

Appendix C

TREATMENT DESCRIPTIONS FOR GRLA			
Treatment Code	Treatment Name	Treatment Description	Photo
BB	Broadcast Burning Covers the Majority of the Unit	Prescribed burning activity where fire is applied to the majority or all of an area within well-defined boundaries for reduction of fuel hazard (natural fuels, activity fuels), or reduce conifer colonization, or to enhance the success of natural regeneration or all. The end result may include a mosaic of burned and unburned areas. Includes hand or mechanical fireline construction – a control line that is scraped or dug into mineral soil.	<p>Broadcast burning to reduce conifer colonization</p> 
JB	Jackpot Burning Scattered Concentrations	Prescribed burning to reduce scattered fuel concentrations or enhance the success of natural regeneration or both. Includes a mosaic of burned and unburned areas; the majority of the unit is unburned.	
PB	Piling and Burning of Piled Material	Hand or machine piling of fuels. Burning of piled material including hand and machine piles. May be used in combination with other types of burning.	<p>Pile Burning</p> 
LS	Lop and Scatter	Any rearranging of fuels such as limbs, tops, or brush to reduce fuel bed depth or speed up decomposition. Generally applied in low fuel loading situations.	

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SLASHING	Slashing – Felling of Conifers	Reducing colonizing conifers in grassland / shrubland settings to obtain desired tree stocking (5 to 15% conifer cover) and reduce fuel bed in preparation for prescribed burning.	<p style="text-align: center;">Slashing</p> 
MAST	Mastication of Fuels - Mechanical	<p>Mechanically treating trees and/or downed woody debris by grinding them into various sized small pieces (1-3”) and dispersing them onto the ground. Can be used as sole fuels reduction technique or as preparation for broadcast burning.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Using Masticator to grind a small tree</p> 	<p style="text-align: center;">Mastication</p> 

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CC	Stand Clearcut and Natural Regeneration	An even-aged regeneration or harvest method that removes all trees in the stand producing a fully exposed microclimate for the development of a new age class in one entry. Felling, bucking and lopping of residual small trees post harvesting will be done to enhance establishment of natural regeneration.	<p>Clearcut on Medicine Bow National Forest (WY). Note adjacent heavy mountain pine beetle mortality.</p> 
PC	Patch Clearcut and Natural Regeneration	A type of stand clearcutting where patches are clearcut within an individual stand boundary to produce an even-aged patch. Small patches will generally be 1 to 3 acres on approximately 1/3 of unit. Except for Unit 36T near the Palisades Campground the patch size will generally be 1/2 to 1 acre in size. Felling, bucking and lopping of residual small trees post harvesting will be done to enhance establishment of natural regeneration.	<p>Small Opening</p> 
CCR	Stand Clearcut (w/reserves) and Natural Regeneration	An even-aged regeneration or harvest method that removes most trees in the stand producing an exposed microclimate for the development of a new age class in one entry. A minor large Douglas fir component will be retained for purposes of mixed conifer species and for a visual buffer along Road 2141. Felling, bucking and	

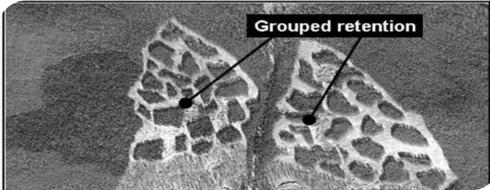
Appendix C

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		lopping of residual small trees post harvesting will be done to enhance establishment of natural regeneration.	
IMP	Improvement Cut	A commercial harvest which removes overstory LPP trees, primarily to promote the continued development of understory components of Douglas fir, sub alpine fir, spruce, and aspen. The understory will be thinned to achieve desired 10-15 ft crown spacing to meet fuels objectives. The end result will be a mosaic of small patches of mixed species conifers/aspen and open areas.	<p>Existing Condition: Overstory lodgepole would be removed and understory of Douglas fir and spruce would be thinned.</p> 
CT	Commercial Thinning – Sawlog	Commercial thinning from below (removal of trees from lower crown classes) to reduce stand density. Includes BA reduction in Lodgepole pine to ≤ 80 square feet/ac, in Douglas fir between 80 and 100 square feet /ac., and in Ponderosa pine ≤ 80 square feet/ac. If there is an understory, treatment may also include noncommercial thinning to leave vigorous growing, undamaged, insect and disease free sub merchantable sized trees to a 10 to 20' crown spacing to reduce ladder fuels.	<p>Post Treatment: Commercial Thin in Lodgepole Pine</p> 

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PP	Commercial Thinning – Post/Pole and Teepee poles	Thinning from below (removal of trees from lower crown classes) to reduce stand density to a 10 to 15’ crown spacing. Provide products to local community.	<p>Post and Pole Thinning</p> 
AE	Aspen Enhancement	Depending upon the condition of the aspen community, and the presence of conifers, the following treatments may occur: 1) Aspen Regeneration: Removal of all aspen and conifers, including conifers 1 to 1 ½ conifer tree heights from edge of aspen, to stimulate healthy regrowth of currently decadent aspen community. 2) Aspen Thinning: Thin declining pure aspen communities to stimulate the community. 3) Thinning Mixed Aspen Conifer: Thin individual conifers while retaining 5 -10% of the conifer component in all size classes. 4) Aspen Maintenance: Remove conifers within 1 to 1 ½ conifer tree heights from edge of adjacent healthy and declining aspen stands to facilitate expansion of stand, and/or remove approximately 70% -100% of conifers within stand to reduce conifer competition.	<p>Healthy aspen stand</p> 
	<p>Decadent conifer-colonized aspen stand</p> 		
RE	Riparian Treatment	This treatment type applies to stream reaches with channel morphology and stream gradients that supports mixed conifer/deciduous riparian stands. Treatments will target conifer removal where extensive colonization is impeding vigor of deciduous species. Treatments will reduce conifer basal area to reduce competition with deciduous trees. Amount of reduction in conifer basal area will vary based on site conditions. Treatments will follow Montana Stream Management Zone (SMZ) laws and Montana Forestry Best Management Practices.	<p>Red Lodge Creek: conifer encroachment into a riparian area</p> 

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GSH	Two-aged LPP Group Shelterwood	Harvest approximately 40 to 60 percent of unit area removing all trees in corridors around unharvested patches throughout the unit. Unharvested patches generally .5 to 1.5 acres in size. Harvested corridors will resemble clearcuts. <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Ariel View</p>  </div>	<p>Group Shelterwood opening with untreated leave patches in background.</p> 
SS	Sanitation Salvage	Removal of about ¼ to ½ of the lodgepole pine overstory that is dead and dying from mountain pine beetle. Remove individual dead and dying spruce trees that have been infested by spruce beetle. Promote continued stand development of Douglas fir, spruce, and lodgepole.	
NC	Non Commercial	The cutting of trees (hand or mechanical) to 1) increase tree spacing, 2) regenerate a new age class or 3) remove colonizing conifers. Thinning in LPP will average 10 to 15' crown spacing, and 10 to 20' for Douglas fir and ponderosa pine.	<p>Lodgepole pine post fuels treatment. Note pile burns.</p> 
	<p>Lodgepole pine prior to fuels treatment</p> 		