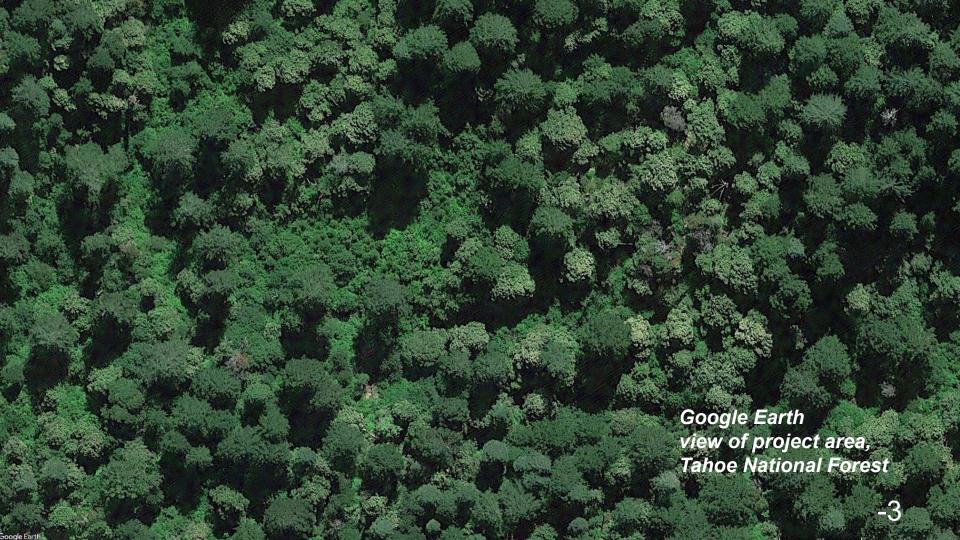
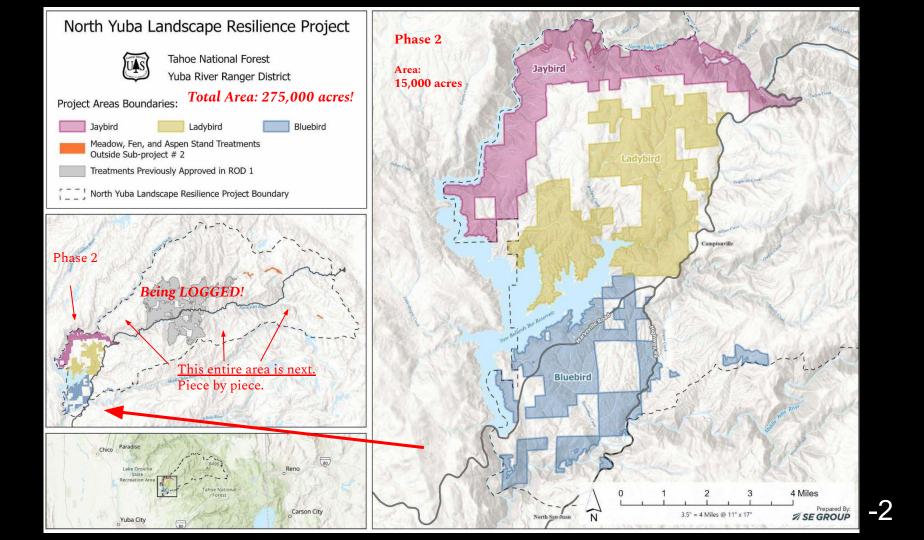


North Yuba Landscape "Resilience" Project Importante of the second of th

A Visual Presentation (Sierra Forest Action! supplementary comments)

-4













What is happening?

- Industrial logging threatens 15,000 acres of mesic Old-Growth Forest near Bullards Bar Reservoir
- This is "Phase 2" of the North Yuba Landscape "Resilience" Project (NYLRP).
- In total, <u>275,000 acres</u> of the **Tahoe National Forest** are threatened by the NYLRP Project
- This is part of a massive <u>"Smokescreen"</u> by the US Forest Service, timber industry, and political allies!
- 27,000 acres around the community of Downieville may already be undergoing active logging!
- Science does not support logging as a solution to fire prevention!
- Learn the facts on "thinning", prescribed fire, and so called "overgrown forests" (science linked!)

