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Dear BLM officials.

Subject: BLM Western Oregon Plan Revision:

Please excuse me for my ignorance. I don't know who, or how to get my views considered so I am hand delivering this to the Roseburg office of the BLM and trust they will get it to where it is supposed to go.

Basically I support your proposal for continued cutting of trees, including big old trees, on BLM holdings. It best suits the needs of the public, without any significant adverse impacts on the environment. I'd like to see emphasis put on harvest methods and activities which provided more quantity and quality of forage for deer and elk. Modern forestry does not always include burning which usually improves forage by causing a nutrient flush and rebirth of palatable species needed not only by deer and elk, but countless birds, and other species of wildlife.

Trees like all living organisms do not live forever. Timber harvest is preferable to wild fire which is the default result of no action in most of southwestern Oregon. Managers can plan when, where, and what to remove with timber harvest. Not true with wild fire. There are two types of forests in southwestern Oregon. Those that are preparing themselves to burn, and those that are burning.

There are millions of acres out there that need thinning. I know the costs of extracting material in the majority of those stands may exceed the value of the material. However in order to secure a reliable and continuous supply of forest products thinning is desirable. Often times thinning is unprofitable because managers want to leave too many trees per acre. 100 trees per acre or more. Thinning stands to 20 - 25 trees per acre would leave a tree about every 50 feet. Which should provide plenty of seed for future forests plus provide fast growing trees for the future which would pay for future pre-commercial thinning, fuel reduction expenses, and social needs.

I'm not recommending that every stand be thinned to 50 foot spacing. I use that number only as an example. What I see now seems to be a tree about every 20 feet which is about a hundred trees per acre. The points being that thinning to a wider spacing often makes extraction more profitable, funding for social programs higher, and protection of trees from logging, and slash/burning activities easier, therefore less costly.

Thank you for this opportunity to provide input. Basically my message is cut trees. Treat slash to reduce fire intensity, and improve big game habitat when and wherever possible.

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