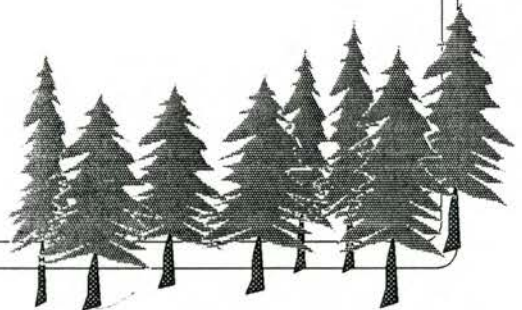
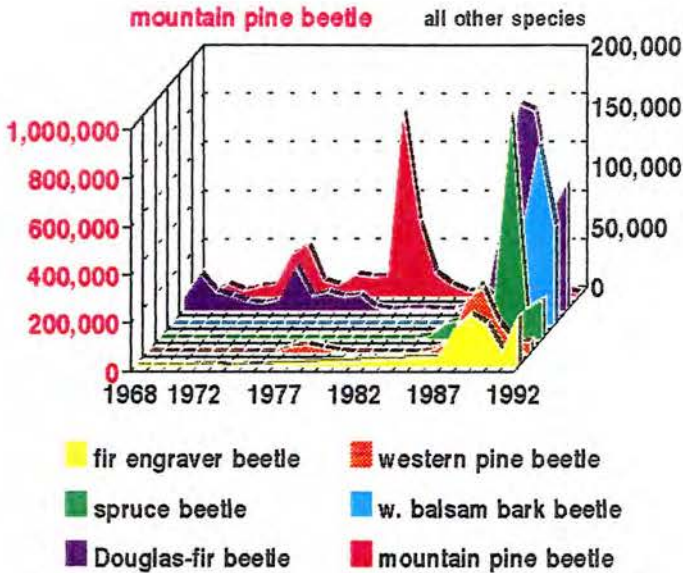


Forest Health Strategy

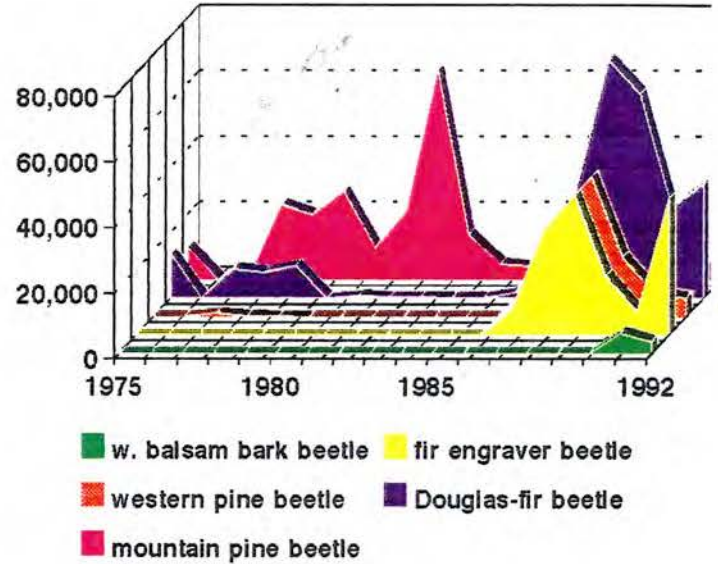
Boise National Forest



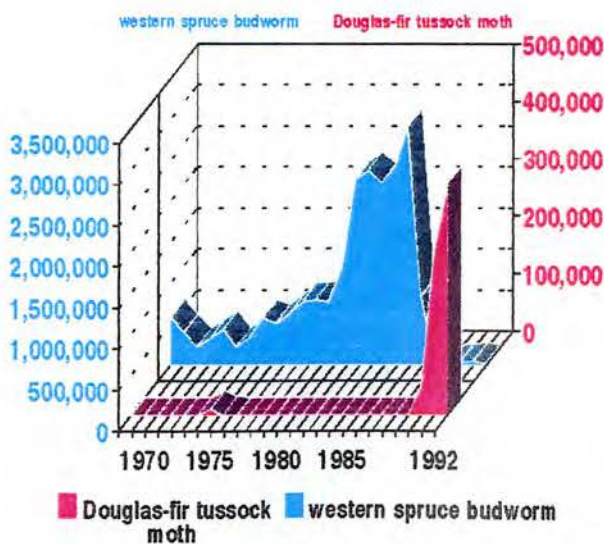
Trees Killed by Bark Beetles on National Forests of Southern Idaho 1968 - 1992