Logging "Treatment" Types and Acreages:

- 14,796 acres of various forms of mechanical "thinning" (logging) (unsupported by science)
- 15,556 acres of secondary prescribed fire as a follow-up "treatment" (also unsupported by science)
- Only 743 acres of stand-alone prescribed fire (supported by science, effective if done responsibly)
- 17 acres of meadow and fen "treatments" (likely destructive)
- These extensive "treatments" (industrial mechanized logging) degrade and destroy forest ecosystems and natural ecological processes.
- Beware the Orwellian language used:

A spoonful of greenwashing makes the 'chainsaw medicine' go down

Logging "Treatment" Types and Acreages:

- 1- to 3-acre "openings" (clearcuts) will be created.
- This will fragment wildlife habitat and ruin habitat complexity.
- "Treatment" methods include understory burning, hand thinning, mastication
 (destruction of native understory shrubs/plants), ground-based mechanical "thinning",
 and helicopter logging.
- The vast scale of "treatments" (over 15,000 acres) poses a significant threat to intact forest ecosystems.
- Successful implementation would clear the way for the remaining phases of North
 Yuba Landscape "Resilience" Project the 275,000 acre total.

Impacts to Old-Growth and large trees:

- The Forest Service appears to justify cutting large trees by claiming a lack of data on Old-Growth, which is a concerning excuse!
- The lack of explicit protections for Old-Growth trees is concerning, as these trees are critical for wildlife habitat and carbon sequestration. The undermining of existing protections should raise enormous red flags!
- The Forest Service's approach of <u>writing off areas as non-Old-Growth</u> **due to absence of data** is scientifically unsound and extremely damaging.

•••

World's 2nd tallest Sugar Pine

Height: 267.4 ft (81.50m)

DBH: 7.7 ft (2.35m)

Photo Credit: Michael Taylor Discoverer



World's 2nd tallest Sugar Pine

Height:

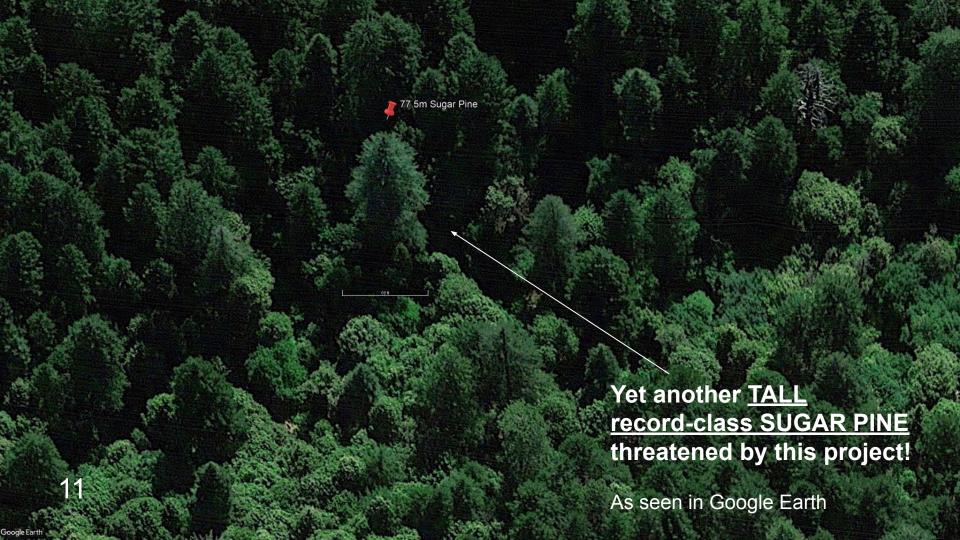
267.4 ft (81.50m)

DBH:

7.7 ft (2.35m)

Photo Credit: Michael Taylor Discoverer







Yet another <u>TALL</u> <u>record-class SUGAR PINE</u> threatened by this project!

As seen in Google Earth

The microclimate HERE is like nowhere else in the Sierra Nevada!

Map of Average

Canopy Height
in the Northern Sierra Nevada

- Dark blue areas indicate Old-Growth

This microclimate supports the tallest, grandest, and most expansive Old-Growth Forests left anywhere in the Sierras as evidenced by this LiDAR Data. (Approximately 80 sq miles of MOG forest across 3 counties!)



