

ISSUE -- Roads

BTNT

CT1TL

1 **ELEMENT:** A - The existing road system has been identified as the primary source of sediment to stream channels within the watershed.

DFC: Road sediment delivery to stream channels is minimized.

OPPORTUNITY: a - Utilize the WIN Inventory to identify and repair site specific sediment sources along the existing road system. b - Update WINI as needed to include recent failures and undersized culverts.

BENEFITTING RESOURCES: Aquatic Dependent Species

CONSIDERATIONS: Co-op roads with co-op involvement.

Rating - 1. H 2. H 3. H 4. H 5. H AVG H

BT

ISSUE -- Roads

BTNT

CT1TL

2 **ELEMENT:** A - Road density is high within the Riparian Reserves. Many roads parallel major streams. This situation contributes to channel instability and a reduction in stream shading and CWM recruitment.

DFC: Roads in the Riparian Reserves are managed to meet Aquatic Conservation Strategy.

OPPORTUNITY: a - Evaluate and rehabilitate or eliminate stream accesses to minimize impacts. b - Stabilize road fillslopes by appropriate means, including riparian planting. c - Maximize CWM by leaving roadside hazard trees and blowdown on-site. d - Decommission roads in Riparian Reserves where appropriate.

BENEFITTING RESOURCES: Aquatic Dependent Species, Riparian Dependent Wildlife, Recreation

CONSIDERATIONS: Co-op involvement on co-op roads

Rating - 1. H 2. H 3. H 4. M 5. H AVG H-

BT

ISSUE -- Roads

BTNT

CT1TL

3 **ELEMENT:** T,A - The high density of open roads in the watershed contributes to habitat fragmentation and reduces habitat quality for both riparian and terrestrial wildlife species.

DFC: The miles of open road are managed at a level that does not contribute to reduced habitat quality.

OPPORTUNITY: a - Reduce open road densities in critical wildlife areas to levels that minimize effects on habitat quality. Accomplish this through seasonal and permanent road closures. b - Consider development of road management areas (RMAs).

BENEFITTING RESOURCES: Terrestrial and Riparian Dependent Wildlife Species

CONSIDERATIONS: Recreational use and needs of target wildlife species, co-op involvement on co-op roads.

Rating - 1. M 2. H 3. M 4. M 5. M AVG M+
BT

ISSUE -- Roads

BTNT
CT1TL

4 **ELEMENT:** T - The existing road system provides good suppression access throughout the watershed.

DFC: Fire suppression access is maintained commensurate with risk and FBP.

OPPORTUNITY: Roads are maintained in a conditions adequate for fire suppression access. Roads scheduled for decommissioning are decommissioned after fuels treatment.

BENEFITTING RESOURCES: All

CONSIDERATIONS: None identified at this level of analysis.

Rating - 1. H 2. M 3. M 4. M 5. H AVG M+
BT

ISSUE -- Roads

BTNT
CT1TL

5 **ELEMENT:** H - Extensive access exists for recreation (hunting, fishing, sightseeing, etc.), commodities extraction, and forest management.

DFC: Access routes to high-use recreational areas are provided. A transportation system is in place for commodities extraction and forest management.

OPPORTUNITY: a - Verify Forest Transportation Inventory data base and inventory all non-system roads. b - Develop a transportation management plan that identifies needed access routes, seasonal and permanent road closures, and decommissioning possibilities.

BENEFITTING RESOURCES: Recreation, Fire Suppression, Commodities

CONSIDERATIONS: Co-op involvement on all aspects.

Rating - 1. H 2. H 3. L 4. H 5. H AVG H-
BT

ISSUE -- Roads

BTNT

CT1TL

6 ELEMENT: H - A network of co-op and private roads provides access to all private lands within the watershed.

DFC: The network of roads providing access to private lands are in a condition that minimize resource damage.

OPPORTUNITY: Identify primary access routes to private lands. Work cooperatively with private landowners to explore road improvements and closure opportunities.

BENEFITTING RESOURCES: Recreation, Private Landowners

CONSIDERATIONS: None identified at this level of analysis.

