

**Lake Thin**  
**Logging Feasibility Report**

Lower Alsea and Five Rivers-Lobster Creek Watersheds

Central Coast Ranger District

Siuslaw National Forest

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## Summary

Lake Thin is comprised of 3 units. Current trees per acre range between 275 and 285 (TPA); based on stand-exam data. After thinning the units will have areas consisting of 40 to 75 TPA. Stand exam information was used for estimated volumes. The total sale acreage is estimated at 114; total volume is estimated at 1,480 MBF or 2,850 CCF. The project area is located in Sec. 22, 23, 24, 26, T. 14 S., R. 10 W., W.M.; Lincoln County, Oregon.

Douglas-fir is the dominant species in all the units. As much as is feasible, hardwoods will not be felled in the units. No Pacific yew was observed during stand exams and logging systems analyses; if any Pacific yew is found during operations, none will be felled. Minimum DBH for trees to be harvested is 7 inches. Trees less than 7 inches will be protected where practical.

GIS was used to calculate the length for most roads and the acres for the units. A string box was used to determine the length for temporary roads.

System roads 3210, 3210-123, and 3210-122 will generally require roadside brushing, grading, and additional rock.

Table 1. Estimated quantities for landings, tailtrees, intermediate supports and deadman anchors

\*G = guyline anchor; T = tailhold anchor (cat tractor on existing landing is recommended)

Unit	Temporary Road Reopening (Feet)	New Temporary Road Building (feet)	Number of Landings	Number of Tailtrees	Number of Intermediate Supports	Number of Special Anchors (G/T)*
1	215	170	4	3	5	0
2	1179	0	3	16	5	0
3	530	0	2	3	3	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1924</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>

## **Resource Management Objectives**

The stand prescriptions, unit layout, and logging and transportation plans will be designed to meet the following resource objectives:

- Speed the development of late-successional forest characteristics in managed stands by thinning these heavily stocked stands to maintain stand health, promote tree growth, and enhance stand diversity.
- Manage riparian reserves consistent with the Northwest Forest Plan's Aquatic Conservation Strategy.
- Protect water quality and fish habitat in all streams.
- Minimize soil disturbance during all phases of harvest activity.
- Protect T&E wildlife species by limiting operating seasons.

## **Timber Characteristics**

Refer to the cruise data for information about timber characteristics.

## **Recommended Logging Systems**

### **A. Logging System Requirements**

The following requirements are designed to meet the resource management objectives stated in section I.

- Except during lateral yarding, the skyline must be capable of keeping the leading end of logs suspended above the ground during inhaul.
- Where yarding occurs across streams, the skyline system must be capable of keeping the entire length of logs fully suspended above streams during inhaul.
- Where the skyline passes through stream buffers, skyline corridors will be spaced so that no more than 20% of the existing canopy in the buffers will be removed in a given 1,000 foot reach of stream.
- Minimum skyline corridor spacing shall be 150 feet and maximum corridor width shall not exceed twelve (12) feet.
- Ground-based yarding shall be limited to slopes of 30 percent or less and use designated skid trails. All designated skid trails must be approved by the sale administrator.

### **B. Acceptable Yarding Equipment**

The skyline system should be capable of transporting logs for a horizontal distance of up to 1,450 feet. A rigging length of up to 2,000 feet will be necessary to reach tailholds.

The skyline system must: (1), be capable of meeting the log suspension requirements stated above; (2), be capable of lateral yarding; and (3), be capable of being rigged in a multi-span configuration (units 1, 2, and 3).

The carriage must be capable of maintaining a fixed position on the skyline, while lateral yarding up to 120 feet on either side of the skyline, and it must be capable of passing support jacks where intermediate supports are used.

Ground-based equipment must be able to provide suspension of the leading end of logs during yarding.

### C. Logging System Specifications

Table 3 shows the specifications of the logging systems that were used in the analysis for this project. These systems are recommended because they are available, capable of meeting the resource management objectives and logging system requirements, reduce the number of intermediate supports needed, and are capable of doing the job economically.

Table 3. Recommended logging system specifications

Yarder	Madill 6150, SPCM
Tower height	50 feet
Skyline diameter/length/type	0.875 inches/2,000 feet/Swaged
Mainline diameter/length/type	0.625 inches/2,300 feet/Swaged
Haulback diameter/length/type	0.5 inches/4,300 feet/Swaged
Strawline diameter/length/type	N/A
Carriage	Eagle Eaglet; 1,200 pounds

**Other equipment**—Hardware for rigging tailtrees (2 sets) and intermediate supports (3 sets); crawler tractor for landing clearing; equipment for a guyline and tailhold anchors; a Yoader or Modified Loader; and a loader/shovel.

## Logging Plan Narrative

This section discusses the logging and transportation plans for each unit (See Unit Summary Sheets).

### A. General Information

- All unit boundaries are marked with blue-paper or aluminum tags and yellow ribbon.
- All landings are marked with aluminum tags, and solid blue and solid white ribbon.
- Minor clearing is required for some landings.
- Landings are located to minimize yarding over buffered streams and headwalls.

- All roads and landings will be reviewed on the ground by a District hydrologist and the Forest transportation planner for the timber-sale appraisal and contract.
- Log hauling will be limited to the **dry season on most temporary roads** because of the cost associated with the quantity of rock needed.
- There are a few streams and associated headwalls that exist within the units. These areas will be buffered and excluded from the units. Buffer boundaries will be marked on the ground to protect slope stability and water quality. Full-log suspension is required over streams and headwalls.
- Skyline landings generally use fan-shape and parallel settings, with most turnroads using single-span configurations. Tailholding on opposing slopes is emphasized, where opportunities exist, to reduce the need for tailtrees and intermediate supports.
- Where yarding will occur over streams, some areas may lack the deflection necessary to obtain full suspension of logs during whole-tree yarding; therefore, shorter log lengths will be required over these areas.
- Most of the units will require some loader/shovel logging along the roadway or on designated skid trails.

## **Skyline Profile Data and Payload Analyses (see Appendix A)**

Profile and skyline payload analyses were conducted with Skyline\_XL. Adequate tree sizes are available for tailtrees and intermediate supports, using a rigging height of up to 40 feet (most profile analyses figured tailtrees and intermediate supports at a height of 30 feet), and a skyline diameters of 0.75 or 0.875 inches. Adequate payloads equate to three average logs or two long logs (whole-tree length, measured from the stump cut to a 5" top).

## **Equipment Access and Haul Route**

The sale location and probable equipment access and haul routes are displayed on the vicinity map in the timber sale contract. No access or haul route problems are anticipated. Mike Brouwer (forest transportation planner) has verified the following haul routes.

Log haul for unit 1, 2 and 3 is planned to haul east on the 3210 to Five Rivers County Road.













