

Forest Stewardship Plan Template

Version: 1.0

Forest name:	Ueland Tree Farm
# of acres plan covers:	1,368 acres
Forest certification number:	
Plan prepared by:	Mark Mauren
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Plan revision dates	
Plan revised	Monitoring data incorporated



Ueland Tree Farm, LLC



Kitsap Lake Tree Farm

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Ueland Tree Farm Forest Management Objectives

The Kitsap Lake Tree Farm is managed on the principle that land ownership is a privilege more than a right. In keeping with that principle our goal is to achieve a fair rate of return on our investment while making socially and environmentally responsible management decisions.

In the short term Ueland Tree Farm, LLC is focused on managing the Kitsap Lake Tree Farm (Tree Farm) as a working tree farm, practicing sustainable management principles. The basic management objectives are centered on:

- **Creating a more balanced age class with a diversity of species (overstory and understory) that are consistent with an early to mid successional forest,**
- **Protecting and enhancing the existing hydrologic environment for streams, wetlands and subsurface flow on the Tree Farm so that it contributes to the overall health of the Chico Creek sub-basin,**
- **Keeping the Tree Farm open to the public for non-motorized recreational access.**

In the long term we hope to achieve the following visionary objectives for the Tree Farm:

- **Provide a sustainable flow of natural resources to local and regional businesses and residents, while protecting key streams, wetlands and wildlife corridors (See Appendix “A”).**
- **Maintain a diverse mix of species and age classes. This management action will help to support a vibrant early to mid successional habitat.**
- **Support responsible public and cultural access to the Tree Farm consistent with its operation as a working forest.**
- **Consider clustering or transferring the development rights on most or all of the Tree Farm to preserve the bulk of the Tree Farm as a working forest.**
- **Reclaim lands from mineral extraction operations in 10 acre increments. As areas are reclaimed they may be added back to the Tree Farm to be managed as a working forest.**

The total acreage of the Tree Farm is 1,720 acres. The FSC certification covers 1,368 acres. This takes into account removing 152 acres for the mining and 200 acres could be removed sometime in the future for residential. Our intention is to practice FSC practices on the whole 1720 acres and we will add back 10 acres at a time as aggregate is removed and the site is reclaimed

Property Description

Ueland Tree Farm is owned by Craig and Nicole Ueland. The Uelands’ purchased the Tree Farm from Port Blakely in April 2004. The Tree Farm encompasses approximately 1,720 acres (See Appendix “B” for parcel list). Of this total, 152 acres (Appendix “B” *)

is expected to be managed for mineral extraction before it is converted back to forestry. An additional roughly 200 acres may be converted to residential use (Appendix “B” **). Approximately 130 acres on the north of the property have been protected through a combination of a conservation easement and land purchase option granted to the Mountaineers Foundation in December 2009. The Tree Farm occupies portions of Township 24N, Range 1E, Sections 7, 18, 19 and Township 24N, R1W, Sections 12, 13, 24 and 25. The Tree Farm is bounded by the City of Bremerton Watershed to the South and West, Mountaineers Foundation to the North and the City of Bremerton Urban Growth Area and Kitsap Lake to the East. All the outer property corners have been established. The Southwest Boundary has been surveyed and staked every 200 feet with white PVC pipe. The eastern Boundary has been marked by using pink ribbon and blazing and painting trees with orange paint. The main access into the Tree Farm is by Lebers Lane which is located in the NE corner of the Tree Farm. The other access point is via David Lane which is along the Northern boundary of the tree farm and access approximately 15 acres of the tree farm adjacent to Wildcat Creek..

Forest Management Units (FMU’s):

The FMU’s (See Appendix “C” for map) for the Tree Farm were established using topography, age class, existing roads and water type maps. The management unit boundaries were designed to minimized the need for new road construction and ensure that:

- The maximum final harvest size would be 30 acres or less with the exception for natural disasters (Fire, insect, disease, blow down, etc).
- Minimize the need to harvest across any flowing water.
- Separate units that will need to be harvested with a cable system from a ground based yarding system.
- Use of the existing road system.
- Protection of the key streams and wetland complexes identified on the conservation map in Appendix “A”.

