



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Medford District Office
3040 Biddle Road
Medford, Oregon 97504
email address: Medford_Mail@blm.gov

IN REPLY REFER TO:

1792(M060)

FEB 16 2011

Dear Interested Citizen:

The Medford District Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Ashland Resource Area, is proposing the *Rio Climax Forest Management Project*. The project is located in the Lake Creek and Antelope Creek drainages of the South Fork Little Butte Creek Watershed (Maps 1-5). The Public Land Survey System description for the proposed Rio Climax Timber Sale Project is: T 37 S, R 1 E, in sections 11, 13, 14, 17, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27, and 35; T. 37 S., R. 2 E. in sections 17, 19, 20, 29, 31, and 32; T. 38 S., R. 2 E., in sections 3, 6, 7, 8, and 9. The BLM will be preparing an Environmental Assessment for the Rio Climax Timber Sale Project and we are seeking your input on our forest management proposal.

Why is BLM Proposing the Rio Climax Timber Sale Project?

The Rio Climax Forest Management Project is designed to implement the Management Actions/Direction of the 1995 Medford District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan (RMP) within the Little Butte Creek Watershed. Specifically, this forest management proposal is designed to:

- Ensure sustainable forest production, and the renewable resources they provide, by managing forests to improve conifer forest vigor and growth;
- Provide timber products from Matrix land allocation in accordance with the direction in the Medford District's Resource Management Plan (USDI Bureau of Land Management, 1995 Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan, p. 72-73);
- Maintain stand structure needed for maintaining functional northern spotted owl nesting, roosting, foraging, and dispersal habitat within a 1.2 mile radius of northern spotted owl activity centers;
- Reduce hazardous fuels in the Wildland Urban Interface; and
- Maintain a transportation system within the project area that serves the management of resource program areas including timber management.

Background

The Medford District's RMP is governed by the Oregon and California Railroad and Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands Act of 1937 (O&C Act), for which sustainable timber production is the primary purpose (USDI 1995, p. 17). To meet the statutory mandate for O&C lands, BLMs RMP declared an "Allowable Sale Quantity" to be offered annually from Matrix land allocated for timber production (USDI, 1995, p. 73). The Rio Climax Forest Management Project is located on Matrix land allocation; timber products produced from this area would be sold in support of the District's Allowable Sale Quantity declared in the RMP.

BLM-administered lands, including O&C lands, must also be managed in accordance with other environmental laws including the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The Endangered Species Act requires the BLM to ensure that the management of O&C lands will also contribute to the conservation and recovery of the northern spotted owl, listed as threatened under ESA (USDI Bureau of Land Management, 1995 Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan, p. 17-18). In 2008, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service issued a Recovery Plan for the Northern Spotted Owl (NSO). The recovery plan was subsequently challenged in Court, and efforts to revise the recovery plan are underway and a final recovery plan is anticipated sometime in 2011. In order to maintain future options in the Rio Climax Project Area for aiding in the conservation and recovery of the northern spotted owl, the Rio Climax Forest Management Project is designed to maintain existing northern spotted owl nesting, roosting, foraging, and dispersal habitat within a 1.2 mile radius of northern spotted owl activity centers.

The Medford District RMP also provides direction to conduct fuels management to lower the potential for large-scale, high intensity stand replacing wildfires. Fire hazard is an assessment of vegetation by type, arrangement, volume, condition, and location. These characteristics combine to determine the threat of fire ignition, the rate of fire spread if ignition occurs, and the difficulty of fire control. In general the existing fuel profile within the project area represents a moderate to high resistance to control under average fire weather conditions. Hazardous fuels reduction is needed to reduce the threat of fire damaging resources on public lands and threatening adjacent private lands.

The existing transportation system for the Rio Climax Project Area is insufficient to provide economically feasible access to BLM-administered lands in need of forest management. Roads throughout the project area have also been identified that need surface and drainage improvements to reduce road related erosion and sedimentation to stream courses. Surface improvements may include grading the road surface and or spot rocking where the road is soft or badly pot holed. Drainage improvements may include adding armored rolling dips, cross drain culverts, or cleaning existing structures and catch basins. Roadside drainage ditches will be maintained as needed, such as where ravel or debris has plugged the ditch to the extent that water is forced into the running surface of the road. Trees and shrubs will be pruned or cut to improve visibility and safety for vehicular use of the roads. Road construction and improvements are included in the Rio Climax Forest Management Project to improve road conditions and to access to areas in need of forest management.

Proposed Action Summary

The BLM proposes thinning on an estimated 1,125 acres of forest stands in the Rio Climax Project Area. Prescriptions for commercial forest thinning are differentiated between units located within the home range of northern spotted owl activity centers, and those units outside of the home range of northern spotted owls. The home range for northern spotted owls in the Cascade Mountains is defined as 1.2 miles from the northern spotted owl activity center. The following briefly summarizes commercial thinning within and outside of the 1.2 mile home range radius of northern spotted owls. A more detailed summary of forest thinning prescriptions is enclosed (Enclosure 2).

Units in suitable habitat within a 1.2 mile radius of northern spotted owl activity centers: The Rio Climax Forest Management project is designed to maintain all existing nesting roosting, foraging (NRF), and dispersal habitat within the 1.2 mile home range of northern spotted owl activity centers. The complex forest structure that forms NRF habitat consists of dead and down wood, snags, dense canopy (≥ 60 percent canopy cover), and multi-storied stands. Selective thinning in NRF habitat is designed to improve tree vigor and accelerate the growth of large trees, to the extent possible, while maintaining the important structural features described above with a minimum of 60 percent canopy cover at the stand level. Dispersal habitat is described as forested habitat greater than 40 years old with an average tree diameter of 11 inches, a canopy cover of about 40 percent or more, and flying space for owls in the understory. Selective thinning in

northern spotted owl dispersal habitat is designed to improve tree vigor and the growth and maintenance of large trees, while retaining approximately 40 percent canopy cover at the stand level.

Units outside of a 1.2 mile radius of northern spotted owl activity centers or non-suitable habitat: Outside of the 1.2 mile radius home range of northern spotted owl activity centers and for units in unsuitable habitat, the primary objective of thinning is to reduce forest stand densities sufficient to improve tree vigor and growth for long-term sustainable forest production. Silvicultural prescriptions are based on site conditions that dictate forest types such as pine site, dry Douglas-fir, and mixed conifer.

The following table summarizes the number of acres by treatment type and harvest system. A unit by unit listing is enclosed (Enclosure 3) along with unit maps (Maps 1-5).

Table 1. BLMs Proposed Action, Acres by Treatment Type and Harvest Method

Silvicultural Prescriptions	Est. Acres
Maintain NSO Nesting, Roosting, and Foraging Habitat	473
Maintain NSO Dispersal Habitat	274
Units outside 1.2 mile home range radius or non-habitat	191
Total	938
Timber Harvest Method	Est. Acres
Cable Yarding	321
Tractor Yarding	551
Helicopter Yarding	66
Total	938
Non-commercial Prescriptions	Est. Acres
Pre-commercial Thinning within Commercial Units	449
Fuels Reduction & Pre-commercial Thinning outside of Commercial Units	187

Post treatment fuels reduction would occur following commercial forest thinning. Fuels created from commercial thinning (harvest slash) would be cut, hand-piled and burned. For an estimated 449 acres, the small diameter trees growing under the main forest canopy would be thinned, piled, and burned along with harvest slash to reduce hazardous fuels and to improve stand vigor and fire resiliency. The treatment of harvest slash combined with understory thinning reduces surface and ladder fuels within forest stands. An estimated 187 acres are proposed for non-commercial hazardous fuels reduction only. These units are located outside of commercial harvest units.

To facilitate vehicle access to commercial thinning units, the BLM proposes to construct an estimated 2.75 miles of new road. An estimated 47 miles of existing roads would be used for unit access and timber haul. All roads used for hauling would be brought up to BLM maintenance standards (i.e., road grading, rock surfacing, and water drainage improvements).