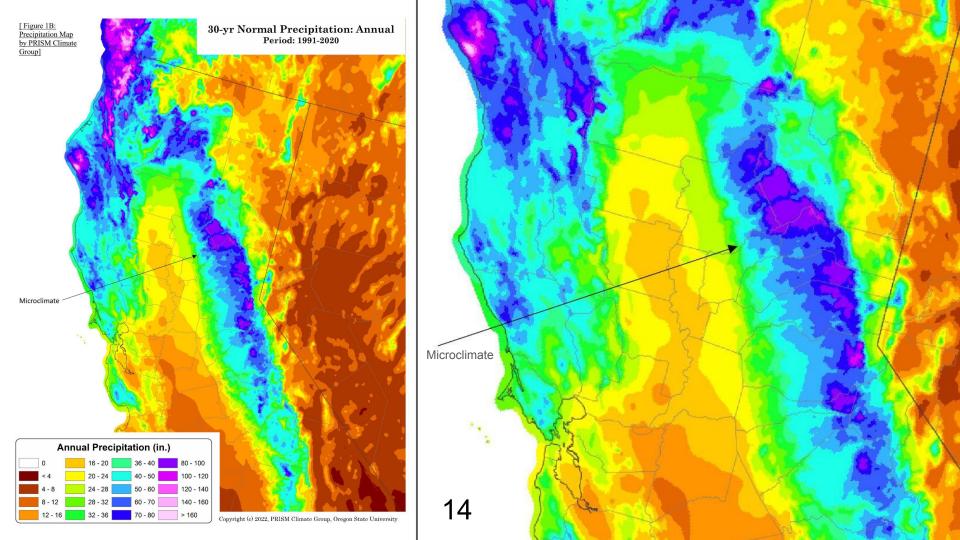
Map of Mesic Microclimate

Average Annual **Precipitation** (in inches)

+

Average
Canopy Height
- dark blue areas
indicate
Old-Growth

82 84 *83 62 62







Sudden Oak Death and a Pathogen Refugia hotspot:

- This localized microclimate region in the Northern Sierra Nevada could serve as the last anti-pathogen refugia hotspot for
 Tanoak, a species being decimated by sudden oak death across its primary range on the Coast of California and
 Southern Oregon.
- This area may be the only place outside of coastal and coastal-adjacent areas where Tanoak consistently attains its full
 potential as mature trees. While there are other localities, none of them can support tree-form Tanoaks in most cases.
- This microclimate within the Sierra Nevada could potentially be the **only significant refuge** for mature Tanoak trees to survive and thrive while their **coastal counterparts are being completely wiped out**.
- Provided the sudden oak death pathogen does not spread to the Sierra Nevada, the area's isolated nature makes it a
 prime candidate to sanctuary the last survivors.
- **Logging would ruin** this **last refuge** beyond repair by:
 - **Removing the microclimate** that supports Tanoak growth, especially the mature tree form.
 - Decimating Tanoak populations
 - Increasing the risk of pathogen introduction or spread through increased human activity and equipment movement in the area.
- "Sudden oak death disease may increase fuel loads and alter fire regimes in areas of heavy infection" according to USFS

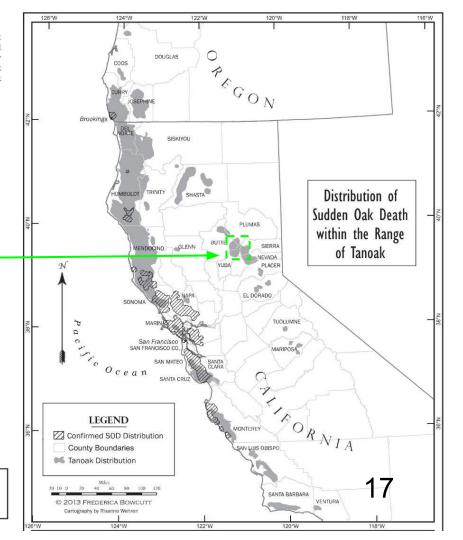
FIGURE 2.—Distribution of sudden oak death, caused by *Phytophthora ramorum*, in relationship to tanoak distribution. Data sources: California and Oregon distribution as of February 20, 2012 came from Geospatial Innovation Facility (2012); a few additional sites were added from U.C. Berkeley Forest Pathology and Mycology Laboratory (2012). Oregon sudden oak death distribution as of March 14, 2012 came from the Oregon Department of Agriculture (2012). The tanoak distribution data for California came from Griffin and Critchfield (1976). Tanoak distribution data for Oregon came from the Oregon Flora Project (2012).