Geology

Geological Surface Conditions - The Tree Farm consists of two main north-south trending valleys with moderate ridges and the east slope of Green Mountain. Side slopes for the central ridges are fairly moderate, while the slopes going up the east side of Green Mountain are considerably steeper. Elevations on the Tree Farm range from 280 feet in the eastern portion of the property to about 1,080 feet on the western portion of Green Mountain.

Underlying Geology – According to Geological Map of the Wildcate Lake 7.5 Quadrangle, Kitsap and Mason Counties, Washington by Haeussler and Clark, 2000, the area around the site is underlain by a combination of glacial soils and bedrock. The reference map, however, does not include the entire parcel, so the mapping stratigraphy

was inferred by a geologist from GeoResources, LLC based on the soil and rock conditions encountered in their explorations in 2006. The existing topography, as well as the surficial and shallow subsurface soils in the area, is the result of the most recent Vashon stade of the Fraser glaciation's that occurred between about 16,000 and 17,400 years ago, and weathering and erosion that has occurred since. The Vashon glacial till consists of a heterogeneous mixture of clay, silt, sand and gravel that was deposited at the base of the prehistoric continental glacial ice mass and was subsequently over-ridden. As such, the till exhibits high strength and low compressibility characteristics. The recessional outwash deposits consists of graded deposits of sand and gravel that was deposited by meltwater streams and rivers emanating from the retreating continental ice mass. The upper portion of the till has been weathered to a medium dense condition.

The primary types of bedrock mapped in the vicinity of the site include the Crescent Formation massive basalt flows (Tcb) and submarine basalt and volcanoclastic rocks (Tcbs). These Middle Eocene age rocks (46 to 50 million years ago) consist of aerial and submarine. The younger and overlaying massive basalt flows (Tcb) are considered to be aerial basalt flows that are more than 180 meters thick while the older submarine complex (Tcbs) consists of basalt interbedded with sandstone, siltstone, tuffs, and breccia. According to Haeussler and others, (2000), aeromagnetic and gravity data over the Green and Gold Mountain, indicate that highly magnetic and dense rocks are located within a few kilometers of the surface, inferring that a deeper ultramafic rock complex maybe present under the mountains.

Soils

Soils – The Soil Survey for Kitsap County (USDA Soil Conservation Service) has mapped the site soils to consist of multiple soil types. The mapped soil type number, name, erosion potential, and development limitations are listed below in Table 1.

Mapped Soil Type	Soil Name and Slopes	Derived From	Classified Use-Construction Material
1	Alderwood very gravelly sandy loam (0-6% slope)	Glacial Till	Fair to Improbable
2	Alderwood very gravelly sandy loam (6-15% slope)	Glacial Till	Fair to Improbable
3	Alderwood very gravelly sandy loam (15-30% slope)	Glacial Till	Fair to Improbable
10	Dystric Xerothents	Till/Outwash	Not rated
17	Harstine gravelly sandy loam (30-45% slopes)	Sandy Glacial Till	Poor to Improbable
20	Indianola loamy sand (15-30% slope)	Sandy Outwash	Poor to Probable
25	Kilchis very gravelly sandy loam (15-30% slope)	Basalt	Poor to Improbable
26	Kilchis very gravelly sandy loam (30-70% slope)	Basalt	Poor to Improbable
32	McKenna gravelly loam (0-6% slope)	Glacial Till	Poor to Improbable
34	Neilton gravelly loamy sand (0-3% slope)	Outwash	Good to Probable
48	Schneider very gravelly loam (45-70% slope)	Basalt	Poor to Improbable

The soils were confirmed through a series of test pits conducted by GeoResources, LLC in 2006.