How to Comment:

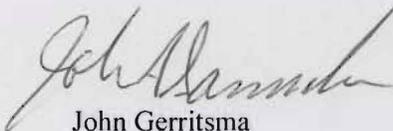
The BLM will be preparing an Environmental Assessment for the Rio Climax Timber Sale Project and we are seeking your input on our forest management proposal. Comments should be as specific as possible. If you would like to provide input on potential alternatives to our proposed action that could meet the objectives described above, or provide information on potential issues or concerns that the environmental analysis should address, please submit your written comments to Kristi Mastrofini, Rio Climax Timber Sale Project, Medford District BLM, 3040 Biddle Road, Medford, OR 97504. If you do not have comments at this time but would like to be kept informed as planning progresses on this project,

please fill out the enclosed response form (Enclosure 1) and your name will be maintained on the mailing list. Responses should be received by March 16, 2011. Those responding to this or other public notices concerning the Rio Climax Timber Sale Project will be informed as planning continues.

Before including your address, telephone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you are advised that your entire comment, including your personal identifying information, may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

For more information, please contact Kristi Mastrofina at (541) 618-2384.

Sincerely,


John Gerritsma
Field Manager
Ashland Resource Area

For

Enclosures

Enclosure 1

INTEREST RESPONSE FORM

**Attn: Ashland Resource Area Planning
BLM's – Rio Climax Timber Sale Project
3040 Biddle Road
Medford, OR 97504**

Please include me on the Rio Climax Forest Management Project mailing list:

PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY:

Name: _____

Street: _____

City, State Zip Code: _____

We are trying to save paper and conserve resources. Please respond if you wish to be kept informed.

Enclosure 2: Summary Silvicultural Objectives and Prescriptions

The silvicultural objectives for harvest are as follows: 1) Reduce stand density to increase tree growth, quality, and vigor of the remaining trees while maintaining existing owl habitat; 2) Create or maintain diversified stand structure (height, age, and diameter classes) and old-growth stand characteristics; 3) Increase growing space and decrease competition for large or legacy pine, oak, and cedar (preserve existing genotypes which are physiologically better adapted to fire disturbance).

Trees would be marked for thinning within proposed treatment units by BLM personnel, with oversight from the Ashland Resource Area's silviculturist and wildlife biologist, to ensure that treatment units are marked according to the silvicultural prescriptions.

Thinning within northern spotted owl 1.2 mile home range radius in suitable nesting, roosting, foraging Habitat (NRF)

Forest stands that are currently providing for northern spotted owl nesting, roosting, and foraging habitat would be thinned to maintain and in some cases promote NRF habitat function. The complex forest structure that forms NRF habitat consists of dead down wood, snags, dense canopy, multi-storied stands, or mid-canopy habitat with 60 percent canopy cover or greater (Fig. 2). However, southwest Oregon NRF habitat varies greatly and one or more of these habitat components might be lacking or even absent. Vegetative features of NRF habitat in southwest Oregon are typified by mixed-conifer habitat, recurrent fire history, and patchy habitat components. The silvicultural strategy here includes the use of selective thinning.

Selective thinning in NRF habitat is designed to accelerate the growth of large trees while maintaining a minimum of 60 percent canopy cover at the stand level. Canopy cover is the proportion of the forest floor covered by tree crowns. Canopy cover is usually estimated devices like the moosehorn (measures canopy cover for a vertical column within the stand), aerial photography, or remote imagery. Spacing of the residual (leave) trees would involve crown spacing off the healthiest dominant and co-dominant trees to achieve an average crown spacing range of 1-6 ft. (dripline to dripline) at the stand level. Trees targeted for removal should include those with crown ratios (percent of the tree with live crown) less than 30 percent, trees exhibiting crown decline, narrow crown widths, and trees that are contributing least to the canopy layer. Trees demonstrating these characteristics will be individually selected for removal, unless it compromises the required minimum canopy cover of 60%.

Thinning within northern spotted owl 1.2 mile home range radius in dispersal habitat

Forest stands that are currently providing for northern spotted owl dispersal only habitat would be thinned to retain approximately 40 percent canopy cover (Fig. 2) to maintain the current distribution of dispersal habitat. Dispersal habitat is described as forested habitat greater than 40 years old with an average tree diameter of 11 inches, a canopy cover of about 40 percent or more, and flying space for owls in the understory.

Units located in dispersal habitat will be selectively thinned to accelerate the growth of large trees while maintaining approximately 40 percent canopy cover at the stand level. Spacing of the residual (leave) trees would involve crown spacing off the healthiest dominant and co-dominant trees to achieve an average crown spacing range of 3-15 ft. (dripline to dripline) at the stand level. Trees targeted for removal should include those with crown ratios less than 30 percent, exhibiting crown decline, narrow crown widths, and are contributing least to the canopy layer. Trees that demonstrate these characteristics will be individually selected for removal, unless their removal will compromise the required minimum canopy cover of 40%.

Figure 2. Photographs illustrating >60% canopy cover (on left) and 40% canopy cover (on right).



Thinning outside of the northern spotted owl 1.2 mile home range radius or in non-habitat

Outside of the 1.2 mile radius home range of northern spotted owl activity centers and forest stands that are not currently providing northern spotted owl NRF or dispersal habitat, the primary objective of thinning is to improve tree vigor and growth for long-term forest production and to reduce the impacts of forest disease. Silvicultural prescriptions are based on site conditions that dictate forest types such as pine site, dry Douglas-fir, and mixed conifer. The silvicultural strategy here includes the use of density management.

This prescription is typically prescribed for uneven-aged stands for the primary purpose of widening the spacing of residual trees in order to promote the growth and structural development of the remaining stand. Many of these stands developed in conjunction with disturbance (fire, insects, harvest, etc.) and have several layers containing multiple species. Spacing of the residual trees would use the basal area of the healthiest dominant and co-dominant trees to achieve the desired stand density. The basal area of a tree is the cross-sectional area, expressed in square feet, of a tree stem measured at breast height. The basal area of a stand is the total cross-sectional area of all the trees in a stand, measured at breast height, expressed in square feet per acre. Basal area of a stand provides a measurement of how much of a site is occupied by trees and can be directly related to stand density.

Pine Site Thinning: These stands may have developed a substantial component of Douglas-fir as a result of fire exclusion and stands have become overstocked with all condition classes of vegetation. These are areas with southerly or easterly aspects and shallow soils where pine species are best adapted. They are typically small in size and found on dry ridges and low elevations with Douglas-fir mortality occurring. The goal on these sites is the retention of existing large ponderosa pine and the subsequent development of young pine. The treatments would leave the best, healthiest pine and remove the majority of Douglas-fir trees to allow the pine to once again dominate the site.

- Leave 60-100 ft² basal area per acre of the largest healthiest species.
- Reduce competing vegetation from around healthy pines, oak, and incense cedar to ensure their survival.
- Protect exceptional hardwoods (oak trees 10 inches dbh and larger, madrone trees 16 inches dbh and larger with full live crown ratios of 30% or greater).
- Leave all codominant and dominant pine, cedar, and oak; suppressed individuals can be cut.

Dry Douglas-fir Thinning: Dry Douglas-fir stands are typically found on west, southwest, east, and southeast aspects in Douglas-fir plant associations. Douglas-fir is the predominant conifer species and ponderosa pine is often present in the stands. Treatments proposed for these sites would be thinned to a basal area range of 80 to 120 ft² (average 100) per acre. The larger healthier trees would be favored as leave trees. On dry ridges and sites in the “Douglas-fir - Poison oak” plant association, especially where manzanita is found, trees would be thinned to retain no more than 80 ft² basal area per acre.

Mixed Conifer Thinning: These stands are comprised of a mix of tree species including Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, sugar pine, incense cedar, and white fir. Thinning objectives for mixed conifer stands are to improve tree vigor and growth, maintain a larger proportion of Douglas-fir species while maintaining the highest diversity of mixed conifer species for the stand. Treatments proposed for these sites would be thinned to a basal area range of 100 to 140 ft² (average 120) per acre. Species composition of the forest must be considered as well as individual tree physiology. A minimum of 20 percent early seral species should be maintained in the mixed conifer forest stands as described by Franklin and Dyrness (1973). Therefore, selection of treatment trees would be based on 1) species; 2) tree dominance; 3) age class or diameter; and 4) individual tree characteristics. Suitable sugar pine, Douglas-fir, incense cedar, and ponderosa pine (disease free, non-chlorotic, sugar pine, Douglas-fir, incense cedar, and ponderosa pine with crown ratios $\geq 30\%$) would be favored for leave over white fir.

