

# Ensenada Ecosystem Health Project

## Proposed Action and Additional Information

### Background – Ensenada Analysis Area

The Ensenada Ecosystem Health Project Analysis area is 4,285 acres. The analysis area lies within the Rio Tusas/Rio Vallecitos Watershed, approximately 5 miles north of Canon Plaza. Elevations in the analysis area range from approximately 8,200 feet near Rio del Oso to over 9,600 feet at Quartzite Peak.

The analysis area consists of several different vegetation types, of which 74 percent is Ponderosa Pine, 20 percent is Mixed Conifer, and 6 percent is grasslands, less than 1 percent aspen.

Many of the ponderosa pine stands were logged in the early 1900's. The treatments were generally heavy, leaving mostly trees considered too small to be economical and some larger ponderosa pine trees, generally of poorer form, that provided seed to regenerate stands.

Some ponderosa pine stands in the analysis area were harvested in the early 1970's as part of La Jara and Diablo Timber sales. Since that time precommercial thinning has reduced the density of understory conifers in many stands in the analysis area. Residual densities are still much higher than what has been described for pre-European settlement conditions.

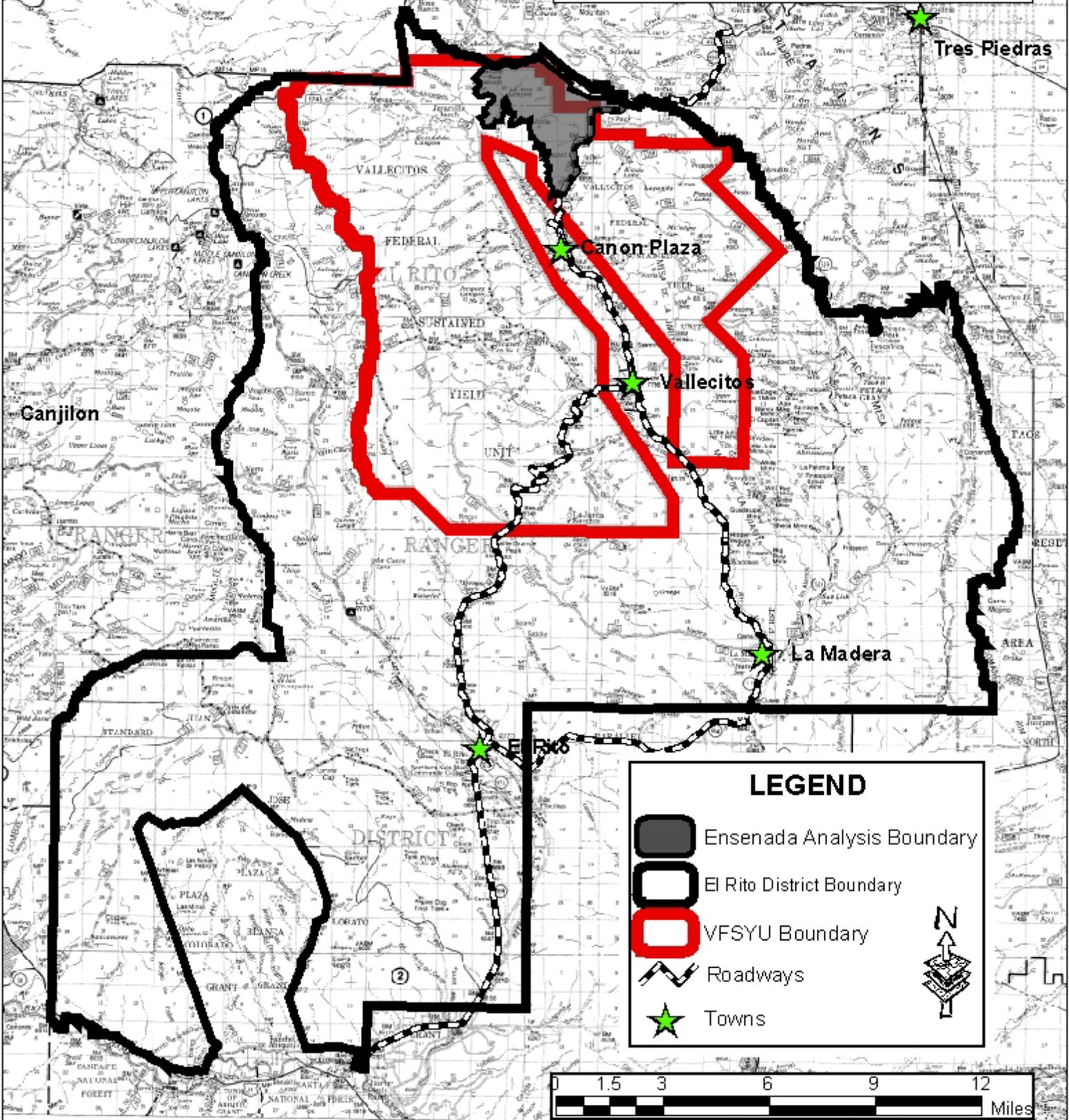
Ensenada area has been and continues to be managed for multiple uses. Most roads in the area were constructed as a result of logging activities and there is a long tradition of grazing. Recreation use is relatively light, and there have been a few conflicts between recreation and other multiple uses. The analysis area provides various recreational and scenic viewing opportunities for the local and visiting public. Activities may be motorized or non-motorized, including jeep driving, all terrain vehicles (ATV) riding, horseback riding and travel by foot. Dispersed recreation activities are throughout.