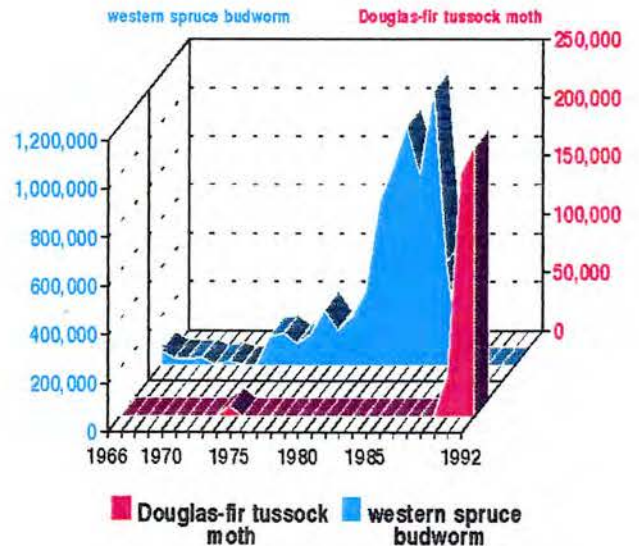
Trees Killed By Bark Beetles Boise National Forest 1975 - 1992



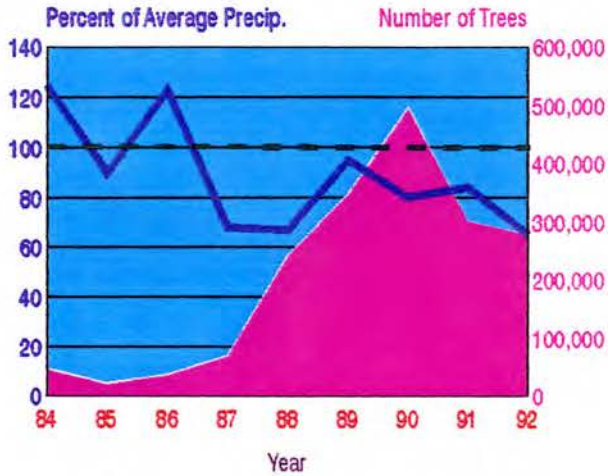
Acres Defoliated by Western Spruce Budworm and Douglas-fir Tussock Moth on National Forests of Southern Idaho 1968 - 1992



Acres Defoliated by Western Spruce Budworm and Douglas-fir Tussock Mot Boise National Forest 1966 - 1992

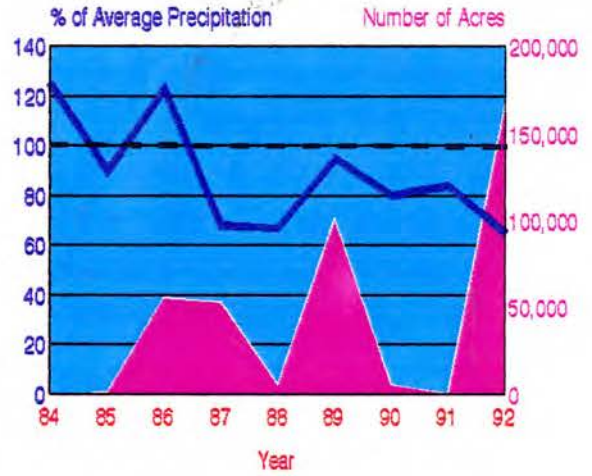


Trees Killed by Bark Beetles & Percent of Average Precipitation in Southern Idaho 1984 - 1992*



*1992 Precip. #'s estimated

Acres Burned & Percent of Average Precipitation on Boise National Forest 1984 - 1992*