Source: USFWS - Download Link

Sudden Oak Death and a

Anti-Pathogen Refugia Hotspot

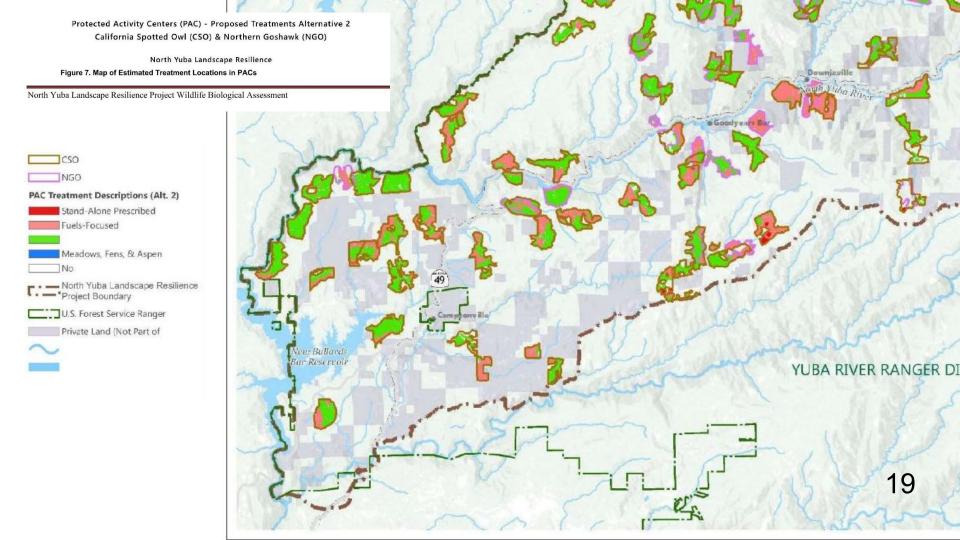
DATA SOURCES: Data on California and Oregon sudden oak death distribution as of February 20, 2012 came from http://www.oakmapper.org/pdf/California.pdf (accessed October 30, 2012). A few additional sites were added from www.sodmap.org [accessed December 6, 2012]. Oregon sudden oak death distribution as of March 14, 2012 came from http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/CID/PLANT_HEALTH/Publishinglmages/lg/sodquar/2012.jpg [accessed November 29, 2012]. The tanoak distribution data for California came from Griffin and Critchfield. The distribution of forest trees in California, 73. Tanoak distribution data for Oregon came from the Oregon Plant Atlas, www.oregonflora.org/atlas.php [accessed November 26, 2012]





This area provides some of the best remaining habitat for the <u>California Spotted Owl</u> with 13 Protected Activity Centers (PACS) within the project area.

This means there is likely at least enough habitat to sustain 13 nesting pairs!



PNF CPP + TNF NYLRP: Cumulative Impacts

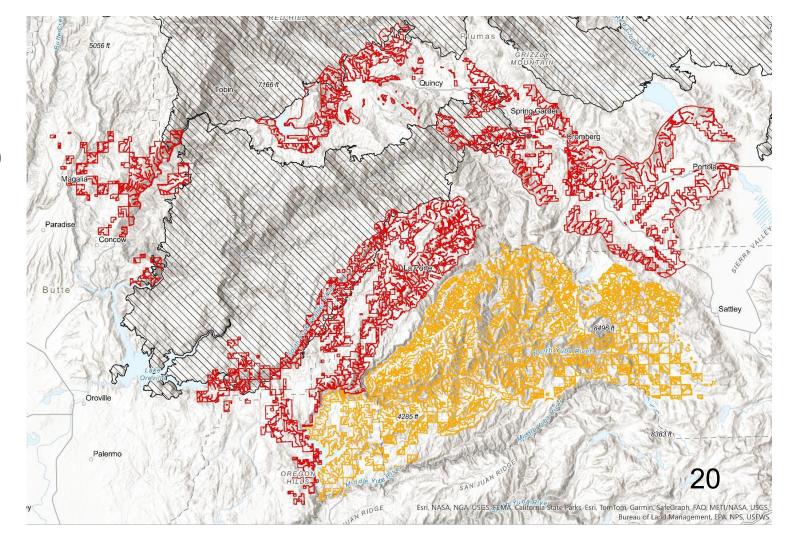
Timber Sales

CPP Project (PNF)

NYLRP Project (TNF)