The analysis area is within the Vallecitos Federal Sustained Yield Unit (VFSYU) established on January 1, 1948, on the El Rito Ranger District in accordance with Section 3 of the Sustained Yield Forest Management Act of March 29, 1944. The Unit includes about 73,400 acres of National Forest, of which, about 61,400 acres are classed as suitable timberland. The Ensenada project would provide timber products in accordance with the Act. The Unit was intended for two purposes in mind: to protect the forest through sustained-used management and to stabilize three small forest-dependent Hispanic communities within boundaries.

The Ensenada Project lies entirely within the Jarita Mesa grazing allotment, which is comprised of a community-based association made up of seventeen members with individual term grazing permits. The total permitted numbers on the Jarita Mesa allotment are 502 cow/calf pairs and sixteen bulls. Permitted season of use is from May 01 – October 31 annually.

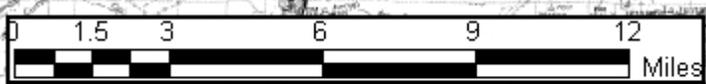
Along with cattle grazing, the analysis area is also home to the Jarita Mesa Wild Horse herd. The herd is made up of several bands of horses ranging anywhere from 2 – 12 horses in each band. The current population is estimated to be between 80 – 100 horses.

# Ensenada Ecosystem Health Project Vicinity Map Carson National Forest El Rito Ranger District



### LEGEND

- Ensenada Analysis Boundary
- El Rito District Boundary
- VFSYU Boundary
- Roadways
- Towns



R.5 E. R.6 E. R.7 E. H.8 E. R.9 E.

## Purpose and Need for Action

There is a need to increase forest health by re-distributing tree size classes vegetative structural stage (VSS) across the analysis area, increase species diversity, reduce risk of stand replacement wildfire, promote regeneration of aspen and decrease encroachment within meadows, reduce susceptibility to insect/disease outbreaks, need to provide products to local communities and groups. This action responds to the goals and objectives outlined in the Carson Forest Plan, and helps move the project area towards desired conditions described in Forest-wide Prescriptions.

In order to improve the health of ponderosa pine and mixed conifer stands in the Ensenada Analysis area, there is a need for a redistribution of VSS size classes to meet Forest Plan guidelines -- less VSS classes medium size 3 and 4 classes and more larger (VSS 5 classes and 6) and smaller size classes (VSS classes 1 and 2). More structural diversity in composition across the landscape is also needed – including clumps of trees interspersed with small openings and a healthy distribution of grasses, forbs and shrubs in the forest understory. Reducing understory density, fuel loading, ladder fuels and susceptibility to drought stress in ponderosa pine and mixed conifer would restore forest ecosystem health as well. In addition to forested areas, there is also a need for improving the function of high elevation meadows within the analysis area.

