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Amendment to the Silviculture Report

Westside Fire Recovery Project

Happy Camp, Oak Knoll and Salmon/Scott River Ranger Districts,
Klamath National Forest
Siskiyou County, California

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I. Summary of Modifications between Draft and Final EIS

The following list summarizes the primary changes between the silviculture resource report for the draft and final EIS:

1) Analysis of the environmental effects of Alternative 2 Modified and Alternative 3 Modified; these alternatives are described in detail in Chapter 2 of the final EIS. Section II of this document discusses the environmental consequences to vegetation of these alternatives;

2) Clarification regarding reforestation prescriptions to describe the desired conditions and the rationale for how to achieve them: Appendix C in the silviculture report for the draft EIS described general reforestation prescriptions, and Appendix A of the silviculture report provided specific trees per acre and species mix for the proposed harvest units. "Crop row" reforestation is not our intent; planting will be at a wider, more variable spacing than in the past. Most salvage units are prescribed for 300 trees per acre to be planted which roughly translates to a 12 foot by 12 foot spacing. There is an expected 40-50% mortality of planted seedlings by the third year which will result over time in a much lower stocking density than the prescribed 300 trees per acre that will be planted. The desired condition is to have an adequately stocked stand of conifers that is representative of historic species mix and density which also incorporates naturally regenerating/sprouting hardwood species and shrubs. Trees will be planted on the most favorable sites for their growth; this will lend to natural variability in spacing including gaps and clumps of conifers across the landscape;

3) Addition of Forest Vegetation Simulator (FVS) and Stand Visualization System graphics: these are used to portray the long-term results of a low level of artificial regeneration (Scenario 1 is the closest to natural regeneration that is possible with the model) and a level of planting that represents the type of planting proposed in action alternatives in this project (Scenario 2). The results of these scenarios are displayed in appendix A of this amendment;

4) Consideration of relevant scientific literature: this is discussed in an introduction to the environmental consequences section of Section III;

5) Clarification of the definitions of the analysis indicators and separate displays of the environmental effects of these indicators for the three fire areas: Beaver, Happy Camp, and Whites: these are included in Section III of this amendment and apply to all action alternatives; and

6) Correction of the net number of acres to be salvage harvested based on the increased mortality within stands from October 2014 to July 2015 as discussed in Chapter 2 of the final EIS.

In addition, the following typographical errors are corrected in this amendment to the silviculture resource report. The silviculture report for the draft EIS contained some typographical errors which did not affect the effects analysis but were due to oversights in editing. In the executive summary of the silviculture report, acres of salvage harvest under each alternative differed from those in chapter 2 due to a spreadsheet error. The correct acres of salvage harvest are listed in the tables below. In the silviculture report, *Introduction*, paragraph 1, page 12, burn severity acres and loss of basal area percentages were inaccurate. The environmental consequences section of Section III of this amendment uses the corrected acreage and basal area percent as displayed in Chapter 2 of the final EIS.

II. Modification or Clarifications to All Action Alternatives

- Language was clarified for treatments within site preparation and planting units and was added to the description of site preparation and planting in Chapter 2 of the final EIS. This language states that any tree with any remaining green limbs will be considered live and retained within site preparation and planting units. Site preparation units will not use the mortality guidelines to determine trees for removal (excluding salvage harvest units).

Modifications or Clarifications to Project Design Features

- Range-3 added language to clarify that no planting is proposed within site preparation and planning units that overlap historic wet or dry meadows (as defined in Project Design Feature Range-3).

Alternatives 2 and 3, as Modified (Consultation Actions)

Modifications to Description of Treatments for Alternative 2 Modified and Alternative 3 Modified

Treatments are the same as Alternative 2, except as described below and illustrated on the treatment maps for Alternative 2 Modified and Alternative 3 Modified.

- **Hazard Tree Removal:** this description was modified in order to retain trees with diameters greater than 45 inches. In all other alternatives all trees burned during 2014 fires were considered for removal if they had 60 percent or greater chance of dying within three to five years regardless of tree size. All trees less than 45 inches in diameter that were burned in the 2014 fires along Forest Service system roads within the project area will be considered for removal if they have a 60 percent or greater chance of dying within three to five years. Trees burned in the 2014 fires that are greater than 45 inches in diameter will be considered for removal only if they have a 90 percent or greater chance of dying within three to five years as defined by Report #RO-11-01 "Marking Guidelines for Fire-Injured Trees in California" (Smith & Cluck, 2011) in order to capture future hazard trees.
- **Hazardous Fuels Treatments for Site-Preparation and Planting:** Site preparation in units where planting is proposed are designed to also reduce fuel loadings. In order to maintain desired conditions of surface, canopy, and ladder fuels, follow up maintenance is proposed where strategic ridges and road systems intersect with site preparation and planting units. Maintenance includes the thinning of understory vegetation and piling of surface fuels along with in-season burning to maintain desired fuel conditions. Only dead conifer trees up to 12 inches in diameter will be removed. Retained live trees may be pruned to increase canopy base heights in order to decrease fire behavior at the surface and transition to over-story fuels.
- **Site Preparation and Planting:** Treatments mechanical treatments were originally were proposed on slopes less than 35 percent; however. In order to make the treatments more efficient exceptions were made to allow for mechanical treatments on ground up to 45 percent slope for mastication and mechanical yarding units the treatment has been modified to include slopes of up to 45 percent.

- Mastication will be used to shred dead trees, hardwoods and brush less than 12 inches in diameter into pieces less than three inches diameter distributing them across the unit on slopes less than 45 percent.
- Mechanical yarding and slash piling of dead trees generally less than 16 inches will be used on slopes less than 45 percent. These trees will be cut and piled using ground-based equipment or cut and skidded to a landing where the material will be burned. Piled material of preferred firewood species may be made available to the public for firewood cutting following project activities.

Modified Alternative 2 Only:

- In units where site preparation and planting boundaries overlap existing or historical meadows, site preparation is proposed if fuels treatment is needed to meet project objectives. In these units tree planting is not proposed (PDF Range-3).
- **Hand Treatment in Riparian Reserves:** This treatment originally was proposed as part of Alternatives 2 and 4 included plantations that overlapped all Riparian Reserves in only the Happy Camp and Whites project area. For this alternative, treatment is proposed where plantations overlap Riparian Reserves on the upper third of south-facing and west-facing slopes to achieve ground cover requirements and to allow for regeneration of vegetation. Within Riparian Reserves, the upper limit of dead tree removal was reduced to ten inches diameter at breast height, as compared to 16 inches diameter at breast height in Alternative 2 and 4.

  Within the Whites Fire and Happy Camp Complex, plantations (site-preparation and planting units) within Riparian Reserves that are located on the upper third of south-facing and west-facing slopes will be treated to meet ground cover requirements and allow for natural regeneration of vegetation. Treatments will focus in areas of high and moderate vegetation mortality and where the overhead hazards can be mitigated without equipment entry into the Riparian Reserves. Trees up to ten inches diameter at breast height in Riparian Reserves will be cut and felled. Follow-up slash treatment will include hand-work only (no ground-based equipment) and would be implemented only if fuel loading is above seven tons per acre; fuels may be hand-piled, lopped and scattered, broadcast burned or windrowed and burned.
- **Roadside Hazard Treatments:** A project design feature (Wildlife-19) was added to maintain connectivity for the fisher and maintain NSO habitat by retaining trees without fire damage unless they are an immediate hazard.

Modified Alternative 3 Only:

- **Site Preparation and Planting**: units were removed (P199, P200, P201, P341, P342, P343) where site preparation and planting boundaries overlapped existing or historic meadows, if meadows are identified during implementation in overlapping site preparation unit planting will not be implemented (Range-3).
- No cable yarding will be used for site preparation and planting. Proposed treatment for units P087 and P091 are now proposed for site preparation by hand cut and piling.
- **Hand Treatment in Riparian Reserves:** This treatment originally was proposed as part of Alternatives 2 and 4 was limited to plantations that overlapped Riparian Reserves in only the

Happy Camp and Whites project area. For this alternative treatment is proposed where plantations overlap Riparian Reserves in all project areas to achieve ground cover requirements and to allow for regeneration of vegetation. Within Riparian Reserves, the upper limit of dead tree removal was reduced to ten inches diameter at breast height, as compared to 16 inches diameter at breast height in Alternative 2 and 4.

In Riparian Reserves within plantations proposed for site preparation and planting, dead trees less than ten inches in diameter may be cut and felled if necessary for long-term fuels reduction or reestablishment of riparian vegetation. Treatments will focus in areas of high and moderate vegetation mortality and where the overhead hazards can be mitigated without equipment entry into the Riparian Reserves. Follow-up slash treatment will include hand-work only (no ground-based equipment) and would be implemented only if fuel loading is above seven tons per acre; fuels may be hand-piled, lopped and scattered, broadcast burned or windrowed and burned. After hand treatment is complete, the need for planting will be evaluated for areas only where necessary to re-establish conifers as a component of the riparian reserve. Follow-up release treatments are proposed to help facilitate growth of natural regeneration of hardwoods and conifer seedlings. Restoration of vegetation is important to maintaining and reestablishing key wildlife habitat corridors and connectivity on the landscape in a timely manner. Current vegetation conditions indicate that cultural treatments (site preparation, planting) are needed to establish conifer cover in some areas, cultural treatments are needed to move to desired conditions, and cultural treatments (release) are needed to develop hardwood resources.

- **Roadside Hazard:** Additional field reconnaissance provided better information on where fire-killed roadside hazard trees would be removed. The Forest deleted from roadside hazard removal any areas that were not directly affected by the 2014 fires. Also, any roads that would need substantial work to again be drivable were dropped from hazard tree removal.

III.Environmental Consequences of Modified Alternatives

Alternative 2 Modified

Methods and Analysis Indicators

The methods used for this analysis can be found in detail in the Silviculture Report. The definitions of analysis indicators used for this alternative are clarified in Section III.

Environmental Consequences

Project Area A: Beaver Fire

Direct Effects and Indirect Effects

Under Alternative 2 Modified, about 220 acres of forest land that burned with moderate to high severity will be salvage logged within 340 acres of salvage harvest units in the Beaver fire area. The reduction in acres when compared to Alternative 2 comes from units dropped in Township 47N, Range 2W, Section 32 and Township 46N, Range 2W, Section 4. Indirect effects of dropping these units include not planting this area and further delaying regeneration of conifer species in this northern spotted owl activity center. Direct effects of site preparation and planting outside of salvage units are the same as for Alternative 2.

Cumulative Effects

Cumulative effects for Alternative 2 Modified are the same as for Alternative 2 for areas in which salvage harvest is implemented. Effects of site preparation and planting outside of salvage units are the same as for Alternative 2. Effects of areas that are not salvage harvested are the same as those in Alternative 1.

Project Area B: Happy Camp Complex

Direct Effects and Indirect Effects

Under Alternative 2 Modified, about 6,340 acres of forest land that burned with moderate to high severity will be salvage logged within about 8,650 acres of salvage harvest units in the Happy Camp Complex fire area. The reduction in acres when compared to Alternative 2 comes from units dropped in moderately ranked owl cores. Indirect effects of dropping these units include not planting this area and further delaying regeneration of conifer species in these northern spotted owl activity centers. Direct effects of site preparation and planting outside of salvage units are the same as for Alternative 2.

Cumulative Effects

Cumulative effects for Alternative 2 Modified are the same as for Alternative 2 for areas in which salvage harvest is implemented. Effects of site preparation and planting outside of salvage units are the same as for Alternative 2. Effects of areas that are not salvage harvested are the same as those in Alternative 1.

Project Area C: Whites Fire

Direct Effects and Indirect Effects

Under Alternative 2 Modified, about 500 acres of forest land that burned with moderate to high severity will be salvage logged within about 740 acres of in the Whites fire area. The reduction in acres when compared to Alternative 2 comes from units dropped in moderately ranked owl cores. Indirect effects of dropping these units include not planting this area and further delaying regeneration of conifer species in these northern spotted owl activity centers. Direct effects of site preparation and planting outside of salvage units are the same as for Alternative 2.

Cumulative Effects

Cumulative effects for Alternative 2 Modified are the same as for Alternative 2 for areas in which salvage harvest is implemented. Effects of site preparation and planting outside of salvage units are the same as for Alternative 2. Effects of areas that are not salvage harvested are the same as those in Alternative 1.

Compliance with Law, Regulation, Policy and the Forest Plan

This alternative is in compliance with law, regulation, policy and the Forest Plan in relation to vegetation as displayed in the Forest Plan consistency checklist.

Alternative 3 Modified

Methods and Analysis Indicators

The methods used for this analysis can be found in detail in the Silviculture Report. The definitions of analysis indicators used for this alternative are clarified in Section III.

Environmental Consequences

Project Area A: Beaver Fire

Direct Effects and Indirect Effects

Under the modified alternative 3, no acres of forest land that burned with moderate to high severity will be salvage logged in the Beaver fire area. The reduction in acres when compared to alternative 2 comes from all salvage harvest units dropped in modified alternative 3. Indirect effects of dropping these units include not planting this area and further delaying regeneration of conifer species in this northern spotted owl activity center. Direct effects of site preparation and planting outside of salvage units are the same as for alternative 2.

Cumulative Effects

Cumulative effects for modified alternative 3 are the same as for alternative 2 for areas in which salvage harvest is implemented. Effects of site preparation and planting outside of salvage units are the same as for alternative 2. Effects of areas that are not salvage harvested are the same as those in alternative 1.

Project Area B: Happy Camp Complex

Direct Effects and Indirect Effects

Under the modified alternative 3, about 5,200 acres of forest land that burned with moderate to high severity will be salvage logged within about 6,208 acres of salvage harvest units in the Happy Camp Complex fire area. The reduction in acres when compared to Alternative 2 comes from units dropped in moderately ranked owl cores. Indirect effects of dropping these units include not planting this area and further delaying regeneration of conifer species in these northern spotted owl activity centers. Direct effects of site preparation and planting outside of salvage units are the same as for Alternative 2.

Cumulative Effects

Cumulative effects for Alternative 3 Modified are the same as for Alternative 2 for areas in which salvage harvest is implemented. Effects of site preparation and planting outside of salvage units are the same as for Alternative 2. Effects of areas that are not salvage harvested are the same as those in Alternative 1.

Project Area C: Whites Fire

Direct Effects and Indirect Effects

Under Alternative 3 Modified, about 550 acres of forest land that burned with moderate to high severity will be salvage logged within about 687 acres of in the Whites fire area. The reduction in acres when compared to Alternative 2 comes from units dropped in moderately ranked owl

cores. Indirect effects of dropping these units include not planting this area and further delaying regeneration of conifer species in these northern spotted owl activity centers. Direct effects of site preparation and planting outside of salvage units are the same as for Alternative 2.

Cumulative Effects

Cumulative effects for Alternative 3 Modified are the same as for Alternative 2 for areas in which salvage harvest is implemented. Effects of site preparation and planting outside of salvage units are the same as for Alternative 2. Effects of areas that are not salvage harvested are the same as those in Alternative 1.

Compliance with Law, Regulation, Policy and the Forest Plan

This alternative is in compliance with law, regulation, policy and the Forest Plan in relation to vegetation as displayed in the Forest Plan consistency checklist.

IV. Modification of Environmental Consequences by Fire Area since the Draft EIS

Affected Environment

Affected environment is the same as described in the Silviculture Report. The tables in Appendix B describe the stand conditions, by unit area, alternative and fire, and include slope, elevation, species composition and site quality characteristics. Generally speaking, the Beaver Fire consists of more pine-dominated stands with a heavy hardwood component while the Happy Camp Complex and Whites Fire are more mixed-conifer type stands.

Environmental Consequences

Discussion of relevant scientific literature related to environment consequences on vegetation

Relevant scientific literature on the regeneration of conifer forests includes documents that support natural regeneration and others that support the usefulness of logging and planting in restoring forests. Planting seedlings from site-specific seed sources after a wildfire may hasten the return to a large-conifer dominated forest ecosystem by as much as 50 years, compared to the alternative of not planting, which could take more than 100 years to even establish conifer forests (Sessions et al, 2004). There are many variables that contribute to successful natural regeneration, many of which are difficult to predict. Intricacies of seed production and dissemination for individual conifer species, including distance of seed dispersal, probability of germination, environmental factors contributing to failure, and periodicity of viable cone crops (Burns and Honkala 1990) are some of the many variables. White fir species, with a reliable downwind, only spreads seed 1.5 to 2 times its tree height (Burns and Honkala 1990, page 40). Ponderosa pine can spread seed up to 400 feet away, but only eight percent of the seed produced has been found at this distance. Even at 120 feet away, only 22 percent of disseminated seeds were found. Additionally, good cone crops with heavy seed production only occur, on average, every eight years (Burns and Honkala 1990, page 416). Douglas-fir has potential for seed dissemination up to 1.2 miles in notable cases, but most seed falls within 330 feet of a seed tree. The major deterrents for successful regeneration of this species is limited seed supply, low

viability of seed, consumption of seed by insects, animals and birds, competing plant species and unfavorable environments (Burns and Honkala 1990, page 532).

Other research shows that, in the absence of continued stand-replacing fires, succession may converge with the succession following a long-interval fire trending toward mature forests (Donato et al. 2006). Lindenmayer and Noss (2006) list components of an ecologically defensible salvage policy that exclude salvage logging entirely in some areas, ensure that unburned or partially burned patches are exempt from salvage, ensure biological legacies are retained in salvage-logged areas, limit the amounts of biological legacies that are removed from particular sorts of areas, schedule salvage logging so effects on natural recovery of vegetation are limited, ensure future maintenance and creation of particular habitat elements for species of conservation concern, ensure adequate riparian buffers are in place to protect aquatic ecosystems; and limit ground-based logging and use cable or helicopter logging systems.

