



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Glendale Resource Area
2164 N.E. Spalding
Grants Pass, Oregon 97526

IN REPLY REFER TO
1790 (ORM080)

MAY 12 2009

Dear Interested Party:

Attached for your review and comment is the Revised Project Scoping Report for the proposed Wolf Pup Timber Sale located on the Glendale Resource Area, Medford District, Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The Wolf Pup Revised Proposed Action (Alternative 2) includes harvesting timber on approximately 403 acres of forest land by the general prescription of commercial thinning silvicultural methods.¹ See Chapter 2 (2.1.1 Description of Forest Management Treatments) of this scoping report for a further description of activities. The Revised Project Scoping Report also includes a description of the project location, purpose and need for action, decision to be made, and proposed action.

One of the primary objectives identified in the RMP is implementing the Oregon & California Railroad and Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands Act (O&C Act) which requires the Secretary of the Interior to manage O&C lands for permanent forest production in accord with sustained yield principles. The purpose and need of harvesting in the Wolf Pup Project is to offer timber for sale from commercial thinning harvest units that are economical and maintain northern spotted owl nesting, roosting, foraging, and dispersal habitat.

The planning, design, and analysis for the Wolf Pup Project was initiated under the 1995 *Medford District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan* (1995 ROD/RMP) and will be completed after the 2008 *Medford District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan* (2008 ROD/RMP) became effective December 30, 2008. The 2008 ROD allowed for transition projects, such as the Wolf Pup Project, to be implemented consistent with the management direction of either the 1995 RMP or the 2008 RMP, at the discretion of the decision maker (2008 Medford ROD/RMP, p. 5). A transition from the old resource management plan to the new resource management plan avoids disruption of the management of BLM-administered lands and allows the BLM to utilize work already begun on the planning and analysis of projects. Both management plans specifically contemplated the ecological significance of the areas in which commercial and non-commercial timber harvest activities would be planned.

The ultimate purpose of completing a NEPA document for this project is to allow the Field Manager to make choices between management options (alternatives) for the locations identified by the interdisciplinary team (IDT) as needing treatment. We are inviting you to participate in the planning of this project by identifying resource concerns that the IDT has not already identified, and

¹ A previous Wolf Pup Scoping Report was released for public review on July 3, 2008 which included a Proposed Action of approximately 2,047 acres of timber harvest within 114 units. Of these, approximately 528 acres were proposed for regeneration harvest (RH), shelterwood cutting (SC), and overstory removal (OR) silvicultural methods; and 1,519 acres were proposed for commercial thinning (CT).

that have not already been analyzed in the 1995 or 2008 RMPs. Rather, helpful comments to assist me are identifying those concerns not previously considered that you feel are important, and explanation of why you believe those concerns are relevant to my ultimate decision on how to carry out the selected management options for the locations identified.

I encourage you to provide comments in writing regarding the proposed project on or before June 11, 2009 to me at 2164 NE Spalding Avenue, Grants Pass, Oregon 97526. Comments received in response to this letter will be used by the IDT to determine the scope (breadth and depth) of the environmental analysis.

If you would like to be kept informed on the Wolf Pup Project, please state this prominently at the beginning of your comment letter. Comments, including names and addresses of those who comment, will be considered part of the public record on this proposed action and will be available for public inspection. Also, names of those who comment may be published as part of the environmental analysis document. Individual respondents may request confidentiality. If you wish to withhold your name or street address from public review or from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act, you must state this prominently at the beginning of your written comment. Such requests will be honored to the extent allowed by law. All submissions from organizations or businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, will be made available for public inspection in their entirety.

For additional information concerning this proposed project contact Michelle Calvert at 2164 NE Spalding Avenue, Grants Pass, Oregon 97526 or phone (541) 471-6505.

