

Legacy Forest Defense Coalition P.O. Box 7154 Tacoma, WA 98417 Phone: (360) 872-3264

Email: info@wlfdc.org

June 3, 2024

To: Board of Natural Resources

MS 47000

Olympia, WA 98504-7000

Submitted via email: bnr@dnr.wa.gov

Re: Addendum B to Letter of Opposition to Stilly Revisited Timber Sale:

Structurally Complex Stand Characteristics

DNR is required under the terms of its Policy for Sustainable Forests to manage structurally complex forests to meet older forest targets.¹ The HCP classifies structurally complex stands as those that are more than 70 years old. DNR guidelines for Identifying Mature and Old Growth Forests suggest that stands in the botanically diverse stage of stand development range between 70 to 160 years old.² According to the SEPA checklist prepared for this timber sale, and recent DNR forest inventory data, the Stilly Revisited harvest units have an age range of approximately 97 to 125 years old.

Structurally complex stands are defined by DNR as those that are in the botanically diverse, niche diversification, or fully functional stand development stage.³ Forests in the niche diversification and fully functional stages of development are rare in the North Puget Sound HCP planning unit.⁴ Most of the existing structurally complex forests in the planning unit are in the botanically diverse stage of stand development.

DNR's guidelines define botanically diverse stands as characterized by a shift of the dominate mortality processes from inter-tree competition to stochastic events (disease, wind, fire, pests). This shift results in stem loss of larger trees (dominant and codominant) and a loss of shade. Openings in

¹ See Policy for Sustainable Forests, p. 46.

² See Van Pelt, 2007. Identifying Mature and Old Growth Forests in Western Washington. Department of Natural Resources, Olympia, WA, p. 64.

³ See 2004 SHC FEIS, p. 4-22; PR 14-004-046, p. 1.

⁴ According to DNR guidelines for Identifying Mature and Old Growth Forests, stands in the niche diversification and fully functional stand development stages are generally over 140 years old. DNR forest inventory data for the North Puget Sound HCP planning unit indicate that there are only about 12,000 acres of forestland that are over 140 years old in the entire 459,000 acre planning unit, which represents just 2.6% of the planning unit. According to DNR's own analysis, only 3.3% of the North Puget Sound HCP planning unit has protected forests in the niche diversification or fully functional stages of development. See Table 3, Estep & Buffo. 2021. Identifying Stands to Meet Older Forest Targets in Western Washington.

the Botanically diverse canopy appear, allowing regeneration of shade tolerant species including western hemlock and western redcedar. These stages generally lack large down woody debris and large snags.⁵

Tree species composition varies across the Stilly Revisited timber sale. Plant species diversity is a defining characteristic of botanically diverse forests. Many of the dominant conifers in these units, which include hemlock western redcedar, silver fir, Sitka spruce, and Douglas fir, are over three feet in diameter and more than 180 feet tall (see **Addendum C**, and LiDAR image, below). In areas dominated by large conifers, we observed numerous gaps in the overstory, and a diverse variety of shrubs and trees growing in the understory. Other parts of the timber sale are dominated by a diverse mixture of conifers, hardwoods (alder and big leaf maple), and large shrubs.

The Policy for Sustainable Forests, and 2004 SHC FEIS, define the botanically diverse stand development stage as follows:

Multiple canopies of trees and communities of forest floor plants are evident. Large and small trees have a variety of diameters and heights. Decayed and fallen trees are lacking in abundance.⁷

These forests meet these criteria and are structurally complex.

