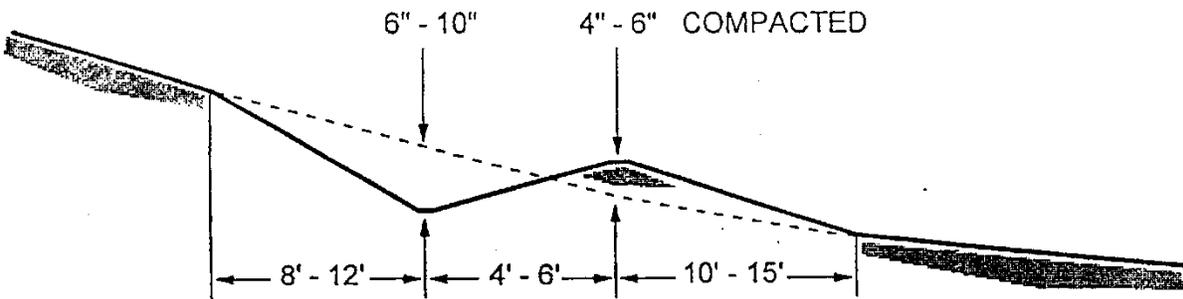
- DEPTH and WIDTH

Construction dimensions for a water bar are shown on the attached typicals. For road grades over 10% the cut depth and berm height should approach maximum values.