Other scientists demonstrate that silvicultural treatments can increase stand structural variability, move stands toward multilevel canopies and increase residual tree growth (Dodson et al. 2012). Through artificial reforestation, conifers are given a head start at re-establishment, and subsequent thinning treatments can move stands towards a condition more ecologically suitable for wildlife, in a shorter time frame than if left to establish naturally. Other research has documented the advantage of planting conifers and controlling shrubs to increase tree density and growth over the early years of stand development (Shatford et al. 2007). Sessions et al. (2004) reiterate that regeneration cost effectiveness depends largely on the delay in establishment. Competition from brush and hardwoods severely hampers early conifer growth.

Thompson et al. (2007) found that salvage-logged and planted young stands in the coastal province of southwestern Oregon were more likely to reburn with higher severity than comparable unmanaged areas. Unlike what is being proposed for the Westside project, Thompson et al. note: "*Records of site preparation and their effectiveness in reducing fuels in the plantations are incomplete; however, at least 17 of the 44 plantations are reported as ''broadcast-burned.'' In a separate analysis, we found that these 17 plantations also burned with higher severities than comparable unmanaged stands. The planting component of the system is intended to promote long-term regrowth of conifer trees, but it also creates dense or continuous fuels that are at elevated risk of high severity fire."* This finding by Thompson et al. is important because it describes the very condition we don't want to create in the Westside Fire Recovery Project. Stocking in the Thompson et al (2007) study typically ranged from 600 to 1,100 trees per hectare (240 to 440 trees per acre). From Thompson et al., we conclude that the plantations described were dense continuous fuels. We agree that plantations of that nature are at risk of being consumed in future fires and can in fact help propagate high intensity fire. What is unknown in this discussion is the amount of slash present from previous salvage operations, or how slash from competing vegetation release was handled. We do know that when dense young stands are combined with untreated or inadequately treated logging slash, the result is a volatile mix that is prone to high severity fire. In the Westside Fires, 70 percent of plantations exposed to fire survived. The common denominator in plantations that survived was treated activity fuels (Varak, personal communication). In the Westside Fire Recovery, we propose to treat the activity fuels (slash) from salvage logging, and plant at lower densities and variable spacing to create stands with discontinuous fuel that would be resilient to fire and could tolerate low to moderate severity fires typical of the Klamath Province. Thompson et al (2007) note that "*reducing connectivity of surface fuels at landscape scales is likely the only way to decrease the size and*

severity of reburns until vertical diversification and fire resistance is achieved." That is exactly the objective of the Westside Fire Recovery Project in salvage harvest units.

The reforestation stocking objective after planting in the Westside Fire Recovery Project is a stand of 75 to 225 variably spaced young trees with treated, discontinuous activity fuels, not densely stocked regularly spaced plantations that form continuous fuel beds. Stand density would vary with slope position and aspect with lower stocking on upper slopes and south and west aspects and higher stocking on north and east aspects that would form a closed canopy on lower slopes. Hardwoods would be included in the target stocking levels so the number of conifers would be less where hardwoods occur. Most reforestation units in the Westside Fire Recovery would be planted at lower densities as most of the units are on upper slopes. We also anticipate there would be losses from future fires that would further reduce stand density. Our long term objective is 30-50 large, variably spaced, fire-resilient trees per acre with openings as described by Taylor and Skinner (1996).

Thompson et al. (2007) conclude that *"The decision to salvage-log and plant, or not, after fire depends on a number of management considerations including risk of future high-severity fire, reducing hazards to fire fighters, timber revenue, and conservation of biodiversity."* These are considerations in the development of the Westside Fire Recovery Project.

Other research in drier forests indicates that by reducing surface fuels, the probability that planted areas will survive future fires is increased (Weatherspoon and Skinner, 1995). These planted stands are more likely to survive than the young trees that become established in large areas where fuels remain untreated. The planted trees in areas where fuels have been successfully reduced are expected to provide "islands" of coniferous forest in a sea of brushfields perpetuated by reburns where fuels have not been reduced. This would provide a measure of vegetative diversity that would not otherwise be present on the landscape. These planted stands also have a much higher probability if achieving the desired late- successional stand condition for the LSR than unplanted areas.

Clarification of Analysis Indicators

Analysis indicators in the silviculture resource report for the draft EIS were stated in terms of acres treated and the relationship of these acres to effects was not clear. For this amendment, for all alternatives, the following clarification of analysis indicators is used:

1. Acres on which conifer regeneration will be accelerated;
2. Percentage of moderate to high severity burned landscape restored to a mature, conifer-dominated stand within 60 years through site preparation and planting;
3. Acres on which conifer regeneration will be delayed (early successional forest will be long-lasting); and
4. Type of vegetation that is likely to regenerate in the short and long term.

Environmental effects of alternatives

The only changes to environmental consequences of alternatives on vegetation are due to the changes in the number of acres affected by the treatments in each fire area (see chapter 2 of the final EIS) and the modified number of acres that will be salvage harvested due to mortality between October 2014 and July 2015. See the comparison of effects on vegetation by fire area in

tables 1 through 3. The project addresses the components of ecologically-sound salvage recommended by Lindenmayer and Noss (2006) through compliance with the Forest Plan, unit layout design, project design features, wildlife and aquatic habitat analyses, and geologic assessments. More than 90% of the project area will not be reforested in any action alternative. Of the areas that burned at moderate- to high-severity, between ¼ and 1/3 will be reforested and 2/3 to ¾ will regenerate naturally; regeneration on the latter is likely to result in brush, some hardwoods and isolated patches of conifers in the long term. Of the acreage that is reforested, about ½ will be areas that are salvage logged and the other ½ will be through site-preparation and planting of areas that are not salvage logged.

Alternative 1

Project Area A: Beaver Fire

Direct Effects and Indirect Effects

See table 1.

Cumulative Effects

Cumulative effects have not changed.

Project Area B: Happy Camp Complex

Direct Effects and Indirect Effects

See table 2.

Cumulative Effects

Cumulative effects have not changed.

Project Area C: Whites Fire

Direct Effects and Indirect Effects

See table 3.

Cumulative Effects

Cumulative effects have not changed.

Alternative 2

Project Area A: Beaver Fire

Direct Effects and Indirect Effects

See table 1.

Cumulative Effects

Cumulative effects have not changed.

Project Area B: Happy Camp Complex

Direct Effects and Indirect Effects

See table 2.

Cumulative Effects

Cumulative effects have not changed.

Project Area C: Whites Fire

Direct Effects and Indirect Effects

See table 3.

Cumulative Effects

Cumulative effects have not changed.

Alternative 3

Project Area A: Beaver Fire

Direct Effects and Indirect Effects

See table 1.

Cumulative Effects

Cumulative effects have not changed.

Project Area B: Happy Camp Complex

Direct Effects and Indirect Effects

See table 2.

Cumulative Effects

Cumulative effects have not changed.

Project Area C: Whites Fire

Direct Effects and Indirect Effects

See table 3.

Cumulative Effects

Cumulative effects have not changed.

Alternative 4

Project Area A: Beaver Fire

Direct Effects and Indirect Effects

See table 1.

Cumulative Effects

Cumulative effects have not changed.

Project Area B: Happy Camp Complex

Direct Effects and Indirect Effects

See table 2.

Cumulative Effects

Cumulative effects have not changed.

Project Area C: Whites Fire

Direct Effects and Indirect Effects

See table 3.

Cumulative Effects

Cumulative effects have not changed.

Alternative 5

Project Area A: Beaver Fire

Direct Effects and Indirect Effects

See table 1.

Cumulative Effects

Cumulative effects have not changed.

Project Area B: Happy Camp Complex

Direct Effects and Indirect Effects

See table 2.

Cumulative Effects

Cumulative effects have not changed.

Project Area C: Whites Fire

Direct Effects and Indirect Effects

See table 3.

Cumulative Effects

Cumulative effects have not changed.

Alternative 2 Modified

Project Area A: Beaver Fire

Direct Effects and Indirect Effects

Effects of Alternative 2 Modified within the Beaver Fire will be the same as those for Alternative 2 for areas in which salvage harvest is implemented (220 net acres within 340 acres of salvage harvest units). Twenty-eight percent (2,000 acres) of Forest lands that burned with moderate to high severity within the Beaver Fire will be treated to achieve mature conifer stands including the 220 net acres of salvage and an additional 1,780 acres of planting existing plantations and natural stands that are not part of salvage units.

Cumulative Effects

Cumulative effects for modified alternative 2 are the same as for alternative 2 for areas in which salvage harvest is implemented. Effects of site preparation and planting outside the salvage units are the same as for alternative 2. Effects of those areas that are not salvage harvested are the same as described in alternative 1.

Project Area B: Happy Camp Complex

Direct Effects and Indirect Effects

Effects of modified alternative 2 within the Happy Camp Complex will be the same as those for alternative 2 for areas in which salvage harvest is implemented (6,340 net acres within 8,650 acres in salvage harvest units). Thirty-five percent (11,780 acres) of Forest lands that burned with moderate to high severity within the Happy Camp Complex will be treated to achieve mature conifer stands including the 6,340 acres of salvage and an additional 5,440 acres of planting existing plantations and natural stands that are not part of salvage units.

Cumulative Effects

Cumulative effects for Alternative 2 Modified are the same as for Alternative 2 for areas in which salvage harvest is implemented. Effects of site preparation and planting outside the salvage units are the same as for Alternative 2. Effects of those areas that are not salvage harvested are the same as described in Alternative 1.

Project Area C: Whites Fire

Direct Effects and Indirect Effects

Effects of Alternative 2 Modified within the Whites Fire will be the same as those for Alternative 2 for areas in which salvage harvest is implemented (500 net acres within 740 acres of salvage harvest units). Eleven percent (1,140 acres) of Forest lands that burned with moderate to high severity within the Whites Fire will be treated to achieve mature conifer stands including the 500 acres of salvage and an additional 640 acres of planting existing plantations and natural stands that are not part of salvage units.

Cumulative Effects

Cumulative effects for Alternative 2 Modified are the same as for Alternative 2 for areas in which salvage harvest is implemented. Effects of site preparation and planting outside the salvage units are the same as for Alternative 2. Effects of those areas that are not salvage harvested are the same as described in Alternative 1.

Alternative 3 Modified

Project Area A: Beaver Fire

Direct Effects and Indirect Effects

Effects of Alternative 3 Modified within the Beaver Fire will be substantially different from those for Alternative 2, as no salvage is proposed in this modified alternative. Twenty four percent (1,660 acres) of Forest lands that burned with moderate to high severity within the Beaver Fire will be treated to achieve mature conifer stands including the 0 net acres of salvage and an additional 1,660 acres of planting existing plantations and natural stands that are not part of salvage units.

Cumulative Effects

Cumulative effects for Alternative 3 Modified are the same as for Alternative 1 for salvage (none proposed). Effects of site preparation and planting outside the salvage units are the same as for Alternative 2.

Project Area B: Happy Camp Complex

Direct Effects and Indirect Effects

Effects of Alternative 3 Modified within the Happy Camp Complex will be the same as those for Alternative 2 for areas in which salvage harvest is implemented (5,200 net acres within 6,210 acres in salvage harvest units). Thirty percent (10,120 acres) of Forest lands that burned with moderate to high severity within the Happy Camp Complex will be treated to achieve mature conifer stands including the 5,200 acres of salvage and an additional 4,920 acres of planting existing plantations and natural stands that are not part of salvage units.

Cumulative Effects

Cumulative effects for Alternative 3 Modified are the same as for Alternative 2 for areas in which salvage harvest is implemented. Effects of site preparation and planting outside the salvage units are the same as for Alternative 2. Effects of those areas that are not salvage harvested are the same as described in Alternative 1.

Project Area C: Whites Fire

Direct Effects and Indirect Effects

Effects of Alternative 3 Modified within the Whites Fire will be the same as those for Alternative 2 for areas in which salvage harvest is implemented (550 net acres within 680 acres of salvage harvest units). Eleven percent (1,110 acres) of Forest lands that burned with moderate to high severity within the Whites Fire will be treated to achieve mature conifer stands including the 550 acres of salvage and an additional 560 acres of planting existing plantations and natural stands that are not part of salvage units.

Cumulative Effects

Cumulative effects for Alternative 3 Modified are the same as for Alternative 2 for areas in which salvage harvest is implemented. Effects of site preparation and planting outside the salvage units are the same as for Alternative 2. Effects of those areas that are not salvage harvested are the same as described in Alternative 1.

Summary of Effects

Table 1: Summary of Effects by analysis indicator for the Beaver Fire Area

Indicator		Alt. 1	Alt. 2	Alt. 3	Alt. 4	Alt. 5	Mod Alt. 2	Mod Alt. 3
Acres on which conifer regeneration will be accelerated		0	2,370	1,780	2,300	2,350	2,000	1,660
Percent of moderate to high severity burned landscape restored to a mature, conifer-dominated stand within 60 years		0%	34%	25%	33%	33%	28%	24%
Acres of moderate to high severity burn on which conifer regeneration will be delayed		7,050	4,680	5,270	4,750	4,700	5,050	5,380
Type of vegetation likely to regenerate in short term and long term	Short term	Grass, forbs, brush	Brush, hardwoods, young conifers	Brush, hardwoods, young conifers	Brush, hardwoods, young conifers	Brush, hardwoods, some young conifers in treated matrix lands	Brush, hardwoods, young conifers	Brush, hardwoods, young conifers
	Long term	Brush, hardwoods, isolated patches of conifers	Mature, mixed conifer stands in treated areas	Mature, mixed conifer stands in treated areas	Mature, mixed conifer stands in treated areas	Mature, mixed conifer stands in treated matrix areas	Mature, mixed conifer stands in treated areas	Mature, mixed conifer stands in treated areas

Table 2: Summary of Effects by analysis indicator for the Happy Camp Fire Area

Indicator		Alt. 1	Alt. 2	Alt. 3	Alt. 4	Alt. 5	Mod Alt. 2	Mod Alt. 3
Acres on which conifer regeneration will be accelerated		0	12,230	11,570	11,270	3,830	11,780	10,120
Percent of moderate to high severity burned landscape restored to a mature, conifer-dominated stand within 60 years		0%	36%	34%	33%	11%	35%	30%
Acres of moderate to high severity burn on which conifer regeneration will be delayed		34,060	21,830	22,490	22,790	30,230	22,280	23,790
Type of vegetation likely to regenerate in	Short term	Grass, forbs, brush	Brush, hardwoods, young conifers	Brush, hardwoods, young conifers	Brush, hardwoods, young conifers	Brush, hardwoods, some young conifers in matrix lands	Brush, hardwoods, young conifers	Brush, hardwoods, young conifers
	Long	Brush,	Mature,	Mature,	Mature,	Brush,	Mature,	Mature,

Indicator		Alt. 1	Alt. 2	Alt. 3	Alt. 4	Alt. 5	Mod Alt. 2	Mod Alt. 3
short term and long term	term	hardwoods, isolated patches of conifers	mixed conifer stands in treated areas	mixed conifer stands in treated areas	mixed conifer stands in treated areas	hardwoods, mature mixed conifer within treated matrix lands, isolated conifers in LSRs and IRAs	mixed conifer stands in treated areas	mixed conifer stands in treated areas

Table 3: Summary of Effects by analysis indicator for the Whites Fire Area

Indicator		Alt. 1	Alt. 2	Alt. 3	Alt. 4	Alt. 5	Mod Alt. 2	Mod Alt. 3
Acres on which conifer regeneration will be accelerated		0	1,200	1,200	1,200	30	1,140	1,110
Percent of moderate to high severity burned landscape restored to a mature, conifer-dominated stand within 60 years		0%	12%	11%	12%	<1%	11%	11%
Acres of moderate to high severity burn on which conifer regeneration will be delayed		10,260	9,060	9,160	9,060	10,230	9,120	9,390
Type of vegetation likely to regenerate in short term and long term	Short term	Grass, forbs, brush	Brush, hardwoods, young conifers	Brush, hardwoods, young conifers	Brush, hardwoods, young conifers	Brush, hardwoods, some young conifers in matrix lands	Brush, hardwoods, young conifers	Brush, hardwoods, young conifers
	Long term	Brush, hardwoods, isolated patches of conifers	Mature, mixed conifer stands in treated areas	Mature, mixed conifer stands in treated areas	Mature, mixed conifer stands in treated areas	Brush, hardwoods, mature mixed conifer within treated matrix lands, isolated conifers in LSRs and IRAs	Mature, mixed conifer stands in treated areas	Mature, mixed conifer stands in treated areas

Table 4: Summary of Effects by analysis indicator for the entire Westside Project Area

Indicator	Alt. 1	Alt. 2	Alt. 3	Alt. 4	Alt. 5	Mod Alt. 2	Mod Alt. 3
Acres on which conifer regeneration will be accelerated	0	15,800	14,450	14,770	6,210	14,930	12,890
Percent of moderate to high severity burned landscape restored to a mature, conifer-dominated stand within 60 years	0%	31%	28%	29%	12%	29%	25%
Acres of moderate to high severity burn on which conifer regeneration will be delayed	51,370	35,570	36,920	36,600	45,160	36,440	38,480

Indicator		Alt. 1	Alt. 2	Alt. 3	Alt. 4	Alt. 5	Mod Alt. 2	Mod Alt. 3
Type of vegetation likely to regenerate in short term and long term	Short term	Grass, forbs, brush	Brush, hardwoods, young conifers	Brush, hardwoods, young conifers	Brush, hardwoods, young conifers	Brush, hardwoods, some young conifers in matrix lands	Brush, hardwoods, young conifers	Brush, hardwoods, young conifers
	Long term	Brush, hardwoods, isolated patches of conifers	Mature, mixed conifer stands in treated areas	Mature, mixed conifer stands in treated areas	Mature, mixed conifer stands in treated areas	Brush, hardwoods, mature mixed conifer within treated matrix lands, isolated conifers in non-treated areas	Mature, mixed conifer stands in treated areas	Mature, mixed conifer stands in treated areas

Comparison of Effects

Alternative 2 would provide for the most acres on which conifer regeneration would be accelerated. Alternative 2 Modified, Alternative 3, Alternative 3 Modified and Alternative 4 would all provide for fewer acres on which conifer regeneration would be accelerated, with reductions occurring on all three Fire areas. Alternative 5 would provide for substantially reduced acres on which conifer regeneration would be accelerated, with reductions occurring mostly on the Happy Camp Complex and Whites Fire areas. Alternatives 1 and 5 will, in time, result in reestablishment of a coniferous forest (Zhang et al. 2008; Shatford et al. 2007); however, that forest may not be sustainable in terms of fuels and fire history because residual fuels will not have been treated or will only have been treated in part. It may also take decades to reach that stage (Zhang et al. 2008).Given the fire return interval of the Klamath Province and the fuels present on the site, a stand replacement re-burn is likely simply because it takes so long for a coniferous forest to reestablish itself. Without fuels reduction and active reforestation in these conditions, re-burns where fuels are heavy tend to be stand replacement events (Skinner et al. 2006; Weatherspoon and Skinner 1995). The result will likely be a loss of forest cover in this area and a conversion to brush/hardwoods.