General Guidance Applicable to all Silvicultural Prescriptions

Strive to create diverse vertical and horizontal stand structure by leaving trees of all crown classes with crown ratios of ≥ 30 percent. Strive for stand diversity in regard to diameter classes, species composition, tree heights (crown classes), trees per acre, and the vigor of individual trees. Some diseased, forked-top trees, and dying and dead trees should remain.

Avoid the harvest of old-growth trees. Old-growth trees are defined to have the following characteristics:

- Larger and older than the second growth trees in the current stand; an indication that the tree maybe one of the seed trees of the present day stand. These trees have a bottle-brush shape (non-symmetrical crown).
- Large diameter limbs indicating that the tree was once open grown and had a large crown. Limbs (live or dead) are usually heavy and gnarled, are covered with mosses and lichens, and are close to the ground.
- Douglas-fir will have thick bark with deep fissures and have a chocolate brown color. Second growth trees have more gray color in the bark. Ponderosa pines will have thick bark, plate-like and yellow orange in color.

To encourage the maintenance and establishment of fire resilient species, favor leaving sugar pine, ponderosa pine, incense cedar, Douglas-fir, and white fir, respectively.

Trees with bird nests, wildlife cavities, wide forks with flat nesting spots, or loose bark (bat roosts) would not be removed.

Strive to retain snags of various size and decay classes. Favor large deformed or unique green trees in the stand for future snag recruitment. When available, leave green trees (any diameter) immediately adjacent to snags that are greater than 20 inches DBH. These trees will provide additional structural and habitat diversity.

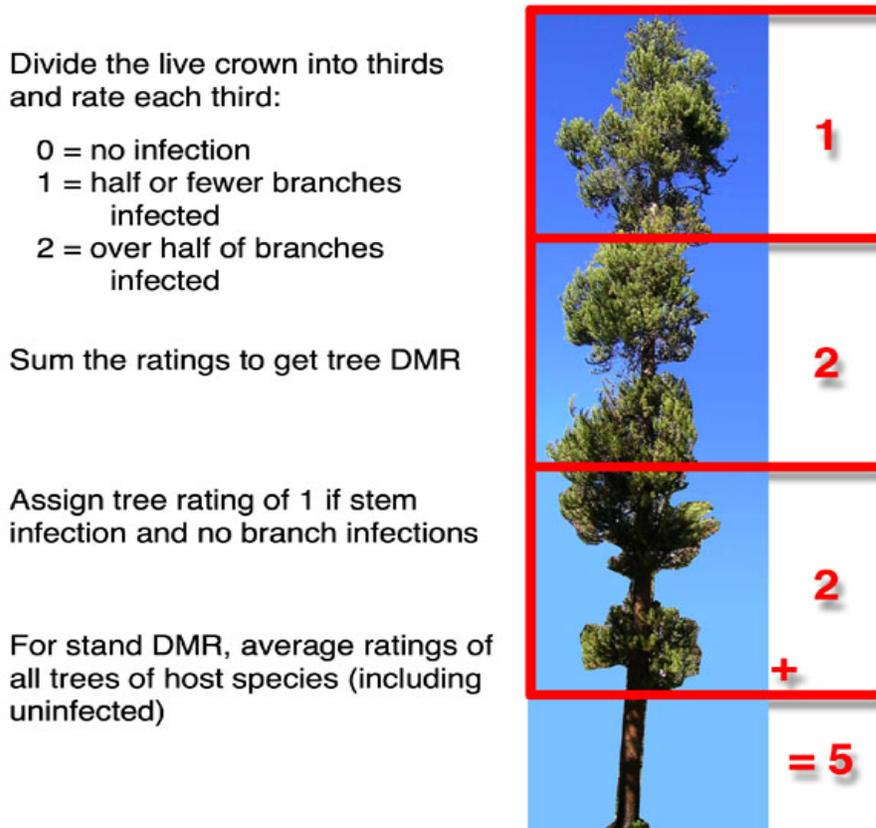
When available, leave green trees (any diameter) immediately surrounding large (greater than 20 inches DBH and 8 feet in length) pieces of coarse woody debris. Retention of green trees would minimize coarse woody debris disturbance and maintain the functional integrity of the coarse woody debris.

Do not mark large hardwoods >16 inches DBH for cut. Leave large hardwoods for stand diversity. Never mark a conifer with its crown entangled in a hardwood tree.

Thin around large (>20 inch dbh) or old-growth pine, oak and cedar trees. Protect these tree species by increasing growing space and decreasing competition around these trees. Mark all competing conifers around the leave or center tree twice the distance of the trees dripline (distance from tree bole to dripline). Leave all trees in a group if they exhibit old-growth characteristics. Trees that exhibit old-growth characteristics should be preferred over tree size when selecting an individual or group to protect. Trees that are associated with old-growth trees and create a unique type of stand structure or wildlife habitat shall not be marked.

Where mistletoe is encountered, target heavily infected trees for removal first, then, focus on leaving resistant species (sugar pine, ponderosa pine, incense cedar, and white fir), followed by uninfected or the least infected Douglas-fir trees with infections confined to the lower third of the tree (Douglas-fir Mistletoe Rating [DMR] Ratings 1-2, Figure 3). Dwarf mistletoe infected trees may be retained if needed to meet prescribed canopy cover retention where the objective is to maintain suitable nesting, roosting, and foraging, or dispersal habitat.

Figure 3. Douglas-fir Dwarf Mistletoe Rating (DMR) System



Source: The American Phytopathological Society, 2006.