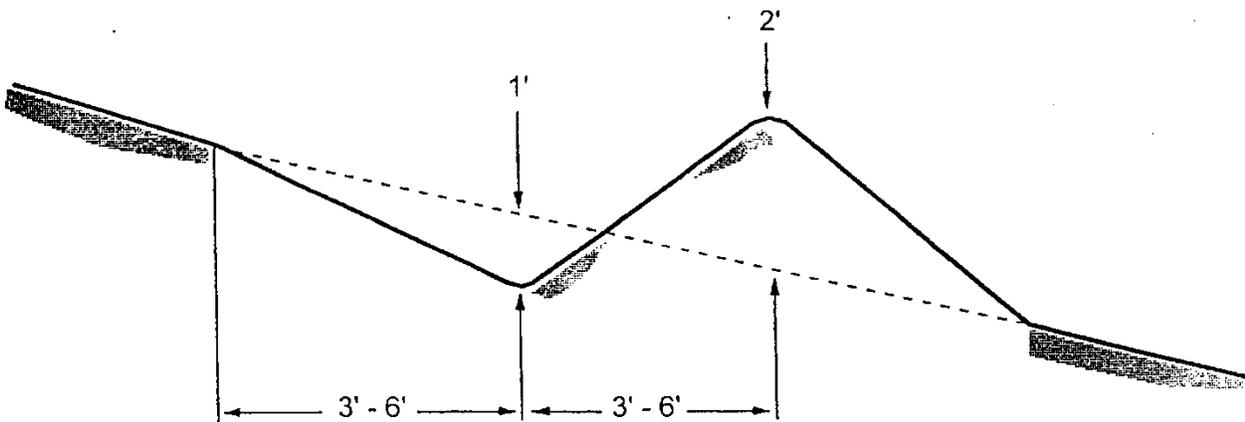
WATER BAR CONSTRUCTION DETAILS



PERSPECTIVE VIEW

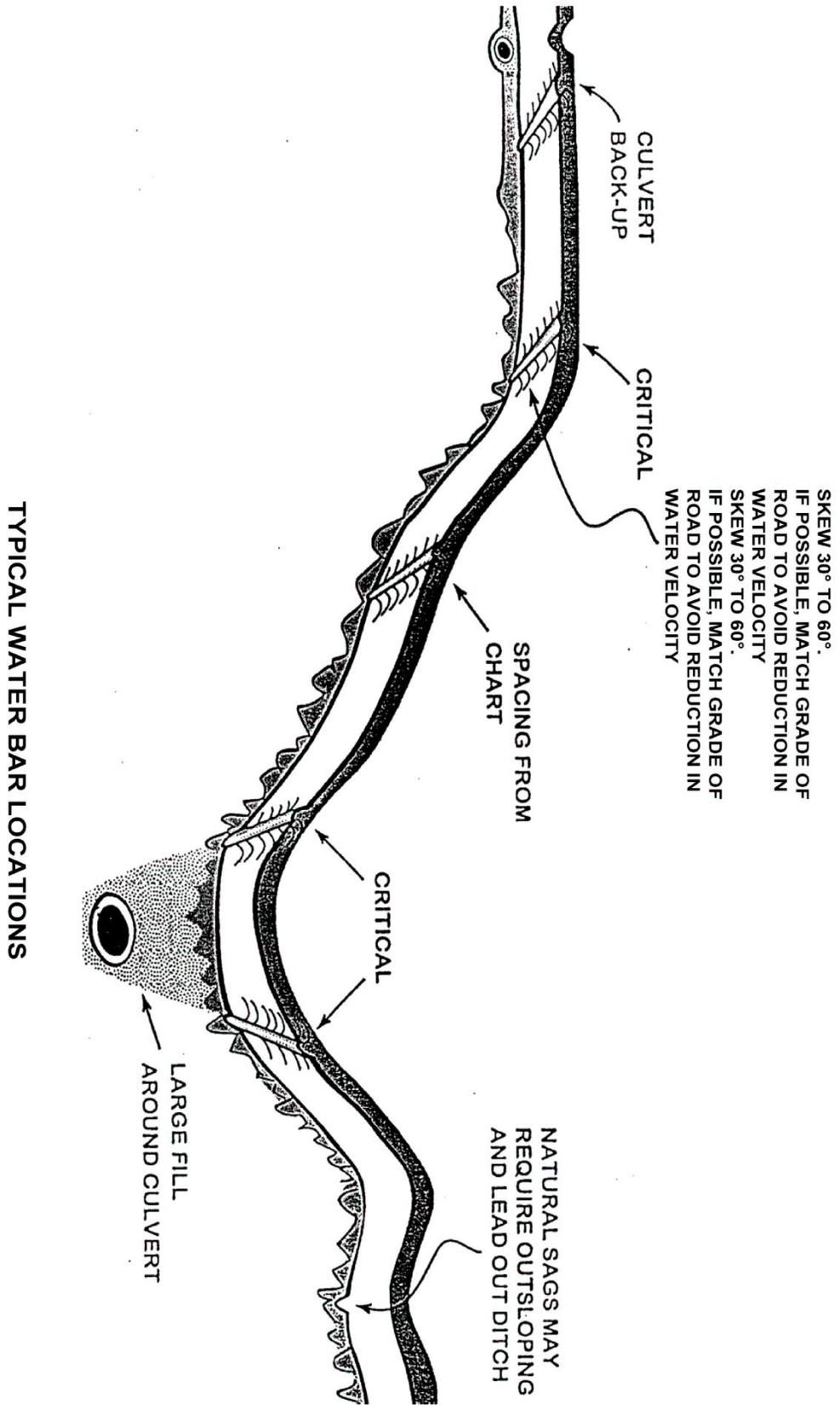


PROFILE -- TYPE II



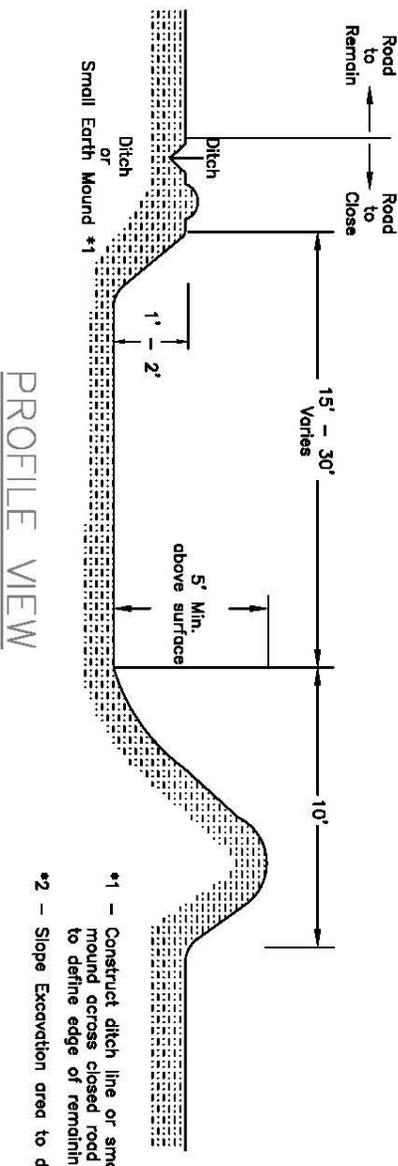
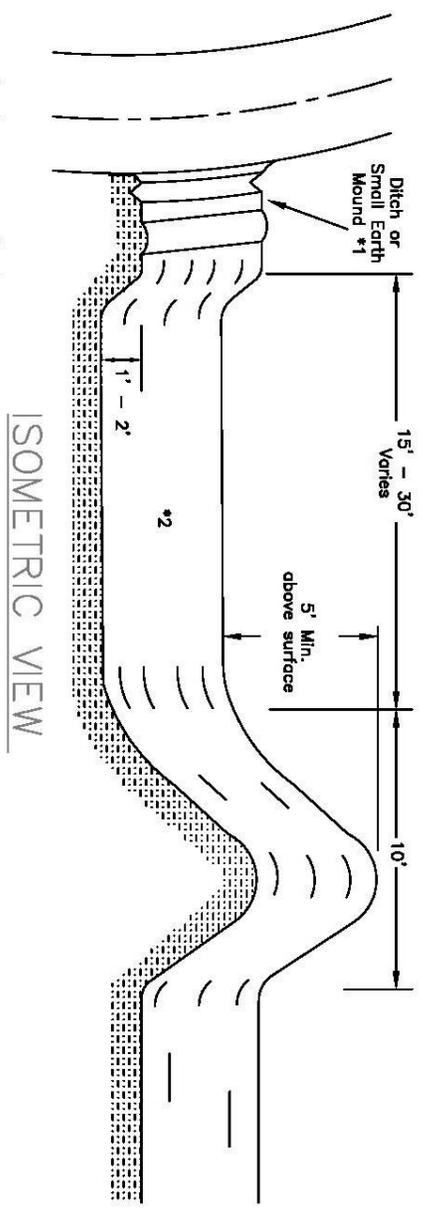
PROFILE - TYPE I

NOTE: Block ditchline with excavated material to prevent ditch water from bypassing waterbar.



ROAD CLOSURE - EARTH MOUND TYPICAL

PROJECT SHEET	TOTAL SHEETS
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- *1 - Construct ditch line or small earth mound across closed road entrance to define edge of remaining road.
- *2 - Slope Excavation area to drain

6-15-05