Compliance with law, regulation, policy, and the Forest Plan

There are no changes to compliance with law, regulation, policy, and the Forest Plan as described in the DEIS.

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Appendix A: Forest Vegetation Simulator (FVS) Modeling

Forest Vegetation Simulator (FVS) modeling was conducted to estimate the time it would take to develop a conifer-dominated stand following the 2014 Fires. The graphics below display the stages of regeneration and time required to regenerate a conifer forest. The years shown in the graphics are estimates (i.e., cutting in 2015, planting in 2018); they are used for simulating the length of time required for progressing through various stages. Scenario 2 is displayed in the left column and represents proposed management actions including harvesting and reforestation. Scenario 1 is displayed on the right and represents no management activities. Each set of pictures is identified by a row number in the far right column. The narrative below explains each row.

Rows 1 through 6 set up the baseline condition at which point either management actions will take place or no recovery actions will take place. There is no difference between Scenario 1 and 2 in the first 6 rows.

Row 1: Year 2014 represents inventory conditions for an existing stand representing forest types that burned with moderate to high severity. The stand is multi-layered with hardwoods intermixed and snags present.

Rows 2-4: Simulation of the 2014 fires;conditions are the same for both scenarios using representative fire weather conditions.

Rows 5-6: Stand appearance following fire-induced mortality; representation of a few residual trees and no understory vegetation

Row 7 represents the year 2018 which is when planting occurs in the simulation.

Scenario 1: Stands were "naturally" regenerated in 2018 using a mix of 50% Douglas-fir (DF) and 50% ponderosa pine (PP) for a total of 100 trees per acre with a survival rate of 25% for the first year. Survival was estimated considering competition factors from brush and hardwoods, seed viability, cone crop productivity, animal damage to seeds, and precipitation limitations (*Silvics of North America,* Agriculture Handbook 654, Volume 1: Conifers).

Scenario 2: Stands were artificially regenerated (planted) in 2018 using a mix of 38% DF, 38% PP, 24% SP at a total of 200 trees per acre with a survival rate of 80% for the first year

Rows 8 through11 display the stands growing from year 2018 to2044 (26 years) as well as natural mortality and snag decay.

Row 10 shows the emergence of distinct conifer densities with Scenario 1 showing low densities and Scenario 2 showing much higher densities throughout the landscape.

Row 10 for Scenario 1: A second round of "natural regeneration" was replicated in 2044 to simulate the possibility of previously planted trees (2018) to also produce seed. Species planted included 50% DF and 50% PP for a total of 100 trees per acre with a survival rate of 50%. Increased survival was implemented since some competition from canopy closure may have been eliminated and microsite conditions may have increased due to standing trees falling to the ground over time. (No literature was found

to support the exact percentage of estimated survivability but, given the circumstances described above, 50% was used to optimize chances of successful reforestation in the scenario.)

Row 10 for Scenario 2: No additional treatments are added in this year. Stands were artificially regenerated in 2018 using a mix of 38% DF, 38% PP, and 24% sugar pine (SP) at a total of 200 trees per acre with a survival rate of 80% for the first year.

Rows 12 and 13 demonstrate the potential effects of another wildfire occurring on the landscape 30 years after initial planting or the year we "naturally" regenerated conifers. Given the 8-38 year fire return interval on the Klamath, we simulated a wildfire at year 30 to estimate mortality following regeneration.

Scenario 1: High mortality, few isolated residuals sparsely populating the stand.

Scenario 2: Moderate mortality, relatively well-stocked, evenly dispersed conifers in the stand following fire

Rows 14 through 20 show the continued growth and mortality of both stands following a second wildfire.

Scenario 1: Very few survivors populate a small portion of the landscape. After 100 years, conifer dominance is not apparent.

Scenario 2: Many survivors populate the majority of the landscape. The stand is approaching a mid-seral type stand by year 2084 (66 years after planting).

To summarize, modeling shows that, at the end of a 100-year period, an "unmanaged stand" (represented by the low level of conifer regeneration in Scenario 1) is likely to remain severely understocked and unrepresentative of the previously existing mid-to-late seral vegetation. Larger trees are likely to be sparse and clustered around the closest seed source. Disseminating seed across large swaths of burned landscape could take centuries to lead to the establishment of a conifer-dominated stand. Although the modeled stand for Scenario 2 appears to be somewhat homogenous, after approximately 30 years, planted trees may produce cones and seed which would initiate a second layer under the canopy (not included in the modelling), leading to a multistory canopy much sooner than in Scenario 1.

Figure 1: Comparison of Scenario 2 (left column) and Scenario 1 (right column) using stand data and the Forest Vegetation Simulator model Stand Visualization System

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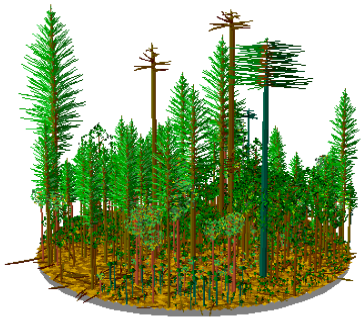

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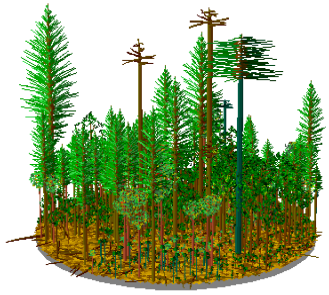

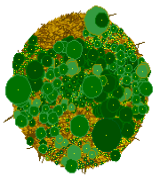

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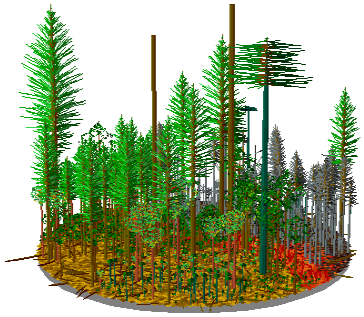

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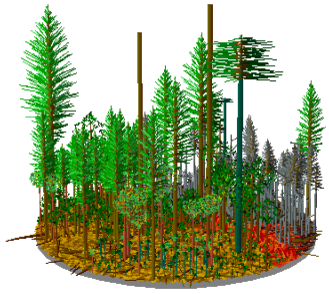

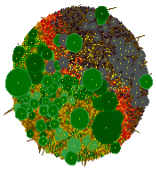

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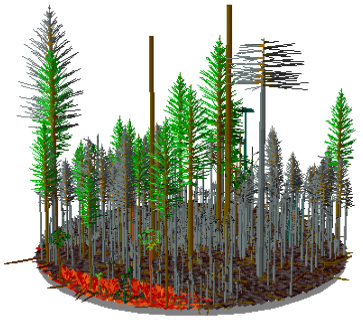

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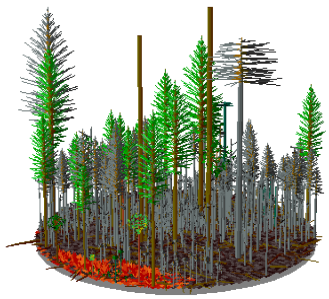

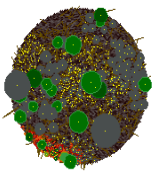

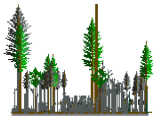

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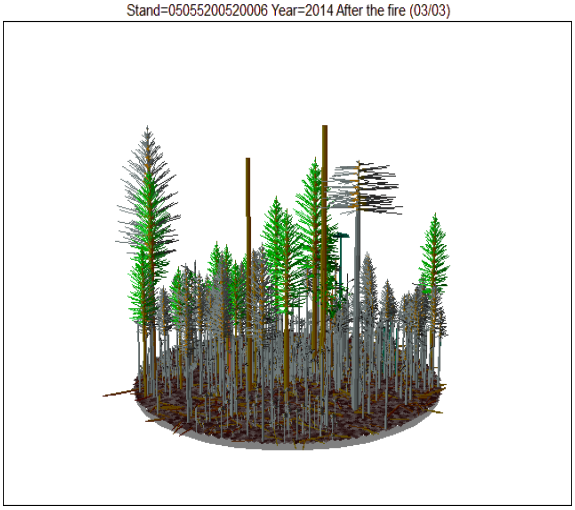
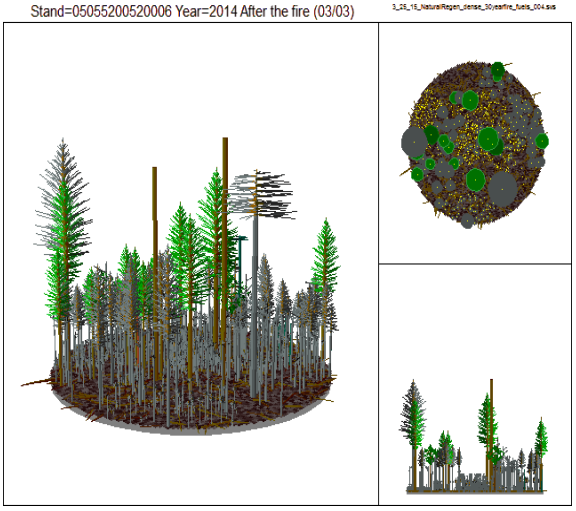
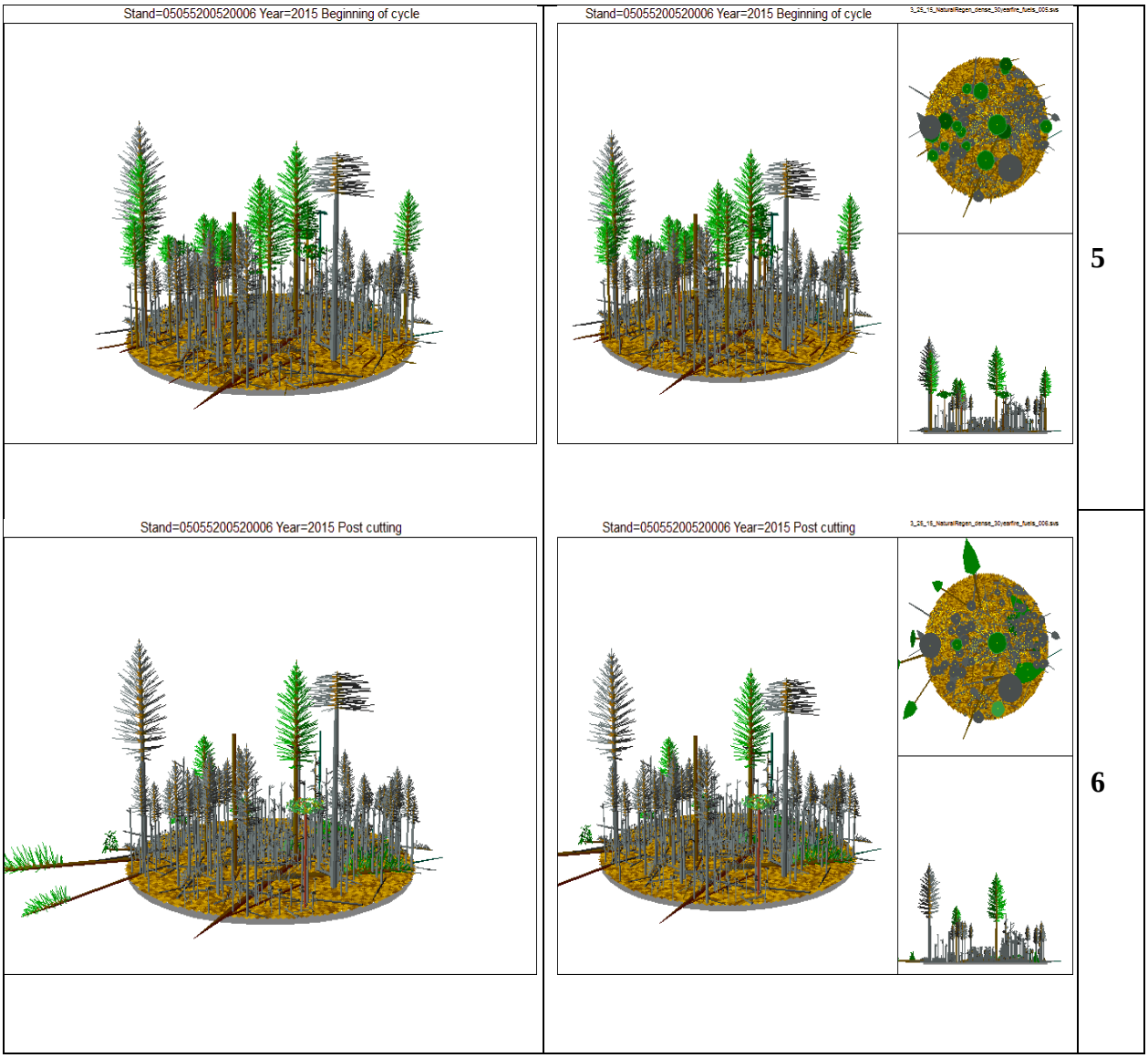
Stand=05055200520006 Year=2014 After the fire (03/03) 	Stand=05055200520006 Year=2014 After the fire (03/03) 	**4**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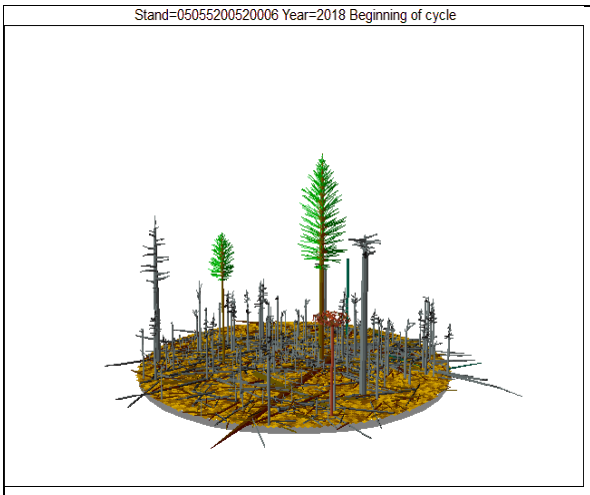
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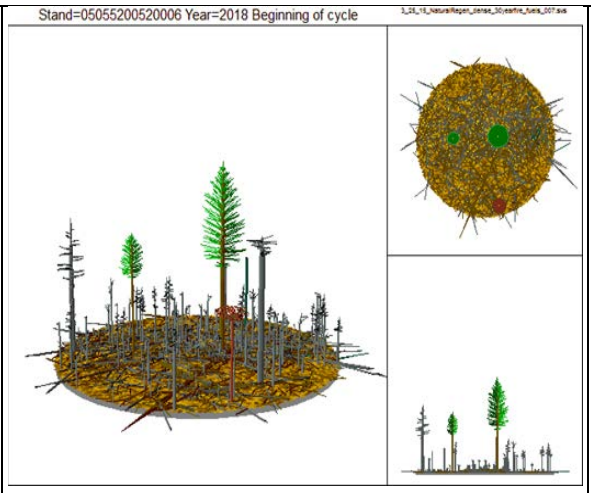
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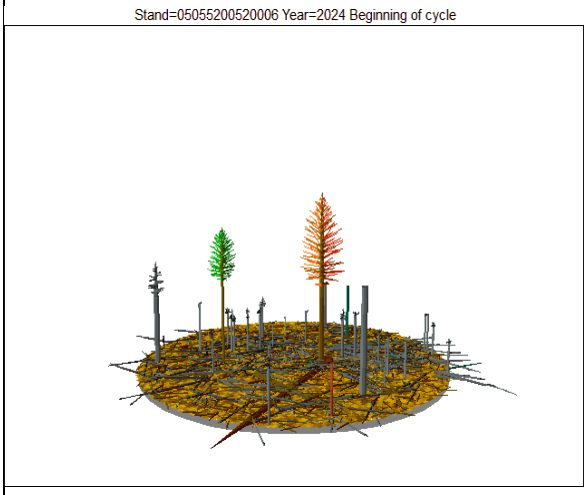
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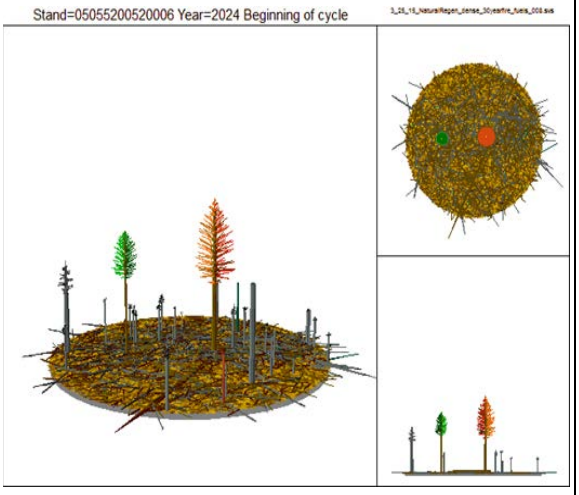
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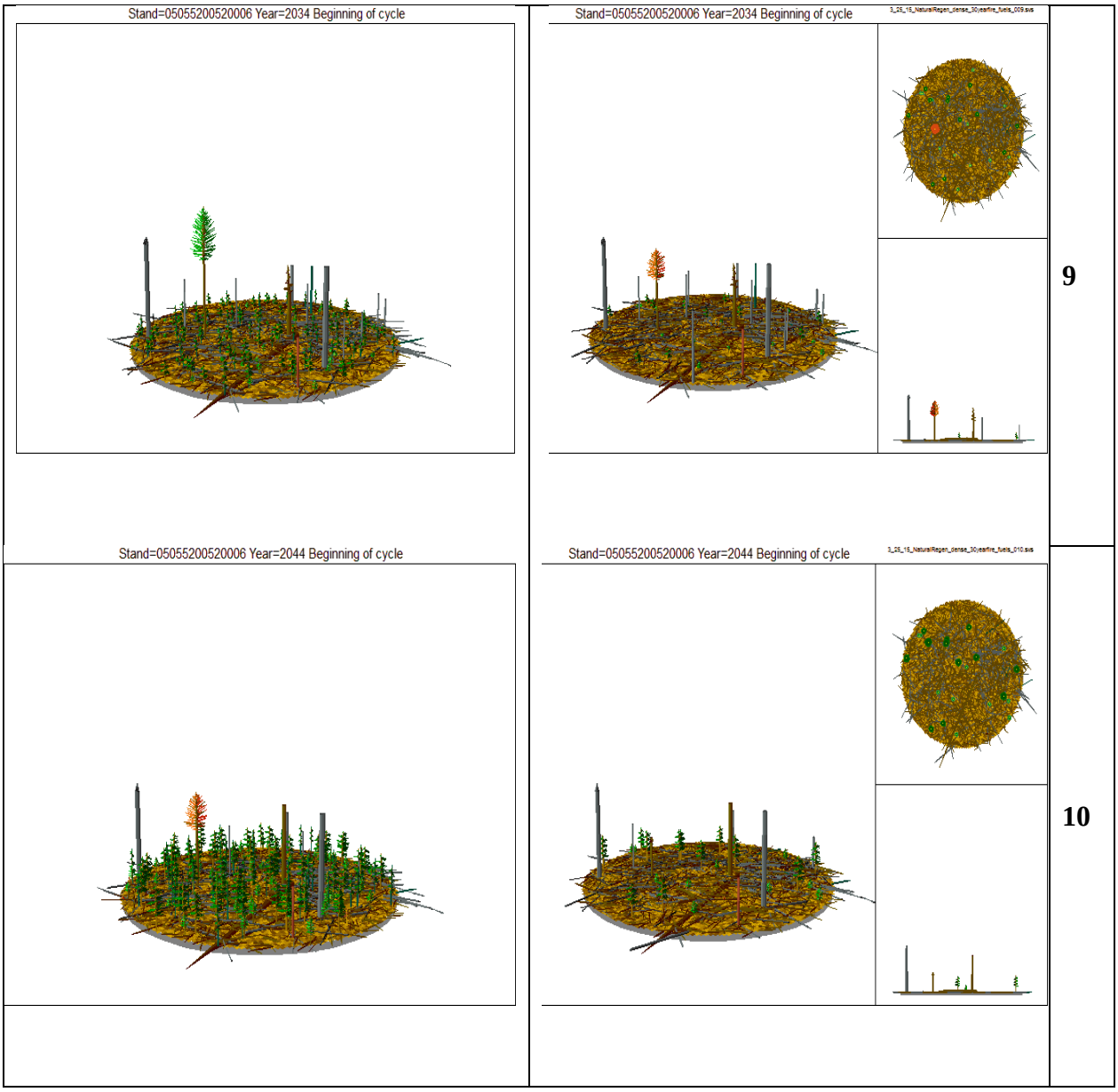
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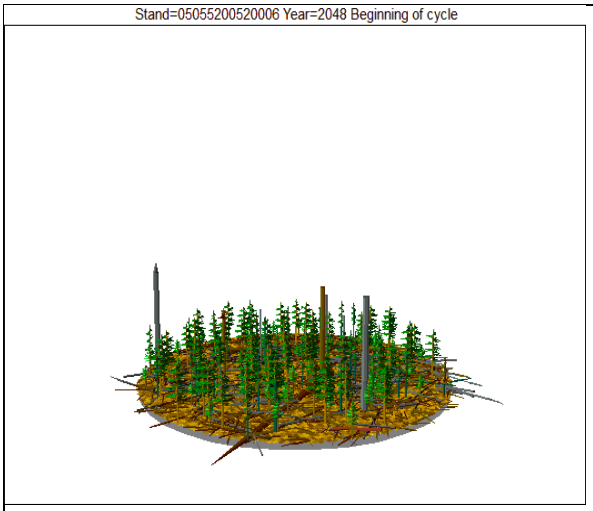