Unstable slopes - Unstable slopes are primarily limited to slopes adjacent to incised stream channels (See Appendix “D” for stability map)

Hydrology

Streams – All streams (See Appendix “E”) on the Tree Farm have been surveyed using Forest Practice stream survey protocols. The survey was performed by Port Blakely, LLC, and confirmed by the Suquamish Tribe and Department of Fish and Wildlife Biologist. The stream classification was used to update the Department of Natural Resources Forest Practices Stream Data Base in 2005. The only fish bearing streams is a small portion of Wildcat Creek in the far Northeast portion of the Tree Farm and the portion of Dickerson Creek below the lower waterfall. The remaining streams tend to be seasonal in nature with flow rates directly correlated to storm events. More detailed information on Streams on the Tree Farm can be found in several technical reports (Chico Creek Sub-Basin Assessment, Wetland Delineation and Stream Identification Report and Hydrogeology Report) located on the Ueland Tree Farm Web site uelandtreefarm.com. The technical reports were finalized in February of 2009 after being peer reviewed by ESA Adolfson.

Wetlands – All wetlands greater than .5 acres have been mapped (See Appendix “F”). More detailed information on wetlands on the Tree Farm can be found in several technical reports (Chico Creek Sub-Basin Assessment, Wetland Delineation and Stream Identification Report and Hydrogeology Report) located on the Ueland Tree Farm Web site uelandtreefarm.com.

Historic Site Conditions

Land use - The Tree Farm was originally purchased and logged by the Port Blakely Mill Company at the turn of the century. Until May of 2004 Port Blakely actively managed the property as a tree farm using the latest knowledge of the time. Since 2004 Ueland Tree Farm, LLC has actively managed the Tree Farm. In 1929, the Kitsap Lake Development Association obtained water rights on Dickerson Creek to provide water to homes around Kitsap Lake. They constructed a concrete dam above the upper-most water fall to provide drinking water to homes around the lake until 1992, when the homes were hooked up to the City of Bremerton’s water system.

Forest types - Historic forest stands, based on old growth stumps, seem to be a mix of Douglas-fir and Western Red Cedar which is typical of historical stands in the Puget Sound region.

Geology & hydrology - Historical landslides that have been observed on the Tree Farm have been associated with steep, incised stream channels along the Northern boundary of the Tree Farm and in the lower portion of the Dickerson Creek. The primary driver of landslides on the Tree Farm seems to be a combination of steep slopes, shallow subsurface flow and a major storm event. The larger wetlands on the Tree Farm have been developed by Beavers that have dammed streams causing water to back up. These

Beaver Dams have a history of periodically failing causes periodic scouring of Dickerson Creek and triggers minor stream bank slides. The Beaver Dam failures seem to be tied to major rain events.

Previous Management - Port Blakely Mill Company actively managed the Tree Farm since the turn of the century. Port Blakely harvested two crops of timber over the last 100 years and during that time practiced state of the art forest management techniques to manage the Tree Farm on an even age management regime. The harvest units tended to be large and harvested with ground based equipment as evidenced by the numerous skid trails. After the initial harvest the Tree Farm was left to regenerate naturally. These stands regenerated naturally to a mix of Douglas-fir, Western Red Cedar, Western Hemlock, Western White Pine and Red Alder. The Western White Pine seemed too regenerated naturally on the drier sites in the Northeast portion of the Tree Farm. The Red Alder seem to regenerate in the wetter areas adjacent to streams and wetlands. The existing road system was rebuilt in the 1990' s as Port Blakely removed the second rotation of timber off of the Tree Farm. Port Blakely immediately replanted the harvested areas with Douglas-fir. The plantations were sprayed to keep competing vegetation down so the new trees could grow. The plantations naturally came in with a mix of Western Red Cedar, Western Hemlock, Western White Pine and Douglas-fir trees. At this time the plantations are over stocked with a healthy mix of tree species. The roads have been actively maintained with roads graded, sprayed to control vegetation and culverts and ditches clean out on a regular schedule

