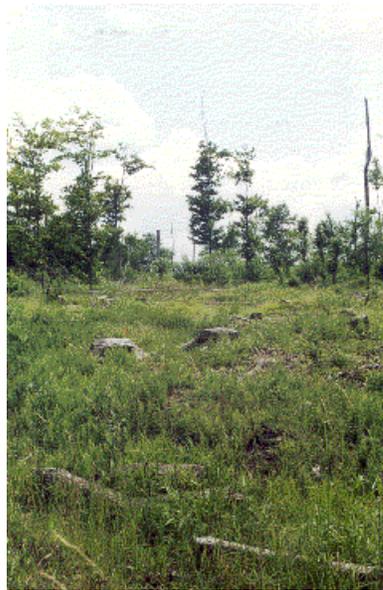




(Before)



(After)

Figure (4): - Photos Showing Archeologically Significant Earthen Berm and “Before” and “After” Treatment Conditions Associated With the Wolfmore Timber Sale Conducted on the Allegheny National Forest in Pennsylvania.

adjacent private land; and 4) to provide a healthy and natural-appearing forest environment. For TSPIRS reporting purposes the project was coded as FS20 – 100 percent; which means that the undertaking was deemed to be a forest stewardship purpose sale that would mainly benefit recreation/visual/cultural resource enhancement.

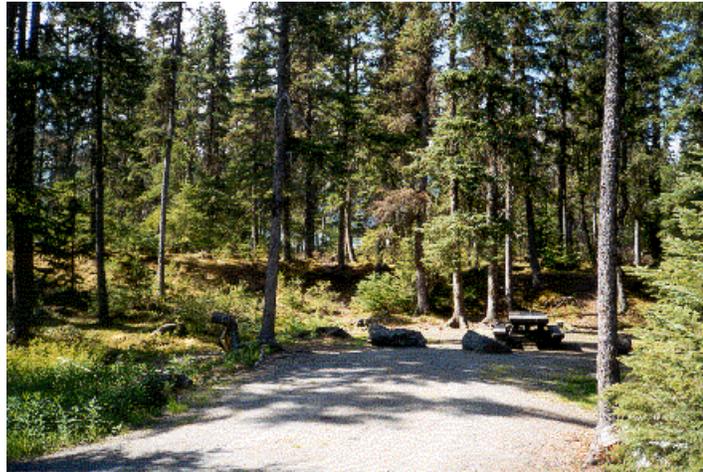
The NEPA document explored several different alternatives for attaining the project's objectives – e.g., use of lethal trap trees, removing dead and hazardous trees only, using pesticides, and using active forest management to create and maintain a desired mix of age classes and species within and around the campground. The decision was to use forest management to restore the health of the area. There was a demand for wood products from small companies engaged in building log cabin packages. By selling the material with commercial value, income would be earned to help offset the cost of implementing the desired treatments. Forest Service crews removed the infested and dead trees from within the campground itself, but a private contractor was employed to implement the prescription for the balance of the area. In general, the prescription was for a salvage/sanitation cut targeted at removing the dead and insect infested spruce trees; however, a few live trees that were deemed to be at high risk of bark beetle infestation were also marked for removal. Ultimately 98 MBF of sawlogs and 29 MBF of pulpwood were sold for roughly \$3,000. (Figure 5)

The sale was conducted during the winter months so as to limit the impact on visitors wishing to use the campground. The salmon spawning habitat in Ptarmigan Creek was protected by keeping equipment away from a buffer area adjacent to the stream. To achieve the desired screening, more trees were kept in the areas directly adjacent to the campground and private land. Finally, slash was piled and burned prior to beginning summer campground operations.

Although there has been some opposition to salvaging beetle killed spruce over large areas, local residents supported removal of the dead and infested trees within the campground and surrounding area. No administrative appeals were filed against this project. On balance, this undertaking seems to have been a success.



(Before)



(After)

Figure (5): - Photos Depicting “Before” and “After” Conditions Associated With the Ptarmigan Salvage Resale Timber Sale Conducted on the Chugach National Forest in Alaska.

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