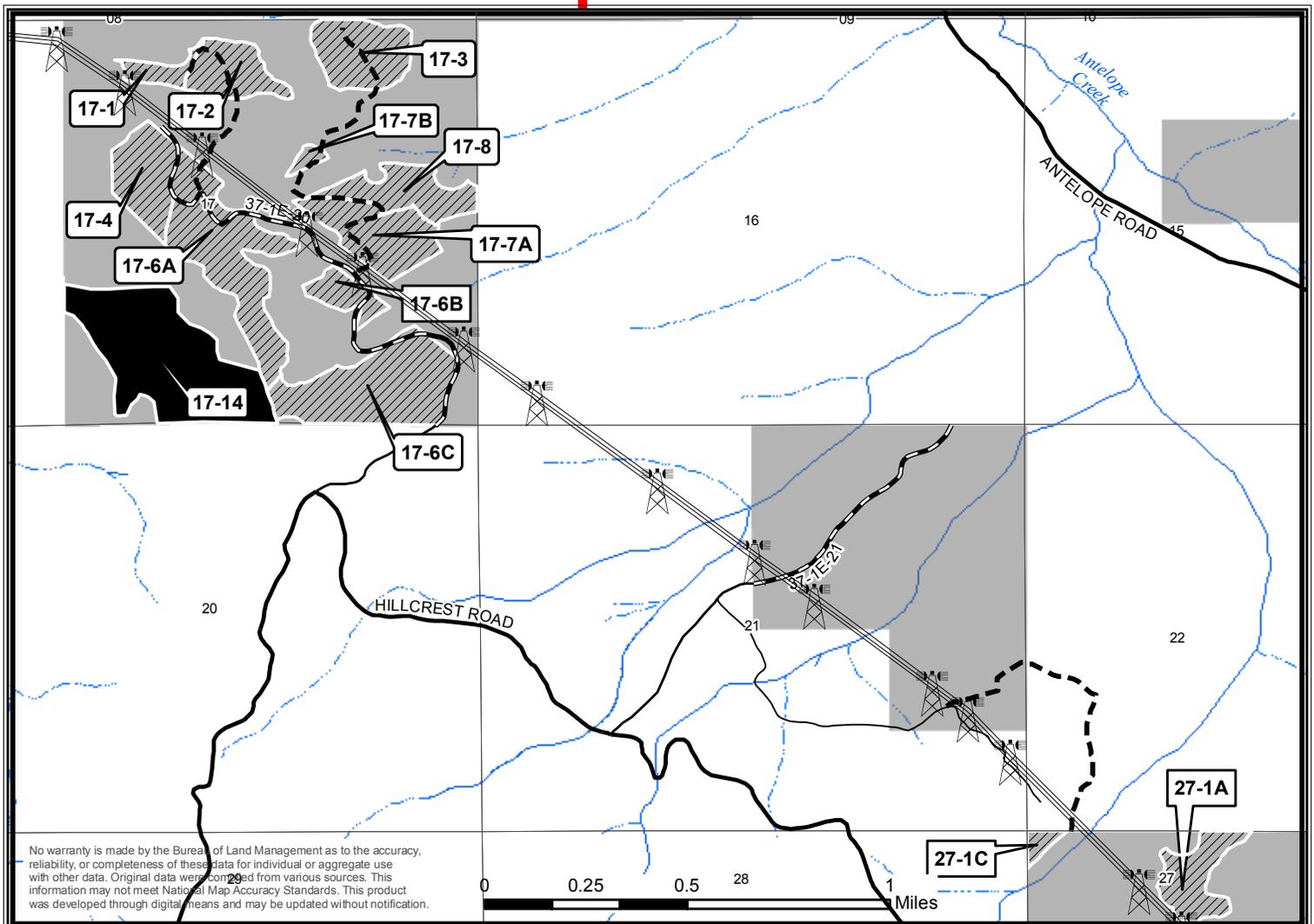
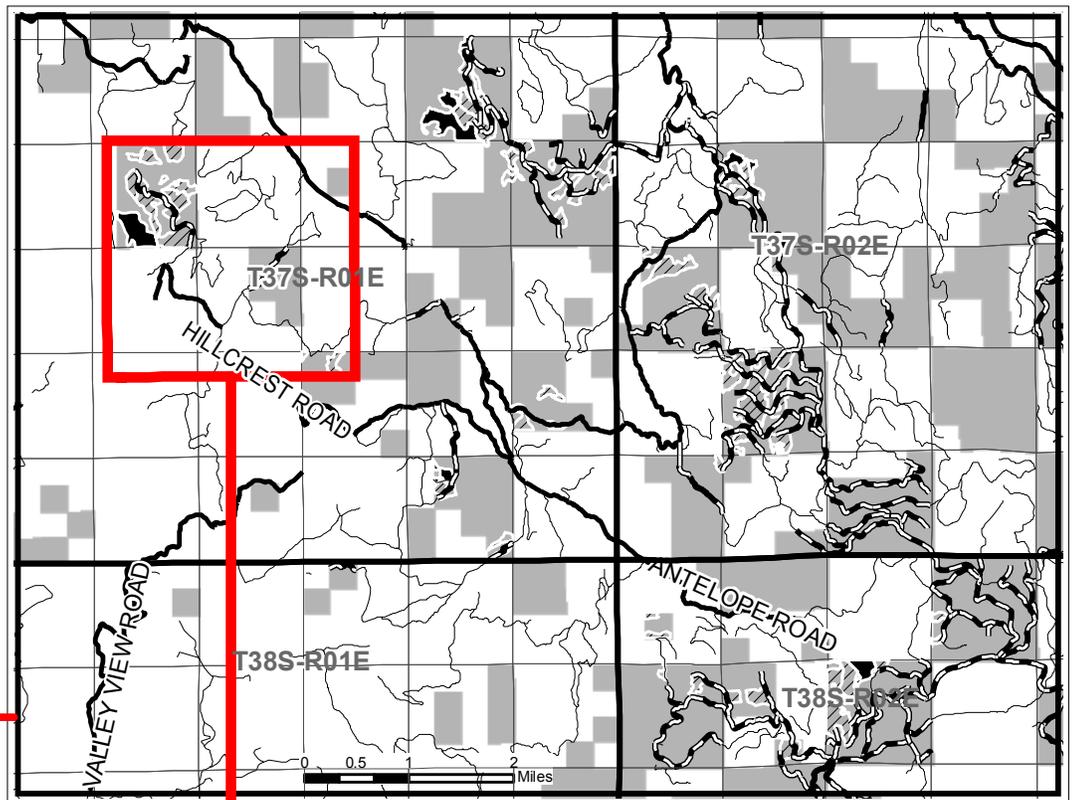
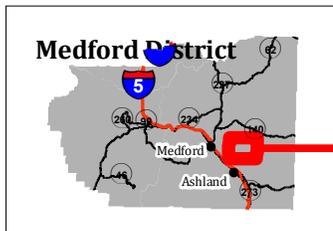
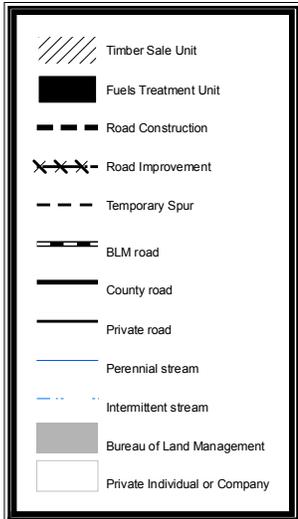
Enclosure 3: Rio Climax Commercial Thinning Units by Harvest Prescription and Method

Unit No.	Acres	Harvest Prescription	Harvest Method	Associated Treatments (PCT, Fuels)
3-1	11	Pine Site	Tractor	PCT, Activity fuel
6-1 (A&B)	14	Maintain NSO NRF habitat	Tractor	Activity fuel
7-1	3	Maintain NSO NRF habitat	Tractor	PCT, Activity fuel
7-2	11	Maintain NSO NRF habitat	Tractor	Activity fuel
8-3	19	Maintain NSO NRF habitat	Cable	Activity fuel
8-4	8	Maintain NSO NRF habitat	Cable	Activity fuel
8-5	18	Maintain NSO NRF habitat	Cable	Activity fuel
9-1A	30	Maintain NSO NRF habitat	Cable	Activity fuel
9-1B	2	Mixed Conifer	Tractor	Activity fuel
9-2	7	Mixed Conifer	Tractor	Activity fuel
9-3	66	Maintain NSO NRF habitat	Helicopter	Activity fuel
9-4	2	Maintain NSO NRF habitat	Tractor	Activity fuel
11-1*	10	Maintain NSO NRF habitat	Cable	Activity fuel
11-2	17	Maintain NSO NRF habitat	Tractor	Activity fuel
11-3	54	Maintain NSO NRF habitat	Cable	Activity fuel
11-4	5	Maintain NSO NRF habitat	Tractor	Activity fuel
11-5*	11	Maintain NSO NRF habitat	Tractor	Activity fuel
11-6	8	Maintain NSO NRF habitat	Tractor	Activity fuel
13-1A	11	Maintain NSO NRF habitat	Cable	PCT, Activity fuel
13-2	3	Maintain NSO NRF habitat	Tractor	Activity fuel
13-3	5	Maintain NSO NRF habitat	Tractor	PCT, Activity fuel
13-6A	8	Maintain NSO NRF habitat	Tractor	Activity fuel
13-6B	16	Maintain NSO NRF habitat	Tractor	PCT, Activity fuel
13-6C	6	Maintain NSO NRF habitat	Tractor	PCT, Activity fuel
13-6D	7	Maintain NSO NRF habitat	Tractor	Activity fuel
13-6E	15	Maintain NSO NRF habitat	Cable	Activity fuel
13-8	5	Maintain NSO dispersal habitat	Tractor	Activity fuel
14-1	19	Maintain NSO NRF habitat	Tractor	PCT, Activity fuel
17-1	4	Pine Site	Cable	Activity fuel
17-2	12	Pine Site	Tractor	Activity fuel
17-3	17	Dry Douglas-fir	Tractor	Activity fuel