Rating - 1. H 2. H 3. M 4. L 5. M AVG M+
BT

ISSUE -- Terrestrial Wildlife Habitat

BTNT

CT1TL

7 ELEMENT: T - Beaver Creek is providing late-seral connectivity from the Oregon Cascades to the Klamath Mountains. The upper one-third of the watershed is LSR. Adequate connectivity (through checkerboard ownership) exists from the Mt. Ashland LSR to the west and southwest to adjoining watersheds.

DFC: Connectivity to adjacent watersheds is perpetuated over time.

OPPORTUNITY: a. Manage public lands to maintain connectivity. b. Work with private landowners to maintain connectivity through use of proven vegetation management techniques.

BENEFITTING RESOURCES: Late-Seral Dependent Wildlife

CONSIDERATIONS: None identified at this level of analysis.

Rating - 1. H 2. M 3. M 4. H 5. H AVG H-
BT

ISSUE -- Terrestrial Wildlife Habitat

BTNT

CT1TL

8 ELEMENT: T - Areas of mid to late-seral in the mixed conifer and true fir zone exceeds density levels appropriate to site capacity. As a result, large blocks of late-seral habitat are at risk of being lost to disturbance. Mid to late-seral conifer stands exist in densities too high for goshawk foraging.

DFC: Late seral habitat is maintained in conditions that are resistant to disturbance.

OPPORTUNITY: Reduce densities of smaller sized trees and reduce high fuel loadings that are impacting the health and ability of the larger trees to survive disturbances. Utilize thinning from below and underburning to enhance goshawk habitat and provide wood products to the local community.

BENEFITTING RESOURCES: Late-Seral Dependent Species, Fire Management, Commodities

CONSIDERATIONS: Co-op involvement with timbered landowners

Rating - 1. H 2. H 3. H 4. H 5. H AVG H
BT

ISSUE -- Terrestrial Wildlife Habitat

BTNT
CT1TL

9 ELEMENT: T - Quality habitat is lacking in the watershed for several wildlife species. The shrub component is decadent thus reducing the quality of deer summer and winter range.

DFC: High quality wildlife habitat exists in a mosaic of patch sizes, shapes, and age classes.

OPPORTUNITY: a - Develop a plan that identifies opportunities and funding to rehabilitate old shrub fields. Update the Hamburg Deer Herd Habitat Management Plan. Develop a collaborative plan with Siskiyou County Sportsmen to improve deer habitat.

BENEFITTING RESOURCES: Ungelate Wildlife Species, Early to Mid-Seral Associated Wildlife Species, Recreation

CONSIDERATIONS: Outside funding sources, grants, co-op agreements with CDF&G, local sports groups, Rocky Mtn. Elk Foundation, Mule Deer Foundation, California Quail Association

Rating - 1. M 2. H 3. M 4. M 5. M AVG M+
BT

ISSUE -- Terrestrial Wildlife Habitat

BTNT
CT1TL

10 ELEMENT: T - Habitat for Forest Service sensitive wildlife species is being provided in areas with interspersed forest edge and meadows along the Crest. Conifer encroachment is reducing the size of meadows and glades.

DFC: This important habitat of forest edges, meadows and glades is maintained over time.

OPPORTUNITY: Develop a management strategy to perpetuate the openings and meadows over time.

BENEFITTING RESOURCES: Meadow Associated Wildlife Species, Grazing, Recreation

CONSIDERATIONS: None identified at this level of analysis.

Rating - 1. M 2. M 3. L 4. M 5. M AVG M-
BT

ISSUE -- Terrestrial Wildlife Habitat

BTNT

CT1TL

11 ELEMENT: H - Commodity output (wood products) is important to the local economy. Currently, wildlife projects are viewed as an expenditure item only, without a commodity benefit.

DFC: As an added benefit, wildlife habitat improvement projects (thinning, fuel removal to increase resiliency, etc.) generate commodities (timber and fuelwood) where appropriate.

OPPORTUNITY: Implement commercial thinnings or fuelwood removal to accomplish wildlife habitat quality improvements. Prioritize opportunities by wildlife habitat needs.