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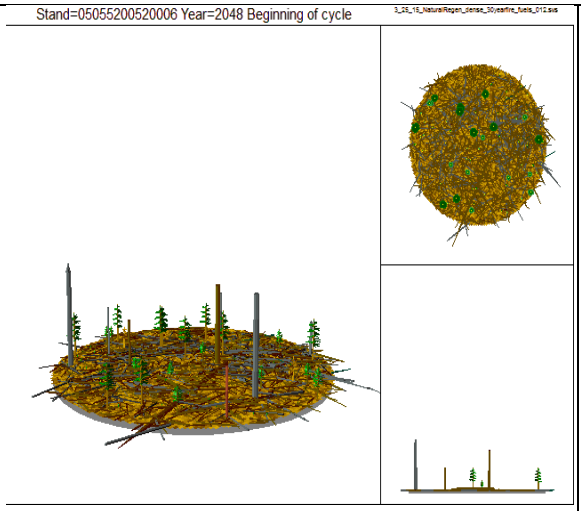

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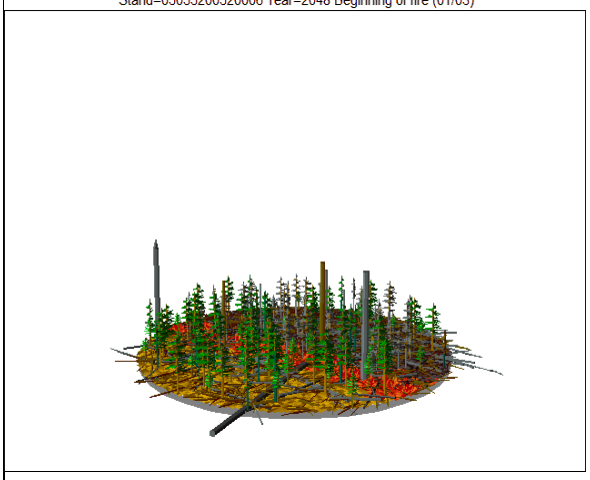

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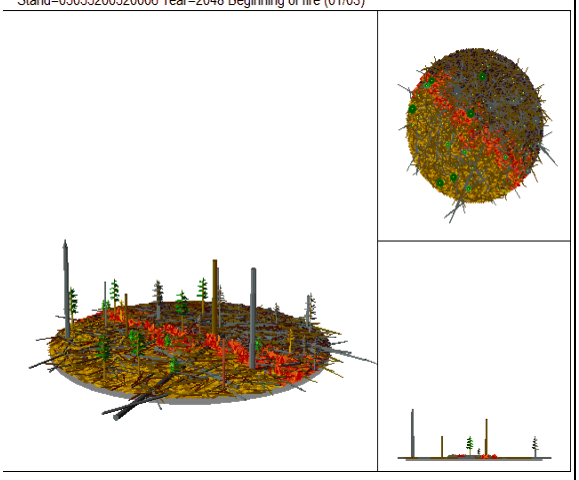

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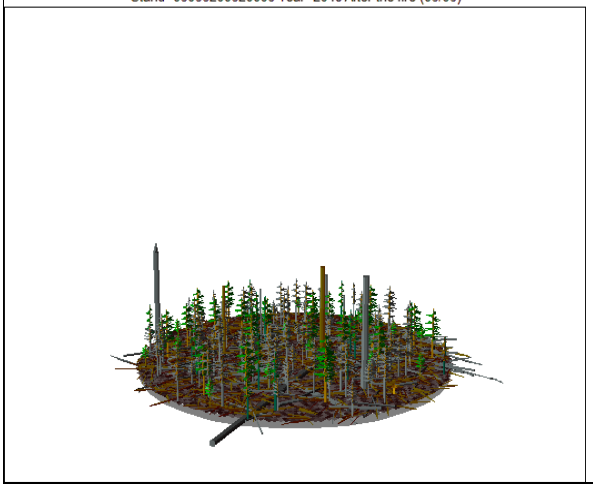

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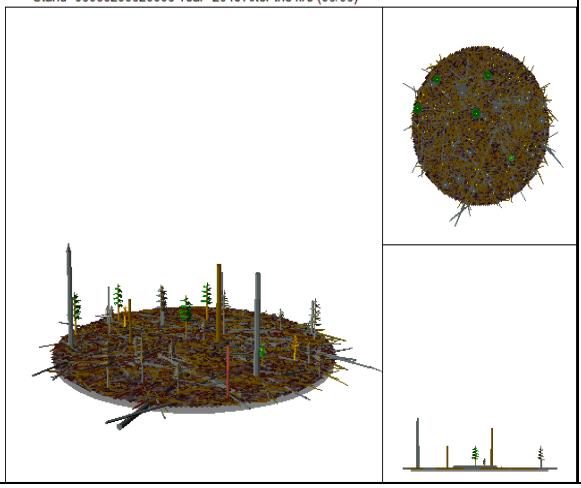

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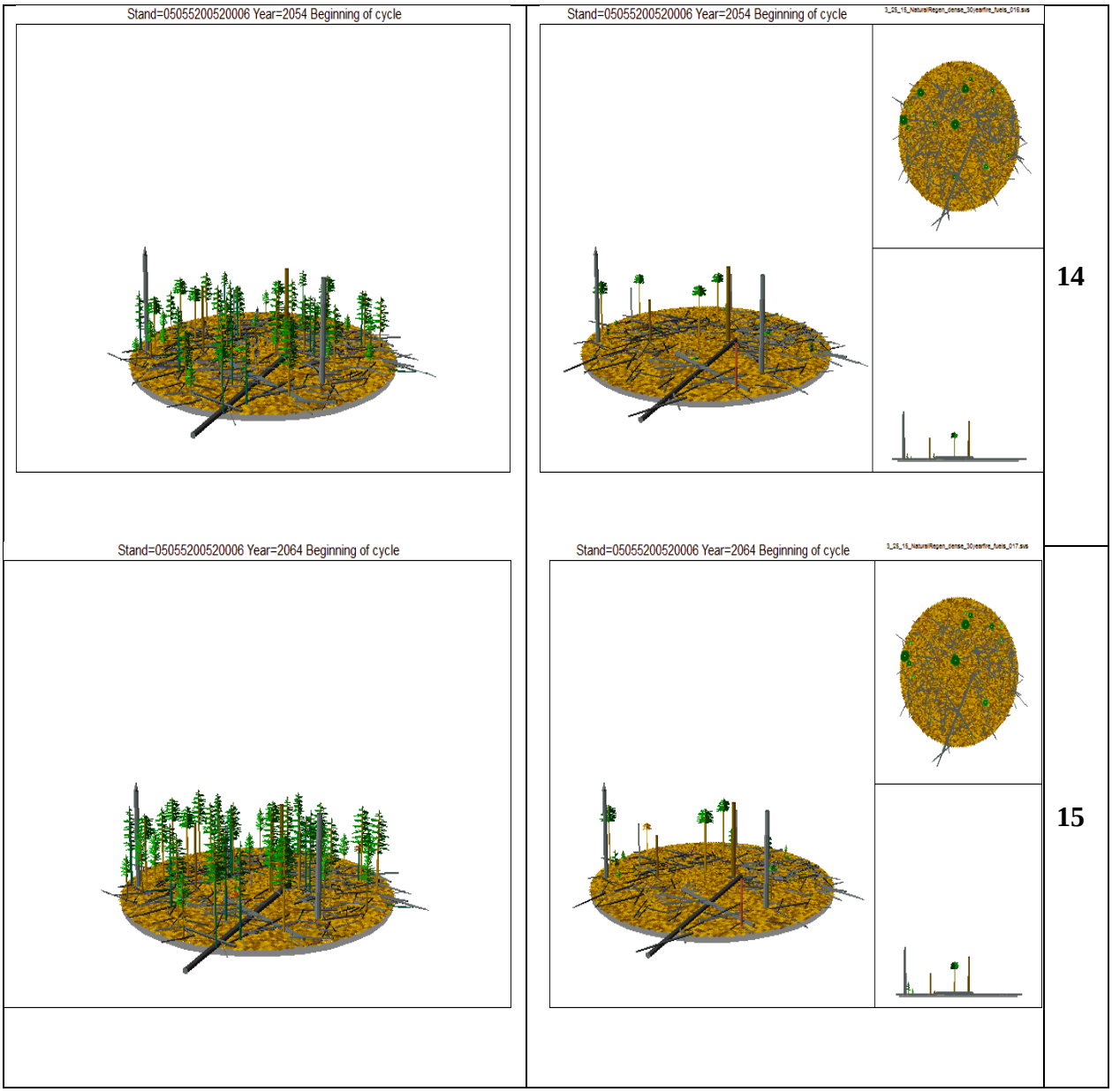
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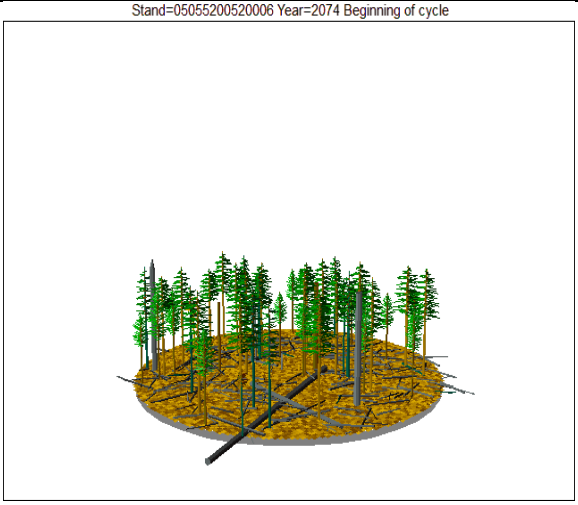
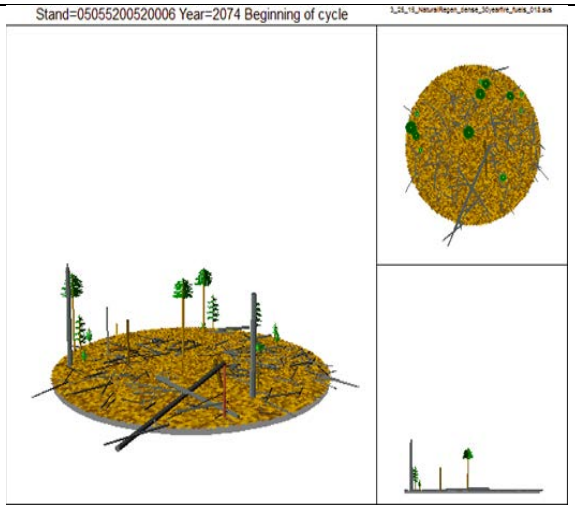
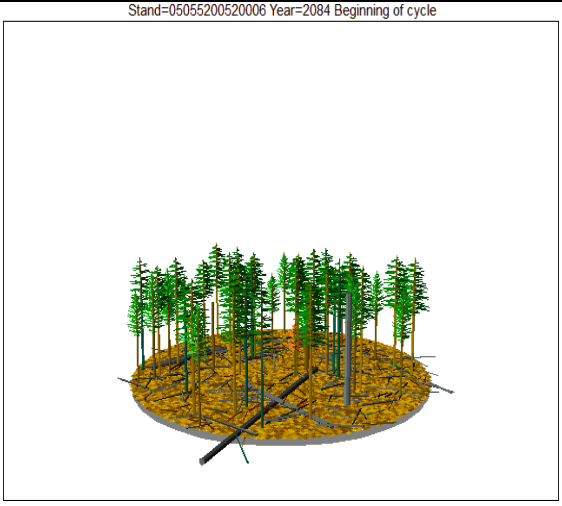
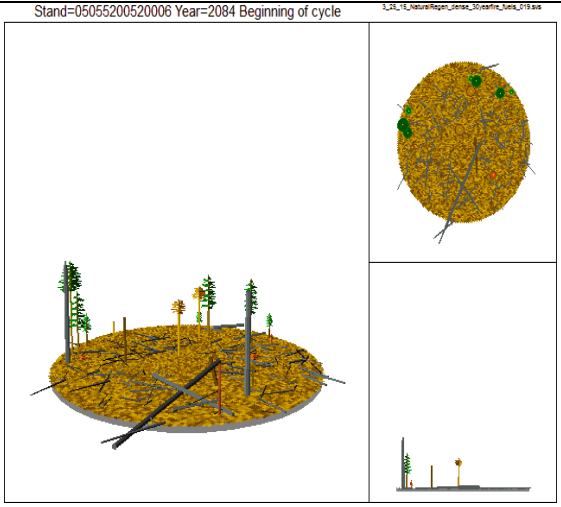
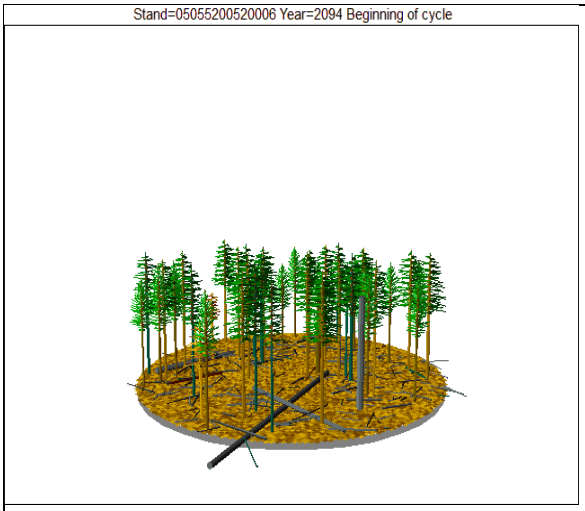
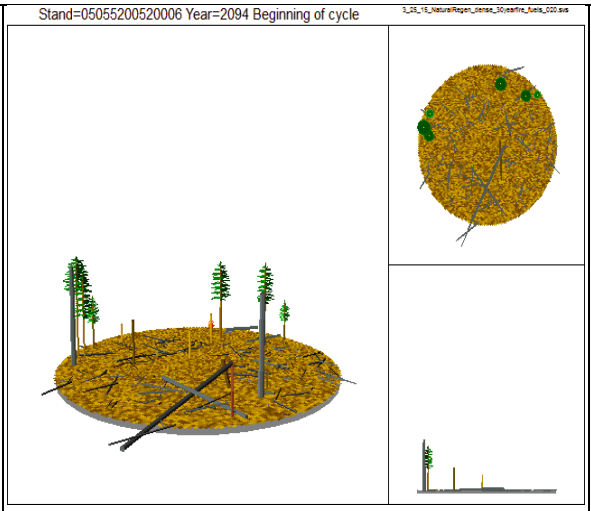
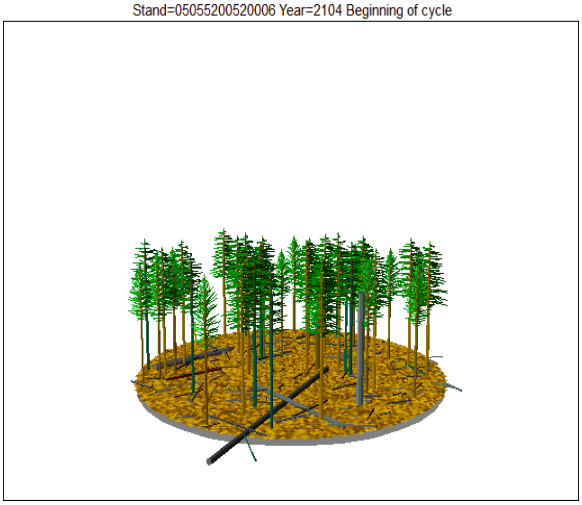
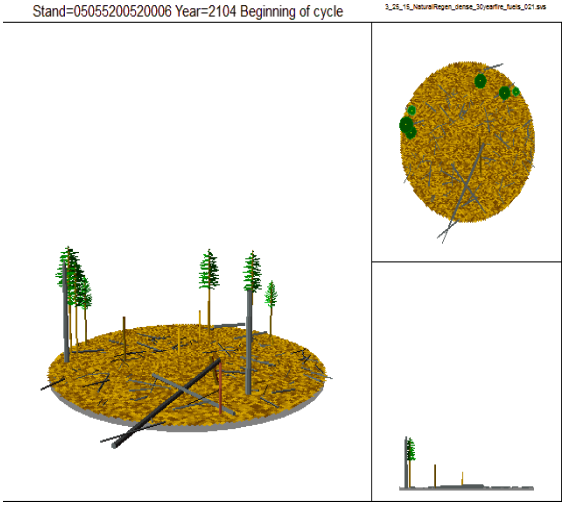
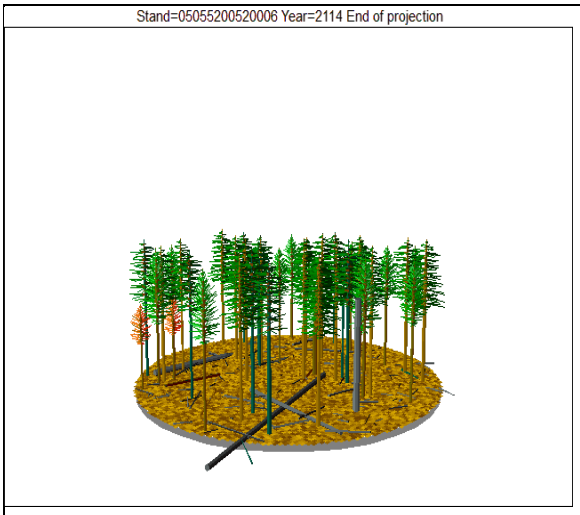
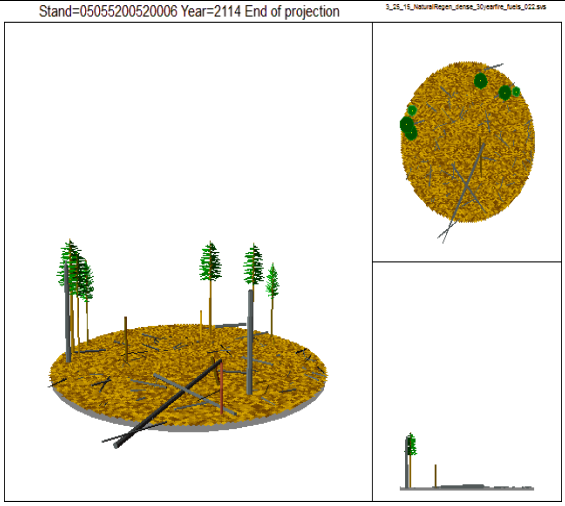
Stand=05055200520006 Year=2074 Beginning of cycle 	Stand=05055200520006 Year=2074 Beginning of cycle 	**16**
Stand=05055200520006 Year=2084 Beginning of cycle 	Stand=05055200520006 Year=2084 Beginning of cycle 	**17**

