

Conference Objectives

- Develop awareness & understanding of science information from the Northwest Forest Plan monitoring programs
- Describe advances in the state of knowledge over the last decade
- Begin to explore policy and management implications.



- In some respects the monitoring results challenge the NWFP
- The primary threats to listed species have changed.



· Too early to tell...

- Early into a long-term plan
- Not an excuse to avoid potential change
- Not an excuse to fail to explore and learn potential options to meet objectives



Mule



ECOLOGICAL OUTCOMES

 Many ecological outcomes anticipated from the NWFP are trending in the desired direction



Older Forests

- Increases to older forests in the decade exceed losses due to:
 - Old forest harvest
 - Old forest burned



- Many residual threats to older forests are not under the direct control of Federal land managers.
 - Lingering effects of prior harvest
 - Climate change
 - West nile virus
 - Barred owls.



- · Need for active management
 - Especially in dry fire prone areas
 - Role for active management in restoration inside and outside LSRs
 - Accelerate the rate of fuels treatments and restoration especially in fire prone areas
 - Same treatment inside and outside the LSRs does that allocation make sense in the fire prone ecosystems?
 - Invasive weeds



ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

- Expectation to adapt the Plan and learn through experimentation precaution trumped adaptation and learning.
- · Is change desired?



- Does uncertainty or lack of knowledge cripple us from taking action now?
 - Taking no action is a risky alternative
 - We know more about the NWFP area than any other forest in the world
 - Moving ahead with action is supported by science now



- · Can the federal institutions respond to the dynamic environment? When change is needed:
 - Does it take 3 years to amend a plan?
 - Does it take millions of dollars to accomplish?



AQUATIC SYSTEMS

- Misunderstanding of relationships among scales in the aquatic conservation strategy have resulted in limited management flexibility at the site level.
- For example, dynamic nature of aquatic systems - objectives everywhere all the time



- · The future of NWFP monitoring
 - Are the benefits from monitoring commensurate with the costs?
 - What level of monitoring investment balances the benefits and the costs in light of all the priorities facing the agencies?



SOCIO-ECONOMIC OUTCOMES

- · The NWFP fell short of providing
 - "predictable and sustainable level of timber"
 - "new economic opportunities for year-round, high-wage, high-skill jobs."



- Sustainability balancing social, economic, and ecological
 - Are the LSRs to be considered wilderness areas once stands reach 80 years?
 - Is it the appropriate balance to have 80 to 90 percent of the federal lands in reserves?



- The threats of 2005 to ecological systems on federal lands are not the same as those that inspired the NWFP in 1994
- · Action vs. no-action
- · Slow activity vs. restoration
- No recovery plan what does success look like



FLAT TIRE



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