BENEFITTING RESOURCES: Terrestrial Wildlife Species, Commodities, Forest Health

CONSIDERATIONS: Local partnerships, utilize local businesses

Rating - 1. H 2. H 3. H 4. M 5. H AVG H-
BT

ISSUE -- Fire Management

BTNT

CT1TL

12 ELEMENT: T - Most of the watershed (53%) is identified through fuel modeling as having high fire behavior potential. Moderate fire behavior potential is identified in 39% of the watershed. These fire behavior predictions are attributed to high fuel loadings in the conifer communities and decadent conditions in the hardwood/shrub communities. Most fires are expected to burn with moderate to high fire behavior.

DFC: A majority of areas are in a condition where fires exhibit low to moderate fire behavior. Conifer communities and hardwood/shrub communities are perpetuated with frequent low to moderate intensity fire.

OPPORTUNITY: a - Determine areas with high fuel loadings and treat them. b - Combine funding with wildlife and other habitat improvement projects to accomplish desired condition;

Haystack area is a priority. c - Identify strategic areas to break-up fuels continuity. d - Use recommendations identified in the Mt. Ashland LSR Assessment.

BENEFITTING RESOURCES: All

CONSIDERATIONS: None identified at this level of analysis.

Rating - 1. H 2. H 3. H 4. H 5. H AVG H
BT

ISSUE -- Fire Management

BTNT

CT1TL

13 ELEMENT: T - Currently, prescribed burn areas are delineated within landownership boundaries, not by geographic and/or vegetative conditions. This does not allow fire to be utilized effectively as an ecological process.

DFC: Fire is allowed to function as an ecological process across landownership boundaries.

OPPORTUNITY: Pursue cooperative fuels management pilot projects. Develop collaborative fuel management strategies to effectively utilize fire as a natural ecological process.

BENEFITTING RESOURCES: Adjacent Landowners, Fire Management, Wildlife, Forest Health

CONSIDERATIONS: None identified at this level of analysis.

Rating - 1. H 2. H 3. M 4. H 5. H AVG H-
BT

ISSUE -- Fire Management

BTNT

CT1TL

14 ELEMENT: A - Within portions of the Riparian Reserves, current stand densities and fuels conditions put them at risk to damage by fire.

DFC: Perpetuate functioning Riparian Reserves. Coarse woody material needs are balanced with fire behavior potential in Riparian Reserves.

OPPORTUNITY: a - Identify areas that need protection from fire and prescribe treatments in areas that would benefit by the re-introduction of fire; focus on upslope Riparian Reserves.

BENEFITTING RESOURCES: Watershed Health, Wildlife

CONSIDERATIONS: None identified at this level of analysis.

Rating - 1. H 2. H 3. H 4. H 5. H AVG H

BT

ISSUE -- Fire Management

BTNT

CT1TL

15 ELEMENT: T - Dense conifer stands of high fuel loadings within the LSR put large blocks of late-seral habitat at risk of being lost to high intensity fire.

DFC: Fire plays a nondestructive and natural role allowing for development and maintenance of late-seral habitat characteristics over time.

OPPORTUNITY: a - Employ recommendations outlined in the Mt. Ashland LSR Assessment for fire management, which includes development of defensible fuel profile zones and treatment rotations of 20-25 years for most of the remaining LSR area.

BENEFITTING RESOURCES: Late-Seral Dependent Wildlife Species, Forest Health

CONSIDERATIONS: Sensitive Plant Species RNAs

Rating - 1. H 2. H 3. H 4. H 5. H AVG H

BT

ISSUE -- Fire Management

BTNT

CT1TL

16 ELEMENT: T - As the Forest budget declines, reductions in the numbers of suppression, prevention, and detection personnel occur. Combined with high fuel loadings and decadent vegetation, this sets the stage for large high intensity fires that can destroy wildlife habitat, commodities, and contribute to erosion and increased sedimentation to stream channels on both public and private lands.

