Coeur d'Alene GA Workgroup Desired Condition Statements

Wildlife

GENERALLY AGREE and/or Can live with

- Manage roads and trails for hunting access.
- Improve quality of winter browse.
- Protect natural salt licks.
- Control noxious weeds and vine maple.
- Controlled burning for wildlife.
- Manage forests for historic tree species.
- Road decommissioning creates noxious weeds.
- Delist wolf and grizzly.
- Create openings by logging.
- Open public meetings with Fish and Game, Forest Service and the Public on Game Management.
- Manage roads to provide opportunities for disabled hunters.
- Provide alternate routes to minimize wildlife disturbance.
- Increase salvage of down and dead to improve habitat.
- Peer reviewed science, shared with the public.
- Manage for mule deer (want more).
- Selective harvest to improve habitat and close new roads on way out.
- Mechanical thinning (commercial) to improve habitat.
- Build elk habitat on closed roads, road prisms and skid trails especially for winter range.
- Under critical conditions, provide emergency feeding.
- Maximize edge effect for wildlife, revive decedant brush.

GENERALLY SPLIT (Disagree and Agree)

- Manage road for wildlife.
- Short term closures for critical seasons.
- Consider wildlife transplants (mule deer).

Aquatic Species

GENERALLY AGREE and/or Can live with

- Would like to see increases in rainbow trout population.
- More habitat improvement (improve natural habitat, such as increase LOD, shade, etc.)
- Reduce fish ducks (mergansers) on the river.
- Maintain motorized access, but also replace inadequate culverts.
- Restore riparian vegetation in areas taken over by noxious weeds.
- For instream habitat improvement structures, insure they are constructed so that the structures and the road are protected, especially at high flows.
- Maintain current distribution of brook trout.
- Build and maintain roads and trails to reduce sediment delivery to streams.
- Relocate (not close) trails that are in the riparian zone.
- More catch and take/keep ponds to reduce fishing pressure on the main river and the Little North Fork. Also provides a fisheries where people can keep fish.
- Keep pike out of high mountain lakes.
- Manage high mountain lakes for large (non-reproducing) trout (i.e. Spirit Lake)
- Replace undersized culverts to allow for fish passage.
- Deepen some of the holes in the lower river by dredging.

- Desirable non-natives:
    1. Kokanee
    2. Bass
    3. Brook Trout
    4. Rainbow Trout
    5. Chinook Salmon
- Desirable Native Fishes: Cutthroat trout
- Need to manage for species, not isolated populations (or sub-species).
- Manage to maintain native aquatic species (including freshwater mussels, amphibians, etc.)
- Work to prevent introduction of non-desirable, invasive (exotic) aquatic species.
- Concerns about recovered bull trout preying on native fish populations (esp. cutthroat)

GENERALLY SPLIT (Disagree and Agree)

- Landowners should be responsible for damage to the river if they remove riparian vegetation.
- There needs to be consideration of downstream cumulative effects from upstream logging.
- Treat sloughs in the lower river to eliminate non-desirable fishes.

Watersheds

GENERALLY AGREE and/or Can live with

- PFC/FAR/NPF Map is not necessarily correct for developing strategies (check if Lost Fork trib is 303d listed)
- Method of restoration in past clearcuts – manage for correct species of vegetation, and manage the area appropriately. (Shoshone/Lost Creek area, Steamboat, Iron Honey)
- Remediation not obliteration in regards to roads. Utilize culvert improvement or new culverts; treating open road surfaces with better culverts, water bars, and erosion control.
- Protection of all community water systems, specifically Placer Creek, Hayden Lake – highest priority (get a list).
- Focus restoration in the not properly functioning watersheds first.
- Dust control, additional road surfacing to be done first so you don't close the road.
- Return selective logging as a tool to improve and/or restore watersheds.
- Time frame is too slow after harvest. Replant, thin and maintain stands sooner.
- Do more channel restoration work i.e. bank erosion, upgrading culverts; use other methods to slow water channeling through the culvert (bigger culvert or use boulder rip-rapping).
- Define erosion sites on existing roads and use hydro-mulching with netting.
- In place of new road construction, look at opening another road if you need to close a road that's impairing a watershed.
- Watershed condition classification should be based on real stream conditions, not modeling data.
- Write grants to help put good road and trail systems in.
- Utilize volunteers, user groups etc. to do road and trail management.
- Adequately maintain roads and trails to improve and/or restore watersheds.
- Don't increase road densities to harvest timber, put in temporary roads where we can and then restore to protect the watersheds.
- Convert roads to trails to reduce impact to the watershed.
- Use restoration funding in the most efficient, effective watersheds – put the dollars where you get the biggest bang for your buck!

GENERALLY SPLIT (Disagree and Agree)

- Short, dead-end roads that can't be connected as a loop and have failing culverts should be closed. (Remove culvert, close road and get off road inventory).
- Need flexibility to use non-native, quick growing vegetation for erosion control.