

Exhibit E

Falls Fire Salvage Timber Sale

Process for Leave Trees

Leave Trees (trees reserved from cutting)

OBJECTIVES: The directives outlined were developed to accomplish several forest health objectives: 1) Prepare the site for reforestation; 2) Reduce future fuel loadings; 3) Salvage commercial timber.

The fire area received high rates of mortality with few pockets of live trees. Generally, the treatment is designed to remove fire killed trees and infected trees while retaining live trees without disease and the required snag retention with larger snags with good wildlife characteristics. Treatment is intended to springboard the site toward reforestation which is planned for the spring of 2027.

The following are leave tree requirements which are reserved from cutting.

- Salvage areas would be surveyed and flagged prior to implementation. Any cultural resources would be avoided by project activities. If the resource cannot be avoided a site-specific mitigation plan would be used to minimize the effects of hazard tree removal.
- Any wildlife trees flagged and a orange W painted on the bowl.

Harvest Selection Criteria (Predicted Tree Mortality by Species¹)

Percent crown scorch is a measure of the proportion of foliage that has been killed by the fire relative to the entire amount of foliage that was present before the burn (scorched foliage should be obvious to the naked eye as yellowish brown or red needles). Lower branches dead before the fire should not be included when determining crown scorch.

Species	% Crown Scorch
Douglas-fir	> 70
Ponderosa Pine	> 70
Incense Cedar	> 90
White Fir	> 40

¹ From: Southwest Oregon Forest Insect and Disease Service Center guidelines (SWOFIDSC 2001).

To Evaluate Visual Estimation of Percent Crown Scorch:

- Position yourself to view the entire tree crown, preferably at right angles to the direction of fire spread.
- Reconstruct the pre-fire crown appearance by looking at the fine branch structure and needles.
- Estimate the percent of crown killed by the fire based on your estimation of the pre-fire crown area. These include areas with yellowish brown, brown, or red needles, as well as blackened fine branches.
- Assess the tree with consideration to all sides of the crown. One side may show higher crown scorch than the opposite side.
- Borderline Douglas-fir can be evaluated for presence of boring dust. Borderline trees with boring dust greater than 90 percent of the bole are mass-attacked by beetles, will die regardless of fire injury, and can be removed.
- Lower crowns that contain blackened fine branches contribute to crown scorch. Lower branches lacking fine twigs were likely dead before the fire and should not be included in crown scorch (as pictured). Unsymmetrical crown bases may be visually moved to even out the crown shape.