Unit No.	Acres	Harvest Prescription	Harvest Method	Associated Treatments (PCT, Fuels)
17-4	15	Dry Douglas-fir	Cable	Activity fuel
17-6A	35	Pine Site	Tractor	Activity fuel
17-6B	7	Pine Site	Tractor	Activity fuel
17-6C	33	Maintain NSO NRF habitat	Tractor	Activity fuel
17-7A	19	Dry Douglas-fir	Tractor	Activity fuel
17-7B	2	Dry Douglas-fir	Tractor	Activity fuel
17-8	15	Dry Douglas-fir	Cable	Activity fuel
17-9*	7	Pine Site	Tractor	PCT, Activity fuel
17-10*	16	Pine Site	Tractor	PCT, Activity fuel
17-11*	11	Pine Site	Tractor	PCT, Activity fuel
19-1*	10	Pine Site	Tractor	PCT, Activity fuel
19-2*	34	Pine Site	Tractor	PCT, Activity fuel
19-4A*	18	Maintain NSO dispersal habitat	Tractor	PCT, Activity fuel
19-4D*	6	Maintain NSO dispersal habitat	Tractor	PCT, Activity fuel
20-1*	13	Maintain NSO NRF habitat	Tractor	PCT, Activity fuel
25-1	9	Maintain NSO NRF habitat	Cable	Activity fuel
25-2	6	Maintain NSO NRF habitat	Tractor	PCT, Activity fuel
25-3	3	Maintain NSO dispersal habitat	Tractor	Activity fuel
25-5	17	Maintain NSO dispersal habitat	Tractor	PCT, Activity fuel
27-1A	13	Maintain NSO NRF habitat	Tractor	PCT, Activity fuel
27-1C	2	Maintain NSO NRF habitat	Tractor	Activity fuel
29-1	29	Maintain NSO dispersal habitat	Tractor	PCT, Activity fuel
29-2*	76	Maintain NSO dispersal habitat	Cable	PCT, Activity fuel
29-3	13	Maintain NSO dispersal habitat	Tractor	PCT, Activity fuel
29-4*	27	Maintain NSO dispersal habitat	Cable	PCT, Activity fuel
29-6B	3	Maintain NSO dispersal habitat	Tractor	PCT, Activity fuel
29-6C	9	Maintain NSO dispersal habitat	Tractor	PCT, Activity fuel
29-6D	5	Maintain NSO dispersal habitat	Tractor	PCT, Activity fuel
29-6E	4	Maintain NSO dispersal habitat	Tractor	PCT, Activity fuel
29-8*	19	Maintain NSO dispersal habitat	Tractor	PCT, Activity fuel
29-9*	2	Maintain NSO dispersal habitat	Cable	PCT, Activity fuel
32-1	6	Maintain NSO dispersal habitat	Cable	PCT, Activity fuel
35-2	17	Maintain NSO dispersal habitat	Tractor	PCT, Activity fuel
35-7	7	Maintain NSO dispersal habitat	Tractor	PCT, Activity fuel
35-8	6	Maintain NSO dispersal habitat	Tractor	PCT, Activity fuel
Total	938			
Abbreviations: NSO = northern spotted owl; NRF = nesting, roosting, and foraging; PCT = pre-commercial thinning & fuels reduction;				
* - Indicates potential stewardship unit				



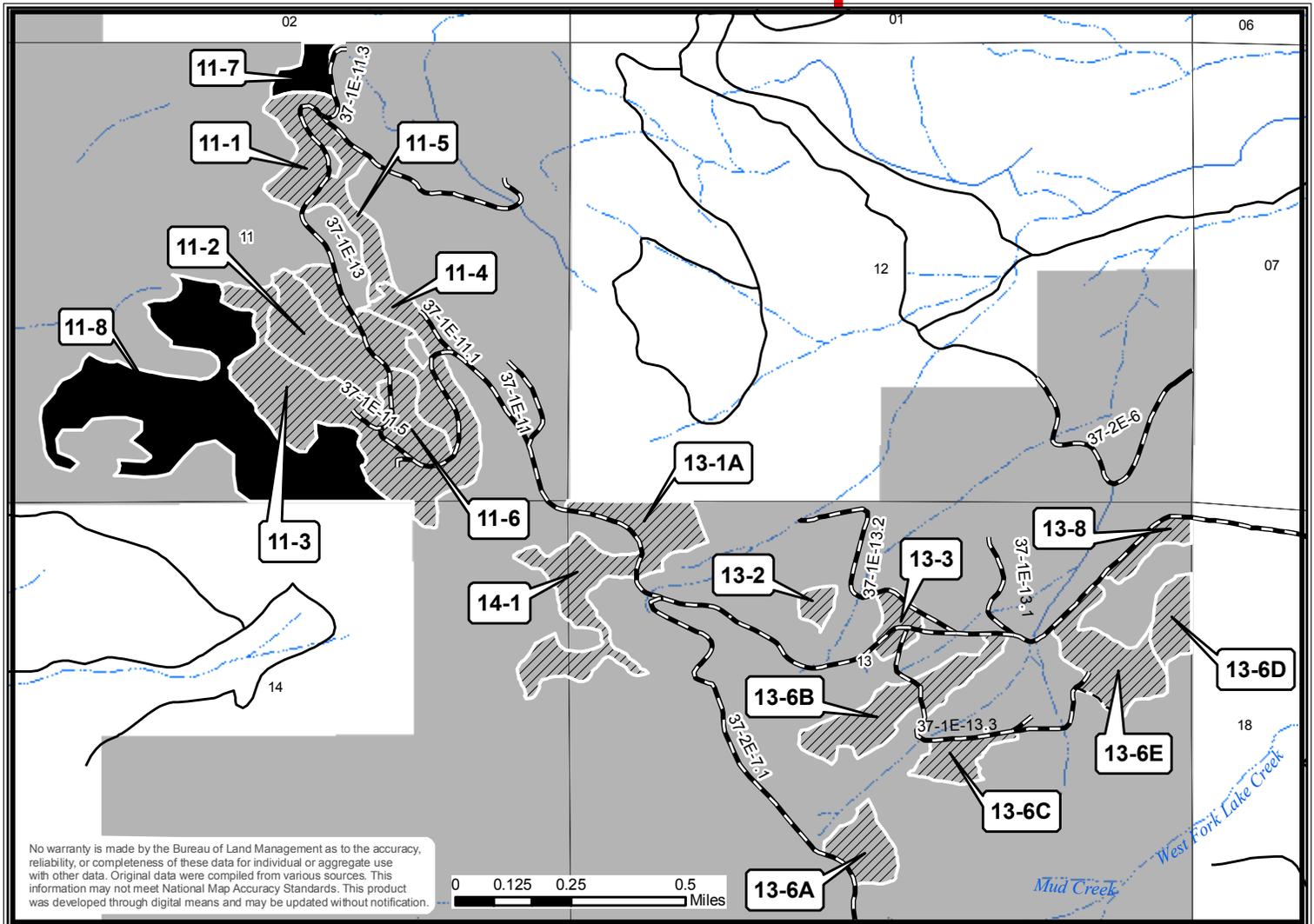
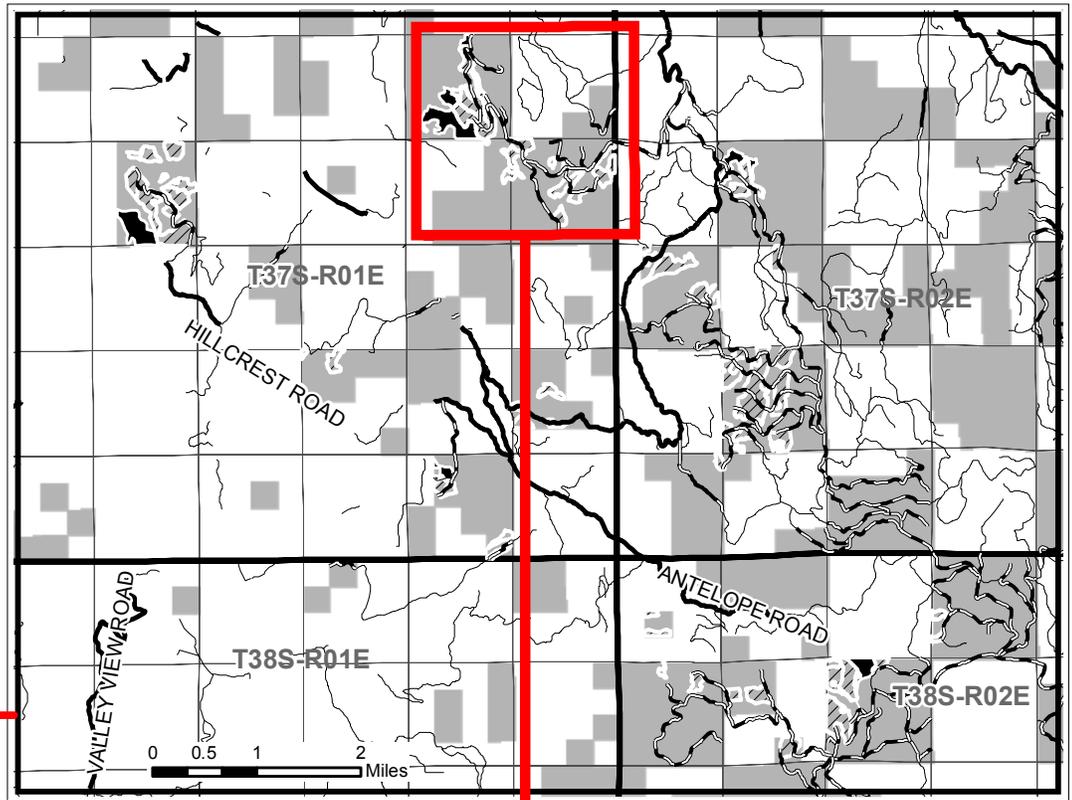
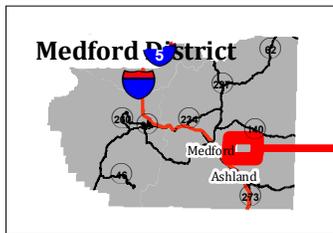
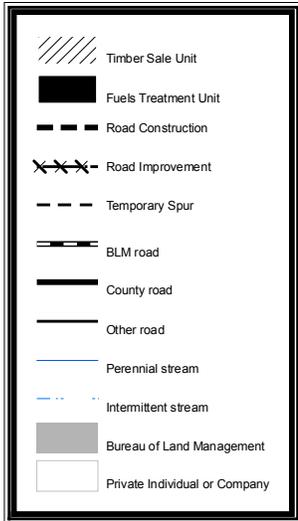
Rio Climax Timber Sale (1 of 5)



