

SITE CHARACTERISTICS

SITE NAME <i>Huckleberry Heaven</i>		TYPE		FOREST <i>Noz Perce</i>		DISTRICT <i>Salmon River</i>	
LOCATION <i>WYU Sec. 14 T. 25N R. 3E</i>		Latitude		UTM Northing		COUNTY	
		Longitude		UTM Easting		STATE <i>ID</i>	
SLOPE <i>30%</i>	ASPECT <i>NW</i> deg.	ELEVATION <i>5900</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feet <input type="checkbox"/> Meters	POSITION ON LANDFORM / TOPOGRAPHY			
SUBSECTION		HABITAT TYPE - & SYSTEM <i>Abla - Agair</i>		WATERSHED NAME & 4TH CODE HUC			
LTA		PARENT MATERIAL (Surficial / Geologic setting)		SOIL CLASSIFICATION (FAMILY)			
LANDTYPE <i>24CHQ</i>	REMARKS:						

ACTIVITY MONITORED

<input type="checkbox"/>	FIRE	REMARKS (disturbance history; conditions during this occurrence; cumulative effects; equipment/system used):
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HARVEST	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SITE PREP	
<input type="checkbox"/>	ROADING	
<input type="checkbox"/>	GRAZING	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MINING	
<input type="checkbox"/>	RECREATION	
<input type="checkbox"/>	NONENTRY	

MONITORING CONCERN

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	COMPACTION	REMARKS (reasons for concern; actions performed; methodology; results; mitigation applied; etc.):
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DISPLACEMENT	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PUDDLING	
<input type="checkbox"/>	BURNED SOIL	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	GROUND COVER	
<input type="checkbox"/>	SURFACE ORGANICS	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NUTRIENT CYCLING	
<input type="checkbox"/>	REGENERATION	

CONCLUSIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS

ADMINISTRATIVE

SUBMITTED BY:		TITLE:		DATES:	
				Monitored: _____	
				Reported: _____	
TITLE AND LOCATION OF DETAILED REPORT <i>Noz Perce SD</i>					

■ ■ ■ SOIL & WATER ■ ■ ■

- Cattle impacts tended to be slight in most areas, but locally important, and more impactful on sites supporting palatable nonnative grasses, and loose, sandy soils.
- On road cuts 6 years old or more, cover provided by the forest seed mix is usually poor. Successful long-term revegetation depends on colonization by native forbs, grasses, shrubs, and trees. Plant cover differs in amount and species composition mostly by climate as indexed by habitat type, and by geologic parent material. Longer, steeper cutslopes support less cover than short, gentle ones. Shade afforded by adjacent hillslopes or forest vegetation can be important to revegetation success.
- Cut and fill slopes in decomposed granitics are the most difficult to revegetate successfully, even on short, relatively gentle slopes.

Effects on soil productivity of repeated summer burning on elk winter range were monitored as part of a cost-shared program with the University of Idaho, with financial support from the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation (see 1990 Annual Monitoring Report, page 26). Laboratory analysis is complete for organic matter and preliminary statistical analysis indicates that:

- Ceanothus increased after summer burning, but was relatively little affected by aspect or elevation of the burn area. Scouler willow response was affected by elevation and age since burn.
- Elk use was highly correlated with abundance of ceanothus and Scouler willow. White-tail deer use was higher in areas of higher tree cover, on older burns.
- Total soil organic matter was decreased by burning and continued to accumulate throughout the 100 years included in sampling. Organic matter levels did not vary significantly by aspect or elevation.
- Soil litter showed the same trend but had increased to preburn levels by 80 years. Recovery of preburn levels of soil litter occurred faster on north aspects than south.

Informal qualitative monitoring on Forest reviews evaluated effectiveness of road design measures in reducing disturbed area, and minimizing sediment production and delivery through use of closely fitted designs using terrain and vegetation features to develop appropriate design measures.

Qualitative monitoring of road cut and fill revegetation suggests the following:

- Wet, slumpy road cuts are not well adapted to the standard Forest seed mix. Site-specific prescriptions for alder, willow, or other adapted, deep rooted species would be more successful.
- Revegetation using the standard forest mix on high elevation sites was not often successful, except for annual rye for temporary stabilization. Adapted species are suggested.
- cursory monitoring of recent road construction indicated that certain segments needed followup treatment to rock eroding ditches, reseed, plant, fertilize, or otherwise attain specified levels of mitigation.

Huckleberry Heaven { Quantitative soil effectiveness monitoring was conducted on one timber sale. One harvest unit had been tractor logged over most of the unit and grapple piled. The bottom part of the unit had been cable logged and grapple piled. Total soil damage (compacted, displaced, puddled, or eroded) averaged 37 percent of the area in the tractor unit and 18 percent in the cable and grapple part of the unit. Overall soil damage averaged 32 percent and violated Forest Plan standards which specify that not more than 20 percent of an activity area be detrimentally impacted. Impacts of unrestricted tractor skidding appeared to be responsible for most of the soil disturbance, while grapple piling, even on slopes of 35 to 40 percent, did not add appreciably to soil disturbance. Adherence to designated skid trails or cable systems would have reduced soil impacts.

Qualitative evaluation of a cut-to-length system operating on private land suggests that this harvesting method may reduce soil impacts by reducing the amount of land in roads, and restricting degree of soil compaction and rutting within units. Units scheduled for harvest in 1993 will be monitored, if feasible, to evaluate soil impacts more quantitatively.

Qualitative evaluation of a "slash buster" used after timber harvest to prepare sites for planting indicate that soil disturbance could be reduced by using this method where appropriate, instead of traditional dozer piling. Quantitative monitoring is suggested for 1993.