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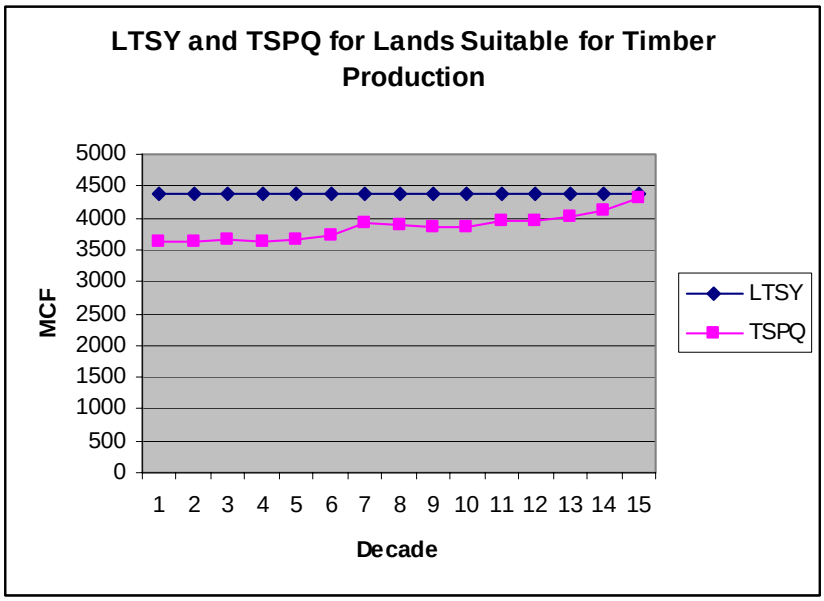
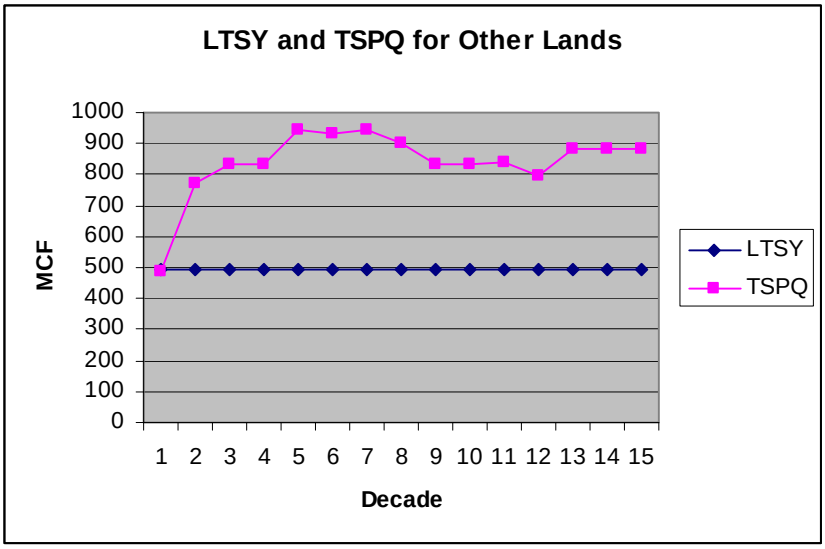
# Nez Perce National Forest
## Vegetation Management Documentation

Forest Service Handbook 1909.12, Chapter 60 details the analyses required to support suitable land use identifications, timber sale program quantity, and long-term sustained yield capacity. Required information includes inventory data, yield projections, TSPQ and LTSY estimates, timber management projections, and several tables and charts that summarize this information. This document provides a summary of those analyses.

Long-term Sustained-yield Capacity: LTSYC for lands suitable for timber production is 4.829 mmcf annually. For other lands, the LTSYC is 51 mcf annually.



Rotation Age: Rotation ages range from a minimum of 80 years for lodgepole pine to 150 years or more for most other species.

Culmination of Mean Annual Increment: Stands on the Nez Perce National Forest generally reach culmination at 100 to 110 years of age. Lodgepole pine culminates somewhat earlier, around 90 years. Douglas-fir on cedar habitat types also culminates around 80 years due to increasing mortality from root disease and bark beetle activity around that age.

Timber Sale Program Quantity:

| Decade | TSPQ - mcf | Estimated mbf |
|---|---|---|
| Lands Generally Suitable for Timber Production | | |
| 1 | 3618 | 19,176 |
| 2 | 3618 | 19,176 |
| 3 | 3663 | 19,176 |
| Other Lands Generally Suitable for Harvest | | |
| 1 | 490 | 2,597 |
| 2 | 771 | 4,086 |
| 3 | 831 | 4,404 |

Reasonable Assurance of Adequate Restocking:
Adequate restocking levels on Lands Generally Suitable for Timber Production can be found in the Regional Stocking Guides, found in Chapter 9 of the Silvicultural Practices Handbook, FSH 2409.17, R-1 Supplement 2409.17-94-1.
For Other Lands Generally Suitable for Harvest, stocking levels should be determined after a site specific assessment of the integrated resource objectives, and the forest-wide desired conditions. Full restocking may be delayed to provide for seral shrubs and grass over a longer time period than would be the case with immediate reforestation. Establishing 20 to 50 trees per acre of desired shade-intolerant tree species may provide for restoration of those species, while allowing the seral shrubs and grass to dominate the site for longer periods of time.

Guidance for harvest and CMAI: see Chapter 3 of the Revised Forest Plan.

Guidance for Ensuring Clearcutting is Optimal and Even-Aged Cuts are Appropriate:
Where stand-replacing or mixed severity fires are part of the historical disturbance regime, clearcutting with reserves or other even-aged harvests would generally be an appropriate silvicultural option. Disturbance regimes, severity and frequency, are described for each ecosection setting in the vegetation desired conditions in Section 1.5.1 of the Revised Forest Plan.

Guidance for Harvest on Other Lands: see Chapter 3 of the Revised Forest Plan.

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**Timber Analysis Documentation**

Inventory data for timber analysis is the forest's Forest Inventory and Assessment (FIA) plots. Documentation of the inventory design and field procedures is found in "Forest Survey Field Procedures", USDA, Rocky Mountain Research Station, April, 2001. Data is stored in the Region One Summary Database, maintained by the Regional Office. From there, it can be extracted into files ready to be used in the Forest Vegetation Simulator. The FVS is used to build the yield tables used in Spectrum.

Timber yield tables are found in the timber availability section within the plan set of documents.

The Spectrum model was used to estimate TSPQ and LTSY. Documents that describe the process used to develop these estimates are found in the timber availability/spectrum section within the plan set of documents. This methodology was used consistently across the three planning zones revising their forest plans in the Northern Region. A paper describing the process was submitted to the Society of American Foresters for an independent review. The paper and the Society's comments are also in the timber availability section.