Sincerely,



FOR Katrina Symons
Field Manager
Glendale Resource Area

Enclosures:

- 1-Revised Wolf Pup Timber Sale Scoping Report (13 pp)
- 1-Revised Wolf Pup Timber Sale Scoping Report Map: Alternative 2 (1 pp)

REVISED WOLF PUP PROJECT SCOPING REPORT

Chapter 1 – Purpose and Need for the Action

1.1 Revised Proposed Action

The Wolf Pup Revised Proposed Action includes harvesting timber on approximately 403 acres of forest land by the general prescription of commercial thinning silvicultural methods. A previous Wolf Pup Scoping Report was released for public review on July 3, 2008 which included a Proposed Action of approximately 2,047 acres of timber harvest within 114 units. Of these, approximately 528 acres were proposed for regeneration harvest (RH), shelterwood cutting (SC), and overstory removal (OR) silvicultural methods; and 1,519 acres were proposed for commercial thinning (CT).

Cut trees would be removed by the use of tractor or skyline cable. Trees to be removed for harvest would be whole-tree yarded or yarded with attached tops to minimize impacts. Slash would be treated using one or more of the following actions: lop & scatter, pile & burn, or biomass utilization.

The majority of the proposed harvest units are within lands governed by the Oregon and California Railroad and Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands Act (O&C Act). A portion of five harvest units are within Public Domain Lands. Harvesting and associated forest management activities are planned to start in 2010. BLM planning decisions and harvest activities would apply only to BLM-administered O&C and Public Domain lands.

1.2 Project Location

The Planning Area (PA) is located just west of the community of Wolf Creek, 1 mile south of the community of Glendale, and approximately 2 miles west of Interstate 5. The PA is contained within the boundaries of the Hydrologic Unit Condition (HUC) 6, Wolf Creek sub-watershed, which flows into the larger 104,371 acre Grave Creek HUC 5 watershed.

The BLM manages approximately 5,691 acres of the 10,671 acre PA, which is a checkerboard pattern of public and private ownerships. Of the 5,691 acres of BLM lands, approximately 5,187 acres are O&C Lands, and the remaining 66 acres are Public Domain Lands governed by FLPMA. The legal description of the PA is Township (T) T.33S., R.7W., Sections 9-11, 13-15, 24, 25, 26, 35; T.33S., R.6W., Sections 31; T.34S., R.7W., Section 1 in Josephine County, Willamette Meridian.

1.3 Purpose and Need for the Proposal

The BLM has a statutory obligation under FLPMA which directs that “[t]he Secretary shall manage the public lands . . . in accordance with the land use plans developed by him under section 202 of this Act when they are available . . .” The Medford District’s Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan (ROD/RMP, June 1995) guides and directs management on BLM lands.

One of the primary objectives identified in the RMP is implementing the O & C Lands Act which requires the Secretary of the Interior to manage O&C lands for permanent forest production in accord with sustained yield principles.

The purpose and need of harvesting in the Wolf Pup Project is to offer timber for sale from commercial thinning harvest units that are economical and maintain northern spotted owl nesting, roosting, foraging, and dispersal habitat.

Any action alternative to be given serious consideration as a reasonable alternative must meet the objectives provided in the RMP for projects to be implemented in the Planning Area. The RMP and statutes specify the following objectives to be accomplished in managing the lands in the Planning Area:

1. Produce a sustainable supply of timber and other forest commodities on matrix lands to provide jobs and contribute to community stability.
2. Control stand density, maintain stand vigor, and place or maintain stands on developmental paths so that desired stand characteristics result in the future.
3. Reduce post-activity based fuel hazards through methods such as prescribed burning, mechanical or manual manipulation of forest vegetation and debris, removal of forest vegetation and debris, and combinations of these methods.
4. Apply thinning and other silvicultural treatments to promote the development of large trees for an eventual source of large woody debris to stream channels.
5. Ensure project activities are consistent with existing right-of-way agreements.

1.4 Resource Management Plan Transition: from 1995 Plan to 2008 Plan

The planning, design, and analysis for the Wolf Pup Project was initiated under the 1995 *Medford District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan* (1995 ROD/RMP) and will be completed after the 2008 *Medford District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan* (2008 ROD/RMP) became effective December 30, 2008. The 2008 ROD allowed for transition projects, such as the Wolf Pup Project, to be implemented

consistent with the management direction of either the 1995 RMP or the 2008 RMP, at the discretion of the decisionmaker (2008 Medford ROD/RMP, p. 5). A transition from the old resource management plan to the new resource management plan avoids disruption of the management of BLM-administered lands and allows the BLM to utilize work already begun on the planning and analysis of projects.