DFC: An organization capable of 1) maintaining a prevention presence and reducing the occurrence of human caused fires, 2) providing fuels treatment to significant amounts of acres in order to reduce fuel loadings, improve wildlife habitat, protect commodities, and allow fire to act as a natural ecological process, 3) monitoring prescribed natural fires, and 4) detecting and suppressing fires when necessary.

OPPORTUNITY: a. Provide a prevention presence and determine the most effective use of prevention personnel in the watershed. b. Have an aggressive fuels management program to reduce fuel loadings. c. Determine and maintain an organization commensurate with existing hazards and/or maximize existing personnel to accomplish suppression and fuels management.

BENEFITTING RESOURCES: All

CONSIDERATIONS: None identified at this level of analysis.

Rating - 1. H 2. H 3. H 4. H 5. H AVG H

BT

ISSUE -- Timber Outputs

BTNT

CT1TL

17 ELEMENT: H - The Forest Plan estimated timber sale volume for Beaver Creek is around one million board feet per year. This figure is based on modeling of the estimates of available and capable lands, including temporary restrictions applied to Areas with Watershed Concerns.

DFC: Lands labeled as available for scheduled timber harvest in forest planning reflect as near as possible the actual watershed conditions for available and capable lands.

OPPORTUNITY: Update planning data layers based on results of this analysis, including updated 100 acre LSRs, Riparian Reserves, and Areas with Watershed Concerns. Refine data layers for each of these and "Harsh Sites" appropriate at the project level. Calculate ASQ based on data refinements.

BENEFITTING RESOURCES: Commodities, LSRs, Riparian Reserves, AWWCs

CONSIDERATIONS: None identified at this level of analysis.

Rating - 1. L 2. M 3. M 4. L 5. M AVG M-
BT

ISSUE -- Timber Outputs

BTNT

CT1TL

18 ELEMENT: H - About <NEED TO GET CORRECT ACREAGE> 9,400 acres in Beaver Creek are in a programmed timber harvest land allocation are not considered "harsh sites" and are not AWWCs. These areas have timber harvest expectations on a long-term sustained yield basis.

DFC: Beaver Creek contributes to a Forest-Wide ecologically sustainable timber program.

OPPORTUNITY: Develop a sale program using site specific silvicultural prescriptions for long-term sustained yield. Over the short-term this would involve commercial thinning and salvage.

BENEFITTING RESOURCES: Commodities, Forest Health

CONSIDERATIONS: None identified at this level of analysis.

Rating - 1. M 2. H 3. H 4. H 5. M AVG H-
BT

ISSUE -- Timber Outputs

BTNT

CT1TL

19 ELEMENT: H - Periodic insect infestations, blowdown, or wildfires cause tree mortality in LSRs, Riparian Reserves, and SIAs which are not available for scheduled timber harvest. Excessive mortality can contribute to unacceptable habitat loss.

DFC: LSRs, Riparian Reserves, and SIAs provide some periodic timber yields through salvage consistent with those land allocation objectives.

OPPORTUNITY: Develop a salvage program for the LSRs, Riparian Reserves, and SIAs that provide timber outputs while managing for long-term health of these areas.

BENEFITTING RESOURCES: Wildlife, Sensitive Plant Species, Forest Health, Commodities

CONSIDERATIONS: None identified at this level of analysis.

Rating - 1. M 2. H 3. H 4. M 5. M AVG M+
BT

ISSUE -- Forest Health

BTNT

CT1TL

20 ELEMENT: T - Many conifer stands harvested in the 1920s through '50s are dense due to revegetation from white fir and Douglas-fir, and removal of fire as a thinning agent. Competition for moisture and space are creating problems in stand health and increasing mortality.

DFC: Stand densities in mixed conifer and true fir types are commensurate with site capability. Conifer mortality is maintained to near endemic levels.

OPPORTUNITY: a - Identify high density stands, especially on south and west aspects; highest priority for commercial and precommercial thinning opportunities. b - Develop a long-term management plan for areas susceptible to mortality due to inter-tree competition. c - Continue to monitor mortality through use of mortality flights, to capture short-term salvage opportunities.

