

## Forest Management Intensity of Management

*Relative intensity and timber production rates by land use allocation.*

Land Use Allocation	Management Regime	Relative Intensity Ranking
<b>HLB-HITA</b> , High Intensity Timber Area (ALT A and C)	Even-aged Management, <b>Clearcuts</b> , no retention trees, rapid reforestation	<b>7</b>
<b>HLB-MITA</b> , Moderate Intensity Timber Area (Alt B and D), <b>GFMA/NGFMA</b> (NAA)	Two-aged Management, Variable-retention regeneration harvest, <b>5-15% retention VRH</b> , delayed canopy closure in B/ prompt reforestation in D.	<b>6</b>
<b>HLB-LITA</b> , Low Intensity Timber Area (Alt B), <b>SGFMA/CONN</b> (NAA)	Two-aged Management, Variable-retention regeneration harvest, <b>15-30% retention VRH</b> , delayed canopy closure, natural regeneration	<b>5</b>
<b>HLB-UTA</b> , Uneven-aged Timber Area (Alts A, B, C, and D)	<b>Uneven-aged Management, Selection Harvest, reduced stand densities</b> , increase fire resiliency/forest health, while producing timber.	<b>4</b>
<b>HLB-OHTA</b> , Owl Habitat Timber Area (Alt D)	<b>Uneven-aged Management, Selection Harvest, promote and maintain owl habitat</b> while producing timber.	<b>3</b>
<b>Reserves, Active Management</b> (Alts A, B, C, and D)	Light to moderate intensity treatments; in moist forests tapering off to zero, in dry forests continuing on a regular cycle.	<b>2</b>
<b>Reserves, Passive Management</b> (All Alternatives)	No Commercial Treatments. Uninterrupted forest successional pathways.	<b>1</b>



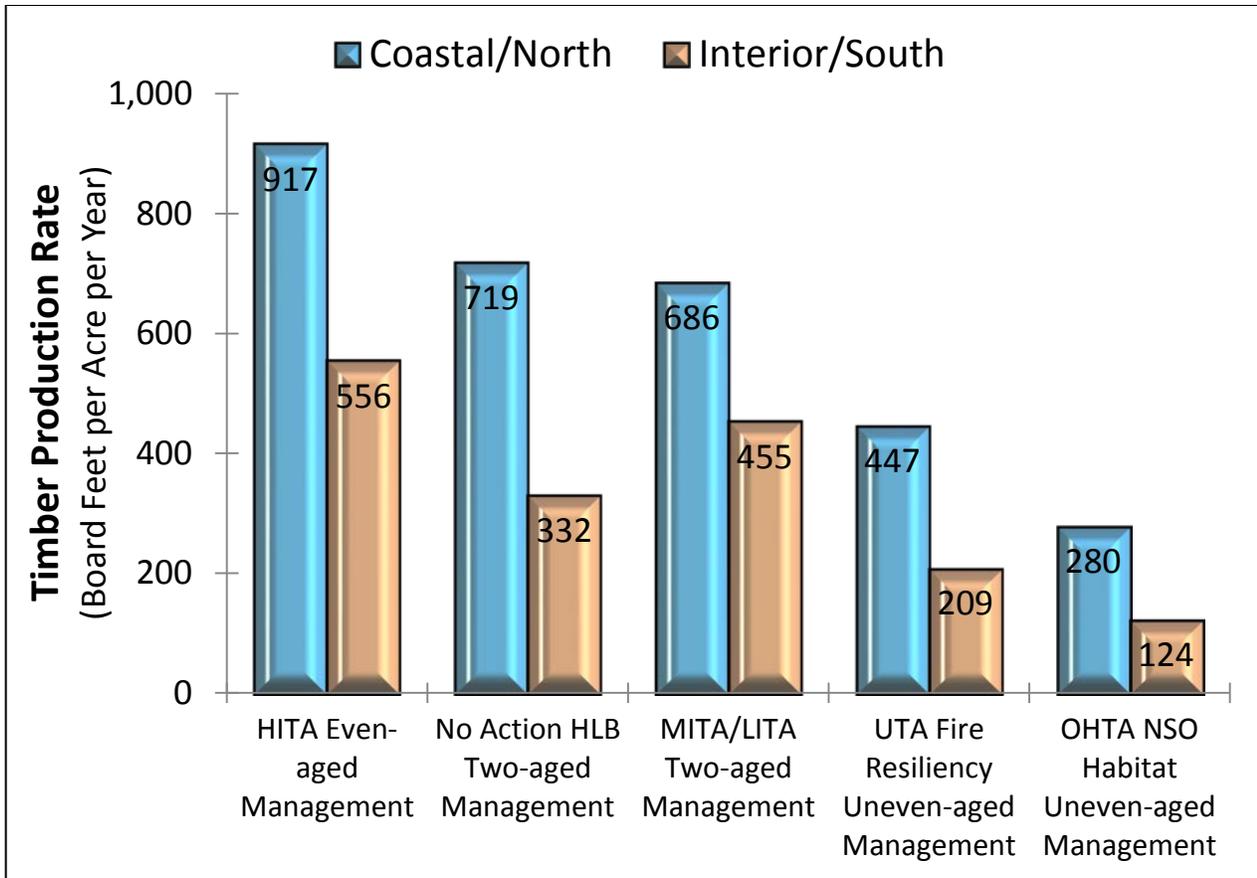


Figure 3-72 (page 263) draft RMP/EIS. Timber production rates by management intensity (board feet per acre per year), broken out between coastal/north and interior/south areas. Coastal/north includes Salem, Eugene, and Coos Bay Districts. Interior/south includes Roseburg and Medford districts, and the Klamath Falls Resource Area of the Lakeview District.