This project meets the requirements designated in the 2008 ROD for such transition projects:

1. A decision was not signed prior to the effective date of the 2008 ROD.
2. Preparation of the National Environmental Policy Act documentation began prior to the effective date of the 2008 ROD. The Scoping Report for the Wolf Pup Project was made available to the public in July 2008.
3. A decision on the project will be signed within two years of the effective date of the 2008 ROD.
4. Regeneration harvest would not occur in a late-successional management area or any harvest would not occur in deferred timber management area.
5. There would be no destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat designated for species listed as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act.

This scoping report includes land use allocation descriptions of both the 1995 RMP and 2008 RMP. Table 1-1 is an equivalent comparison of the land use allocations. While there are some differences between the Resource Management Plans, there are similar objectives for the particular resource subject. Detailed definitions of the land use allocations are provided below in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1. Summarized comparison of Land Use Allocations between Resource Management Plans

Medford District Resource Management Plan	Land Use Allocations within Wolf Pup Project Units (management equivalent between management plans)	
2008	TMA	RMA
1995	Matrix	RR

Legend

TMA – Timber Management Area
RMA – Riparian Management Area
RR – Riparian Reserve

Land Use Allocation Descriptions

Matrix - Designated under the 1995 Medford District Resource Management Plan, Matrix lands were identified as areas where timber harvesting would occur and comprise approximately 20% of the total 24 million acres of federal lands identified in the Northwest Forest Plan. There are additional management restrictions, such as for riparian reserves that overlap Matrix lands and retaining at least 15% of the watershed in late

successional forest patches. The desired condition in Matrix lands on the Medford Bureau of Land Management is a patchwork of different aged forests created by thinning younger forest stands to assure high levels of volume production and regeneration harvesting older forest stands on an approximate 100 year rotation length.

Timber Management Area (TMA) - Designated under the 2008 Medford District Resource Management Plan, these lands would be managed by the BLM for continuous timber production sustained through a balance of growth and harvest.

Riparian Management Areas - Designated under the 2008 Medford District Resource Management Plan, this land use allocation consists of the stream, the area of the active stream channel, the width of the 100-year floodplain, and the outer edges of the riparian vegetation. Riparian widths vary from a half of one site-potential tree length for seasonal or intermittent streams or up to one site-potential tree lengths for fish bearing streams.

Riparian Reserves - Designated under the 1995 Medford District Resource Management Plan, this land use allocation consists of the stream, the area of the active stream channel, the width of the 100-year floodplain, and the outer edges of the riparian vegetation. Riparian widths vary from one site-potential tree length (at least 100 ft) for seasonal or intermittent streams or up to two site-potential tree lengths (at least 300 ft) for fish bearing streams.

1.5 Decisions to be Made

The Glendale Field Manager is the official responsible for deciding whether or not to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), and whether to approve the treatments as proposed, not at all, or to some other extent.

Alternative Decision Factors

In choosing the alternative that best meets the purpose and need, the Glendale Field Manager would evaluate alternatives on:

- silvicultural systems that are sustainable, economically practical, and capable of maintaining the long-term health and productivity of the forest ecosystem;
- providing timber resources and revenue to the government from the sale of those resources;
- providing for the establishment and growth of conifer species while retaining structural and habitat components, such as large trees, snags, and coarse woody debris;
- reducing activity based fuel hazards;
- comply with existing right-of-way agreements.

Chapter 2.0 Alternative Ways of Accomplishing the Objectives

2.1 Proposed Projects

2.1.1 Description of Forest Management Treatments

Commercial Thinning (CT). Commercial thinning is the removal of merchantable trees to encourage growth of the remaining trees.