BENEFITTING RESOURCES: Forest Health, Commodities, Wildlife

CONSIDERATIONS: Tie-in thinning with underburning programs

Rating - 1. H 2. H 3. H 4. H 5. H AVG H
BT

ISSUE -- Forest Health

BTNT

CT1TL

21 ELEMENT: T - Early logging and fire suppression in the mixed conifer zone has resulted in many sites historically occupied by pine dominated stands to consist largely of Douglas-fir and white fir. Current species composition and densities are not sustainable on these historic pine sites.

DFC: The mixed conifer type contains a pine component closer to its historic range and composition.

OPPORTUNITY: a - Identify historic pine sites and selectively remove Douglas-fir and white fir. b - Develop a long-term burning program that will facilitate pine regeneration. c - Protect existing sugar pine by treating fuels around them. d - Survey for blister rust resistant sugar pine.

BENEFITTING RESOURCES: Forest Health, Commodities, Wildlife

CONSIDERATIONS: Commercial and private fuelwood gathering to accomplish

Rating - 1. M 2. M 3. M 4. M 5. M AVG M

BT

ISSUE -- Human Uses

BTNT

CT1TL

22 ELEMENT: H,A,T - Potential conflict exists between livestock grazing and many wildlife species that depend upon healthy riparian shrubs and meadows. Little information exists regarding specific habitat needs and the impacts of grazing upon these habitats.

DFC: Livestock distribution and grazing levels minimize impacts to sensitive species in meadow areas, and aquatic and riparian habitats.

OPPORTUNITY: a - Identify habitat needs for affected sensitive wildlife species. b - Continue inventorying bird species/habitat relationship data to determine potential grazing impacts. c - Determine species range and habitat needs for aquatic and riparian dependent species.

BENEFITTING RESOURCES: Terrestrial and Aquatic Dependent Wildlife Species, Grazing

CONSIDERATIONS: University students to do surveys

Rating - 1. M 2. L 3. L 4. L 5. M AVG L+

BT

ISSUE -- Human Uses

BTNT

CT1TL

23 ELEMENT: H - Grazing trespass is occurring as small groups of cattle travel from the upper end of Long John Creek over the Crest Zone and into McDonald Basin on the Rogue National Forest. This basin was not reissued a grazing permit due to sensitive plant populations. Cattle movement to water sources located in the basin are undesirable and an on-the-ground solution does not currently exist.

DFC: Cattle are not in McDonald Basin.

OPPORTUNITY: a - Joint strategy with Rogue National Forest will be implemented through range permit administration. b - Develop joint allotments along the Crest Zone where National Forests run common landscape boundaries instead of range allotment boundaries. c - Permittees pool resources to hire a full-time range rider to manage livestock according to permit terms.

BENEFITTING RESOURCES: Sensitive Plants, Wetland Dependent Species

CONSIDERATIONS: None identified at this level of analysis.

Rating - 1. M 2. H 3. M 4. H 5. M AVG M+
BT

ISSUE -- Human Uses

BTNT

CT1TL

24 **ELEMENT:** H,A - Dispersed recreation causes damage to riparian vegetation and is affecting water quality from surface erosion and lack of sanitation facilities.

DFC: Dispersed sites are managed in a manner consistent with the Aquatic Conservation Strategy (ACS).

OPPORTUNITY: a - Survey dispersed sites for impacts to Riparian Reserves and redesign as necessary. b - Develop a management strategy for dispersed recreation sites, which could include the development of a brochure informing the public of activities that impact riparian habitats.

BENEFITTING RESOURCES: Riparian Reserve Vegetation, Aquatic Dependent Species, Recreation

CONSIDERATIONS: None identified at this level of analysis.

Rating - 1. H 2. M 3. L 4. L 5. M AVG M-
BT

ISSUE -- Human Uses

BTNT

CT1TL

25 **ELEMENT:** H - An Environmental Education Center located in the watershed is partially completed.

DFC: Have a fully functioning Environmental Education Center that is an active cooperator with the Forest Service in accomplishing Forest Management goals and educating local youth.

OPPORTUNITY: a - Complete construction of the Environmental Education Center. b - Develop cooperative education programs with the county schools. c - Utilize participants to accomplish restoration and forest management projects.