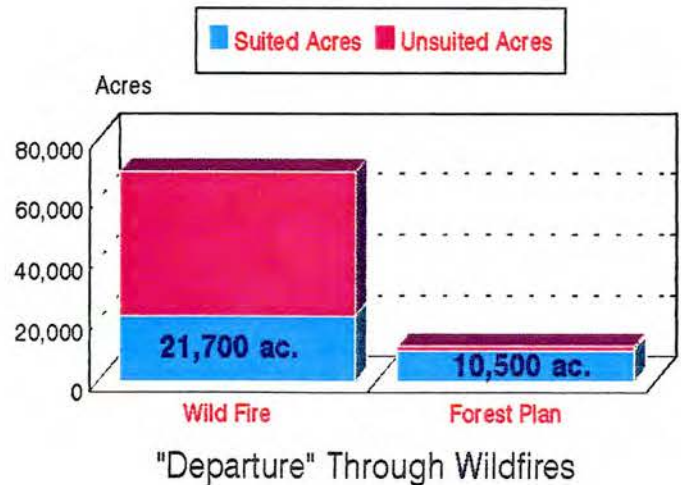
*1992 Precip. #'s estimated

Average Annual Acres Burned and Trees Killed* Boise National Forest 1966 - 1992



*Trees killed by bark beetles

Average Annual Acres Burned vs. Estimated Harvest Acres FY 90 - 92 Boise National Forest



Boise National Forest Forest Health Strategy

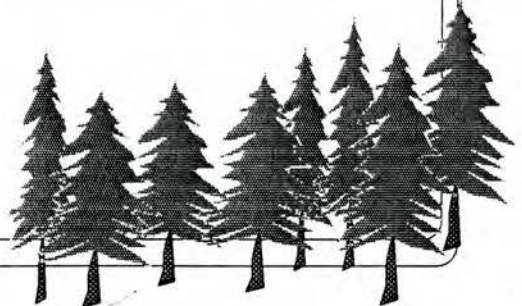
Forest Health is the top management challenge

The Boise National Forest has developed a three part strategy to deal with the Forest Health issue.

1. Salvage Dead and Dying trees to recover their economic value, reforest infested areas, and reduce wildfire risk.

2. Restore resilience, including thinning trees to reduce the number per acre, increasing the use of prescribed fire. Simulate nature with management activities.

3. Share our understanding of Forest health. Including studies, symposiums, public meetings. Currently participating in a Study with American Forests, FS Research, University of Idaho, Idaho Department of Lands, and Boise Cascade Corp.



Salvage dead and dying trees

In 1992 and 1993

Timber program is exclusively salvage

**Will sell nearly 300 MMBF
few trees will be killed by saws**

Made liberal use of appeal exemption

Example - Foothills Salvage effort

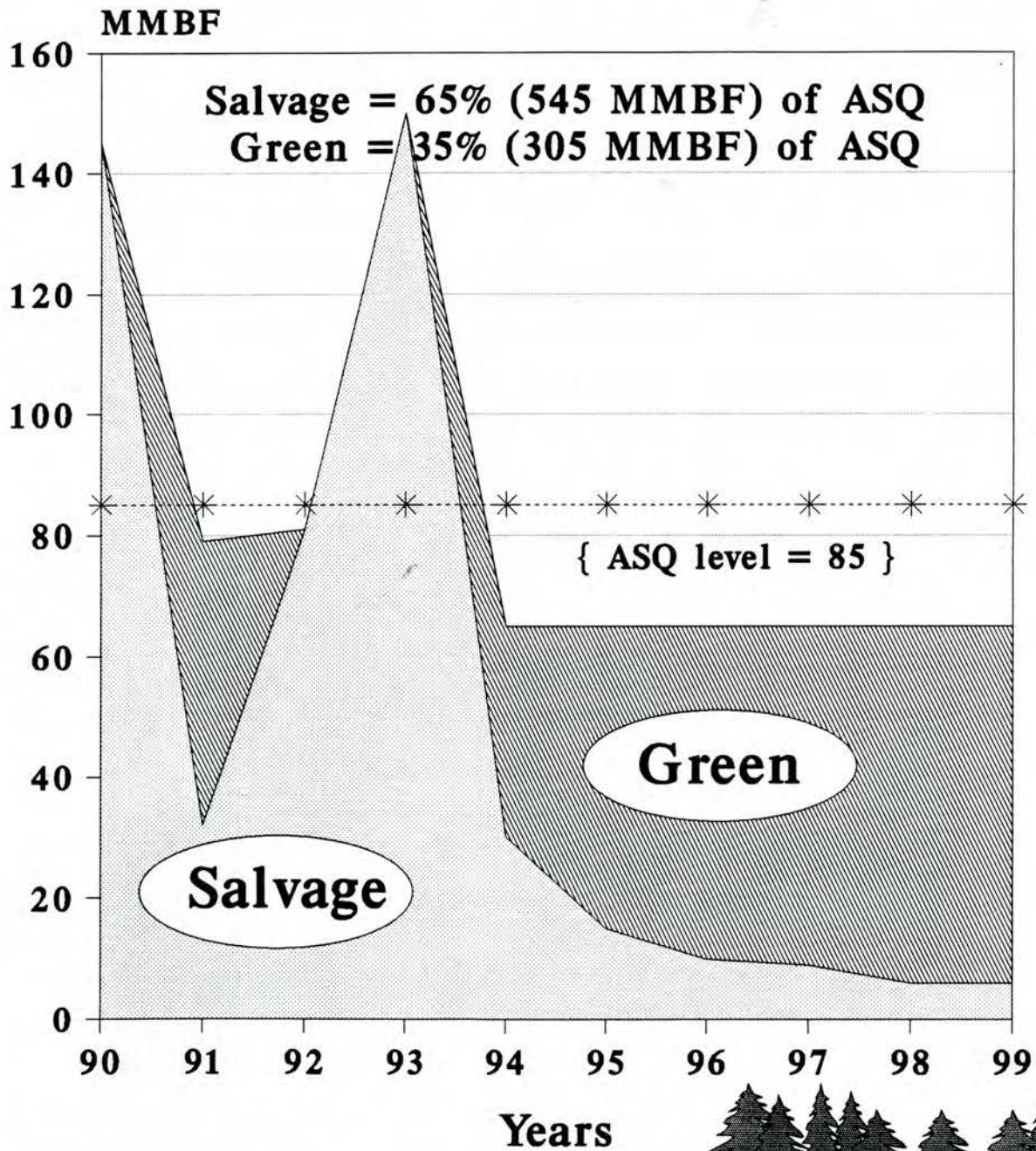
**Analysis started Labor Day
...ended Thanksgiving**