Commercial thinning is an intermediate treatment prior to regeneration harvest. It is a silvicultural practice generally applied to control stand density, maintain stand vigor, and place or maintain stands on developmental paths so that desired stand characteristics result in the future while providing an entry that is economical. This treatment would promote better stand health, as well as increased vigor and better crown development on retained trees. Mortality of remaining conifers would decrease. In 10-20 years, crowns of existing trees would become fuller and overall stand vigor and growth would be improved. Production of some wood volume at the present time and an increase/maintenance of growth rates for wood volume production in the future are primary objectives. Light to moderate commercial thinning for the Wolf Pup Project would occur across all diameter classes while retaining primary constituent elements for northern spotted owl habitat to retain its function. Primary constituent elements support the life requisites of nesting, roosting, foraging are uneven-aged, multilayered canopy; high canopy closure; a component of old growth trees; and some large trees with deformities such as broken tops, deformed limbs and heart rot (Forsman et al. 1984), which are also sometimes referred to as “snags”. A “large” tree is defined as a tree > 21” dbh for habitat which can consistently support nesting, down to 11” dbh trees for stands that can provide for roosting and foraging.

Visual Representations – Current conditions, Post-treatment, and Desired Conditions



The top two photographs are Wolf Pup Project unit 11-E1, proposed for commercial thinning to retain a 60% canopy closure to maintain nesting, roosting, and foraging spotted owl habitat. These photographs depict the range of stand conditions present - portions with young dense understory and portions with mixed stands (component of young trees with a few larger dominants). The proposal in these stands is to thin across diameter classes; however, larger dominant trees would be retained.

Some overstory and understory tree growth are creating within stand competition for resources (such as light, nutrients, water, space). If no thinning were to occur, these stands would remain in stand exclusion (loss of a developed understory and midstory, spindly trees exhibiting growth suppression and susceptible to disease, mortality, and windthrow).

The photograph at bottom-left, depicts a representative existing canopy closure for stands containing spotted owl nesting, roosting, and foraging habitat, in this project area. The photograph at bottom-right depicts a representative post treatment canopy closure. In 10-20 years, crowns of existing trees would become fuller and overall stand vigor and growth would be improved.

Visual Representations – Current conditions, Post-treatment, and Desired Conditions (continued)



The above photograph is Wolf Pup Project unit 15-2, proposed for commercial thinning to retain a portion of the unit at 40% canopy closure within northern spotted owl dispersal habitat and 60% canopy closure within nesting, roosting, and foraging habitat. The prescriptions would be assigned to maintain each type of habitat.

As depicted on p.7, the understory tree growth and reduced spacing between upper canopy layer trees are creating within stand competition for resources (such as light, nutrients, water, space). If no thinning were to occur, these stands would remain in stand exclusion (loss of a developed understory and midstory, spindly trees exhibiting growth suppression and susceptible to disease, mortality, and windthrow).

The photograph at bottom-left, depicts a representative existing canopy closure for stands containing spotted owl dispersal habitat, in this project area. The photograph at bottom-right depicts a representative post treatment canopy closure. In 10-20 years, crowns of existing trees would become fuller and overall stand vigor and growth would be improved.

Riparian Thinning. *The objective of riparian thinning treatments is to create a stand that is on a trajectory to reach a late-successional condition.*

Many riparian areas are dominated by smaller diameter stands of Douglas-fir and some hardwoods. Most stands are lacking large wood debris, downed logs, and large tree structure. Treatment of these stands would reduce competition on the retained trees for light, nutrients, water and growing space. These trees would develop larger canopies, display better vigor and put on diameter growth faster than if left untreated. Canopy gaps would also be created in Riparian Reserves to promote multiple-layered stands and promote species diversity that is a key element in late-successional habitat. Production of wood volume is a bi-product of this treatment, but is not a primary objective.