## Proposed Action

The El Rito Ranger District of the Carson National Forest is proposing activities in the Ensenada analysis area necessary to implement the Carson Forest Plan (as amended) and move toward desired conditions. Implementation is estimated to be within the next 2-8 years. Most of the stands proposed for treatment would have overlapping activities. These activities would:

- Remove trees less than 9-inches in diameter on approximately 1,181 acres of densely stocked ponderosa pine and mixed conifer stands. Thinning would provide remaining trees with more space, thus reducing competition and allowing healthier and more vigorous growth, reduce ladder fuels and overall fuel loading, thus decreasing a stand's susceptibility to a crown fire, and reduce dwarf mistletoe infection levels among young ponderosa pine.
- Remove ponderosa pine trees between 5 and 12 inches in diameter on approximately 893 acres of VSS classes 3 and 4. Removal of trees in this size class would promote residual tree growth, moving stands into larger VSS classes 5 and 6 more quickly.
- Remove trees over 9-inches in diameter in ponderosa pine and mixed conifer on approximately 1,363 acres. A variety of harvest methods including thinning from below, group selections, single tree selection and sanitation harvest would be used to improve VSS distribution, diversity, growth and vigor, with emphasis on maintaining large, fire-resistant trees and improving aspen where possible.
- Broadcast burn on 1,770 acres to reduce hazardous fuel loads and tree densities. This treatment in combination with mechanical treatments above would reduce surface fuels and promote forest ecosystem health.
- Remove encroaching conifers on approximately 32 acres on the edge of the meadow to improve riparian vegetation.
- Regenerate approximately 25 acres of aspen that have been over topped by mixed conifer

- Relocate 1.5 miles of Forest road that bisects a meadow to move toward reestablishing the integrity and the natural vegetation of the meadow.
- Reconstruct 2.6 miles and maintain 15.5 (at maintenance level 2) miles of existing roads to provide higher quality and safer access to National Forest lands for a variety of human uses, including fuelwood gathering, recreational activities, livestock management and fire control.
- Create 3-4 miles of temporary access to stands proposed for treatment.

The activities described above would be accomplished through a variety of methods, such as fuelwood, viga and latilla harvest, as well as sawtimber harvest and precommercial thinning. Products such as vigas, latillas, fuelwood and sawtimber would be provided for commercial and personal use through a combination of stewardship contracts, sales contracts and personal use permitting. No treatments would occur in old growth stands.

## Decision Framework

The Forest Supervisor of the Carson National Forest is the official responsible for deciding if any of the proposed projects will be done in the Ensenada analysis area. The Forest Supervisor will decide to:

Select the no action alternative;

Select one of the action alternatives; or

Select an alternative that combines attributes from the alternatives or another variation.

The decision to be made will include:

- Whether a timber sale should be used to help achieve the desired condition. If so, which areas in the Ensenada analysis area should be harvested, how should the stands be harvested, and what vegetation conditions should be created in the harvest areas?
- Whether areas should be thinned. If so, where and how much?
- Whether to perform noncommercial thinning of smaller diameter trees. If so, where and how much
- Whether wood products should be offered to help achieve the desired condition. If so, what type of products (sawtimber, fuelwood, vigas, poles) and how much?
- Whether new roads ought to be built. If so, where, how much, and to what standard?
- Whether any roads should be reconstructed. If so, which ones, where and to what standard?
- Whether any roads should be closed. If so, which ones and how?
- Whether prescribed fire should be used. If so, where, how much area should be burned and what conditions should be created in the burned areas.
- Whether meadow enhancement work should be completed.

The Carson Forest Supervisor will decide whether or not to authorize the prescribed burning, timber harvest, road relocation, and meadow maintenance that pertain to National Forest System lands.

## Issues

Issues that were identified during scoping include:

**No New Roads:** In response to the scoping letter there was a request not to open or construct any new roads. Primary access to treatment stands rely upon the existing transportation system, but some roads are necessary for access to certain treatment stands. Construction of new roads would be less detrimental to watershed than the existing roads (part of the new construction for the project is to relocate an existing road through a large meadow).