Recent Fires

North Complex Fire, Dixie Fire ect



PNF CPP + TNF NYLRP: Old-Growth Forests

Timber Sales

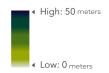


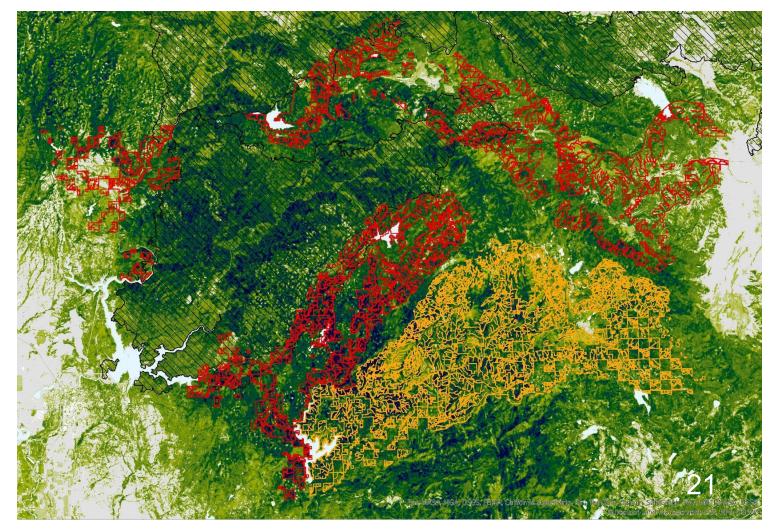


Recent Fires



Global Canopy Height 2020





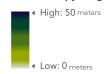
PNF CPP + TNF NYLRP: **Old-Growth Forests**

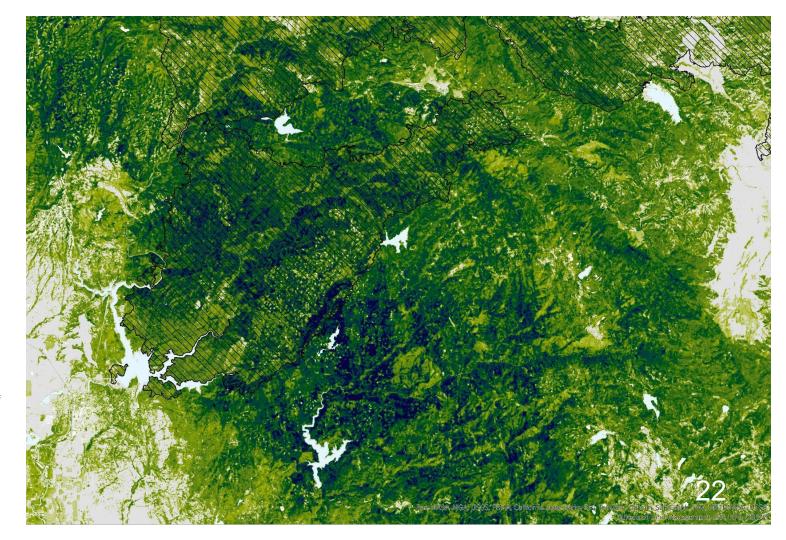
Recent Fires



North Complex Fire, Dixie Fire ect

Global Canopy Height 2020





PNF CPP + TNF NYLRP: Old-Growth Forests

Timber Sales

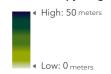


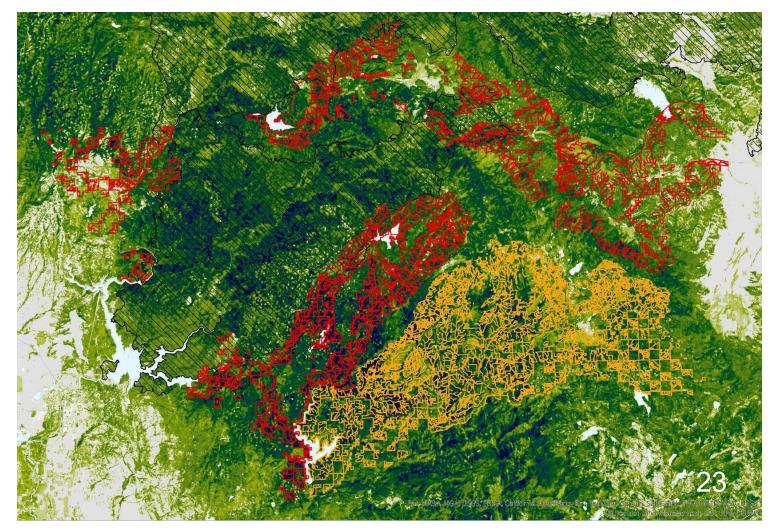


Recent Fires



Global Canopy Height 2020





PNF CPP + TNF NYLRP: Population Centers

Timber Sales

CPP Project (PNF)