Stand=05055200520006 Year=2094 Beginning of cycle 	Stand=05055200520006 Year=2094 Beginning of cycle 	**18**
Stand=05055200520006 Year=2104 Beginning of cycle 	Stand=05055200520006 Year=2104 Beginning of cycle 	**19**

Stand=05055200520006 Year=2114 End of projection 	Stand=05055200520006 Year=2114 End of projection 	**20**

Appendix B: Salvage Reforestation Summary Tables

SALVAGE REFORESTATION SUMMARY Alternative 2 Modified - Westside Fire Recovery Project, Klamath National Forest Beaver Fire July 2015										
UNIT	**ACRES[1]**	**ELEV/ ASPECT**	**DUNN S.C.**	**SLOPE**	**SITE PREP/FUELS TREATMENT**	**PLANTING/ CULTURAL PRESCRIPTION[2]**	**RELEASE**	**ANIMAL PROTECT**	**SOILS**	**REMARKS**
1109-G	21	3,600' E	II	10-30%	Fall Residual Sub; Machine Pile;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 75% DF 25%; 250TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	Yes, DF	Good Plant;Mod Regen Potential	
1110-S	39	4,000' NE-E	II	25-50%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50% DF 50%; 250TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	Yes, DF	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	
1128-G	4	2,600' S	III	15-35%	Fall Residual Sub; Machine Pile;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 100%; 250TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled 1128-1
1128-S	8	2,400' SE	III	30-55%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 100%; 250TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled 1128
1137-S	3	2,400' NW	III	10-25%	Fall Residual Sub; Handpile/Windrow; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50% DF 50%; 250TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	Yes, DF	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled '1137'
1142-G	47	3,600' X-E	II	10-30%	Fall Residual Sub; Machine Pile;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 25% DF 75; 250TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	Yes, DF	Good Plant; Mod-High Regen Potential	
1155-G	47	3,500' S	IV	15-40% Benchy	Fall Residual Sub; Machine Pile;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 100%; 250TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled '1155'
1155-G	22	3,500' S	IV	15-40% Benchy	Fall Residual Sub; Machine Pile;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 100%; 250TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled '1155-1'

SALVAGE REFORESTATION SUMMARY Alternative 2 Modified - Westside Fire Recovery Project, Klamath National Forest Happy Complex Fire July 2015										
UNIT	**ACRES[1]**	**ELEV/ ASPECT**	**DUNN S.C.**	**SLOPE**	**SITE PREP/FUELS TREATMENT**	**PLANTING/ CULTURAL PRESCRIPTION[2]**	**RELEASE**	**ANIMAL PROTECT**	**SOILS**	**REMARKS**
3-H	11	5,600‘ X-W	III	35-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50%/DF 25%/WF 25% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	Yes – WF	Fair Plant; Low Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ’003-1’
3-S	23	4,800’ W	III	35-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50%/DF 25%/WF 25% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	Yes – WF	Fair Plant; Low Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ’003’
5-G	3	4,800‘ W	III	25-45%	Fall Residual Sub; Machine Pile;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50%/DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair Plant; Low Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ‘005-4’
5-G	4	4,700‘ X	III	25-30%	Fall Residual Sub; Machine Pile;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50%/DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair-Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ‘005-1’
5-H	47	2,600‘ E-NE	II	25-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- DF 100%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod-High Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ’005-12’
5-H	57	4,100‘ W-E-NE	III	10-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 75%/DF 25%; 300TPA;	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ’005-9’
5-H	9	4,100‘ W-E-NE	III	10-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 25%/DF 75%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ’005-9-1’
5-H	41	3,000‘ W	III	50-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 100%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ‘005-5’ Old Scarp
5-H	29	3,000‘ W-E-N	III	35-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	A)1-0 Cont- DF 100%; 300TPA; Hoe (50% of unit) B)1-0 Cont- PP 50%/DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe (50% of unit)	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair-Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ‘005-7’ East Walker Creek split; Planting Rx: West of Creek East of Creek

SALVAGE REFORESTATION SUMMARY Alternative 2 Modified - Westside Fire Recovery Project, Klamath National Forest Happy Complex Fire July 2015										
UNIT	**ACRES[1]**	**ELEV/ ASPECT**	**DUNN S.C.**	**SLOPE**	**SITE PREP/FUELS TREATMENT**	**PLANTING/ CULTURAL PRESCRIPTION[2]**	**RELEASE**	**ANIMAL PROTECT**	**SOILS**	**REMARKS**
5-H	61	4,800‘ N-W	III	25-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50%/DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair-Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ‘005-3’
5-S	6	3,100‘ W-NW-E	III	40-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	A)1-0 Cont- PP 75%/DF 25%; 300TPA; Hoe (50% of unit) B)1-0 Cont- DF 100% 300TPA; Hoe (50% of unit)	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair-Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ’005’ Planting Rx: A- West B- East
5-S	3	3,500‘ W	III	40-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 75%/DF 25%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ’005-10’
5-S	6	3,500‘ W	III	40-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 75%/DF 25%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ’005-10-1’
21-S	8	2,600‘ E	II	20-50%	Fall Residual Sub; Machine Pile;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- DF 100%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Fair-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ‘21’
22-S	64	2,400‘ N	II	30-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- DF 100%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod-High Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ‘022’
22-S	28	3,600’ NE	III	35-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- DF 100%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair-Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ‘22’
23-S	88	3,500‘ N-E	II	35-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- SP 10%/DF 90%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ‘23’
23-S	31	3,500‘ N-E	II	35-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- SP 10%/DF 90%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ‘23-1’

SALVAGE REFORESTATION SUMMARY Alternative 2 Modified - Westside Fire Recovery Project, Klamath National Forest Happy Complex Fire July 2015										
UNIT	**ACRES[1]**	**ELEV/ ASPECT**	**DUNN S.C.**	**SLOPE**	**SITE PREP/FUELS TREATMENT**	**PLANTING/ CULTURAL PRESCRIPTION[2]**	**RELEASE**	**ANIMAL PROTECT**	**SOILS**	**REMARKS**
23-S	121	3,500‘ N-E	II	35-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- SP 10%/DF 90%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ‘23-2’
23-S	9	3,500‘ N-E	II	35-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- SP 10%/DF 90%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ‘23-4’
23-S	25	3,500‘ N-E	II	35-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- SP 10%/DF 90%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ‘23-5’
23-S	34	3,500‘ N-E	II	35-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- SP 10%/DF 90%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ‘23-7’
23-S	21	3,500‘ N-E	II	35-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- SP 10%/DF 90%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ‘23-11’
23-S	13	3,500‘ N-E	II	35-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- SP 10%/DF 90%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ‘23-12’
23-S	13	3,500‘ N-E	II	35-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- SP 10%/DF 90%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ‘23-13’
23-S	9	3,500‘ N-E	II	35-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- SP 10%/DF 90%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ‘23-14’
23-S	66	3,500‘ N-E	II	35-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- SP 10%/DF 90%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ‘23-15’
23-S	85	3,500‘ N-E	II	35-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10;	1-0 Cont- SP 10%/DF 90%;	1st &3rd Yr, Manual	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen	Originally labelled as Unit ‘23-16’

SALVAGE REFORESTATION SUMMARY Alternative 2 Modified - Westside Fire Recovery Project, Klamath National Forest Happy Complex Fire July 2015										
UNIT	**ACRES[1]**	**ELEV/ ASPECT**	**DUNN S.C.**	**SLOPE**	**SITE PREP/FUELS TREATMENT**	**PLANTING/ CULTURAL PRESCRIPTION[2]**	**RELEASE**	**ANIMAL PROTECT**	**SOILS**	**REMARKS**
					Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	300TPA; Hoe	Grub; RFE		Potential	
23-S	5	3,500‘ N-E	II	35-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- SP 10%/DF 90%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ‘23-17’
23-S	7	3,500‘ N-E	II	35-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- SP 10%/DF 90%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ‘23-18’
23-S	8	3,500‘ N-E	II	35-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- SP 10%/DF 90%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ‘23-19’
23-S	6	3,500‘ N-E	II	35-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- SP 10%/DF 90%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ‘23-20’
23-S	11	3,500‘ N-E	II	35-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- SP 10%/DF 90%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ‘23-21’
23-S	35	3,500‘ N-E	II	35-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- SP 10%/DF 90%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ‘23-22’
23-S	12	3,500‘ N-E	II	35-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- SP 10%/DF 90%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ‘23-30’
23-S	14	3,500‘ N-E	II	35-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- SP 10%/DF 90%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ‘23-31’
31-H	9	2,400‘ N-NW	II	40-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- DF 100%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod-High Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ‘031’ Adjacent to Private

SALVAGE REFORESTATION SUMMARY Alternative 2 Modified - Westside Fire Recovery Project, Klamath National Forest Happy Complex Fire July 2015										
UNIT	**ACRES[1]**	**ELEV/ ASPECT**	**DUNN S.C.**	**SLOPE**	**SITE PREP/FUELS TREATMENT**	**PLANTING/ CULTURAL PRESCRIPTION[2]**	**RELEASE**	**ANIMAL PROTECT**	**SOILS**	**REMARKS**
32-H	175	2,800' E	II	20-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- DF 90%/SP 10%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod-High Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '032'
32-S	5	2,000' NE	II	25-60%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- DF 90%/SP 10%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod-High Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '032-1' Adjacent to Private Kuntz Creek
33-G	1	1,800' NE	II	15-25%	Fall Residual Sub; Machine Pile;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- DF 90%/SP 10%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; High Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '033' Adjacent to Private
33-H	12	1,800' E-NE	II	15-55%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- DF 90%/SP 10%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; High Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '033-1' Adjacent to Private
34-H	7	2,400' E-NE	II	35-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- DF 90%/SP 10%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; High Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '034' Mill Creek
35-H	6	2,200' N	II	25-55%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- DF 90%/SP 10%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; High Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '035' Macks Creek Adjacent to Private
36-H	20	2,200' NW	II	25-55%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- DF 75%/PP 25%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod-High Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '036' Adjacent to Private
39-H	18	2,300' N	II	20-55%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- DF 90%/SP 10%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair-Good Plant; Mod-High Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '039' Adjacent to Private
40-H	18	2,800' E	II	40-60%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn	1-0 Cont- DF 90%/SP 10%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod-High Regen	Originally labelled as Unit '040'

SALVAGE REFORESTATION SUMMARY Alternative 2 Modified - Westside Fire Recovery Project, Klamath National Forest Happy Complex Fire July 2015										
UNIT	**ACRES[1]**	**ELEV/ ASPECT**	**DUNN S.C.**	**SLOPE**	**SITE PREP/FUELS TREATMENT**	**PLANTING/ CULTURAL PRESCRIPTION[2]**	**RELEASE**	**ANIMAL PROTECT**	**SOILS**	**REMARKS**
					Piles				Potential	
50-S	25	5,100' SW	III	25-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 100%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair Plant; Low Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '50-1'
50-H	72	5,100' S	III	40-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 100%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair Plant; Low Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '50'
51-H	139	4,000' N-W	III	40-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 25%/DF 75% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair-Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '51-1'
51-S	76	4,700' N-W	III	40-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 25%/DF 75% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair-Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '51'
52-S	55	4,700' NW	III	35-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 75%/DF 25% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '52'
52-S	57	5,000' NW	III	35-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 75%/DF 25% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '52-1'
53-H	26	3,800' W	III	40-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 100%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair Plant; Low Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '53-1'
53-S	34	4,400' W	III	40-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 100%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair Plant; Low Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '53'
54-S	26	4,400' N	III	30-60%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 25%/DF 75% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod-High Regen Potential	Originally labeled as Unit 54-1
55-G	9	3,300'	III	15-35%	Fall Residual Sub;	1-0 Cont- PP	1st &3rd	No	Good Plant;	Originally labelled