BENEFITTING RESOURCES: All

CONSIDERATIONS: None identified at this level of analysis.

Rating - 1. L 2. M 3. L 4. H 5. M AVG M-
BT

ISSUE -- Human Uses

BTNT

CT1TL

26 ELEMENT: H - Winter recreational access is provided at Mt. Ashland for nordic skiers, but snowmobiles are not permitted. No other access points are maintained for winter recreational use.

DFC: Winter recreation access and opportunities are provided that are responsive to public needs.

OPPORTUNITY: Collaborate with the Rogue National Forest to facilitate development of a recreational strategy for winter activity.

BENEFITTING RESOURCES: Recreation

CONSIDERATIONS: Winter access to snowplay areas (road surfacing)

Rating - 1. L 2. M 3. M 4. M 5. M AVG M-
BT

ISSUE -- Human Uses

BTNT

CT1TL

27 ELEMENT: H - Requests for special forest products have increased over the past five years but a program for managing these resources does not exist.

DFC: Areas are provided for special forest products consistent with other resource values.

OPPORTUNITY: Develop a management strategy for special forest products, including Christmas trees, cones, boughs, and burls.

BENEFITTING RESOURCES: Commodities

CONSIDERATIONS: None identified at this level of analysis.

Rating - 1. L 2. M 3. M 4. L 5. M AVG M-
BT

ISSUE -- Human Uses

BTNT
CT1TL

28 **ELEMENT:** H - Little is known about contemporary American Indian uses and prehistoric archaeological sites.

DFC: Understanding of traditional and contemporary American Indian values is increased and cooperation with the Quartz Valley reservation is maintained or improved. Known sites are protected from management activities and a significance determination is completed on sites.

OPPORTUNITY: a - Improve communications/understanding with Quartz Valley Reservation. b - Initiate and complete an ethnographic study to better understand contemporary American Indian forest uses.

BENEFITTING RESOURCES: Cultural

CONSIDERATIONS: None identified at this level of analysis.

Rating - 1. L 2. L 3. L 4. L 5. M AVG L+
BT

ISSUE -- Human Uses

BTNT
CT1TL

29 **ELEMENT:** A,T - Communications between public and private land managers has been sporadic and not consistent.

DFC: Good lines of communication between private and public land managers exists.

OPPORTUNITY: Maintain and improve communications with private landowners.

BENEFITTING RESOURCES: All

CONSIDERATIONS: None identified at this level of analysis.

Rating - 1. M 2. M 3. M 4. M 5. M AVG M
BT

ISSUE -- Humans

BTNT
CT1TL

30 **ELEMENT:** H - Special Interest Areas and Crest Zone recreational viewing are drawing publics to the watershed. Crest Zone Botanical SIAs are identified in the Forest Plan as the number one priority for developing a management strategy.

DFC: Educational opportunities and recreational viewing (interpretation) are enhanced in SIAs consistent with other resource values.

OPPORTUNITY: Develop a management strategy that will include; interpretive signing, botanical brochure, a fire plan, and research opportunities.

BENEFITTING RESOURCES: Recreation, Botany

CONSIDERATIONS: None identified at this level of analysis.

Rating - 1. M 2. M 3. M 4. M 5. M AVG M

BT

ISSUE -- Riparian/Aquatic Habitat

BTNT

CT1TL

31 ELEMENT: T - Riparian Reserves are serving as important travel corridors for a variety of terrestrial and aquatic species throughout the watershed. Riparian Reserves in the Jaynes Canyon subwatershed are critical to maintain late-seral dispersal. Stream surveys have been partially completed for riparian vegetative communities.

DFC: Riparian Reserves are maintained in a condition that provides dispersal habitat for a wide variety of terrestrial and aquatic species.

OPPORTUNITY: a - Continue delineation of Riparian Reserves as needed according to Forest Plan. b - Utilize Riparian Reserves to provide connectivity as dispersal corridors between the Mt. Ashland LSR and neighboring LSRs. c - Assess condition of Riparian Reserve vegetation and develop a strategy to rehabilitate and maintain riparian habitats.