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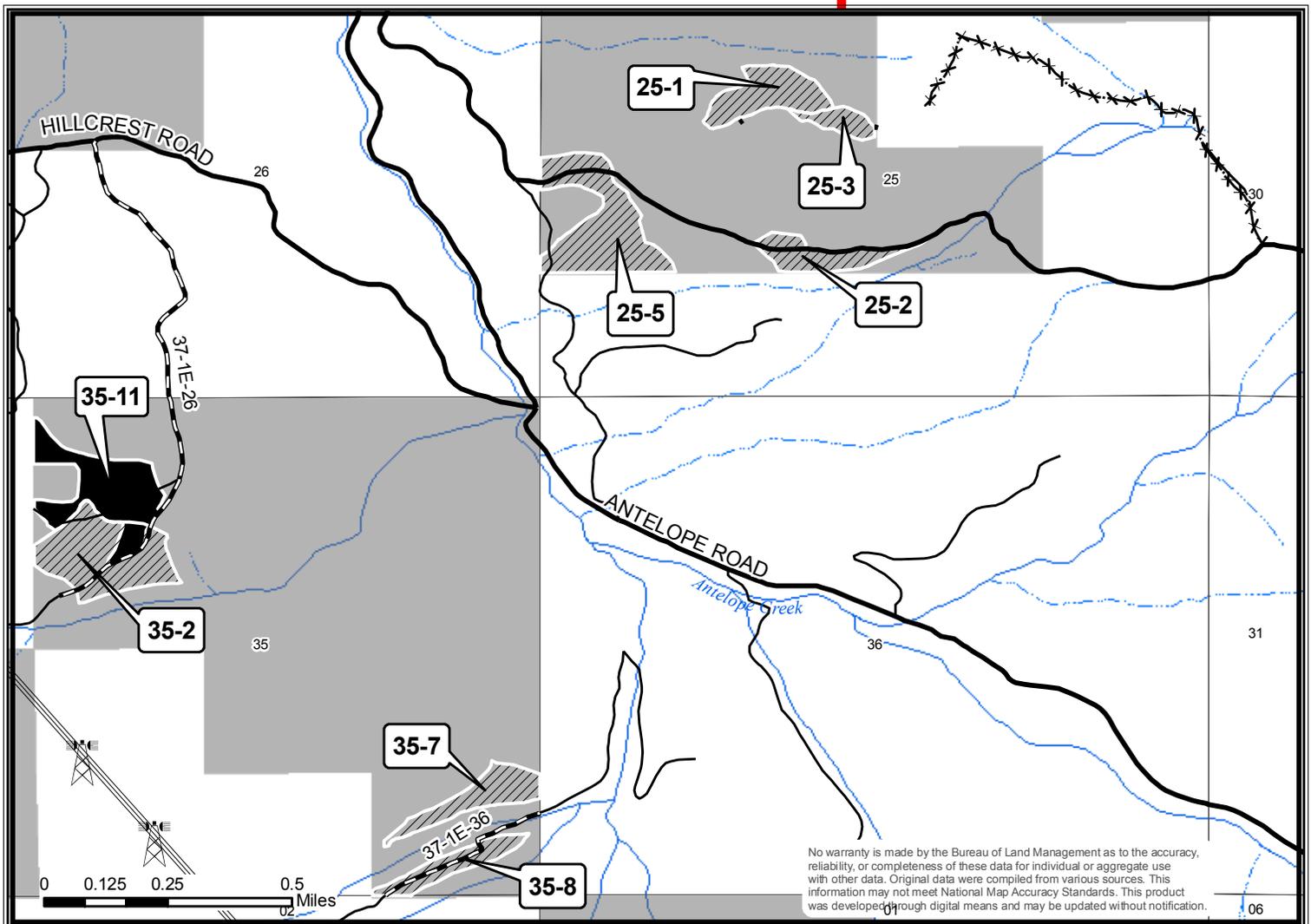
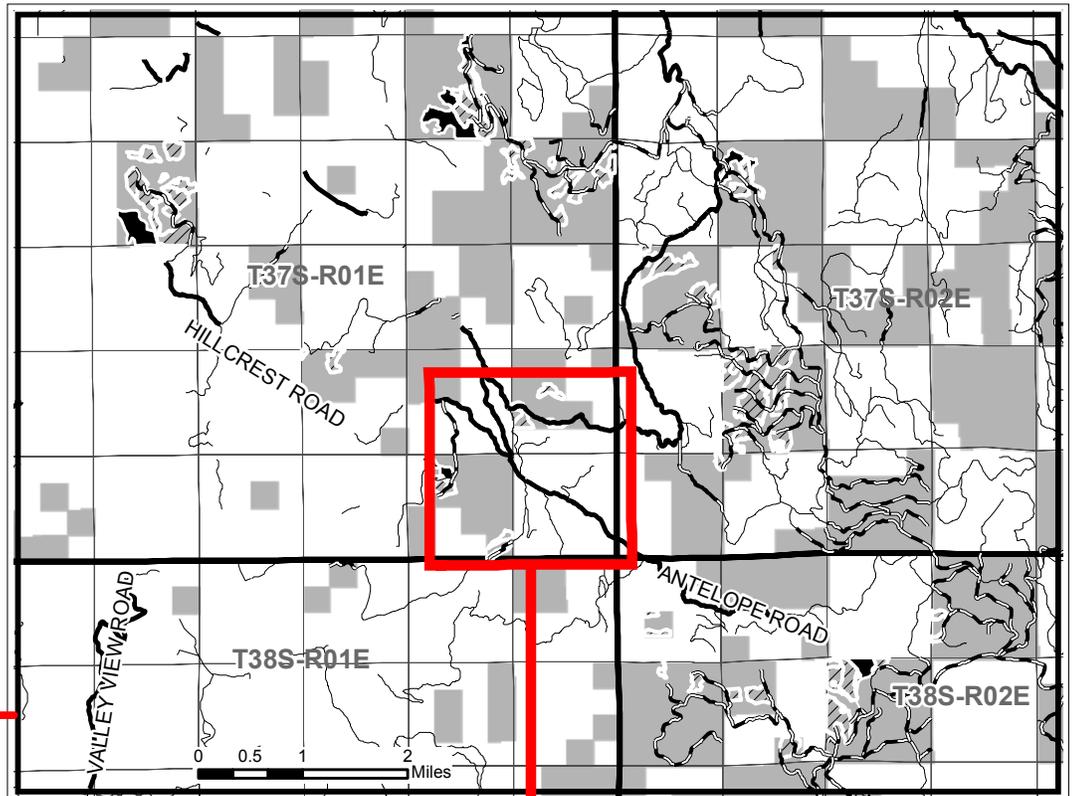
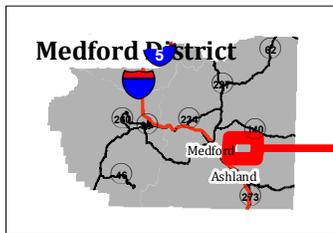
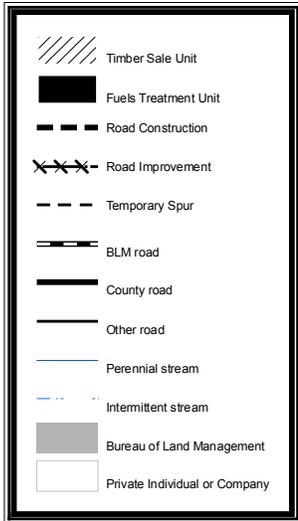
Rio Climax Timber Sale (2 of 5)