Stephen Kropp

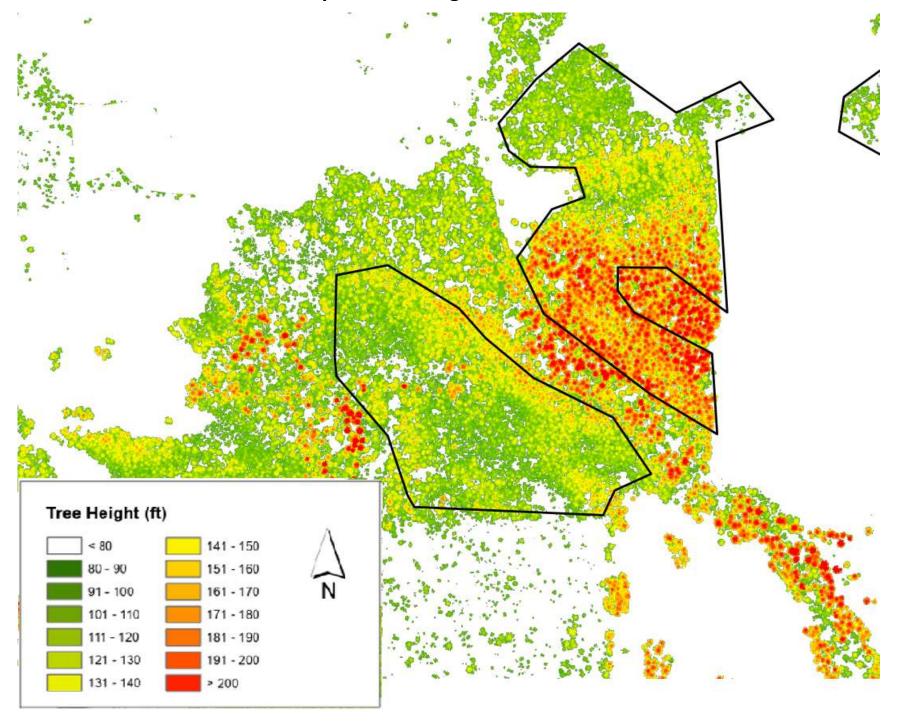
Director

⁵ See Van Pelt, 2007. Identifying Mature and Old Growth Forests in Western Washington. Department of Natural Resources, Olympia, WA, pp. 36-37, 103.

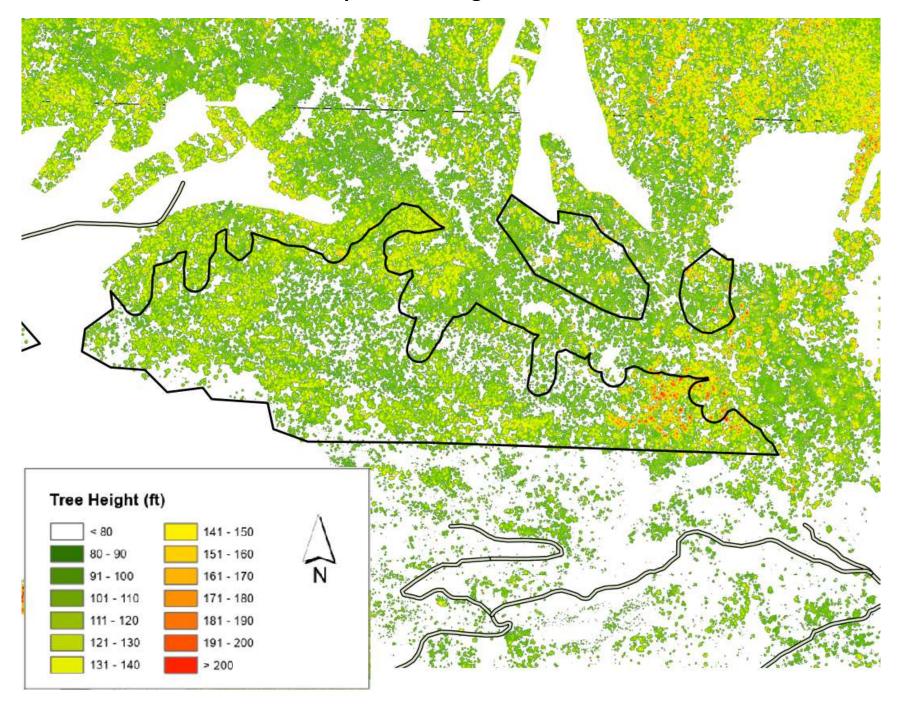
⁶ See Draft 2004 SHC FEIS, p. B-40.

⁷ See 2004 SHC FEIS, p. B-51.

Map of Tree Heights: Units 1 - 5



Map of Tree Heights: Unit 6



Aerial Photo: Units 1 – 5



Aerial Photo: Unit 6