Present Site Conditions

Stand Conditions

Appendix "G" is a map showing the timber inventory map unit numbers by section, Township and Range. The timber inventory map/ FMU numbers corresponds with the Ueland Tree Farm, LLC Management Plan spreadsheet (Appendix "H"). The Management Plan list each FMU and identifies when an inventory survey should be conducted (Visual or plots) to determine regeneration success, need for vegetation control, stand establishment, precommercial thinning, commercial thinning, special products removal (Poles, Cedar, etc) and when the FMU would be available for final harvest. The spreadsheet also includes the following attributes:

- Forest stand type
- Stand origin (e.g. old growth, natural regeneration, planted)
- Species composition
- Age class
- Stocking density

Below is a summary of the stand age class distribution according to the Management Plan spreadsheet (Appendix “H”):

Age Class (yr)	Acres
0-18	544
19-39	379
40-60	287
61+	299
Total	1509

Stand Health

- **Wind-throw** - The Tree Farm is protected from major wind events because it is in the shadow of Green Mountain and is protected from major storm tracks (Storms from the Southwest).
- **Bear Damage** – Despite a number of Bears harvested from the Tree Farm each year, bears have been actively damaging stands in the 20 to 30 year age class. The damage (Stripping bark off of trees) is causing pockets of dead and damaged trees throughout the Tree Farm. At this point we are removing the damaged tree during commercial thinning operations.
- **Root Rot** – Root rot has been a historical problem throughout the Tree Farm and was being perpetrated by Port Blakely through the planting of Douglas-fir Trees which are very susceptible to root rot. It appears that both Douglas-fir and Western Hemlock are both impacted by the root rot on the Tree Farm. Commercial thinning prescriptions call for leaving all Western Red Cedar and Western White Pine (If they are not infected by Blister Rust), then Douglas-fir and followed by Western Hemlock. Prior to final harvest rot pockets will be identified and stumps marked two live trees from a diseased tree. The area will then be planted back with Cedar and Blister Rust resistant Western White Pine trees.
- **Blister Rust** – Some of the natural Western White Pine are infected by Blister Rust. The infected trees will be removed at time of commercial thinning.
- **Mistletoe** – There are pockets of Mistletoe infected Western Hemlock trees throughout the Tree Farm but seem to be mostly concentrated in stand # 724109 which will be harvested as part of gravel mine “A”.
- **Site Class 5 soils** – Stand #'s 07240121, 07240105 and 18240154 have a site index of 5. The plantations and vegetation in these stands typify what you would expect to see on very droughty low nutrient soils. The majority of the area within these stands has been included in a conservation easement to the Mountaineers Foundation for habitat protection and to prevent gravel removal.
- **Down woody debris** - In general snags and downed coarse woody debris on the Tree Farm typify what you would expect to find on an actively managed Tree Farm. Past practices included high utilization of logs and removal of standing snags for safety reasons. However, there is a healthy generation of snags and down woody debris caused naturally by Root Rot and Bear Damage that is

occurring throughout the Tree Farm. Existing snags and down woody debris are in all stages of deterioration.

Ecological Conditions

To understand the unique ecological features on the Tree Farm you first need to understand the role the Tree Farm plays in the Chico Creek Sub Basin. In 2004 Ueland Tree Farm commissioned Parametrix to conduct a Sub Basin Assessment for the Chico Creek Sub Basin. The draft Assessment was review by the Tribe, State Agencies, Kitsap County, City of Bremerton and interested publics and organizations before being finalized. The final Chico Creek Sub Basin Assessment Report and analysis can be found on the Tree Farm's web site uelandtreefarm.com. This report has been an invaluable resource in helping us make management decisions based on a broader context than just the Tree Farm. The assessment identified the following elements that need to be protected and or enhance:

- **Stream temperature** – It is important that all flowing water and wetlands are left with shading to keep stream temperatures at acceptable levels for fish. Appendix “A” is a map showing the proposed riparian conservation areas which are designed to address stream temperature, water storage and wildlife corridors.
- **Water Storage** – One of the major limiting factors identified in the Sub Basin assessment was duration of flow on Chico Creek. This points out how critical the wetlands on the Tree Farm are to the overall health of the Chico Creek Sub Basin. Appendix “A” shows what wetland complexes the Tree Farm plans on protecting through wider buffers then required by Forest Practice Rules. In addition, the Tree Farm has identified several locations (Appendix “A”) where wetlands could be developed to help with the duration of flow concern.
- **Wildlife corridors** – Appendix “A” identifies wildlife corridors that provide East/West and North/South travel routes through the property. These no harvesting wildlife corridors ensure long term routes for wildlife to use.

Plant species

There are no identified Threatened or Endangered plant species in or around the Tree Farm. The understory and overstory vegetation on the Tree Farm typifies a managed early to mid successional forest. Upland coniferous forest is the most common cover type on the Tree Farm. Recent timber inventory data indicate approximately 1,642 acres of forested land (including productive and non-productive land, minus roads), of which more than 1,466 acres (89%) are dominated by conifer (Douglas-fir (54%), Western Red Cedar (1%), Western Hemlock (5%), Western White Pine (1%), Red Alder (3%) and young mixed species (35%). The Understory vegetation includes evergreen huckleberry, salal, and salmonberry, with lesser amounts of Ocean Spray, Indian Plum, Trailing Blackberry, Bracken Fern and Sword Fern. Further information is available in the

Habitat Management Plan posted on the Ueland Tree Farm Web site located at uelandtreefarm.com.

Wildlife species

There are no listed Federal Threatened or Endangered species in or around the Tree Farm. Access to the Tree Farm is restricted to minimize human disturbance to wildlife. Appendix “J” is a list of the species that could exist on the Tree Farm. Further information is available in the Habitat Management Plan posted on the Ueland Tree Farm Web site located at uelandtreefarm.com. The Tree Farm provides a diversity of age classes, vegetation, streams and wetlands that offer a diversity of habitat conditions that support a wide range of wildlife species.

Aquatic species

The only streams on the Tree Farm that have fish is a small portion of Wildcat Creek which crosses a small corner of the Northeast portion of the Tree Farm and a short segment of Dickerson Creek downstream of the first waterfall has resident fish. Further information is available on fish and other aquatic organisms in the Habitat Management Plan posted on the Ueland Tree Farm Web site located at uelandtreefarm.com.

Cultural Features and Functions

Though Native Americans have lived on the Kitsap Peninsula for thousands of years there is no documented evidence of their historical use of the Tree Farm. Further information is available in the Cultural Resource Assessment posted on the Ueland Tree Farm Web site located at uelandtreefarm.com. This assessment looks at both the Tribal and historical use of the property.

Public Access

The Tree Farm is currently heavily used year round by the local community for hiking, mountain biking, running, gathering, walking, equestrian and hunting. The access is restricted to human power only which greatly minimizes any impacts to the natural environment. Off road vehicles are prohibited on the Tree Farm. Illegal garbage dumping is limited to a small area off of David lane, in the NE corner of the property. The local community does a good job of picking up garbage and notifying Ueland Tree Farm representatives of any suspicious characters. One of the unique draws is a waterfall that people can hike into and enjoy its beauty. We have recently opened up the Tree Farm to the tribe for traditional gathering of Cedar Bark for clothes, traditional food stuff and traditional medicines.

Public Involvement

The Tree Farm has operated under the belief that a well informed and involved community is a valuable asset. To that end we have involved the public in developing a master plan for the property through numerous community and individual meetings with interested parties. We periodically send up dates to our e-mail list as well as posting updates on our web site. In addition, we have posted all

newspaper articles Technical Reports, Permits, etc on to our web site so that the public has easy access to the same information we do.

Forest roads

The Tree Farm has over 14 miles of forest roads that for the most part have a gravel base, ditches and functioning drainage systems. We have identified a couple of culverts that are undersized that will be replaced next time we haul logs across that portion of the road system. There is a gate at the main entrance to the Tree Farm at the end of Lebers Lane. See Appendix "I" for the location of the road system.