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Rio Climax Timber Sale (3 of 5)



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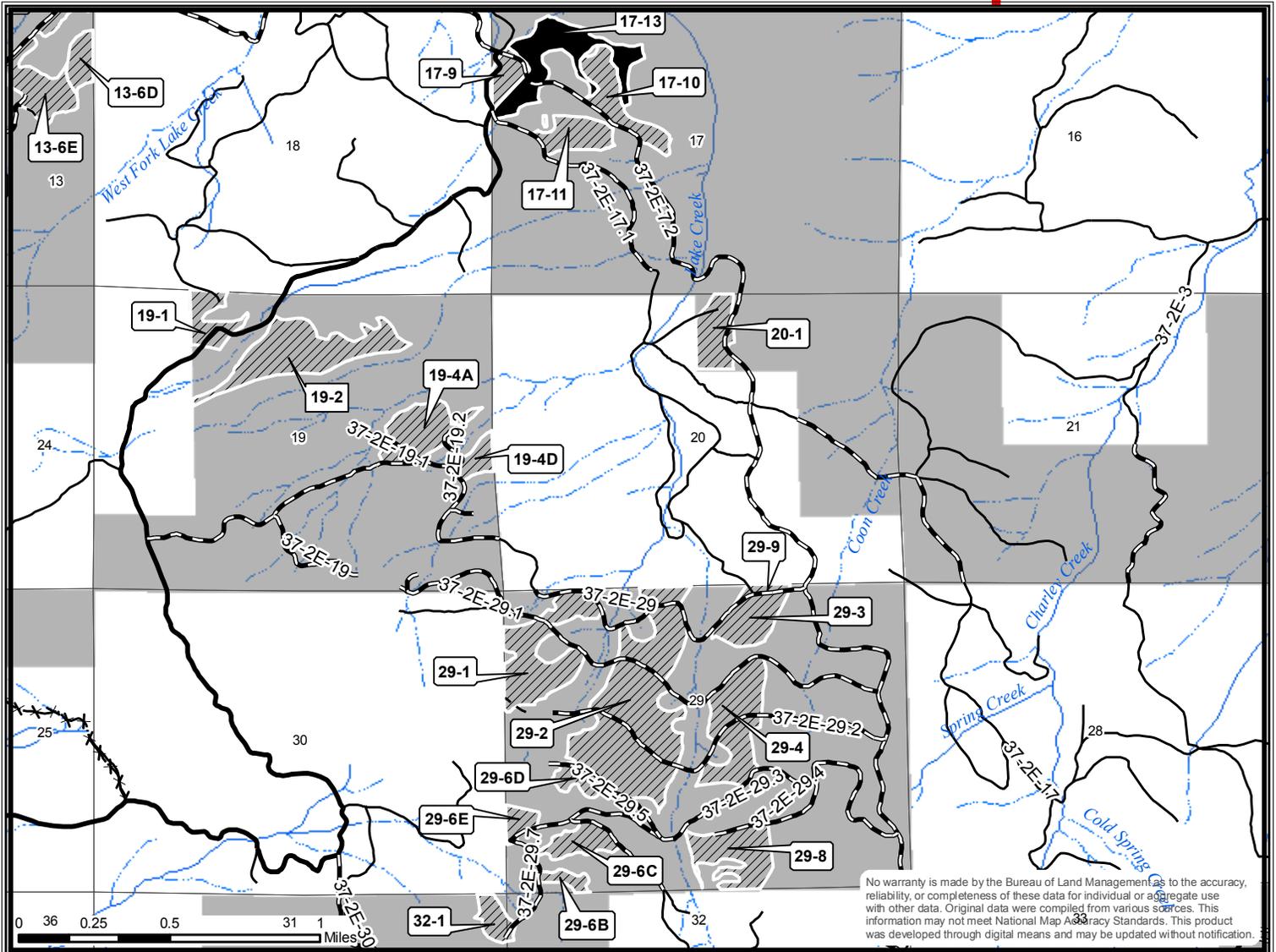
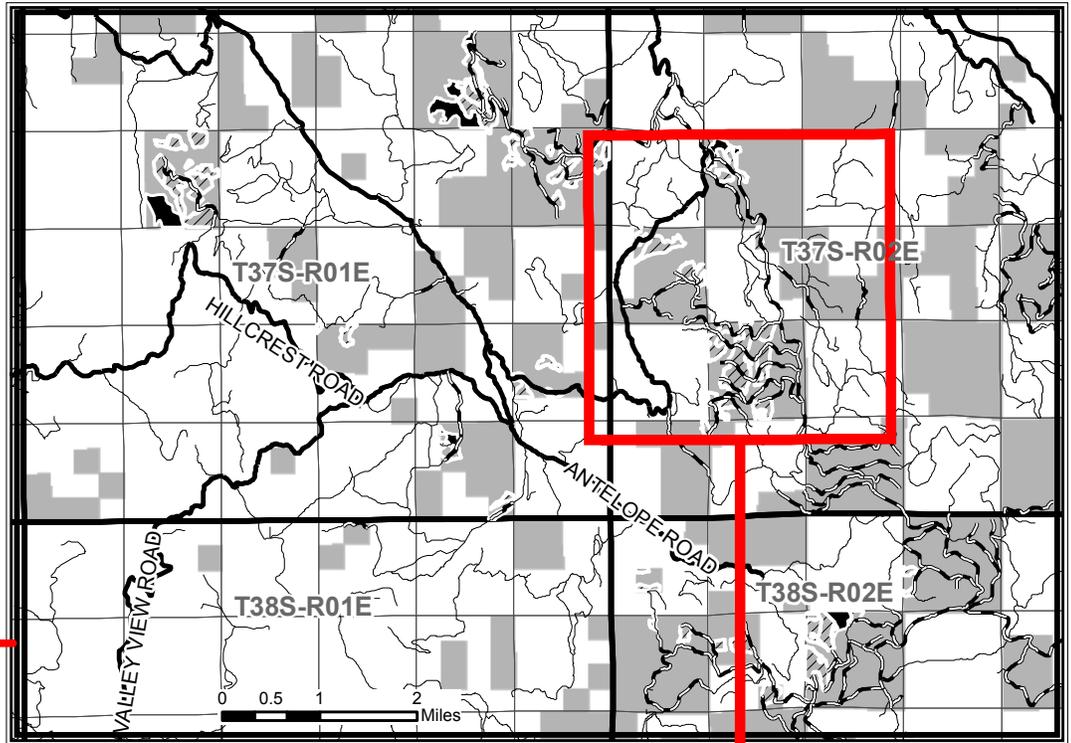
Rio Climax Timber Sale (4 of 5)

