



On the Chopping Block

10 Logging Projects Threatening America's Old Trees

1) Bear Country Project (Klamath National Forest, CA): Roughly 2,000 acres of commercial logging within Eddy Gulch Late Successional Reserve. The project would also permanently remove 923 acres of northern spotted owl (NSO) habitat in some of the only unburned forest stands in the region, home to one of the only reproductive pairs in the entire Klamath National Forest.

2) Flat Country Project (Willamette National Forest, OR): The Flat Country Project includes 1,000 acres of clearcut-style logging in Douglas-fir and hemlock stands 98-170 years old. Although the project review states that legacy trees will be protected in some of the proposed units, multiple areas contain legacy trees with complex old growth that are not listed to be protected in the Record of Decision.

3) Poor Windy Project (Medford District, Bureau of Land Management, OR): This project includes 15,000 acres of BLM administered land. Actions would "potentially remove 4,573 acres of nesting and foraging habitat" for the northern spotted owl, which by definition is mature and old-growth forest.

4) Integrated Vegetation Management Project (IVM) (Medford District, Bureau of Land Management, OR): BLM's effort to log 10,000 acres - including old-growth forests - in southwest Oregon over 10 years is being done under the guise of creating wildfire "resilience" and without adequate environmental analysis.

5) Burnt Corral Project (Kaibab National Forest, AZ): The Forest Service proposes mechanical thinning on 17,765 acres of forest on the north rim of the Grand Canyon. The project would log old and large, fire-resistant trees across 15,000 acres, including almost 1000 acres of clearcuts in stands of large and old trees.

6) Black Ram Project (Kootenai National Forest, MT): This 95,412 acre project area, located in the

remote NW corner of the Yaak River Valley, threatens old-growth forests, endangered species, and ecosystem function. Timber harvest is proposed in 4,000 acres of mature and old-growth. USFS silviculturists estimated the large western larch within the area to be 600 years old. The recognized old-growth spruce in the area exceeds 200 years old.

7) Fourmile Project (Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest, WI): This project would log 12,000 acres, including clearcutting 1,000 acres, which would threaten vulnerable species like wood turtle and American pine marten. It is one of the largest logging efforts ever proposed for the CENN. Wisconsin scientists warn that it will disturb maturing forest habitats, degrade recreation, and disrupt struggling species with roads and logging over large areas of forest.

8) Black Hills Resilient Landscapes Project (Black Hills National Forest, SD & WY): This project authorizes 180,000 acres of logging of mature forests. The Final Environmental Impact Statement says to "Remove most of the mature trees from stands with an adequate number of pine saplings or poles (overstory removal)" (pg 25). It began implementation in 2018.

9) Telephone Gap Project (Green Mountain National Forest, VT): Approximately 10,900 acres are proposed for harvest in the Telephone Gap Project. In the project area, 55% of stands are over 100 years old and 80% of stands are over 80. At least 1,600 acres of possible old (120+ years) or old-growth forest (never logged since Euro-American settlement) have been identified within the lands where logging could occur.

10) Buck Project (Nantahala National Forest, NC): At around 800 acres of regeneration harvest, this is one of the largest timber sales in recent memory in North Carolina. The project aims to create young forest for wildlife habitat through commercial logging, including 150 acres of forest over 100 years old.

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