BENEFITTING RESOURCES: Terrestrial and Aquatic Dependent Species

CONSIDERATIONS: Co-op with private landowners

Rating - 1. H 2. H 3. L 4. L 5. M AVG M

BT

ISSUE -- Riparian/Aquatic Habitat

BTNT

CT1TL

32 ELEMENT: T - Current conditions of riparian habitat for riparian dependent species (neotropical migrants and amphibians) are unknown.

DFC: A variety of plant species and seral stages in Riparian Reserves are perpetuated to support neotropical migrants and other riparian dependent species.

OPPORTUNITY: a - Continue landbird monitoring data collection to use as an indicator of habitat quality. b - Survey for amphibian species and their habitats. c - Utilize gathered information in development of management strategies to maintain or restore riparian plant communities.

BENEFITTING RESOURCES: Riparian Dependent Species

CONSIDERATIONS: Use university students to do surveys (thesis, etc.)

Rating - 1. M 2. M 3. L 4. M 5. M AVG M-
BT

ISSUE -- Riparian/Aquatic Habitat

BTNT
CT1TL

33 ELEMENT: A - Areas within the Riparian Reserves are lacking a multi-layered canopy and a large tree component which contributes to reduced stream shading and reduced CWM recruitment. Past management activities including road construction and mining have contributed to gaps in vegetative continuity. More information is necessary to quantify the extent of this situation.

DFC: Late-seral Forest habitat in Riparian Reserves is adequate to provide CWM recruitment and stream shade. Continuous vegetation exists along streams.

OPPORTUNITY: a - Survey Riparian Reserve vegetation to identify existing habitat conditions. b - Restore vegetative continuity to the extent possible along existing roads and other disturbed riparian areas. Improve vegetative structure and diversity in floodplain and upslope areas. c - Tag recent and new blowdown trees with wildlife tree signs to encourage fuelwood cutters to leave as much CWM in Riparian Reserves as possible.

BENEFITTING RESOURCES: Riparian Vegetation, Aquatic Dependent Species

CONSIDERATIONS: Co-op with private landowners for vegetative restoration and CWM recruitment

Rating - 1. H 2. H 3. L 4. L 5. H AVG H-
BT

ISSUE -- Riparian/Aquatic Habitat

BTNT
CT1TL

34 ELEMENT: A - High amounts of instream fine sediments are reducing habitat quality for many aquatic species. Reduced pool frequency and high embeddedness levels exist in all surveyed streams.

DFC: Habitat is sufficient for sustainable populations of indigenous aquatic species. Fine sediment in streams is reduced to levels consistent with good quality aquatic habitat.

OPPORTUNITY: a - To restore natural stream processes allowing streams to become resilient to disturbance, decrease amounts of fine sediments entering stream systems; emphasize areas with decomposed granite. b - Maintain existing structures and evaluate their effectiveness, and determine need for restoration in tributaries.

BENEFITTING RESOURCES: Aquatic Dependent Species, Watershed Health

CONSIDERATIONS: None identified at this level of analysis.

Rating - 1. H 2. H 3. H 4. H 5. H AVG H
BT

ISSUE -- Riparian/Aquatic Habitat

BTNT
CT1TL

35 ELEMENT: A - Stream conditions are affected by roads and other disturbances causing accelerated erosion. All subwatersheds have experienced increased erosion. Three subwatersheds; Long John, Grouse, and Hungry Creeks are considered AWWCs. All other subwatersheds, except Cow Creek, are considered yellow-flag areas.

DFC: All subwatersheds in Beaver Creek are functioning properly so none are considered AWWCs. Upslope effects to aquatic habitats are minimized.

OPPORTUNITY: a - Manage current AWWCs to improve watershed health. b - Evaluate management activities in yellow-flag subwatersheds to ensure they don't become AWWCs. c - Reevaluate each subwatershed periodically to determine watershed conditions.

BENEFITTING RESOURCES: Watershed Health, Aquatic Dependent Species, Commodities

CONSIDERATIONS: None identified at this level of analysis.

Rating - 1. H 2. H 3. L 4. L 5. H AVG H-
BT