Legend

- Timber Sale Unit
- Fuels Treatment Unit
- Road Construction
- Road Improvement
- Temporary Spur
- BLM road
- County road
- Other road
- Perennial stream
- Intermittent stream
- Bureau of Land Management
- Private Individual or Company

Medford District

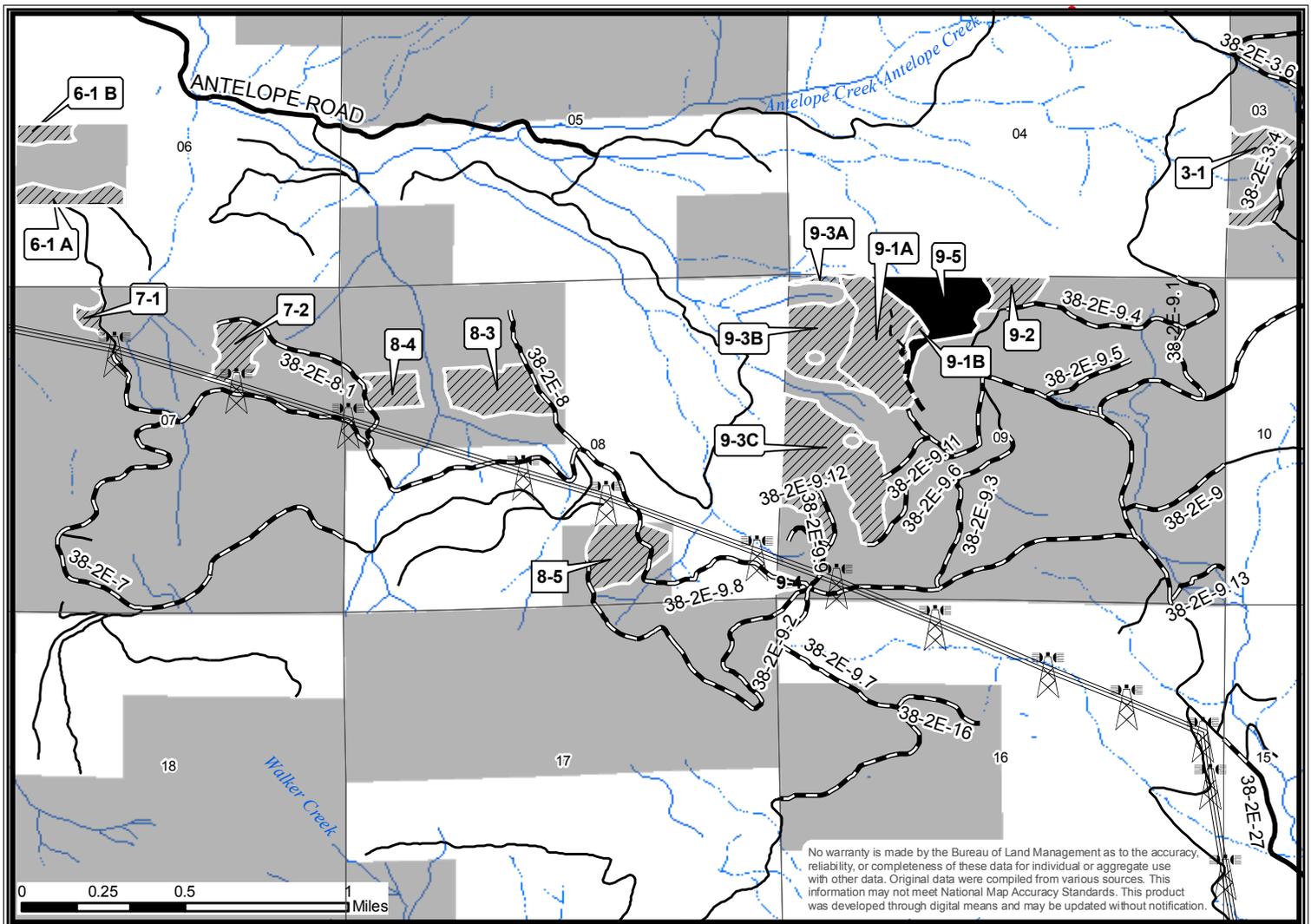
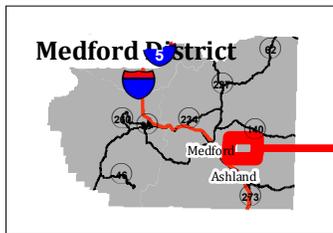
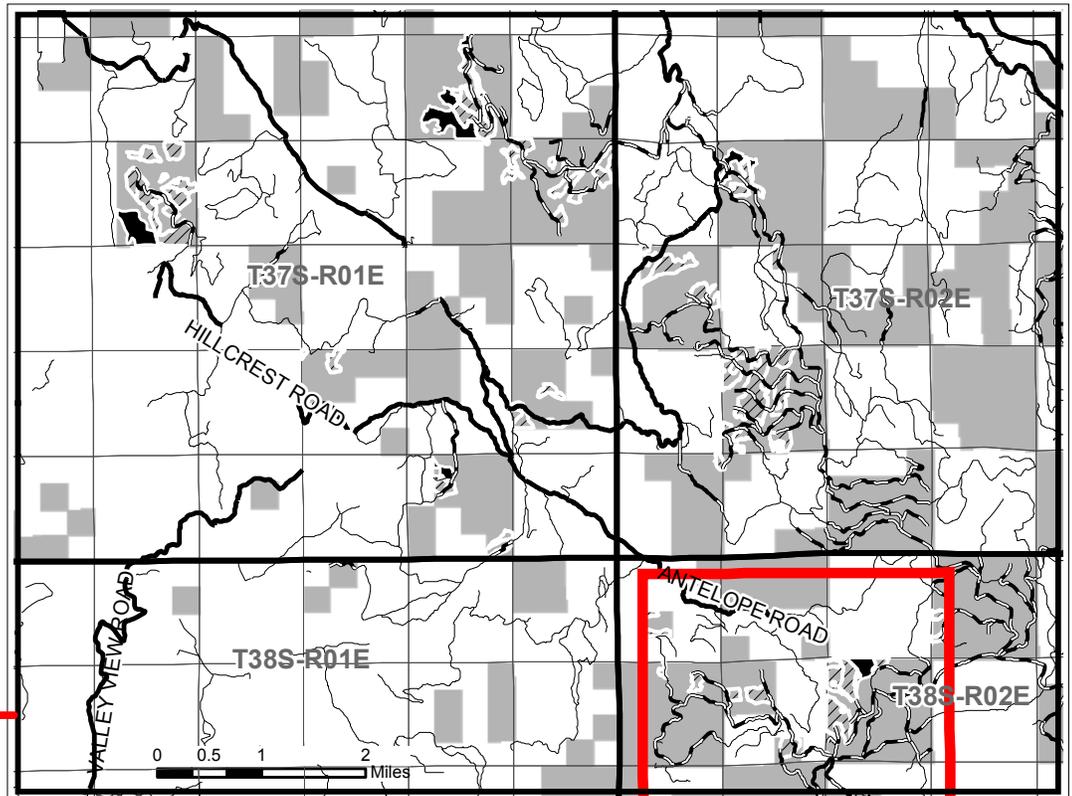
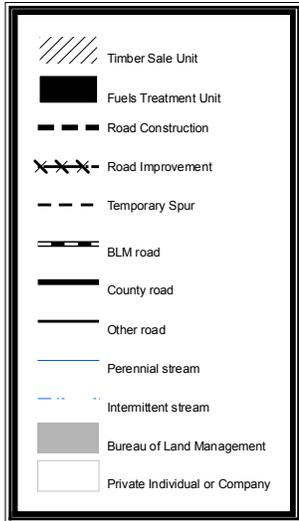
Medford
Ashland



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Rio Climax Timber Sale (5 of 5)



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