CORRECTION NOTICE NO. 3
GILA NATIONAL FOREST
LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN FEBRUARY 1993

INTRODUCTION

The Gila National Forest Land Management Plan was approved in December 1986 and implementation began in 1987. The Plan was written to provide the Forest with management direction for the next 10-15 years. Goals and Objectives for management of the natural resources were identified along with scheduled projects to achieve them. These schedules were made with the best current information available and with the knowledge that they would be altered as management situations changed, as new issues and concerns surfaced, and better predictions for future needs and demands were made. The Plan was designed to be a changing and dynamic document that is responsive to the current trends and demands of the public we serve. It provides management direction in a broad general sense but does not serve to make decisions on projects. Listing of projects such as the ones in this document merely allows us to schedule them for the site specific study and subsequent decision.

This change to the Gila National Forest Land Management Plan constitutes an effort to readjust and clarify schedules to reach the goals and objectives of the Plan. It is neither a significant nor a substantial change to the Plan in that it does not make an irretrievable commitment of resources, alter the multiple-use goals and objectives nor does it change the management standard and guidelines. What it does is adjust the timber sale schedule to realistically show the volume produced. This change notice will allow us to schedule a site specific environmental analysis to be conducted on the effects of each project. These analyses will be conducted in conformance with National Environmental Policy Act and National Forest Management Act standards.

NEED

This correction to the Gila Forest Plan is needed to more accurately reflect the trend in the timber sales program. Sale volumes are being reduced due to other resource objectives. Harvest volumes per acre are also being reduced. More relative area is included in a sale to offer a viable sale. Miles of road to harvest the timber has increased for the volume harvested. Most of the road mileage is reconstruction which may be little more than road maintenance. Little new construction is required.

SUPERSEDED PLAN PAGES	REPLACE WITH PLAN CORRECTION
15a, 16	15a, 16
16-01, blank page	16a, 16b
17, 18	17, 18

The 10-year timber sale p[illegible] is a plan based on current conditi[illegible] information available at the time of Forest Plan development. If the[illegible] conditions change or new information becomes available, the timber sale program may be modified during the implementation of the Forest Plan. The degree of the modification will determine whether or not the Forest Plan needs amending, in accordance with the required process. Volume figures are for Sawtimber and pulpwood. In addition, incidental volumes of other products (such as pulpwood) up to .5 MMBF/year, may be offered.

Table 12. Ten Year Timber Sale Program - Period 1

YEAR	DISTRICT	SALE NAME	LTMA	ACRES LOGGED	MMBF	R/C * MILES
1987	RESERVE	COLD SPRINGS	6A40	1007	4.0	0
			6A29	1080	4.4	0
			6A32	4050	16.5	0
		SALE TOTAL		6137	24.9	0
	SILVER CITY	FARM FLAT 1	7E01	402	1.3	3
	QUEMADO	JEWELL	9A16	720	2.3	7
			9D15	1450	4.6	11
		SALE TOTAL		2170	6.9	18
1987	TOTAL			8709	33.1	21
1988	LUNA	JONES	3D23	3011	10.6	18
	RESERVE	WATER	6B15	3230	18.9	36
	SILVER CITY	FARM FLAT 2	7E01	644	1.6	3
1988	TOTAL			6885	31.1	57
1989	BLACK RANGE	UNIVERSITY	2B02	1070	4.2	14
	LUNA	BILL	3C18	590	1.5	3
			3B19	600	1.6	3
		SALE TOTAL		1190	3.1	6
		H-V	3C10	892	2.0	7
	RESERVE	SIGN CAMP SALVAGE	6C04	500	0.5	0
	SILVER CITY	JAYBIRD	7E02	408	0.7	2
	QUEMADO	BEAR	9C01	2162	4.2	14
		OAK	9C03	2521	7.0	13
1989	TOTAL			8743	21.7	56

* Reconstruction/Construction

PLAN CORRECTION NO. 3 - February 1993

Table 11. Road Construction and Reconstruction Schedule - Period 1

Road No.	Name	Miles
141	Reserve-Beaverhead	18.9
3070	Long Canyon	1.0
19	Bill Knight Gap	22.9
153	Deep Creek	3.2
205	Hay Vega	10.0
913	Pole Canyon	4.5
220	Bill Lee Mesa	10.9
154	Signal Peak	7.2

Table 12. Ten Year Timb[illegible] program - Period 1

YEAR	DISTRICT	SALE NAME	LTMA	ACRES LOGGED	MMBF	R/C * MILES
1990	LUNA	MANGITAS	3D24	2711	3.0	37
		CAP MAMIE	3D22	1969	7.0	20
		UNDERWOOD SALVAGE	3D21	2500	0.1	0
			3B20	2500	0.1	0
		SALE TOTAL		5000	0.2	0
	RESERVE	BEAVER	6B17	355	0.8	1
		SHEEP	6B21	2165	4.6	14
		DUTCHMAN	6B23	1513	5.5	13
	QUEMADO	BACA	9B09	2298	4.1	20
1990	TOTAL			16011	25.2	105
1991	BLACK RANGE	74 DRAW SALVAGE	2H07 >			
			2H08 >	60	0.1	0
			2E06 >			
		SALE TOTAL		60	0.1	0
	LUNA	WARD	3A03	0	0.0	0
				(1659)**	(7.9)**	(5)**

