



CENTRAL CASCADES ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT AREA

NEWSLETTER

INSIDE:

WHERE HAVE WE
BEEN..... 1

LANDSCAPE
STRATEGIES.....2

OLD~GROWTH
FORESTS.....3

2001
PUBLICATIONS.....5

WHERE WE HAVE BEEN AND WHERE WE ARE GOING

It has been seven years since the CCAMA came into existence and we have been busy. We started off with public meetings and public field trips to share the vision of the CCAMA, to build partnerships, and to learn about what you care about in the CCAMA. Through the years, we have developed a diversity of projects.

The Projects

We have completed a number surveys like the McKenzie River Boater Study, The McKenzie Discover Process, Integrating Citizens in Adaptive Management: Characteristics and Influential Factors for Successful Interaction and lots more.

Some CCAMA Projects:

- *Young Stand Study Camas Prairie Plan and Implementation*
- *Ecosystem Workforce Support*
- *Ames Creek*
- *Road Obliteration Comparisons*
- *Designate by Design*
- *Blue River Landscape Study*
- *Diversity Thinning in Precommercial Stands*
- *Landscape Patterns*

The Sharing

With all these studies and surveys, it has also been important to us to not only gather information but to share information. CCAMA has hosted several young Stand Study workshops and field trips. The CCAMA has also hosted



“Beyond the Buzzwords” workshop and in partnership with the McKenzie Watershed Council presented the Watershed Restoration workshop. We have shared information such as discussing project descriptions and the results of our work in workshops and field trips.

The People

The people that have worked as agency personnel, researchers, caring publics and our neighbors have had important roles in making things happen. Projects such as Ames Creek, Camas Prairie, and Blue River Landscape Study belong not to the CCAMA but to a host of agency folks, neighbors, researchers and caring publics. The people have made this program work. In the Forest Service and BLM, we have had people come and go such as Rolf Anderson, Lynn Burditt, Judy Nelson, Denis Williamson, Diana Bus, Jean Nelson-Dean, and Darrel Kenops. Their ideas, energy and commitment have helped to build a successful program that has maintained momentum even with changes in personnel. Thanks.

Where We Are Going

In moving into the future, we are looking back at the work that we have done and are looking ahead at what are the emerging issues. We are in the process of updating the implementation opportunities section of the CCAMA Strategic Guide that was completed in 1996.

We want to look at results from our previous work to generate ideas for future projects. We are going to review project results to determine if there is a wider application or management implication from what we have learned. After all, the thought behind the AMA's was to try new things in the AMA that may lead to wider application or policy changes. Some CCAMA projects have already moved from an AMA project to a wider application such as the

For more information check out the
Central Cascades AMA website:
www.edo.or.blm.gov/ccama/

Ecosystem workforce support and the native plant work projects. We conducted a workshop that highlighted work occurring such as old-growth stand development, watershed processes, lichens, citizens surveys, amphibians, hardwoods, insects, and vertebrates and late-successional reserve modeling. We will also look at the emerging issues to generate questions or ideas for future projects. The workshop provided us with ideas for future learning opportunities.

This workshop is only part of updating the implementation opportunities section. We plan to complete this project by Fall and have implementation opportunities that will guide the work in the CCAMA for the next couple of years. If you have questions or thoughts on where we should focus our efforts in the coming years, call me, Trish Wilson - 541-683-6448.

- Trish Wilson, Eugene District Bureau of Land Management

LANDSCAPE STRATEGIES FOR YOUNG STAND MANAGEMENT: FALL CREEK LSR

A new project was initiated this year to investigate the consequences of alternative landscape strategies for young stand management. The Fall Creek watershed was selected for the project, in part because it contains a large Late-Successional Reserve (LSR). The primary goal of the project is to display the consequences of alternative young stand management regimes, including both active and passive approaches, on the development of late-successional habitat and other indicators of interest. Additionally, the Central Cascades AMA hopes to use this project to enhance understanding of young stand management options, and to promote discussion and exchange of ideas among individuals interested in this topic.

Maintenance and development of late-successional habitat is the overriding goal of LSRs, and the best approach for managing young stands to achieve that

goal is uncertain and the subject of debate. The Northwest Forest Plan supports active management of young stands in LSRs where it will improve late-successional habitat. While stand level changes have long been studied and considered in resource management decisions, evaluation of forest habitat patterns across a landscape is relatively new. Understanding landscape habitat changes over extended time and space scales is important to ensure the effectiveness of management activities.

The Young Stand Landscape Team is using spatial mapping and simulation modeling tools, to project alternative management scenarios across time within the Fall Creek watershed to test how forest landscape conditions respond. TELSA (Tool for Exploratory Landscape Scenario Analysis) is the spatial modeling tool and PNW_GAP (formerly ZELIG-PNW) is the stand growth simulator that the team is using to project the effects of selected young stand management scenarios. These analysis tools allow the team to test many iterations of management scenarios, and to visualize landscape change.

Management scenarios involve both thinning (commercial and noncommercial) and growth-only prescriptions on young stands across the watershed at different times, scales, and intensities. Additionally, patterns of fire occurrence will be simulated to show the interaction of management strategies with occasional fires. Ideas for landscape management scenarios are in the formative stages, and the team will be soliciting ideas from a wide variety of individuals once the modeling capability is fully developed and initial results are available for review.