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UNIT	**ACRES[1]**	**ELEV/ ASPECT**	**DUNN S.C.**	**SLOPE**	**SITE PREP/FUELS TREATMENT**	**PLANTING/ CULTURAL PRESCRIPTION[2]**	**RELEASE**	**ANIMAL PROTECT**	**SOILS**	**REMARKS**
		E-X-W			Machine Pile;Fall Burn Piles	50%/DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	Yr, Manual Grub; RFE		Mod-High Regen Potential	as Unit '55-3'
55-G	31	4,800' X	III	20-40%	Fall Residual Sub; Machine Pile;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50%/DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod-High Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '55-4'
55-S	145	4,400' E	III	45-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50%/DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod-High Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '55'
55-S	2	3,200' E	III	45-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50%/DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod-High Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '55-1'
55-S	13	3,300' E	III	45-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50%/DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '55-2'
55-S	5	3,300' E	III	45-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50%/DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '55-2-1'
55-S	15	3,200' E	III	45-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50%/DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod-High Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '55-1-1'
56-H	82	2,800' N-NW	II	20-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 25%/DF 75% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '56'
56-S	3	3,800' N-NW-W	II	20-60%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 75%/DF 25% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '056'
57-H	59	2,600' E	II	50-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn	1-0 Cont- PP 25%/DF 75% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '57'

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UNIT	**ACRES[1]**	**ELEV/ ASPECT**	**DUNN S.C.**	**SLOPE**	**SITE PREP/FUELS TREATMENT**	**PLANTING/ CULTURAL PRESCRIPTION[2]**	**RELEASE**	**ANIMAL PROTECT**	**SOILS**	**REMARKS**
					Piles					
57-S	28	3,500' E	II	50-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 25%/DF 75% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '57-1'
58-H	67	3,600' X	II	25%	Fall Residual Sub; Machine Pile;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 25%/DF 75% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '058-3'
58-H	86	2,800' E-N	II	35-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 25%/DF 75% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '058-1'
58-S	40	3,500' W	II	25-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 100%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '058'
58-S	52	3,500' W	II	25-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 100%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '58'
58-H	8	3,200' N-W-SW	II	15-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 100%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '058-6' Unit splits on main ridge west of Caroline Creek –
58-H	17	3,200' N-W-SW	II	15-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 25%/DF 75% 300TPA; Hoe (50% of unit)	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '058-7' Unit splits on main ridge west of Caroline Creek – Planting/Cultural Prescription A) refers to West side, B) refers to East side
59-H	8	2,600'	II	45-60%	Fall Residual Sub(<10);	1-0 Cont- PP	1st &3rd	No	Fair Plant;	Originally labelled

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UNIT	**ACRES[1]**	**ELEV/ ASPECT**	**DUNN S.C.**	**SLOPE**	**SITE PREP/FUELS TREATMENT**	**PLANTING/ CULTURAL PRESCRIPTION[2]**	**RELEASE**	**ANIMAL PROTECT**	**SOILS**	**REMARKS**
		NE			Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	25%/DF 75% 300TPA; Hoe	Yr, Manual Grub; RFE		Mod Regen Potential	as Unit '59-1'
59-S	23	3,200' E	II	60-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	A) 1-0 Cont-PP 25%/DF 75% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '59'
60-H	119	3,500' E-NE-N	I-II	25-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 25%/DF 75% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod-High Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '60'
60-H	39	3,500' E-NE-N	I-II	25-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 25%/DF 75% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod-High Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '60-1'
61-H	155	2,800' NW-W	I-II	25-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50%/DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair-Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '61' YUM?
62-G	5	1,800' E-X	II	15-40%	Fall Residual Sub; Machine Pile;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 25%/DF 75% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod-High Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '62' Adjacent to Grider Creek Campround
62-H	49	2,400' E	II	35-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50%/DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair-Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '62-1' YUM?
62-S	11	2,400' E	II	35-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50%/DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair-Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '62-2' YUM?
64-S	5	3,200' E	I	40-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50%/DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair-Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	
65-G	36	3,900' E	I	15-40%	Fall Residual Sub; Machine Pile;Fall Burn	1-0 Cont- PP 50%/DF 50%;	1st &3rd Yr, Manual	No	Fair-Good Plant; Mod	

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UNIT	**ACRES[1]**	**ELEV/ ASPECT**	**DUNN S.C.**	**SLOPE**	**SITE PREP/FUELS TREATMENT**	**PLANTING/ CULTURAL PRESCRIPTION[2]**	**RELEASE**	**ANIMAL PROTECT**	**SOILS**	**REMARKS**
					Piles	300TPA; Hoe	Grub; RFE		Regen Potential	
203-S	30	3,000' N	I	75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- DF 80%; SP 20%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; High Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '203'
204-S	26	2,400' W	I	50-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50%; DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Low Regen Potential	
206-S	18	3,000' E-SW	II	75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	A)1-0 Cont- DF 80%/ SP 20%; 300TPA; Hoe (50% of unit) B)1-0 Cont- DF 50%/ SP 50%; 300TPA; Hoe (50% of unit)	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Fair-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '206 A&B' Planting Rx: A- East Aspect B- SW Aspect
207-S	7	3,500' SE	III	60% Benchy	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- DF 60%; PP/SP 40%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair Plant; Low Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '207' Volume low for skyline. Heavy hardwoods. Site shows signs of previous fire (approx. 30 yrs ago) with pockets of fire salvage.
208-S	29	3,000' S-SE	III	40-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 100%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair-Good Plant; Low Regen Potential	
209-S	2	3,800' S	II	50-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 100%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair-Good Plant; Low Regen Potential	
211-S	14	4,700' E	II	40-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10;	1-0 Cont- DF 75%; PP 25%; 300TPA;	1st &3rd Yr, Manual	No	Fair-Good Plant; Mod	Originally labelled as Unit '211'

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UNIT	**ACRES[1]**	**ELEV/ ASPECT**	**DUNN S.C.**	**SLOPE**	**SITE PREP/FUELS TREATMENT**	**PLANTING/ CULTURAL PRESCRIPTION[2]**	**RELEASE**	**ANIMAL PROTECT**	**SOILS**	**REMARKS**
					Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	Hoe	Grub; RFE		Regen Potential	
212-H	56	4,400' W	II	35-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 100%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair-Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '212'
213-G	8	2,400' X-S-W	I	10-35%	Fall Residual Sub; Machine Pile;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50%; DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	
216-H	13	3,000' W	I	60%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- DF 90%; SP 10%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod-High Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '216' Nice!
216-H	3	3,500' SW	I	60%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- DF 70%; SP 15%; PP 15% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '216-1' Black oak stand-culture; plenty of green islands.
221-S	5	3,000' S	I	70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- DF 80%; PP/SP 20%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	
223-S	9	2,800' E-N	I	35-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- DF 90%; SP 10%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; High Regen Potential	
224-S	43	5,500' NE	II	70% Benchy	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- WF33%; RF 33%; DF 33%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	Yes - WF RF	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '224' PCT along NW unit boundary
225-G	9	6,000' E	I	45% Benchy	Fall Residual Sub; Machine Pile;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- RF/WF 80%; DF 20%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	Yes - WF RF	Fair Plant; Fair-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '225' some areas might support tractor logging
225-S	7	5,500' NE	III	50% Benchy	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn	1-0 Cont- RF 33%/SP 33%/IC 33%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	Yes - RF	Fair Plant; Poor-Mod Regen	Originally labelled as Unit '225-1'

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UNIT	**ACRES[1]**	**ELEV/ ASPECT**	**DUNN S.C.**	**SLOPE**	**SITE PREP/FUELS TREATMENT**	**PLANTING/ CULTURAL PRESCRIPTION[2]**	**RELEASE**	**ANIMAL PROTECT**	**SOILS**	**REMARKS**
					Piles				Potential	
226-S	26	5,000' NE	III	45% Benchy	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- RF 33%/SP 33%/IC 33%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	Yes - RF	Fair Plant; Fair-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '226'
226-S	15	5,000' NE	III	45% Benchy	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- RF 33%/SP 33%/IC 33%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	Yes - RF	Fair Plant; Fair-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '226-1'
226-S	32	5,000' NE	III	45% Benchy	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- RF 33%/SP 33%/IC 33%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	Yes - RF	Fair Plant; Fair-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '226-2'
227-S	2	4,500' NW	I	50%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- DF 90%; SP 10%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '227'
227-S	2	4,500' W-NW	II	55%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- DF 80%; PP/SP 20%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '227-1'
227-S	1	4,500' W-NW	II	55%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- DF 80%; PP/SP 20%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '227-1-1'
227-S	9	4,500' W-NW	II	55%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- DF 80%; PP/SP 20%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '227-2'
228-H	26	4,800' NW-NE		15-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- RF 33%/SP 33%/IC 33%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	Yes - RF	Fair-Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	PCT along SE unit boundary Originally labelled as Unit '228-1'
228-H	18	4,800' NW-NE		15-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- RF 33%/SP 33%/IC 33%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	Yes - RF	Fair-Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	PCT along SE unit boundary Originally labelled as Unit '228-3'
228-	6	4,800'		15-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10);	1-0 Cont- RF	1st &3rd	Yes - RF	Fair-Good	PCT along SE

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UNIT	**ACRES[1]**	**ELEV/ ASPECT**	**DUNN S.C.**	**SLOPE**	**SITE PREP/FUELS TREATMENT**	**PLANTING/ CULTURAL PRESCRIPTION[2]**	**RELEASE**	**ANIMAL PROTECT**	**SOILS**	**REMARKS**
H		NW-NE			Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	33%/SP 33%/IC 33%; 300TPA; Hoe	Yr, Manual Grub; RFE		Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	unit boundary Originally labelled as Unit '228-4'
228-H	5	4,800' NW-NE		15-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- RF 33%/SP 33%/IC 33%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	Yes - RF	Fair-Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	PCT along SE unit boundary Originally labelled as Unit '228-5'
229-S	4	4,800' NW-NE	II	15-65%	Fall Residual Sub; Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- RF 33%/SP 33%/IC 33%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	Yes - RF	Fair-Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '229-1'
229-S	3	4,800' NW-NE	II	15-65%	Fall Residual Sub; Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- RF 33%/SP 33%/IC 33%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	Yes - RF	Fair-Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '229-2'
229-S	3	4,800' NW-NE	II	15-65%	Fall Residual Sub; Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- RF 33%/SP 33%/IC 33%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	Yes - RF	Fair-Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '229-3'
230-S	6	3,500' NW	I	65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- DF 100%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '230' Natural regen potential exists for WF
232-S	15	3,700' SE	II	25-60%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50%; DP 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair-Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	
233-S	3	3,300' N	II	45-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- DF 90%; SP 10%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; High Regen Potential	
234-S	7	3,500' SW	III	40-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 100%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair Plant; Low Regen Potential	
235-H	7	3,000' N	I	45-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10;	1-0 Cont- DF 90%; SP 10%; 300TPA;	1st &3rd Yr, Manual	No	Good Plant; High Regen	Originally labelled as Unit '235-1'

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UNIT	**ACRES[1]**	**ELEV/ ASPECT**	**DUNN S.C.**	**SLOPE**	**SITE PREP/FUELS TREATMENT**	**PLANTING/ CULTURAL PRESCRIPTION[2]**	**RELEASE**	**ANIMAL PROTECT**	**SOILS**	**REMARKS**
					Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	Hoe	Grub; RFE		Potential	
235-H	5	3,000‘ N	I	45-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- DF 90%; SP 10%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; High Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ‘235-2’
235-G	5	3,000 N	I	15-35%	Fall Residual Sub; Machine Pile;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- DF 90%; SP 10%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; High Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ‘235’
236-S	13	3,200’ NW	II	65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- DF 40%; PP 60%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ‘236’
236-S	3	3,200’ NW	II	65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- DF 40%; PP 60%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ‘236-1’
242-H	28	2,500’ NE	I	75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 100%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Poor Plant; Low Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ‘242’ needs road on top or helicopter. Lower ML1 road needs decommissioning
243-H	87	3,000‘ NW-SE	II	45-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 75%; DF 25%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair-Good Plant; Low Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ‘243’
243-S	31	3,000‘ NW-SE	II	45-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 75%; DF 25%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair-Good Plant; Low Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ‘243-1’
244-S	6	3,800‘ SW	III	25-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 75%; DF 25%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair Plant; Low Regen Potential	
245-S	53	4,400‘ W-S	III	25-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10;	1-0 Cont- PP 75%; DF 25%; 300TPA;	1st &3rd Yr, Manual	No	Fair Plant; Low Regen	

SALVAGE REFORESTATION SUMMARY Alternative 2 Modified - Westside Fire Recovery Project, Klamath National Forest Happy Complex Fire July 2015										
UNIT	**ACRES[1]**	**ELEV/ ASPECT**	**DUNN S.C.**	**SLOPE**	**SITE PREP/FUELS TREATMENT**	**PLANTING/ CULTURAL PRESCRIPTION[2]**	**RELEASE**	**ANIMAL PROTECT**	**SOILS**	**REMARKS**
					Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	Hoe	Grub; RFE		Potential	
262-G	14	3,600‘ X	II	10-25%	Fall Residual Sub; Machine Pile;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- DF 90%; SP 10%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; High Regen Potential	
263-G	18	3,600‘ W-X-N	II	10-45%	Fall Residual Sub; Machine Pile;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- DF 75%; PP 25%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod-High Regen Potential	
264-G	10	3,600’ W	II	10-35%	Fall Residual Sub; Machine Pile;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- DF 75%; PP 25%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod-High Regen Potential	
265-S	34	3,800‘ E	I	40-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- DF 90%; SP 10%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; High Regen Potential	
266-G	2	3,400’ X-E	I	15-35%	Fall Residual Sub; Machine Pile;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- DF 50%; PP 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Low-Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	
267-S	6	2,400’ W	II	40-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- DF 25%; PP 75%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair-Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ‘267’
268-H	15	3,400’ X-E	I	15-35%	Fall Residual Sub; Machine Pile;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- DF 50%; PP 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Low-Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	
500-S	15	3,600’ E-SE	II-III	10-55%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 75%; DF 25% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	50% of Unit is Mechanically Pilable for Site-prep 500
501-H	94	4,500’ S-SW	III	45-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 100%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair Plant; Low Regen Potential	Originally MC Stand; Very Tough to Regenerate to

SALVAGE REFORESTATION SUMMARY Alternative 2 Modified - Westside Fire Recovery Project, Klamath National Forest Happy Complex Fire July 2015										
UNIT	**ACRES[1]**	**ELEV/ ASPECT**	**DUNN S.C.**	**SLOPE**	**SITE PREP/FUELS TREATMENT**	**PLANTING/ CULTURAL PRESCRIPTION[2]**	**RELEASE**	**ANIMAL PROTECT**	**SOILS**	**REMARKS**
										MC 501-1
501-S	29	5,400' SE-S	III	35-55%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 100%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair Plant; Low Regen Potential	Originally MC Stand; Very Tough to Regenerate to MC 501
503-S	24	5,200' NE-E	III	40-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50%; DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Not Diorite
505-H	34	3,600' W	III	25-55%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 100%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Pockets of Heavy Surface Rock 505-1
505-S	48	4,400' W	III	25-55%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 100%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Pockets of Heavy Surface Rock 505
506-S	6	5,900' E	II	40-55%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- WF 50%; DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	Yes - WF	Good Plant; Mod-High Regen Potential	
508-G	55	5,800' E	III	15-45%	Fall Residual Sub; Machine Pile;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- WF 25%; DF 25%; RF 25%; PP 25% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	Yes - WF RF	Fair-Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	North of Tom Martin Peak 508
508-G	23	5,800' E	III	15-45%	Fall Residual Sub; Machine Pile;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- WF 25%; DF 25%; RF 25%; PP 25% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	Yes - WF RF	Fair-Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	North of Tom Martin Peak 508-1
508-G	13	5,800' E	III	15-45%	Fall Residual Sub; Machine Pile;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- WF 25%; DF 25%; RF 25%; PP 25% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	Yes - WF RF	Fair-Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	North of Tom Martin Peak 508-1-1
508-H	6	6,600' W-NW-N	III	40-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10;	1-0 Cont- WF 25%; DF 25%; RF 25%;	1st &3rd Yr, Manual	Yes - WF RF	Fair-Good Plant;	North of Tom Martin Peak.