** Planned volume, no action alternative selected, no volume offered

	RESERVE	EAGLE PEAK	6C07	1746	5.9	7
		LEGGETT SALVAGE	6D39	353	0.6	0
	QUEMADO	SPRING	9B14	1000	1.0	13
			9B11	922	1.0	
		SALE TOTAL		1922	2.0	13
		EL CASO	9D10	2391	3.0	8
1991	TOTAL			6472	11.6	28
1992	LUNA	ENGINEER	3B17	204	0.1	0
		SWAPP BOOTH	3B17	3988	3.2	33
	RESERVE	BURNT CABIN	6B16	2743	7.8	13
		SOUTH FORK	6B16	400	0.6	4
		LITTLE DUTCHMAN	6B23	68	0.1	0
	SILVER CITY	MASON	F702	342	0.3	4
1992	TOTAL			7745	12.1	54

* Reconstruction/Construction

Table 12. Ten Year Timber Sale Program - Period 1

YEAR	DISTRICT	SALE NAME	LTMA	ACRES LOGGED	MMBF	R/C * MILES
1993	BLACK RANGE	PASS/TEN COW	2B03	1000	0.8	2
			2B01	200	0.2	
		SALE TOTAL		1200	1.0	2
	LUNA	LILY	3C09	200	0.2	6
	GLENWOOD	BULL PASTURE (BS)	4A03	803	2.9	14
	RESERVE	ROCKER	6B15	2525	6.1	31
	QUEMADO	TWIN	9D10	1252	2.1	7
1993	**TOTAL**			**5980**	**12.3**	**60**
1994	LUNA	SWAPP PULP	3B17	1000	0.5	3
		MAIL	3B04	1000	2.0	17
		FREEMAN	3D13	200	0.1	7
	RESERVE	CORNER/HOAGUE	6B11	3200	8.0	22
	SILVER CITY	MILL	7F02	1000	0.5	7
	QUEMADO	BULL CAMP	9D10	2500	2.5	12
1994	**TOTAL**			**8900**	**13.6**	**68**
1995	BLACK RANGE	LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN	2E06	200	0.1	4
	LUNA	S A CREEK	3D16	1000	0.5	7
		RED BUTTE	3D25	200	0.1	5
		CANYON PASTURE PULP	3D25	1000	0.1	4
	RESERVE	O-BAR-O	6B19	2000	2.0	16
		N-BAR LAKE	6B12	2000	2.0	10
		DOUBLE BARREL	6B14	1200	1.2	11
	QUEMADO	BELL	9C02	3000	3.0	17
1995	**TOTAL**			**10600**	**9.0**	**74**

* Reconstruction/Construction

Table 12. Ten Year Timber Sale Program - Period 1

YEAR	DISTRICT	SALE NAME	LTMA	ACRES LOGGED	MMBF	R/C * MILES
1996	BLACK RANGE	BLACK MOUNTAIN	2B05	3000	4.0	19
	LUNA	RENFRO/WILLIE STEELE	3D25	400	0.2	8
		ADAIR	3B05	200	0.1	9
			3B06	200	0.1	
		SALE TOTAL		400	0.2	9
	RESERVE	BULL	6B17	1500	1.5	9
		GOVINA	6A31	1500	1.5	16
			6A40	500	.5	
		SALE TOTAL		2000	2.0	16
	SILVER CITY	SHEEP CORRAL PROD.	7E01	1000	0.5	6
	QUEMADO	TURKEY SPRINGS		1200	0.6	9
1996	TOTAL			9500	9.0	76

* Reconstruction/Construction

Table 13. Summary of Vegetation Management Practices - Period 1

Vegetation Type	Practice	Forest Decade Acres	Rationale
Ponderosa Pine, Mixed Conifer	Shelterwood Harvest	35,531	This practice is applied to regenerate timber stands that have reached culmination of mean annual increment.
	Regeneration Cut		Shelterwood is appropriate since it is a regeneration method that can be used on stands that have dwarf mistletoe infection. Dwarf mistletoe is common throughout the Forest. The shelterwood method is appropriate because it is cost effective, maintains a partial canopy, provides a natural seed source, and a favorable microclimate for establishing seedlings. Regeneration success has been more favorable than with other regeneration methods.
	Removal Cuts	37,767	This practice is the final stage in a shelterwood regeneration method. When regeneration is established in the regeneration harvests described above, the remaining trees are removed to provide needed light and moisture for growth of the new stand and to use the remaining timber.
	Clearcut	1,614	This practice is optimal for creating small openings and to obtain habitat diversity for wildlife and to control insects and diseases, particularly dwarf mistletoe. Other regeneration harvest methods do not create the edge effect and habitat conditions obtained from small clearings. Clearcutting is uded to convert to aspen from a mixture of aspen with ponderosa pine or mixed conifer. It is also best where all potential seed trees are severely infected with disease or insects (Aspen clearcuts comprise 2,500 acres of the total).
	Intermediate Cut	0	This practice is applied to enhance the growth and vigor of the [illegible] salvage timber that would die before a rege[illegible]on harvest is made, and reduce the potential [illegible] loss to insects and disease.
	Precommercial Thinning	15,850	This practice is applied to young stands to maintain the spacing and number of trees per acre at a level that will maximize growth on the remaining trees. Diseased and poorly formed trees are removed to enhance the health and quality of the stand.
	Unevenaged Harvest Selection Cut	5,853	This practice is applied to regenerate an area while maintaining at least a three story condition. It maintains good visual quality and provides good wildlife habitat for many species. Unevenage management has not been effective where dwarf mistletoe is a problem, and has favored conversion of ponderosa pine stands to white fir, Douglas fir, or spruce on mixed conifer sites.
	Prescribed Burning	91,155	This practice is applied to reduce ground fuels. This reduces the fire hazard, helps prepare a favorable seedbed for natural regeneration, and increases forage production for wildlife and livestock. It reduces some competition for light and moisture between tree seedlings and other plants. Burning is used because it is the most effective and cheapest method of fuel treatment.