**We'll sell 130 MMBF of the 300 MMBF
that was killed**

**All sales will be sold by end of
April with a value of \$45 million**

Projected Volume Offered

Salvage vs Green, 1990-1999
Boise National Forest



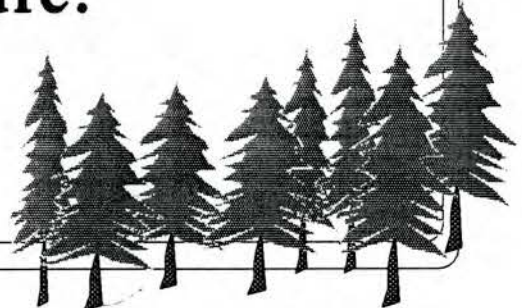
Thin Green Stands

Density control is a major tool in reducing stress from drought.

Precommercial thinning is needed.

Chase resilience, not volume, during silvicultural treatments.

Use silviculture and fire to approximate nature.



Ecosystem Management

Deeply committed

Use Habitat types

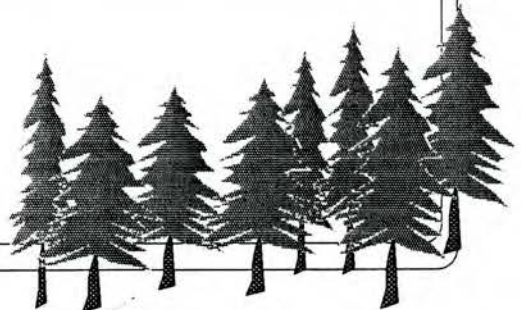
Successional Pathways

Landscape level management

Desired Future Condition

**Long-term forest health problems
won't improve until we thin the forest
and improve its Resilience:**

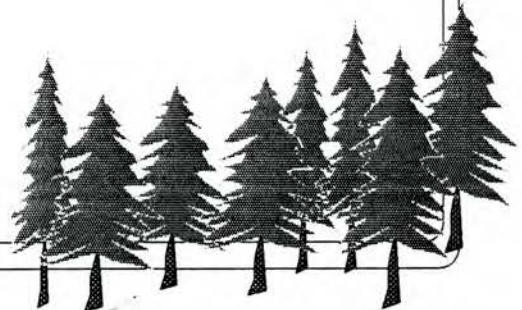
resistance to fire, disease, and insects