**Road Density:** The current roads density is 4.81 miles/square mile. This can be attributed to changing the analysis area. The original analysis area was 7,281 acres and included private property. After the boundary was changed to exclude private property, the acres changed to 4,285 and so did the roads ratio. Alternatives C and D will address this issue and bring road density in the analysis area in compliance with the Forest Plan. Closing roads will not restrict access to areas traditionally used for gathering fuelwood, hunting, recreational driving, as well as for forest fire and law enforcement.

**Drought:** The drought and its effects on standing green trees in the area was raised as an issue of concern. The drought has been a factor in the bark beetle outbreak in northern New Mexico. Many of the pinon trees have died as a result of the infestation. The concern that was brought up was removal of standing green trees while there is a high mortality of beetle killed trees already.

**Migratory Bird Treaty Act:** During scoping Fish and Wildlife Service suggested the project not be operated during the breeding season of March-September for migratory birds. Considering the extent of the project, the short duration of new road construction, and the amount of anticipated use, implementation of the Ensenada project will not negatively impact any life history requirements of any migratory birds for the Carson National Forest, nor will it affect trend viability for any of these species.

## Alternatives

The following alternatives are under consideration:

### Alternative A

#### No Action

Under the No Action alternative, current management plans would continue to guide management of the project area. No thinning, prescribed burning, meadow enhancement, road reconstruction, road construction and road closures would be implemented to accomplish project goals. This alternative would not meet the objectives stated in the purpose and need for action or move this

area closer to the desired condition as outlined in the Forest Plan. The No Action alternative is required by law to be analyzed and used as a baseline for the action alternatives.

## **Alternative B**

### **The Proposed Action**

The El Rito Ranger District of the Carson National Forest is proposing activities in the Ensenada analysis area necessary to implement the Carson Forest Plan (as amended) and move toward desired conditions. Implementation is estimated to be within the next 2-8 years. Most of the stands proposed for treatment would have overlapping activities. These activities would:

- Remove trees less than 9-inches in diameter on approximately 1,181 acres of densely stocked ponderosa pine and mixed conifer. Thinning would provide remaining trees with more space, thus reducing competition and allowing healthier and more vigorous growth. Thinning would also reduce ladder fuels and overall fuel loading, thus decreasing a stand's susceptibility to a crown fire.
- Remove ponderosa pine trees between 5 and 12 inches in diameter on approximately 893 acres of VSS 3 and 4. Removal of trees in this size class would promote residual tree growth, moving stands into VSS 5 and 6 more quickly.
- Remove trees over 9-inches in diameter in ponderosa pine and mixed conifer on approximately 1,363 acres. A variety of harvest methods including thin from below, group selections, single tree selection and sanitation harvest would be used to improve VSS distribution, diversity, growth and vigor, with emphasis on maintaining large, fire-resistant trees and improving aspen where possible.
- Broadcast burn on 1,770 acres to reduce hazardous fuel loads and tree densities. This treatment in combination with mechanical treatments above would reduce surface fuels and promote forest ecosystem health.
- Remove encroaching conifers on approximately 32 acres on the edge of the meadow, to remove encroaching conifer trees.
- Regenerate approximately 25 acres of aspen that have been over topped by mixed conifer
- Relocate 1.5 miles of Forest road that bisects the meadow to move toward reestablishing the integrity and the natural vegetation of meadows.
- Reconstruct 2.6 miles and maintain 15.5 (at maintenance level 2) miles of existing roads to provide higher quality and safer access to National Forest lands for a variety of human uses, including fuelwood gathering, recreational activities, livestock management and fire control.
- Create 3-4 miles of temporary access to stands proposed for treatment.

The activities described above would be accomplished through a variety of methods, such as fuelwood, viga and latilla harvest, as well as sawtimber harvest and precommercial thinning. Products such as viga, latillas, fuelwood and sawtimber would be provided for commercial and personal use through a combination of stewardship contracts, sales contracts and personal use permitting. No treatments would occur in old growth stands. New road construction will consist

of relocating one existing degraded road out of a wet meadow and utilizing an additional existing roadbed for the second road.