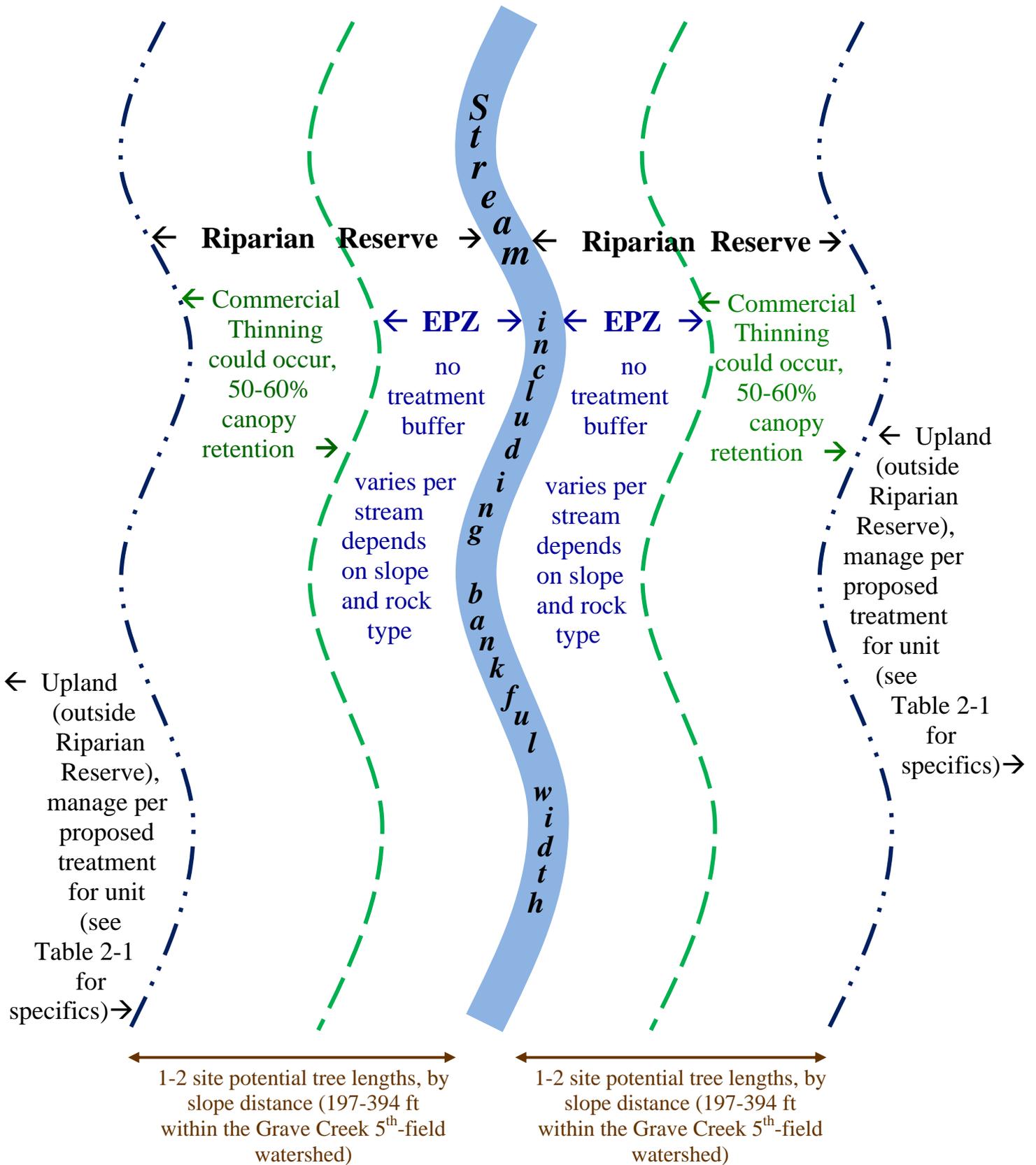
Riparian thinning would be done within Riparian Management Areas/Riparian Reserves adjacent to streams in the Wolf Pup Project Area where recommended to improve stand health, increase the source for large woody debris, species diversity, and to reduce the existing fire hazard. Such treatments would benefit perennial and intermittent fish and other aquatic species habitat. Riparian areas proposed for treatment were selected based on field stream survey information. Stands with conditions such as high density and number of canopy layers, or as a result of existing disease pockets or unnaturally low species diversity were selected for treatment. Treatments would occur in accordance with the following prescriptions to ensure protection of streams while restoring stand health.