Partnerships to Improve Forest Health

- Letter of Intent with:**
 - American Forestry Association**
 - University of Idaho**
 - State of Idaho**
 - Research Station**
 - Boise Cascade Corporation**

- To improve understanding of forest health, sponsor a Workshop / Symposium to further information sharing. Include:**
 - Research**
 - Universities**



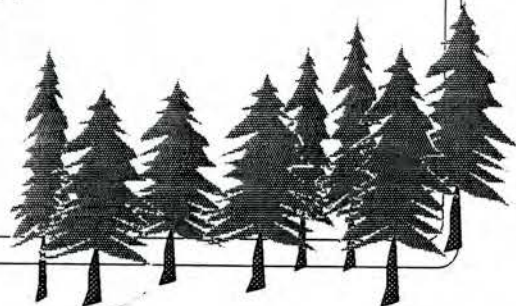
Forest Health Study Initiative

Hypothesis to test:

- Differences in species composition and stand density influence susceptibility to change agents.
- Certain species compositions and stand densities have optimum stability and resistance to all change agents.

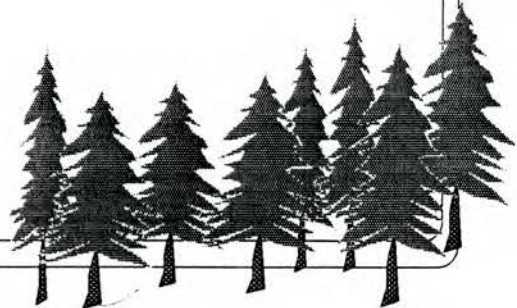
Questions to address:

- ❑ What silvicultural practices based on resilience can be initiated?
- ❑ What fire management strategies can be initiated?
- ❑ How do strategies differ for management objectives?
- ❑ What monitoring practices?

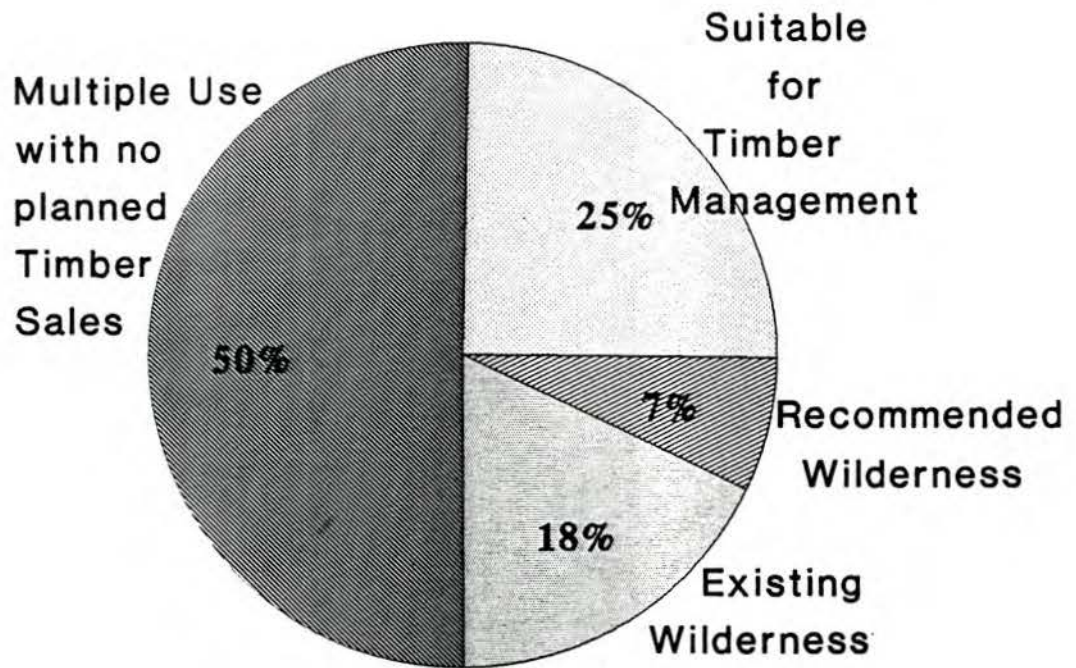


Forest Health Study

- ✓ Vegetation is the basis
- ✓ Use Habitat Types
- ✓ Successional Pathways
- ✓ Desired Future Conditions
- ✓ Resilience factor



Boise National Forest



Total Acres
2,647,908