Planned Management Activities

Forest Management Strategies

Based on the average site index and stand inventory on average, the tree farm is growing at a rate of 600 bd ft per acre per year. This amounts to a sustainable harvest of 820,000 bd ft or 22.8 acres per year or 228 acres over a ten year period. The Tree Farms goal is to maintain a mosaic of age classes over time and space. The decadal final harvest will not exceed 228 acres and will adhere to the green up and maximum final harvest size of 30 acres as written in the plan.

The following management strategies will be followed to establish a mosaic of habitat on the Tree Farm that will support a diversity of forest products and habitat for early to mid successional wildlife species. Strategies include:

- i. Manage for early to mid successional habitat characteristics.
- ii. The land base is too small to have a meaningful/economic based sustainable harvest (area or volume) harvest level. Instead we propose to set harvest constraints based on maintaining a mosaic of habitat overtime to meet wildlife/Hydrologic objectives at a landscape level. This will provide some harvest flexibility based on markets. This will enhance the value of the property from an economic, social and ecological perspective.
- iii. The Tree Farm will be maintained in the following age classes:
 1. Maintain the following age class distribution
 - a. 33% in 0 to 18 year old age class with a goal of achieving a diversity of tree species.
 - b. 33% in 19 to 39 year old age class using commercial thinning to enhance tree growth and to maintain a vibrant understory.
 - c. 33% in 40 to 60 year old age class with periodic entries to remove valuable material (poles, pilings, etc.)
 - d. 250+ acres within the conservation easements to be 60+ years old.
 2. Maximum final harvest area not to exceed 30 acres, with an exception for natural disaster (insect, disease, blow down,

- land slide,etc.) or permitted facility (gravel, quarry, residential, etc).
3. Size of Commercial thinning units will be based on topography and economically viable unit size.
 4. Manage under forest practice rules.
 5. Roads
 - a. Main roads will be rocked, graded and ditches brushed.
 - b. Secondary roads will be used for summer time operations with no or limited rock. The surface will be grass seeded.
 - c. Limit vehicle access to the Tree Farm to just employees and contractors.
 6. Half of the final harvest boundary when possible will be bounded by timber greater than 19 years old.
 7. When practical vegetation control will be using non chemical methods.

Non-timber forest products

The Tree Farm is blessed with a diversity of marketable understory species such as Salal, Sword fern and Evergreen Huckleberry. In addition there is a market for boughs (White Pine, Cedar and Douglas-fir) and Christmas trees (Douglas-fir) on the Tree Farm. Long term we intend to start a Christmas tree plantation under the BPA power lines that runs along the Eastern edge of the Tree Farm.

Stand Management Strategies

The goal is to produce a variety of forest products and habitat while keeping trees free to grow and not overstocked. The Tree Farm has a variety of tree species and relatively easy ground to operate in. This provides an opportunity to create a diversity of products over time. The following general strategies will be followed with fine tuning based on individual stand and soil conditions.

- Final harvest units will be planted within a year with 300 Douglas-fir, Western Red Cedar and white pine seedlings per acre. The White Pine and Western Red Cedar will be planted in wet areas or root rot pockets. As mentioned earlier, the site will naturally come back to a mix of Douglas-fir, Western Red Cedar, Western White Pine and Western Hemlock.
- Regeneration survey will be conducted a year after planting and replanted if there is poor survival.
- 5 years after planting the stand will be revisited to see if it is free to grow or will need some plantation maintenance. Red Alder will not be considered a competing species; instead it will be space out if needed.
- 15 years after planting the stand will be visited to see if it needs to be commercially thinned or if it is still free to grow to age 25.