For all units, an Ecological Protection Zone (EPZ) ranging from 75 to 150 ft from the stream bankfull width (by slope distance) would be applied along streams to protect stream channel structure and water quality. For the Wolf Pup Project the EPZ is a no treatment buffer. The specific EPZ distance per stream was developed using stated protection criteria¹ for individual elements of the Riparian Reserve including: bankfull and flood stage streambank stability; shade and temperature; surface erosion of streamside slopes; fluvial erosion of the stream channel; soil productivity; habitat for riparian-dependent species; the ability of streams to transmit damage downstream; the role of streams in the distribution of large wood to downstream fish bearing waters; and riparian microclimate. The Ecological Protection Width Needs chart is based on slope and rock type, and takes into account protection of streams from “surface erosion of streamside slopes, fluvial erosion of the stream channel, soil productivity, habitat for riparian-dependent species, the ability of streams to transmit damage downstream, and the role of streams in the distribution of large wood to downstream fish bearing waters”.

Treatments within the Riparian Reserve that are outside the variable width ecological protection zone would be done to promote forest health as discussed above. Canopy closures would remain above 50%, and species diversity would be maintained. Projects within this area would be designed to ensure that habitat conditions for the wildlife and plant species that use this zone are not degraded.

¹ Ecological Protection Width Needs chart (Northwest Forest Plan Record of Decision, p. B-15); Forest Ecosystem Management Assessment Team (FEMAT) 1993; and the Northwest Forest Plan Temperature Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Implementation Strategies, U.S. Forest Service and BLM, 2005).

Riparian Thinning and Riparian Management Adjacent to Streams within the Wolf Pup Project, Illustrated



Activity fuel treatments. Trees to be removed for harvest would be whole-tree yarded or yarded with tops attached. Slash would be treated using one or more of the following actions: lop & scatter, pile & burn, or biomass utilization. Slash generated from whole-tree yarding would be brought to the landing where it would be piled and burned or otherwise removed from the site.

Temporary Route Construction. Short-term overland roads, primitive roads or trails authorized or acquired for the development, construction or staging of a project or event that has a finite lifespan. Temporary routes are not intended to be part of the permanent or designated transportation network system and would be reclaimed when their intended purpose(s) has been fulfilled. Temporary routes would be constructed to accommodate the intended use.

Road Maintenance - Activities on an existing road to keep a road at its original design standard. Typical maintenance would include, but is not limited to: 1/ blading and shaping; 2/ cleaning of ditches, catch basins and culverts; 3/ brush cutting and vegetation removal from roadway; 4/ surface patching and pot hole repair; 5/ surface replacement; 6/ culvert replacement; 7/ slide removal; and 8/ daylighting.

2.4 Description of the Action Alternative

2.4.2 Proposed Action

The Proposed Action would maintain northern spotted owl nesting, roosting, foraging, and dispersal habitat while offering a viable timber sale for permanent forest production. See the enclosed Wolf Pup Timber Scale Scoping Report Map: Proposed Action.

2.4.2.1 Forest Management

The Proposed Action is approximately 403 acres within 15 units would be commercially thinned and would maintain approximately 40% canopy closure in spotted owl dispersal habitat to 60% canopy closure in spotted owl nesting, roosting, and foraging habitat. See table 2-2 for further details.

2.4.2.2 Timber Yarding

Harvest yarding systems for the Proposed Action are the use of skyline cable and tractor yarding. Trees to be removed for harvest would be whole-tree yarded or yarded with the tops attached to minimize impacts. See table 2-2 for individual unit harvesting methods proposed. Tractor yarding would generally be limited to slopes less than 35%.

2.4.2.3 Road Work

Proposed road work associated with timber harvesting for the Proposed Action includes 0.24 miles of temporary route construction to access proposed timber treatment units consistent with existing right-of-way agreements. All existing and proposed permanent roads used for hauling timber would be maintained.

2.4.2.4 Activity Fuels Treatments

Trees to be removed for harvest would be whole-tree yarded or yarded with tops attached. Slash would be treated using one or more of the following actions: lop & scatter, pile & burn, or biomass utilization.