NYLRP Project (TNF)

Recent Fires

North Complex Fire, Dixie Fire ect

Population Density

Persons per sq km

0 - 1

0 - 1

1 - 5

5 - 2

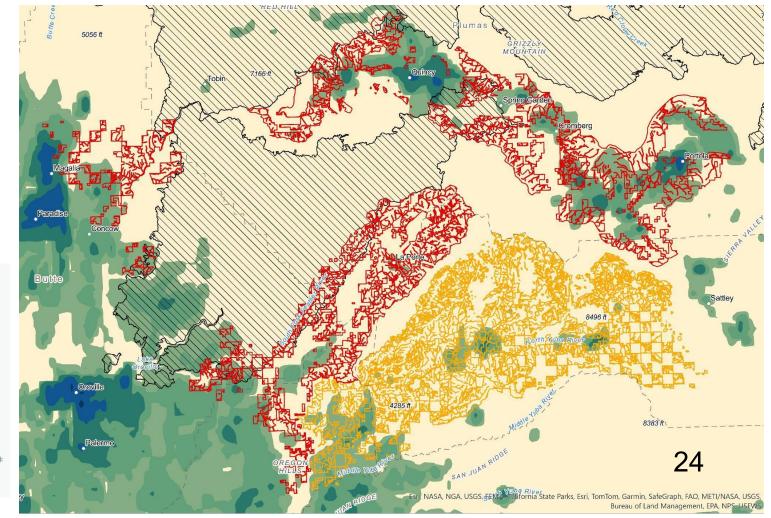
25 - 250

25 250

250 - 1,000

1,000 - 602,380.375

Gridded Population of the World, Version 4 (GPWv4):
Population Count Adjusted to Match 2015 Revision
of UN WPP Country Totals, Revision 11



PNF CPP + TNF NYLRP: **Population Centers**

(Inset of Microclimate Region)

Timber Sales

CPP Project (PNF)



NYLRP Project (TNF)

Recent Fires



North Complex Fire, Dixie Fire ect

Population Density

Persons per sq km

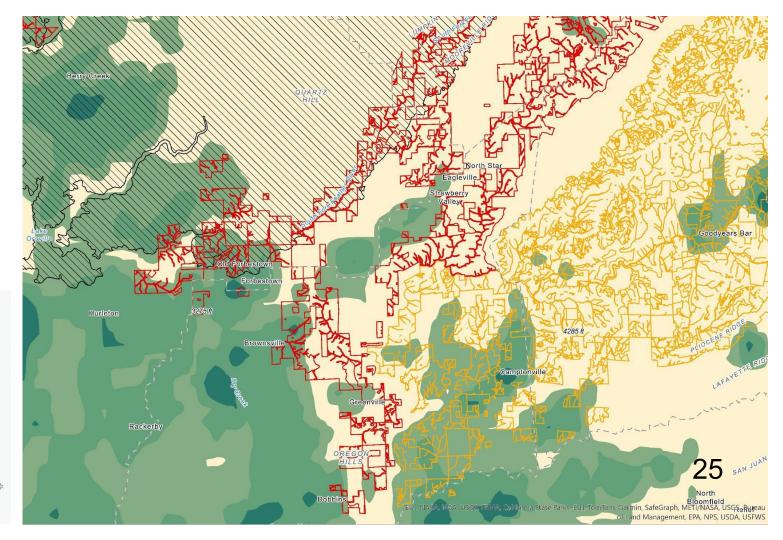




250 - 1,000

1,000 - 602,380.375

Gridded Population of the World, Version 4 (GPWv4): Population Count Adjusted to Match 2015 Revision of UN WPP Country Totals, Revision 11



PNF CPP + TNF NYLRP: **Old-Growth Forests**

(Inset of Microclimate Region)

Timber Sales



CPP Project (PNF)



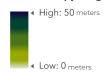
NYLRP Project (TNF)

