## THOMAS CREEK FOREST VEGETATION

## Dave Powell, Forest Silviculturist, February 23, 2012

This document provides results from a preliminary analysis of forest vegetation conditions for the Thomas Creek Young Stand Development project, Walla Walla Ranger District, Umatilla NF.

- Preliminary analysis area (as of February 2012) includes approximately **20,030** acres.
- Analysis area mostly includes **moist forest (79%; 15,818 acres)**, followed by nonforest vegetation (17%; 3,503 acres), dry forest (2%; 405 acres), and cold forest (2%; 304 acres).
- Dry forest and cold forest have minor representation in the analysis area. Forest policy is that an RV analysis will not be done for any forested biophysical environment with less than 1,000 acres, so RV results are reported below for moist forest only.
- A diverse array of vegetation cover types is present in the analysis area. The most abundant cover type is **ponderosa pine (30%)**, followed by grand fir (25%), nonforest vegetation (shrubs, herbs) (17%), Douglas-fir (15%), spruce-fir (6%), and other types occupying less than 5% of the area (in order of abundance): western larch, lodgepole pine, bare ground, and western white pine.
- When forest cover types are examined in detail *for moist-forest sites*, results suggest that there is too much **ponderosa pine** and too little **lodgepole pine** or **western larch**:

Cover Type	Historical Range (%)	Current Amount (%)	Interpretation
Ponderosa pine	5-15	38	Well above RV
Douglas-fir	15-30	17	Within RV
Grand fir	15-30	30	Within RV (at upper end)
Western larch	10-30	5	Below RV
Lodgepole pine	25-45	2	Well below RV
Spruce-fir	1-10	8	Within RV
Western white pine	0-5	<1	Within RV

- A diverse array of forest structural stages is present in the analysis area. The most abundant structural stage is **stem exclusion (57%)**, followed by old forest multi strata (35%), old forest single stratum (4%), stand initiation (2%), and understory reinitiation (2%).
- When forest structural stages are examined in detail for moist-forest sites, results suggest
  that there is too much stem exclusion and old forest multi strata, and too little stand initiation, understory reinitiation, and old forest single stratum:

Stand initiation20-302Well below RVStem exclusion20-3057Well above RVUnderstory reinitiation10-202Below RVOld forest multi strata15-2035Above RVOld forest single stratum10-204Below RV	Structure Class	Historical Range (%)	Current Amount (%)	Interpretation
Understory reinitiation10-202Below RVOld forest multi strata15-2035Above RV	Stand initiation	20-30	2	Well below RV
Old forest multi strata 15-20 35 Above RV	Stem exclusion	20-30	57	Well above RV
	Understory reinitiation	10-20	2	Below RV
Old forest single stratum 10-20 4 Below RV	Old forest multi strata	15-20	35	Above RV
	Old forest single stratum	10-20	4	Below RV

- A diverse array of stand density classes is present in the analysis area. The most abundant stand density class is **high (63%)**, followed by low (24%) and moderate (13%).
- When stand density is examined in detail *for moist-forest sites*, results suggest that there is too much high stand density, and too little moderate stand density:

Density Class Historical Amount (%) Current Amount (%) Interpretation

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Low	20-40	23	Within RV
Moderate	25-60	13	Below RV
High	15-30	64	Well above RV

• Land use summary (using the same categories as in Rainville et al. 2008: Assessment of Timber Availability From Forest Restoration Within the Blue Mountains of Oregon; General Technical Report PNW-GTR-752):

	Umatilla NF		Thomas Creek	
NFS ADMINISTERED lands	1,408,171	acres	20,030	acres
NONFOREST (Rock, water, grasslands and shrublands, tree canopy closure <10%, roads)	188,408	13.4%	3,503	17.5%
RESERVES (Forest Land) (Wilderness, Forest Plan management areas with no regulated harvest)		34.3%	829	4.1%
RESTRICTED (Forest Land) (Roadless, riparian reserves, Forest Plan Amendments since April 1990)	180,114	12.8%	2,544	12.7%
ACTIVE FORESTRY	557,117	39.6%	13,154	65.7%