Table 2-1. Wolf Pup Project Forest Management Units

Township-Range-Section	Unit Number	Acres	Proposed Treatment	Canopy Closure retention	Existing Northern Spotted Owl Habitat	Harvest System
33-7-10	10-1	50	CT	60%	NRF	tractor
33-7-11	11-1E	41	CT	60%	NRF	cable
33-7-13	13-1	58	CT	60%	NRF	cable
	13-2	10	CT	60%	NRF	cable
	13-5	16	CT	60%	NRF	cable
	13-6	23	CT	60%	NRF	cable
33-7-15	15-2	49	CT	40-60%	NRF/dispersal	cable
33-7-25	25-8	19	CT	40%	dispersal	cable
33-7-26	26-2	35	CT	60%	NRF	cable
33-7-35	35-4	9	CT	40-60%	NRF/dispersal	tractor
	35-7B	8	CT	40%	dispersal	tractor
	35-12	50	CT	60%	NRF	cable
33-6-31	31-6	17	CT	60%	NRF	tractor
34-7-1	1-3A	10	CT	40%	dispersal	cable
	1-3B	8	CT	40%	dispersal	tractor

Legend

CT = Commerical Thin

NRF = nesting, roosting, & foraging habitat

Glossary

Biomass Utilization - removes slashed wood or woody fiber by-products that result from forest and woodland restoration, thinning activities, and fuel treatments to be applied towards bio-energy use and/or products manufactured from material such as posts, poles, and firewood.

Cable yarding - Removes logs by use of wire cable(s) and tower for full or partial suspension log removal from harvest units.

Matrix - Designated under the 1995 Medford District Resource Management Plan, Matrix lands were identified as areas where timber harvesting would occur and comprise approximately 20% of the total 24 million acres of federal lands identified in the Northwest Forest Plan. There are additional management restrictions, such as for riparian reserves that overlap Matrix lands and retaining at least 15% of the watershed in late successional forest patches. The desired condition in Matrix lands on the Medford Bureau of Land Management is a patchwork of different aged forests created by thinning younger forest stands to assure high levels of volume production and regeneration harvesting older forest stands on an approximate 100 year rotation length.

Nesting, Roosting, & Foraging Habitat (NRF) – Habitat used by owls for nesting, roosting and foraging and is frequently referred to as “suitable habitat”. NRF also functions as dispersal habitat. Suitable habitat in SW Oregon is typified by mixed-conifer habitats, recurrent fire history, patchy habitat components, and has a higher incidence of wood rats, which is a high quality spotted owl prey species. Suitable habitat in southwest Oregon varies greatly. It may consist of somewhat smaller trees and tree species are more diverse within each stand than owl habitat in the northern west-side Oregon BLM districts and national forests. Generally this habitat is at least 80-years of age (depending on stand type and structural condition), includes a moderate to high canopy, is multi-storied and has sufficient snags and down wood to provide for nesting, roosting and foraging owls, and for prey species habitat. The best quality suitable habitat has large old trees (greater than 30 inches in diameter) with cavities, a high incidence of larger trees with various deformities, including mistletoe, large snags, large accumulations of fallen trees and wood on the ground; and flying space (Thomas et al. 1990).

Dispersal Habitat - forested habitat greater than 40 years old, with canopy closure at least 40 percent, with average diameters greater than 11 inches and that has flying space for owls in the understory. It provides temporary shelter for owls moving through the area between suitable habitat and may offer some opportunities for owls to find prey, but does not provide all of the requirements to support an owl throughout its life. This habitat type has adequate cover to facilitate movement between blocks of suitable NRF habitat.

Lop & Scatter - scattering of tree limbs and small diameter logs to facilitate its decomposition.

Riparian Management Areas - Designated under the 2008 Medford District Resource Management Plan, this land use allocation consists of the stream, the area of the active stream channel, the width of the 100-year floodplain, and the outer edges of the riparian vegetation. Riparian widths vary from one half site-potential tree length for seasonal or intermittent streams or up to one site-potential tree lengths for fish bearing streams.