- First commercial thinning will occur around age 25. Stands will be thinned down to around 350 stems per acre. The prescription at this entry would be to keep a mix of Douglas-fir and Cedar with concentration of Cedar and White Pine in old root rot pockets.
- Possible second thinning at age 50 to bring the stand down to 180 stems per acre. The prescription at this entry would be to keep a mix of Douglas-fir and Cedar with concentration of Cedar and White Pine on old root rot pockets.
- Selective harvest (Poles or Cedar) at age 55
- Final harvest or another selective harvest will depend on markets and need for income generation. The basal area requirement will be met by clumping more trees around wetlands, streams or unique habitats which will be determined on a case by case basis or leave trees evenly spaced throughout the harvest unit.

Forest Roads

- **Description of existing roads**- There are over 14 miles of roads that are maintained on the Tree Farm or 5 miles per section which is typical for this size of parcel. Most roads have either a top layer of gravel or crushed rock. See appendix “I”.
- **Access restrictions** – Though the roads are constructed for year round access we try and restrict hauling in the winter time. Access is restricted to authorized use only thus minimizing the amount of vehicle traffic on the Tree Farm
- **Culverts** - All culverts on the Tree Farm have been inventoried, GPS taken and marked with white PVC pipe. Culverts are checked after heavy rain events and inspected and cleaned out each summer.
- **Road maintenance** – All roads and ditches are graded periodically to maintain drainage and the running surface. The road sides are brushed using mechanical means rather than having a road side spraying program.
- **Recreational access** - All the roads are used by the local community for walking, hiking, Mountain Biking, gathering and horse back riding. ORV use is not allowed on the Tree Farm unless approved in writing.
- **Future road construction** – At this point we do not anticipate any new road construction. However, there is about 1.5 miles in the very south end of the Tree Farm which will need to be reconstructed and a culvert replaced with a bridge when the timber is harvested.
- **Road abandonment** – At this point we do not anticipate needing to abandon any existing roads.

Invasive species

The major invasive species problem is Scotch broom. The Scotch Broom is mostly found along roads and skid trails. At this point other than needing to keep them cut along roads they are not impacting any

plantations on the Tree Farm. Scotch Broom tends to be shaded out within 15 years of harvesting. We use mechanical means to address Scotch Broom along roads.

Conservation, enhancement, restoration and Public Access

Conservation easements (See conservation map Appendix “A”) – The green shaded areas on the conservation map shows the Tree Farm’s proposed conservation boundaries. The conservation boundaries are based on protecting the key stream and wetland complexes. Management activities within the proposed conservation area are for improving habitat and not commercial gain. The boundaries were established by using Kitsap County Critical Area setbacks or topography breaks which ever provides the most protection. In general set backs will be established using natural topographic boundaries or 150 feet for the fish bearing streams and wetlands and 100 feet for the category "B" non- fish bearing streams and wetlands.

- **Currently**

- Donated 100 acre conservation easement to the Mountaineers in December 2009 to protect the Northern conservation area. The 100 acre easement is south and adjacent to the Mountaineers ownership. The easement also included gravel “B” which was situated between Dickerson and Chico Creeks (see Appendix “A”).
- Applied for FSC certification for the forestry operation in April 2010.
- Establish a trailhead and formal trail system for the public to use.
- Provide the public with an opportunity to salvage plants in areas scheduled for final harvest.
- Opened up portions of the Tree Farm for Suquamish Tribal members to practice traditional gathering of Cedar bark, food staples and medicines.

- **Future**

- Cluster or transfer the development rights on the Tree Farm to ensure that the Tree Farm will stay a working forest.
- Enter into an easement with an entity to hold and manage the trailhead and floating trail easement. This will ensure that the informal access that the public enjoys today will continue in the future in a more formal manner.

Appendices

(see appendices attachment)

“A”: Conservation Concept Map,
Current/Proposed Conservation Areas Map

“B”: Ueland Tree Farm Parcel List

“C”: Forest Management Units Map

“D”: Soils/Slope Stability Map

“E”: Stream Map

“F”: Wetlands Map

“G”: Forest Inventory Maps

“H”: Forest Management Plan/Inventory Data

“I”: Forest Roads Map

“J”: Topography, Species Lists