SALVAGE REFORESTATION SUMMARY Alternative 2 Modified - Westside Fire Recovery Project, Klamath National Forest Happy Complex Fire July 2015										
UNIT	**ACRES[1]**	**ELEV/ ASPECT**	**DUNN S.C.**	**SLOPE**	**SITE PREP/FUELS TREATMENT**	**PLANTING/ CULTURAL PRESCRIPTION[2]**	**RELEASE**	**ANIMAL PROTECT**	**SOILS**	**REMARKS**
					Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	PP 25% 300TPA; Hoe	Grub; RFE		Low-Mod Regen Potential	Pockets of heavy surface rock/scree. 508-5
508-H	3	6,600' W-NW-N	III	40-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- WF 25%; DF 25%; RF 25%; PP 25% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	Yes - WF RF	Fair-Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	North of Tom Martin Peak. Pockets of heavy surface rock/scree. 508-6
508-H	6	6,600' W-NW-N	III	40-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- WF 25%; DF 25%; RF 25%; PP 25% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	Yes - WF RF	Fair-Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	North of Tom Martin Peak. Pockets of heavy surface rock/scree. 508-7
508-H	19	6,600' W-NW-N	III	40-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- WF 25%; DF 25%; RF 25%; PP 25% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	Yes - WF RF	Fair-Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	North of Tom Martin Peak. Pockets of heavy surface rock/scree. 508-8
508-H	16	6,600' W-NW-N	III	40-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- WF 25%; DF 25%; RF 25%; PP 25% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	Yes - WF RF	Fair-Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	North of Tom Martin Peak. Pockets of heavy surface rock/scree. 508-9
508-S	25	6,000' N-NW	III	35-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- WF 25%; DF 25%; RF 25%; PP 25% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	Yes - WF RF	Fair-Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	North of Tom Martin Peak 508-2
508-S	19	6,000' N-NW	III	35-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- WF 25%; DF 25%; RF 25%; PP 25% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	Yes - WF RF	Fair-Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	North of Tom Martin Peak 508-3
508-S	28	6,000' N-NW	III	35-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10;	1-0 Cont- WF 25%; DF 25%; RF 25%;	1st &3rd Yr, Manual	Yes - WF RF	Fair-Good Plant;	North of Tom Martin Peak

SALVAGE REFORESTATION SUMMARY Alternative 2 Modified - Westside Fire Recovery Project, Klamath National Forest Happy Complex Fire July 2015										
UNIT	**ACRES[1]**	**ELEV/ ASPECT**	**DUNN S.C.**	**SLOPE**	**SITE PREP/FUELS TREATMENT**	**PLANTING/ CULTURAL PRESCRIPTION[2]**	**RELEASE**	**ANIMAL PROTECT**	**SOILS**	**REMARKS**
					Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	PP 25% 300TPA; Hoe	Grub; RFE		Mod Regen Potential	508-4
508-S	15	6,000' N-NW	III	35-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- WF 25%; DF 25%; RF 25%; PP 25% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	Yes - WF RF	Fair-Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	North of Tom Martin Peak 508-4-1
509-G	3	6,000' NW-X	III	20-35%	Fall Residual Sub; Machine Pile;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- WF 25%; DF 25%; RF 25%; PP 25% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	Yes - WF RF	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	
510-S	16	5,600' E	II	35-60%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- WF 25%; DF 25%; RF 25%; PP 25% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	Yes - WF RF	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	
515-H	13	3,200' NE	III	40-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50%; DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod-High Regen Potential	Stand Burned Very Hot Very Dissected 515
515-H	29	3,200' NE	III	40-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50%; DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod-High Regen Potential	Stand Burned Very Hot Very Dissected 515-1-2
515-S	145	3,600' E	III	40-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50%/DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Very Good Plant; Mod-High Regen Potential	Stand Burned Very Hot 515-1
515-S	1	3,600' E	III	40-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50%/DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Very Good Plant; Mod-High Regen Potential	Stand Burned Very Hot 515-1-1
515-S	22	3,600' E	III	40-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50%/DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Very Good Plant; Mod-High Regen Potential	Stand Burned Very Hot 515-1-1-1
516-S	4	3,800' S	II	20-50%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 100%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	67% of Unit is Mechanically Pilable for Site-prep

SALVAGE REFORESTATION SUMMARY Alternative 2 Modified - Westside Fire Recovery Project, Klamath National Forest Happy Complex Fire July 2015										
UNIT	**ACRES[1]**	**ELEV/ ASPECT**	**DUNN S.C.**	**SLOPE**	**SITE PREP/FUELS TREATMENT**	**PLANTING/ CULTURAL PRESCRIPTION[2]**	**RELEASE**	**ANIMAL PROTECT**	**SOILS**	**REMARKS**
517-G	36	4,400' S-X	II	15-25% Benchy	Fall Residual Sub; Machine Pile;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 100%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; High Regen Potential	
518-C	8	5,200' S	III	10-50%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 100%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair Plant; Low Regen Potential	Yoder? Cable Endline?
520-H	107	4,800' W-S-E	III	35-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50%/DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Very Dissected
521-G	64	5,400' X	III	10-25%	Fall Residual Sub; Machine Pile;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- WF 50%/DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	Yes - WF	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Includes Large Fire Safety Zone
522-S	35	5,400' NE	III	25-50%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50%/DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	
523-S	92	5,200' S-E	III	30-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50%/DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair-Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	523
523-S	37	5,200' S-E	III	30-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50%/DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair-Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	523-1
524-S	159	5,400' E-NE	III	25-50%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50%/DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	
525-G	26	5,400' S-X-E	IV	30-60%	Fall Residual Sub; Machine Pile;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- JP 75%/DF 25% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Poor-Fair Plant; Low Regen Potential	Serpentine 525
525-G	3	5,400' S-X-E	IV	30-60%	Fall Residual Sub; Machine Pile;Fall Burn	1-0 Cont- JP 75%/DF 25%	1st &3rd Yr, Manual	No	Poor-Fair Plant; Low	Serpentine 525-1

SALVAGE REFORESTATION SUMMARY Alternative 2 Modified - Westside Fire Recovery Project, Klamath National Forest Happy Complex Fire July 2015										
UNIT	**ACRES[1]**	**ELEV/ ASPECT**	**DUNN S.C.**	**SLOPE**	**SITE PREP/FUELS TREATMENT**	**PLANTING/ CULTURAL PRESCRIPTION[2]**	**RELEASE**	**ANIMAL PROTECT**	**SOILS**	**REMARKS**
					Piles	300TPA; Hoe	Grub; RFE		Regen Potential	
525-S	157	5,200' S	IV	30-60%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- JP 75%/DF 25% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Poor-Fair Plant; Low Regen Potential	Serpentine 525-2
527-S	11	5,500' N	III	40-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 25%/DF 75% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Faulkstein Camp
528-H	71	4,800' S-SE-E	III	40-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50%/DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair-Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Very Dissected 528-2
528-G	33	4,800' S-SE-E	III	10-35%	Fall Residual Sub; Machine Pile;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50%/DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair-Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Very Dissected 528-1
528-S	28	4,800' S-SE-E	III	40-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50%/DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair-Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Very Dissected 528
528-S	1	4,800' S-SE-E	III	40-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50%/DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair-Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Very Dissected 528-1-1
530-S	13	4,800' S	III	25-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 75%/DF 25% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair-Good Plant; Low Regen Potential	
532-S	5	5,200' E	III	45-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 25%/DF 75% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	

SALVAGE REFORESTATION SUMMARY Alternative 2 Modified - Westside Fire Recovery Project, Klamath National Forest Happy Complex Fire July 2015										
UNIT	**ACRES[1]**	**ELEV/ ASPECT**	**DUNN S.C.**	**SLOPE**	**SITE PREP/FUELS TREATMENT**	**PLANTING/ CULTURAL PRESCRIPTION[2]**	**RELEASE**	**ANIMAL PROTECT**	**SOILS**	**REMARKS**
536-G	15	2,500‘ E	III	15-35%	Fall Residual Sub; Machine Pile;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- SP 25%/DF 25%/PP 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair-Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Behind Scott Bar Station
537-H	49	2,400‘ E-SE	III	30-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- SP 25%/DF 25%/PP 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair-Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Adjacent to Private; Swanson Gulch
539-H	9	2,600’ NE	III	30-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- SP 25%/DF 25%/PP 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair-Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	
545-H	13	5,800’ S	III	45-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- SP 25%, 75%PP; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair Plant; Low Regen Potential	
546-H	21	6,000’ E	III	40-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- WF 25%; DF 25%; RF 25%; PP 25% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	Yes - WF RF	Fair-Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	

SALVAGE REFORESTATION SUMMARY Alternative 2 Modified - Westside Fire Recovery Project, Klamath National Forest Whites Fire July 2015										
UNIT	**ACRES[1]**	**ELEV/ ASPECT**	**DUNN S.C.**	**SLOPE**	**SITE PREP/FUELS TREATMENT**	**PLANTING/ CULTURAL PRESCRIPTION[2]**	**RELEASE**	**ANIMAL PROTECT**	**SOILS**	**REMARKS**
401-G	20	5,600 W	II	20-40%	Fall Residual Sub; Machine Pile;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- 25% RF; 25% WF; 50% DF; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	Yes - RF WF	Fair-Good Plant; Mod-High Regen Potential	Originally labelled Unit ‘401-1’
403-S	10	4,800’ SW	II	50-60%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn	1-0 Cont- PP 100%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual	No	Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen	

SALVAGE REFORESTATION SUMMARY
Alternative 2 Modified - Westside Fire Recovery Project, Klamath National Forest
Whites Fire July 2015

UNIT	ACRES[1]	ELEV/ ASPECT	DUNN S.C.	SLOPE	SITE PREP/FUELS TREATMENT	PLANTING/ CULTURAL PRESCRIPTION[2]	RELEASE	ANIMAL PROTECT	SOILS	REMARKS
					Piles		Grub; RFE		Potential	
406-H	62	5,600' SW	III	50-60%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 100%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	
407-S	8	4,000' W-SW	II	25-55% Benchy	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont-DF 25%/PP 75%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	
409-H	10	2,800' NW	II	30-60%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont-DF 50%/PP 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair Plant; Fair-Mod Regen Potential	
410-G	2	2,800' E	II	20-35%	Fall Residual Sub; Machine Pile;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont-DF 75%/PP 25%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair Plant; Fair-Mod Regen Potential	Water Pipe to Meadow on West Boundary of Unit
411-H	25	2,700' E-SE	II	40-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont-DF 50%/PP 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair Plant; Fair-Mod Regen Potential	Scattered Surface Rock
414-S	25	4,200' NE	I	35-60%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont-DF 100%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod-High Regen Potential	Very Productive Site Originally labelled Unit '414'
415-H	133	3,600' E-NE	I	35-60%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont-DF 100%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod-High Regen Potential	Originally labelled Unit '415-1'
417-S	79	5,000' N-NE	III	35-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- DF 50%; RF 25%; WF 25% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	Yes - RF WF	Fair Plant; Mod Regen Potential	
418-S	4	5,200'	III	35-	Fall Residual Sub(<10);	1-0 Cont- DF	1st &3rd	Yes - RF	Fair Plant;	Adjacent to

SALVAGE REFORESTATION SUMMARY
Alternative 2 Modified - Westside Fire Recovery Project, Klamath National Forest
Whites Fire July 2015

UNIT	ACRES[1]	ELEV/ ASPECT	DUNN S.C.	SLOPE	SITE PREP/FUELS TREATMENT	PLANTING/ CULTURAL PRESCRIPTION[2]	RELEASE	ANIMAL PROTECT	SOILS	REMARKS
		E		65%	Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	50%; RF 25%; WF 25% 300TPA; Hoe	Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	WF	Mod Regen Potential	Private
420-S	2	3,700' N	II	35-60%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- DF 100%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod-High Regen Potential	Wet Spot on A spur Needs Reconstruction
423-H	19	4,400' NW	III	40-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont-DF 75%/PP 25%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair Plant; Fair-Mod Regen Potential	
426-S	5	5,400' S-W	III	35-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont-DF 25%/PP 75%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair-Good Plant; Low Regen Potential	

SALVAGE REFORESTATION SUMMARY
Alternative 3 Modified - Westside Fire Recovery Project, Klamath National Forest
Happy Complex Fire July 2015

UNIT	ACRES[1]	ELEV/ ASPECT	DUNN S.C.	SLOPE	SITE PREP/FUELS TREATMENT	PLANTING/ CULTURAL PRESCRIPTION[2]	RELEASE	ANIMAL PROTECT	SOILS	REMARKS
3-H	12	5,600' X-W	III	35-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50%/DF 25%/WF 25% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	Yes – WF	Fair Plant; Low Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '003-1'
3-S	28	4,800' W	III	35-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50%/DF 25%/WF 25% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	Yes – WF	Fair Plant; Low Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '003'
5-G	3	4,800'	III	25-45%	Fall Residual Sub;	1-0 Cont- PP	1st &3rd	No	Fair Plant;	Originally

SALVAGE REFORESTATION SUMMARY
Alternative 3 Modified - Westside Fire Recovery Project, Klamath National Forest
Happy Complex Fire July 2015

UNIT	ACRES[1]	ELEV/ ASPECT	DUNN S.C.	SLOPE	SITE PREP/FUELS TREATMENT	PLANTING/ CULTURAL PRESCRIPTION[2]	RELEASE	ANIMAL PROTECT	SOILS	REMARKS
		W			Machine Pile;Fall Burn Piles	50%/DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	Yr, Manual Grub; RFE		Low Regen Potential	labelled as Unit '005-4'
5-H	60	2,600' E-NE	II	25-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- DF 100%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod-High Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '005-12'
5-H	78	4,100' W-E-NE	III	10-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 75%/DF 25%; 300TPA;	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '005-9'
5-H	9	4,100' W-E-NE	III	10-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 25%/DF 75%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '005-9-1'
5-H	71	4,800' N-W	III	25-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50%/DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair-Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '005-3'
5-S	7	3,500' W	III	40-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 75%/DF 25%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '005-10'
5-S	7	3,500' W	III	40-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 75%/DF 25%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '005-10-1'
21-S	13	2,600' E	II	20-50%	Fall Residual Sub; Machine Pile;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- DF 100%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Fair-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '21'
22-S	102	2,400'	II	30-70%	Fall Residual	1-0 Cont- DF	1st &3rd	No	Good Plant;	Originally

SALVAGE REFORESTATION SUMMARY
Alternative 3 Modified - Westside Fire Recovery Project, Klamath National Forest
Happy Complex Fire July 2015

UNIT	ACRES[1]	ELEV/ ASPECT	DUNN S.C.	SLOPE	SITE PREP/FUELS TREATMENT	PLANTING/ CULTURAL PRESCRIPTION[2]	RELEASE	ANIMAL PROTECT	SOILS	REMARKS
		N			Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	100%; 300TPA; Hoe	Yr, Manual Grub; RFE		Mod-High Regen Potential	labelled as Unit '022'
22-S	43	3,600' NE	III	35-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- DF 100%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair-Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '22'
23-S	117	3,500' N-E	II	35-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- SP 10%/DF 90%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '23'
23-S	48	3,500' N-E	II	35-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- SP 10%/DF 90%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '23-1'
23-S	133	3,500' N-E	II	35-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- SP 10%/DF 90%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '23-2'
23-S	11	3,500' N-E	II	35-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- SP 10%/DF 90%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '23-4'
23-S	72	3,500' N-E	II	35-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- SP 10%/DF 90%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '23-5'
23-S	58	3,500' N-E	II	35-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10;	1-0 Cont- SP 10%/DF 90%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '23-7'

SALVAGE REFORESTATION SUMMARY
Alternative 3 Modified - Westside Fire Recovery Project, Klamath National Forest
Happy Complex Fire July 2015

UNIT	ACRES[1]	ELEV/ ASPECT	DUNN S.C.	SLOPE	SITE PREP/FUELS TREATMENT	PLANTING/ CULTURAL PRESCRIPTION[2]	RELEASE	ANIMAL PROTECT	SOILS	REMARKS
					Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles					
23-S	41	3,500‘ N-E	II	35-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- SP 10%/DF 90%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ‘23-11’
23-S	63	3,500‘ N-E	II	35-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- SP 10%/DF 90%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ‘23-15’
23-S	118	3,500‘ N-E	II	35-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- SP 10%/DF 90%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ‘23-16’
23-S	5	3,500‘ N-E	II	35-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- SP 10%/DF 90%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ‘23-17’
23-S	7	3,500‘ N-E	II	35-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- SP 10%/DF 90%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ‘23-18’
23-S	8	3,500‘ N-E	II	35-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- SP 10%/DF 90%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ‘23-19’
23-S	7	3,500‘ N-E	II	35-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- SP 10%/DF 90%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ‘23-20’

SALVAGE REFORESTATION SUMMARY
Alternative 3 Modified - Westside Fire Recovery Project, Klamath National Forest
Happy Complex Fire July 2015

UNIT	ACRES[1]	ELEV/ ASPECT	DUNN S.C.	SLOPE	SITE PREP/FUELS TREATMENT	PLANTING/ CULTURAL PRESCRIPTION[2]	RELEASE	ANIMAL PROTECT	SOILS	REMARKS
23-S	18	3,500‘ N-E	II	35-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- SP 10%/DF 90%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ‘23-21’
23-S	40	3,500‘ N-E	II	35-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- SP 10%/DF 90%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ‘23-22’
23-S	19	3,500‘ N-E	II	35-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- SP 10%/DF 90%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ‘23-30’
23-S	22	3,500‘ N-E	II	35-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- SP 10%/DF 90%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ‘23-31’
32-H	295	2,800’ E	II	20-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- DF 90%/SP 10%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod-High Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ‘032’
35-H	16	2,200‘ N	II	25-55%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- DF 90%/SP 10%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; High Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ‘035’ Macks Creek Adjacent to Private
36-H	26	2,200‘ NW	II	25-55%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- DF 75%/PP 25%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod-High Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ‘036’ Adjacent to Private
39-H	28	2,300’	II	20-55%	Fall Residual	1-0 Cont- DF	1st &3rd	No	Fair-Good	Originally

SALVAGE REFORESTATION SUMMARY
Alternative 3 Modified - Westside Fire Recovery Project, Klamath National Forest
Happy Complex Fire July 2015

UNIT	ACRES[1]	ELEV/ ASPECT	DUNN S.C.	SLOPE	SITE PREP/FUELS TREATMENT	PLANTING/ CULTURAL PRESCRIPTION[2]	RELEASE	ANIMAL PROTECT	SOILS	REMARKS
		N			Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	90%/SP 10%; 300TPA; Hoe	Yr, Manual Grub; RFE		Plant; Mod-High Regen Potential	labelled as Unit '039' Adjacent to Private
40-H	34	2,800' E	II	40-60%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- DF 90%/SP 10%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod-High Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '040'
50-S	26	5,100' SW	III	25-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 100%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair Plant; Low Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '50-1'
50-H	78	5,100' S	III	40-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 100%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair Plant; Low Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '50'
51-H	171	4,000' N-W	III	40-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 25%/DF 75% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair-Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '51-1'
51-S	88	4,700' N-W	III	40-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 25%/DF 75% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair-Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '51'
52-S	64	4,700' NW	III	35-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 75%/DF 25% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '52'
52-S	60	5,000' NW	III	35-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10);	1-0 Cont- PP 75%/DF 25%	1st &3rd Yr, Manual	No	Fair Plant; Low-Mod	Originally labelled as Unit

SALVAGE REFORESTATION SUMMARY
Alternative 3 Modified - Westside Fire Recovery Project, Klamath National Forest
Happy Complex Fire July 2015