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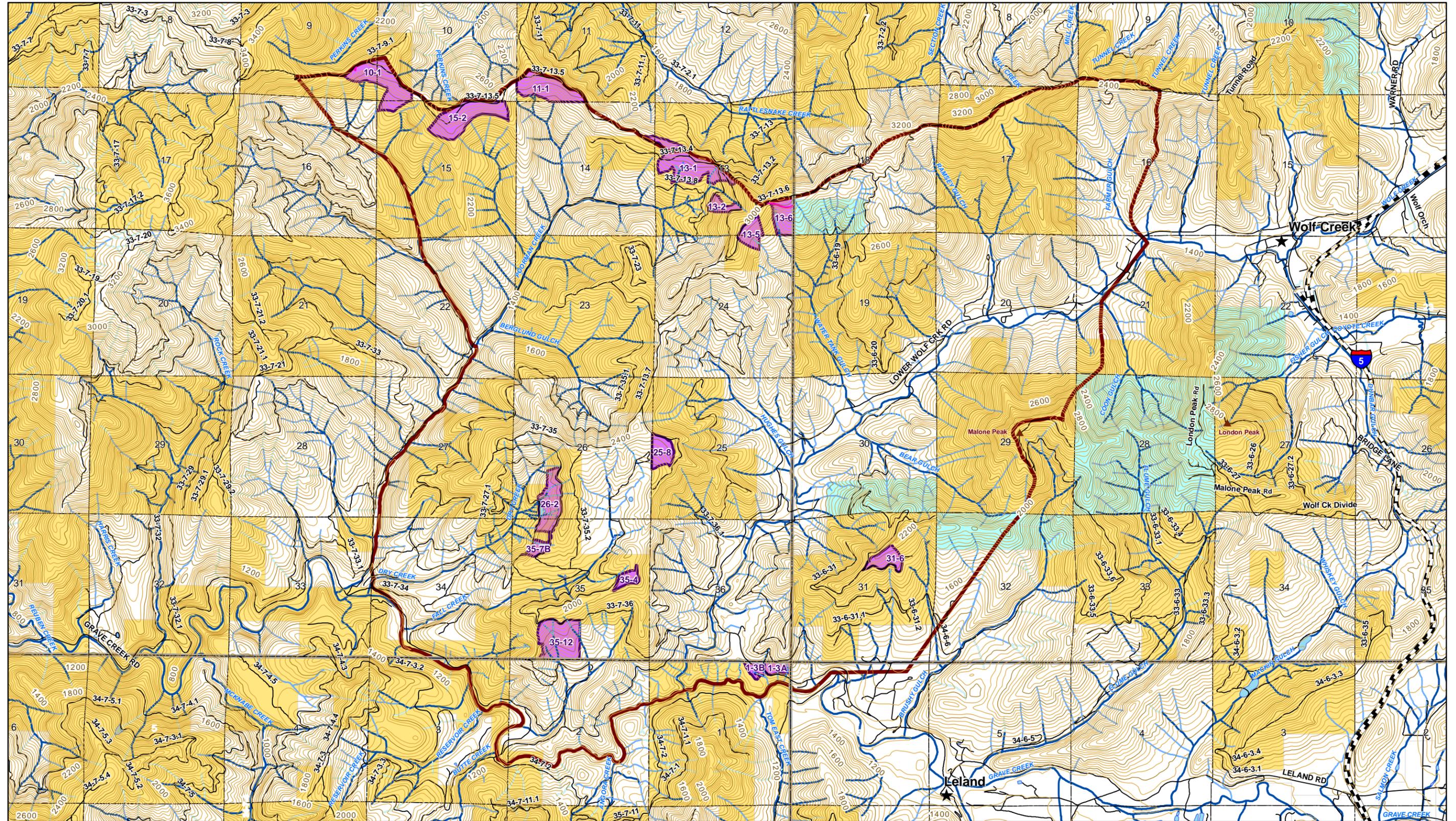
Revised Wolf Pup Timber Sale Scoping Report Map: Proposed Action

R7W

R6W

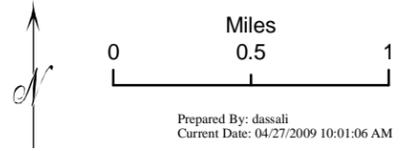
T33S

T34S



Legend

- | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Temporary Route Construction | Streams | Bureau of Land Management |
| Existing Roads | Perennial | State |
| Wolf Pup Project Area | Intermittent | Private |
| Commercial Thin Units | Ephemeral | |
| Lakes | Fish Presence - Not Verified | |
| | Fish Presence | |



No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual or aggregate use with other data. Original data were compiled from various sources and may be updated without notification.

Prepared By: dassali
Current Date: 04/27/2009 10:01:06 AM