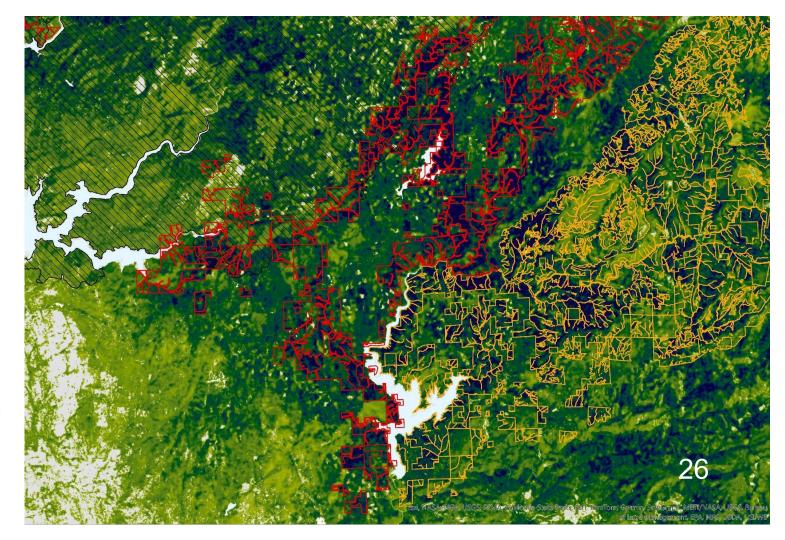
Recent Fires



North Complex Fire, Dixie Fire ect

Global Canopy Height 2020





PNF CPP + TNF NYLRP: **Old-Growth Forests**

(Inset of Microclimate Region)

Timber Sales



CPP Project (PNF)



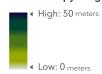
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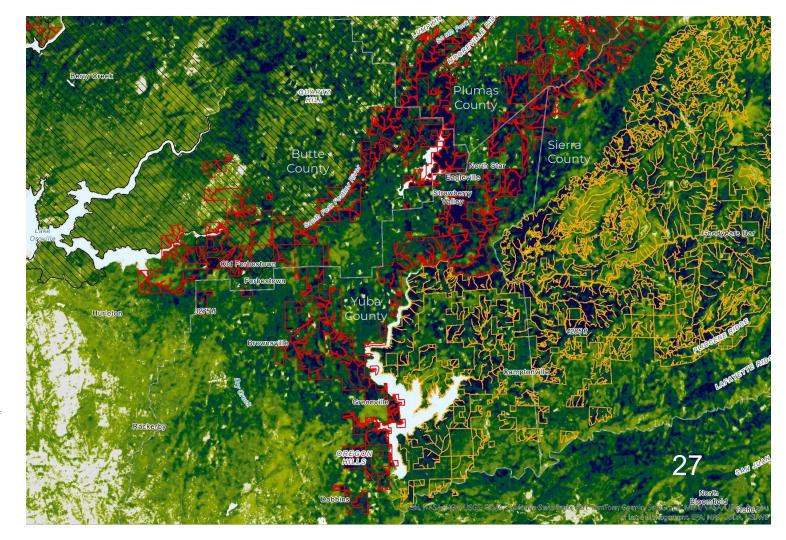
Recent Fires



North Complex Fire, Dixie Fire ect

Global Canopy Height 2020







Your agency wants to turn























IT'S PROBABLY GOING TO BE WORSE!

This looks analogous to the LOSS that will result from the implementation of this project

We challenge you to prove us wrong! Justify your reasoning if you think the canopy cover loss, etc won't be worse than this.

Coordinates:

39.5719666511, -121.074460637

In Plumas National Forest but we're concerned that Tahoe NF will be just as bad or worse!







SPOILER: IT GETS WAY WORSE!!!

Coordinates:

39.760656367, -120.882066821

In Plumas National Forest but we're concerned that Tahoe NF will be similarly bad

Google Earth





Sincerely,
Joshua French
Director, Sierra Forest Action!
sierraforestaction@gmail.com



PS: As an aside, (we exempt the following statement from any official consideration but we feel we must say it anyway):

Open Invitation to USFS staff: We and partner organizations are here to discuss things if you are questioning your agency's approach or just want to discuss differing forest policy perspectives. We are open to hearing your perspective. Zero personal judgement and we will keep your information completely confidential - we sincerely promise! We oppose policies not people. Please do the right thing. The future of your children and grandchildren depends on it! At the end of the day we all just want what's best for our forests and communities.

Here's a secure way to send our partner organization a message: https://featherriveraction.org/do-you-work-for-the-forest-service-want-to-become-a-whistleblower/