The Young Stand Landscape Team will post results and reports on the Central Cascades AMA website, and is scheduling a June field trip into the Fall Creek watershed for interested parties to discuss management options and implications of the team's work. If you would like to participate in this field trip, please send your contact data (including email) to Brian McGinley (bmcginle@fs.fed.us), Sweet Home Ranger District, Willamette National Forest, 3225 Highway 20, Sweet Home, Oregon 97387.

- Brian McGinley, Willamette National Forest, and John Cissel, Willamette National Forest



WORKSHOP ON DEVELOPMENT OF OLD-GROWTH DOUGLAS-FIR FORESTS ALONG THE PACIFIC COAST OF NORTH AMERICA: A REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE

H. J. ANDREWS EXPERIMENTAL FOREST

Old-growth Douglas-fir forests have been at the center of management and policy debates for over 20 years. In the last 10 years, new policies have been implemented to conserve old forests and their associated species. These management and policy changes have been based heavily on species habitat needs, and have paid less attention to the processes that maintain these forests and how these forest habitats might change in the future. In recent years we've learned much about the disturbance and development history of old-growth Douglas-fir forests. For example, studies of fire history in Oregon have demonstrated that low to moderate severity fires have played a major role in development of the old-growth stands. Other studies in Washington and British Columbia provide a different picture of old-growth development in which stands develop with relatively little subsequent influence from fire.

A small workshop was held recently on old-growth forest development to summarize recent findings concerning old-growth forest development. On November 7-9, 2001 about 30 scientists, managers, and students from Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia met at the HJ Andrews Experimental Forest to begin a dialog about the science of old-growth forest development and its implications to policy and management. The workshop, which was intended to

be a beginning of new discussions and communications about old growth, rather than an end in itself, was sponsored by the Pacific Northwest Research Station and the Cascade Center for Ecosystem Management.

The objectives of the meeting were to:

- 1) Share information from studies in different areas from S.W. Oregon to British Columbia.
- 2) Synthesize recent studies and update conceptual models of old-growth development in natural and managed stands
- 3) Identify major questions and information gaps
- 4) Identify implications to management of current natural and managed stands of all ages
- 5) Plan for further communications

Two documents from the workshop are available on the Cascade Center for Ecosystem Management website (www.fsl.orst.edu/ccem). The first document summarizes the workshop under the following headings:

- Old-growth concepts and definitions
- Variation in old-growth at multiple scales
- Temporal Variation
- Multiple pathways
- Management Implications

The second document contains abstracts from the presentations.

- Tom Spies, Pacific Northwest Research Station, and
John Cissel, Willamette National Forest

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If you know someone who want to receive the CCAMA newsletter, or if you want to be removed from the mailing list, please send a request to:

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or phone:
541-683-6110



**For more information on the H.J. Andrews Experimental Forest,
check out their website:**

www.fsl.orst.edu/lter/index.cfm

2001 PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST

*The following publications are available in hardcopy by request from **Tami Lowry**:
tlowry@fs.fed.us or FAX: (541) 758-7760. This service is provided courtesy of the HJ Andrews
Experimental Forest.*

Griffiths, R.P.; Swanson, A.K. 2001. Forest soil characteristics in a chronosequence of harvested Douglas-fir forests. *Canadian Journal of Forest Research*. 31(11): 1871-1879.

Van Pelt, R.; Franklin, J.F. 2000. Influence of canopy structure on the understory environment in tall, old-growth, conifer forests. *Canadian Journal of Forest Research*. 30: 1231-1245.

Wright, A.S.; Shindler, B. 2001. The role of information sources in watershed management. *Fisheries*. 26(11): 16-23.

Harmon, M.E. 2001. Moving towards a new paradigm for woody detritus management. *Ecological Bulletins*. 49: 269-278

Jones, J.A.; Swanson, F.J. 2001. Hydrologic inferences from comparisons among small basin experiments. *Hydrological Processes*. 15: 2363-2366.

Weisberg, Peter J.; Swanson, Frederick J. 2001. Fire dating from tree rings in western Cascades Douglas-fir forests: an error analysis. *Northwest Science*. 75(2): 145-156.

McKenzie, Donald; Halpern, Charles B.; Nelson, Cara R. 2000. Overstory influences on herb and shrub communities in mature forests of western Washington, U.S.A. *Canadian Journal of Forest Research*. 30: 1655-1666.

Wemple, Beverley C.; Swanson, Frederick J.; Jones, Julia A. 2001. Forest roads and geomorphic process interactions, Cascade Range, Oregon. *Earth Surface Processes and Landforms*. 26: 191-204.

Johnson, Sherri L.; Jones, Julia A. 2000. Stream temperature responses to forest harvest and debris flows in western Cascades, Oregon. *Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences*. 57(Suppl. 2): 30-39.

McCune, Bruce. 2000. Lichen communities as indicators of forest health. *The Bryologist*. 103(2): 353-356.

McCune, Bruce; Rosentreter, Roger; Ponzetti, Jeanne M.; Shaw, David C. 2000. Epiphyte habitats in an old conifer forest in western Washington, U.S.A. *The Bryologist*. 103(3): 417-427.

Article and publications provided by Pam Druliner (Oregon State University), Tami Lowry (Pacific Northwest Research Station), and John Cissel (Willamette National Forest)

*This issue of the the CCAMA Newsletter was edited by Trish Wilson and designed by
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