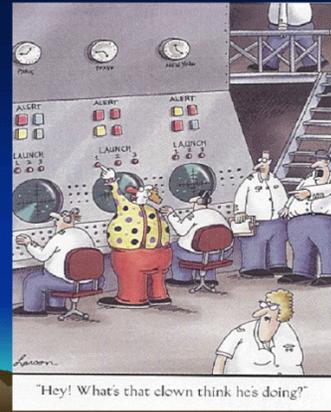


Appendix D1 – Option Z – Jonathan Haufler

NFMA- Viability Planning

Jonathan B. Haufler
Ecosystem Management Research Institute



Landscape Planning

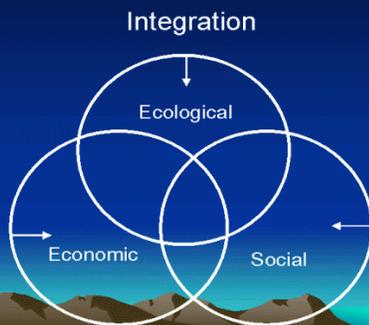
Purposes:

- Meet diverse ecological objectives
- Provide for sustainable commodity production and economics
- Provide for diverse social objectives

What are ecological objectives?

- NFMA terms:
 - Diversity of plant and animal communities and tree species
- In present terms:
 - Maintain and enhance biological diversity
 - Maintain and enhance ecosystem integrity

What is the Key?



Evaluation Criteria

- Statutory agreement
- Scientific credibility
- Analytical process
- Management standard
- Practical implementation

Appendix D1 – Option Z – Jonathan Haufler

Review – Option 1

- Statutory agreement – met
- Scientific credibility
- Analytical process
 - Ecosystem diversity fuzzy
 - Species diversity too broad
- Management standard – unclear
- Practical implementation – no, species is primary focus

Review – Option 2

- Statutory agreement – animal comm. unclear
- Scientific credibility
- Analytical process – confusing
 - Landscape level vs. ecosystem level, reference/scientific basis?
- Management standard – no
- Practical implementation – no
 - Ecosystem diversity, ambiguous
 - Species diversity, no check

Proposed – Option Z

- Based on Wildlife Society Technical Report:
 - Performance Measures for Ecosystem Management and Ecological Sustainability

Option Z - Primary Components

- Emphasis on ecosystem diversity
 - Characterizes planning area in terms of array of ecosystems that resulted from historical disturbance regimes
 - Requires representation of all historical ecosystems
 - Representation must occur at two levels: landscape and ecosystem

Option Z – Primary Components

- Species used as a check on appropriate representation of ecosystem diversity
 - Assesses habitat conditions for selected species
- Additional species must be considered if they are not habitat limited but are influenced by forest management activities

Option Z – Primary Components

- Spatial considerations
 - How do National Forest lands contribute to broader planning landscape?
 - Are there linkage zones or barriers that need to be considered?

Appendix D1 – Option Z – Jonathan Haufler

Option Z – Key Advantages

- Ecosystem diversity focus with criteria at both landscape and ecosystem levels
- Evaluated for a planning area
- Management standard (performance measures) – appropriate representation at both landscape and ecosystem levels
- Scientific basis – reference to ecosystem conditions resulting from historical disturbance

Option Z – Key Advantages

- Species used to check appropriate representation of ecosystem diversity
- Provides for consideration of species-of-concern not limited by habitat
- Also provides landscape context for National Forest lands

Evaluation Criteria

- Statutory agreement – yes
- Scientific credibility – strong basis
- Analytical process – yes
- Management standard – yes, clear performance measures
- Practical implementation – yes, clearly addresses ecological objectives but allows for integration with economic and social objectives

Additional Considerations

- Principles work for all ecosystems – forests, riparian/wetland, shrub/grassland, and aquatic
- Applies equally well to forested and grassland landscapes
- Examples:
 - Kootenai National Forest
 - Thunder Basin Grasslands