UNIT	ACRES[1]	ELEV/ ASPECT	DUNN S.C.	SLOPE	SITE PREP/FUELS TREATMENT	PLANTING/ CULTURAL PRESCRIPTION[2]	RELEASE	ANIMAL PROTECT	SOILS	REMARKS
					Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	300TPA; Hoe	Grub; RFE		Regen Potential	'52-1'
52-G	7	5,000' NW	III	25-35%	Fall Residual Sub; Machine Pile;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 75%/DF 25% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '52-2'
53-S	57	4,400' W	III	40-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 100%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair Plant; Low Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '53'
54-S	37	4,400' N	III	30-60%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 25%/DF 75% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod-High Regen Potential	Originally labeled as Unit 54-1
55-G	11	3,300' E-X-W	III	15-35%	Fall Residual Sub; Machine Pile;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50%/DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod-High Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '55-3'
55-G	45	4,800' X	III	20-40%	Fall Residual Sub; Machine Pile;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50%/DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod-High Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '55-4'
55-S	181	4,400' E	III	45-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50%/DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod-High Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '55'
55-S	17	3,300' E	III	45-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50%/DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '55-2'
55-S	11	3,300' E	III	45-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10);	1-0 Cont- PP 50%/DF 50%;	1st &3rd Yr, Manual	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen	Originally labelled as Unit

SALVAGE REFORESTATION SUMMARY
Alternative 3 Modified - Westside Fire Recovery Project, Klamath National Forest
Happy Complex Fire July 2015

UNIT	ACRES[1]	ELEV/ ASPECT	DUNN S.C.	SLOPE	SITE PREP/FUELS TREATMENT	PLANTING/ CULTURAL PRESCRIPTION[2]	RELEASE	ANIMAL PROTECT	SOILS	REMARKS
					Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	300TPA; Hoe	Grub; RFE		Potential	'55-2-1'
55-S	17	3,200' E	III	45-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50%/DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod-High Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '55-1-1'
56-H	108	2,800' N-NW	II	20-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 25%/DF 75% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '56'
56-S	13	3,800' N-NW-W	II	20-60%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 75%/DF 25% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '056'
57-H	45	2,600' E	II	50-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 25%/DF 75% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '57'
58-H	136	3,600' X	II	35-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 25%/DF 75% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '058-3'
58-H	169	2,800' E-N	II	35-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 25%/DF 75% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '058-1'
58-S	110	3,500' W	II	25-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall	1-0 Cont- PP 100%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '058'

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Alternative 3 Modified - Westside Fire Recovery Project, Klamath National Forest
Happy Complex Fire July 2015

UNIT	ACRES[1]	ELEV/ ASPECT	DUNN S.C.	SLOPE	SITE PREP/FUELS TREATMENT	PLANTING/ CULTURAL PRESCRIPTION[2]	RELEASE	ANIMAL PROTECT	SOILS	REMARKS
					Burn Piles					
58-S	63	3,500‘ W	II	25-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 100%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ’58’
58-H	34	3,200’ N-W-SW	II	15-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 100%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ’058-6’ Unit splits on main ridge west of Caroline Creek –
58-H	50	3,200’ N-W-SW	II	15-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 25%/DF 75% 300TPA; Hoe (50% of unit)	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ’058-7’ Unit splits on main ridge west of Caroline Creek – Planting/Cultural Prescription A) refers to West side, B) refers to East side
59-S	22	3,200’ E	II	60-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	B) 1-0 Cont- PP 25%/DF 75% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ’59’
60-H	164	3,500’ E-NE-N	I-II	25-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 25%/DF 75% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod-High Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit ’60’
60-H	50	3,500’ E-NE-N	I-II	25-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10);	1-0 Cont- PP 25%/DF 75%	1st &3rd Yr, Manual	No	Good Plant; Mod-High	Originally labelled as Unit

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UNIT	ACRES[1]	ELEV/ ASPECT	DUNN S.C.	SLOPE	SITE PREP/FUELS TREATMENT	PLANTING/ CULTURAL PRESCRIPTION[2]	RELEASE	ANIMAL PROTECT	SOILS	REMARKS
					Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	300TPA; Hoe	Grub; RFE		Regen Potential	'60-1'
61-H	170	2,800' NW-W	I-II	25-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50%/DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair-Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '61' YUM?
62-G	20	1,800' E-X	II	15-40%	Fall Residual Sub; Machine Pile;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 25%/DF 75% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod-High Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '62' Adjacent to Grider Creek Campround
62-H	103	2,400' E	II	35-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50%/DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair-Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '62-1' YUM?
62-S	19	2,400' E	II	35-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50%/DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair-Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '62-2' YUM?
64-S	16	3,200' E	I	40-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50%/DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair-Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '64'
65-G	57	3,900' E	I	15-40%	Fall Residual Sub; Machine Pile;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50%/DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair-Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '65'
203-S	47	3,000' N	I	75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall	1-0 Cont- DF 80%; SP 20%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; High Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '203'

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UNIT	ACRES[1]	ELEV/ ASPECT	DUNN S.C.	SLOPE	SITE PREP/FUELS TREATMENT	PLANTING/ CULTURAL PRESCRIPTION[2]	RELEASE	ANIMAL PROTECT	SOILS	REMARKS
					Burn Piles					
204-S	32	2,400' W	I	50-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50%; DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Low Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '204'
206-S	27	3,000' E-SW	II	75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	A)1-0 Cont- DF 80%/ SP 20%; 300TPA; Hoe (50% of unit) B)1-0 Cont- DF 50%/ SP 50%; 300TPA; Hoe (50% of unit)	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Fair-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '206 A&B' Planting Rx: A- East Aspect B- SW Aspect
208-S	32	3,000' S-SE	III	40-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 100%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair-Good Plant; Low Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '208'
209-S	11	3,800' S	II	50-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 100%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair-Good Plant; Low Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '209'
212-H	55	4,400' W	II	35-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 100%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair-Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '212'
213-G	15	2,400' X-S-W	I	10-35%	Fall Residual Sub; Machine Pile;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50%; DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '213'
224-S	75	5,500' NE	II	70% Benchy	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- WF33%; RF 33%; DF 33%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	Yes - WF RF	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '224' PCT along NW unit boundary

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UNIT	ACRES[1]	ELEV/ ASPECT	DUNN S.C.	SLOPE	SITE PREP/FUELS TREATMENT	PLANTING/ CULTURAL PRESCRIPTION[2]	RELEASE	ANIMAL PROTECT	SOILS	REMARKS
226-S	37	5,000' NE	III	45% Benchy	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- RF 33%/SP 33%/IC 33%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	Yes - RF	Fair Plant; Fair-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '226'
226-S	42	5,000' NE	III	45% Benchy	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- RF 33%/SP 33%/IC 33%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	Yes - RF	Fair Plant; Fair-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '226-1'
226-S	42	5,000' NE	III	45% Benchy	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- RF 33%/SP 33%/IC 33%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	Yes - RF	Fair Plant; Fair-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '226-2'
227-S	9	4,500' NW	I	50%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- DF 90%; SP 10%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '227'
227-S	16	4,500' W-NW	II	55%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- DF 80%; PP/SP 20%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '227-2'
228-H	36	4,800' NW-NE	II	15-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- RF 33%/SP 33%/IC 33%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	Yes - RF	Fair-Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	PCT along SE unit boundary Originally labelled as Unit '228-1'
228-H	19	4,800' NW-NE	II	15-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- RF 33%/SP 33%/IC 33%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	Yes - RF	Fair-Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	PCT along SE unit boundary Originally labelled as Unit '228-3'
243-H	107	3,000' NW-SE	II	45-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10);	1-0 Cont- PP 75%; DF 25%;	1st &3rd Yr, Manual	No	Fair-Good Plant; Low	Originally labelled as Unit

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UNIT	ACRES[1]	ELEV/ ASPECT	DUNN S.C.	SLOPE	SITE PREP/FUELS TREATMENT	PLANTING/ CULTURAL PRESCRIPTION[2]	RELEASE	ANIMAL PROTECT	SOILS	REMARKS
					Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	300TPA; Hoe	Grub; RFE		Regen Potential	'243'
243-S	44	3,000' NW-SE	II	45-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 75%; DF 25%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair-Good Plant; Low Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '243-1'
262-G	46	3,600' X	II	10-25%	Fall Residual Sub; Machine Pile;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- DF 90%; SP 10%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; High Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '262'
263-G	28	3,600' W-X-N	II	10-45%	Fall Residual Sub; Machine Pile;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- DF 75%; PP 25%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod-High Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '263'
265-S	37	3,800' E	I	40-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- DF 90%; SP 10%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; High Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '265'
266-G	19	3,400' X-E	I	15-35%	Fall Residual Sub; Machine Pile;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- DF 50%; PP 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Low-Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '266'
268-H	22	3,400' X-E	I	15-35%	Fall Residual Sub; Machine Pile;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- DF 50%; PP 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Low-Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '268'
501-S	44	5,400' SE-S	III	35-55%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 100%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair Plant; Low Regen Potential	Originally MC Stand; Very Tough to Regenerate to MC 501
508-G	78	5,800' E	III	15-45%	Fall Residual Sub; Machine Pile;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- WF 25%; DF 25%; RF 25%; PP 25%	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	Yes - WF RF	Fair-Good Plant; Mod Regen	North of Tom Martin Peak 508

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UNIT	ACRES[1]	ELEV/ ASPECT	DUNN S.C.	SLOPE	SITE PREP/FUELS TREATMENT	PLANTING/ CULTURAL PRESCRIPTION[2]	RELEASE	ANIMAL PROTECT	SOILS	REMARKS
						300TPA; Hoe			Potential	
508-H	8	6,600' W-NW-N	III	40-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- WF 25%; DF 25%; RF 25%; PP 25% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	Yes - WF RF	Fair-Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	North of Tom Martin Peak. Pockets of heavy surface rock/scree. 508-5
508-H	10	6,600' W-NW-N	III	40-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- WF 25%; DF 25%; RF 25%; PP 25% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	Yes - WF RF	Fair-Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	North of Tom Martin Peak. Pockets of heavy surface rock/scree. 508-6
508-H	8	6,600' W-NW-N	III	40-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- WF 25%; DF 25%; RF 25%; PP 25% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	Yes - WF RF	Fair-Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	North of Tom Martin Peak. Pockets of heavy surface rock/scree. 508-7
508-H	35	6,600' W-NW-N	III	40-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- WF 25%; DF 25%; RF 25%; PP 25% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	Yes - WF RF	Fair-Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	North of Tom Martin Peak. Pockets of heavy surface rock/scree. 508-8
508-H	20	6,600' W-NW-N	III	40-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- WF 25%; DF 25%; RF 25%; PP 25% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	Yes - WF RF	Fair-Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	North of Tom Martin Peak. Pockets of heavy surface rock/scree. 508-9
508-S	36	6,000' N-NW	III	35-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- WF 25%; DF 25%; RF 25%; PP 25% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	Yes - WF RF	Fair-Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	North of Tom Martin Peak 508-2
508-S	21	6,000'	III	35-65%	Fall Residual	1-0 Cont- WF	1st &3rd	Yes - WF	Fair-Good	North of Tom

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UNIT	ACRES[1]	ELEV/ ASPECT	DUNN S.C.	SLOPE	SITE PREP/FUELS TREATMENT	PLANTING/ CULTURAL PRESCRIPTION[2]	RELEASE	ANIMAL PROTECT	SOILS	REMARKS
		N-NW			Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	25%; DF 25%; RF 25%; PP 25% 300TPA; Hoe	Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	RF	Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Martin Peak 508-3
508-S	28	6,000' N-NW	III	35-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- WF 25%; DF 25%; RF 25%; PP 25% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	Yes - WF RF	Fair-Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	North of Tom Martin Peak 508-4
508-S	16	6,000' N-NW	III	35-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- WF 25%; DF 25%; RF 25%; PP 25% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	Yes - WF RF	Fair-Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	North of Tom Martin Peak 508-4-1
508-G	10	6,000' N-NW	III	10-40%	Fall Residual Sub; Machine Pile;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- WF 25%; DF 25%; RF 25%; PP 25% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	Yes - WF RF	Fair-Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	North of Tom Martin Peak 508-6
510-S	18	5,600' E	II	35-60%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- WF 25%; DF 25%; RF 25%; PP 25% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	Yes - WF RF	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '510'
517-G	51	4,400' S-X	II	15-25% Benchy	Fall Residual Sub; Machine Pile;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 100%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; High Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '517'
520-H	193	4,800' W-S-E	III	35-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50%/DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Very Dissected Originally labelled as Unit '520'
521-G	76	5,400' X	III	10-25%	Fall Residual Sub; Machine Pile;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- WF 50%/DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	Yes - WF	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Includes Large Fire Safety Zone Originally labelled as Unit '521'
522-S	37	5,400'	III	25-50%	Fall Residual	1-0 Cont- PP	1st &3rd	No	Good Plant;	Originally

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UNIT	ACRES[1]	ELEV/ ASPECT	DUNN S.C.	SLOPE	SITE PREP/FUELS TREATMENT	PLANTING/ CULTURAL PRESCRIPTION[2]	RELEASE	ANIMAL PROTECT	SOILS	REMARKS
		NE			Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	50%/DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	Yr, Manual Grub; RFE		Mod Regen Potential	labelled as Unit '522'
523-S	95	5,200' S-E	III	30-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50%/DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair-Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	523
523-S	82	5,200' S-E	III	30-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50%/DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair-Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	523-1
524-S	187	5,400' E-NE	III	25-50%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50%/DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled as Unit '524'
525-G	31	5,400' S-X-E	IV	30-60%	Fall Residual Sub; Machine Pile;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- JP 75%/DF 25% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Poor-Fair Plant; Low Regen Potential	Serpentine 525
525-G	4	5,400' S-X-E	IV	30-60%	Fall Residual Sub; Machine Pile;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- JP 75%/DF 25% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Poor-Fair Plant; Low Regen Potential	Serpentine 525-1
525-S	215	5,200' S	IV	30-60%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- JP 75%/DF 25% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Poor-Fair Plant; Low Regen Potential	Serpentine 525-2
528-H	140	4,800' S-SE-E	III	40-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50%/DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair-Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Very Dissected 528-2

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UNIT	ACRES[1]	ELEV/ ASPECT	DUNN S.C.	SLOPE	SITE PREP/FUELS TREATMENT	PLANTING/ CULTURAL PRESCRIPTION[2]	RELEASE	ANIMAL PROTECT	SOILS	REMARKS
528-G	35	4,800' S-SE-E	III	10-35%	Fall Residual Sub; Machine Pile;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50%/DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair-Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Very Dissected 528-1
528-S	44	4,800' S-SE-E	III	40-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50%/DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair-Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Very Dissected 528
528-S	3	4,800' S-SE-E	III	40-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 50%/DF 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair-Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	Very Dissected 528-1-1
530-S	19	4,800' S	III	25-70%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 75%/DF 25% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair-Good Plant; Low Regen Potential	530
536-G	22	2,500' E	III	15-35%	Fall Residual Sub; Machine Pile;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- SP 25%/DF 25%/PP 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair-Good Plant; Mod Regen Potential	Behind Scott Bar Station 536
539-H	17	2,600' NE	III	30-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- SP 25%/DF 25%/PP 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair-Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	539

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Whites Fire July 2015

UNIT	ACRES1	ELEV/ ASPECT	DUNN S.C.	SLOPE	SITE PREP/FUELS TREATMENT	PLANTING/ CULTURAL PRESCRIPTION2	RELEASE	ANIMAL PROTECT	SOILS	REMARKS
401-G	27	5,600 W	II	20-40%	Fall Residual Sub; Machine Pile;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- 25% RF; 25% WF; 50% DF; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	Yes - RF WF	Fair-Good Plant; Mod-High Regen Potential	Originally labelled Unit '401-1'
403-S	19	4,800' SW	II	50-60%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 100%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	403
406-H	123	5,600' SW	III	50-60%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- PP 100%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	406
407-S	19	4,000' W-SW	II	25-55% Benchy	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont-DF 25%/PP 75%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Low-Mod Regen Potential	407
409-H	48	2,800' NW	II	30-60%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont-DF 50%/PP 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair Plant; Fair-Mod Regen Potential	Originally labelled Unit '409'
410-G	13	2,800' E	II	20-35%	Fall Residual Sub; Machine Pile;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont-DF 75%/PP 25%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair Plant; Fair-Mod Regen Potential	Water Pipe to Meadow on West Boundary of Unit 410
411-H	49	2,700' E-SE	II	40-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont-DF 50%/PP 50%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair Plant; Fair-Mod Regen Potential	Scattered Surface Rock 411
414-S	30	4,200' NE	I	35-60%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont-DF 100%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Good Plant; Mod-High Regen Potential	Very Productive Site Originally labelled Unit '414'
415-	171	3,600'	I	35-60%	Fall Residual Sub(<10);	1-0 Cont-DF 100%;	1st &3rd Yr,	No	Good	Originally

SALVAGE REFORESTATION SUMMARY Alternative 3 Modified - Westside Fire Recovery Project, Klamath National Forest Whites Fire July 2015										
UNIT	**ACRES1**	**ELEV/ ASPECT**	**DUNN S.C.**	**SLOPE**	**SITE PREP/FUELS TREATMENT**	**PLANTING/ CULTURAL PRESCRIPTION2**	**RELEASE**	**ANIMAL PROTECT**	**SOILS**	**REMARKS**
H		E-NE			Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	300TPA; Hoe	Manual Grub; RFE		Plant; Mod-High Regen Potential	labelled Unit '415-1'
417-S	142	5,000' N-NE	III	35-65%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont- DF 50%; RF 25%; WF 25% 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	Yes - RF WF	Fair Plant; Mod Regen Potential	417
423-H	47	4,400' NW	III	40-75%	Fall Residual Sub(<10); Handpile/Windrow<10; Cover Ign Pts;Fall Burn Piles	1-0 Cont-DF 75%/PP 25%; 300TPA; Hoe	1st &3rd Yr, Manual Grub; RFE	No	Fair Plant; Fair-Mod Regen Potential	423

[1] Net Unit Acres

[2] Trees Per Acre (TPA) indicates initial planted trees per acre. It is anticipated that unplantable spots due primarily to slash and rock, as well as projected seedling mortality, will reduce actual stocking numbers to an estimated 50% of initial trees per acre at time of unit stocking certification (three to five years after planting).