## **Alternative C**

This alternative does not include any new road construction or reconstruction. There will be less thinning because of limited access to some of the treatment stands. This alternative will include road closures for water quality, erosion control and wildlife habitat protection purposes.

- Remove trees less than 9-inches in diameter on approximately 1,181 acres of densely stocked ponderosa pine and mixed conifer stands. Thinning would provide remaining trees with more space, thus reducing competition and allowing healthier and more vigorous growth. Thinning would also reduce ladder fuels and overall fuel loading, thus decreasing a stand's susceptibility to a crown fire.
- Remove ponderosa pine trees between 5 and 12 inches in diameter on approximately 696 acres of VSS classes 3 and 4. Removal of trees in this size class would promote residual tree growth, moving stands into larger VSS classes 5 and 6 more quickly.
- Remove trees over 9-inches in diameter in ponderosa pine and mixed conifer on approximately 798 acres. A variety of harvest methods including thinning from below, group selections, single tree selection and sanitation harvest would be used to improve VSS distribution, diversity, growth and vigor, with emphasis on maintaining large, fire-resistant trees and improving aspen where possible.
- Broadcast burn on 1,770 acres to reduce hazardous fuel loads and tree densities. This treatment in combination with mechanical treatments above would reduce surface fuels and promote forest ecosystem health.
- Remove encroaching conifers on approximately 32 acres on the edge of the meadow, to remove encroaching conifer trees.
- Regenerate approximately 25 acres of aspen that have been over topped by mixed conifer
- Close Roads UD2\_35, UD2\_42, UD2\_41, 42E1, 42B, 42J (approximately 6.5 miles)

The activities described above would be accomplished through a variety of methods, such as fuelwood, viga and latilla harvest, as well as sawtimber harvest and precommercial thinning. Products such as viga, latillas, fuelwood and sawtimber would be provided for commercial and personal use through a combination of stewardship contracts, sales contracts and personal use permitting. No treatments would occur in old growth stands.

## **Alternative D**

This alternative includes an additional 1.5 miles of road reconstruction to relocate a road out of the middle of a meadow. This alternative also includes 6.5 miles of road closures after the project has been implemented for water quality, erosion control and wildlife habitat protection purposes. An additional 75 acres of pile burning will occur for protection of important wildlife habitat.

- Remove trees less than 9-inches in diameter on approximately 1,256 acres of densely stocked ponderosa pine and mixed conifer stands. Thinning would provide remaining trees with more space, thus reducing competition and allowing healthier and more vigorous growth. Thinning would also reduce ladder fuels and overall fuel loading, thus decreasing a stand's susceptibility to a crown fire.
- Remove ponderosa pine trees between 5 and 12 inches in diameter on approximately 893 acres of VSS classes 3 and 4. Removal of trees in this size class would promote residual tree growth, moving stands into larger VSS 5 and 6 classes more quickly.
- Remove trees over 9-inches in diameter in ponderosa pine and mixed conifer on approximately 1,363 acres. A variety of harvest methods including thin from below, group selections, single tree selection and sanitation harvest would be used to improve VSS distribution, diversity, growth and vigor, with emphasis on maintaining large, fire-resistant trees and improving aspen where possible.
- Broadcast burn on 1,770 acres to reduce hazardous fuel loads and tree densities. This treatment in combination with mechanical treatments above would reduce surface fuels and promote forest ecosystem health.
- Remove encroaching conifers on approximately 32 acres on the edge of the meadow, to remove encroaching conifer trees.
- Regenerate approximately 25 acres of aspen that have been over topped by mixed conifer
- Relocate 1.5 miles of Forest road that bisects the meadow to move toward reestablishing the integrity and the natural vegetation of meadows.
- Reconstruct 2.6 miles and maintain 15.5 (at maintenance level 2) miles of existing roads to provide higher quality and safer access to National Forest lands for a variety of human uses, including fuelwood gathering, recreational activities, livestock management and fire control.
- Create 3-4 miles of temporary access to stands proposed for treatment.
- Close roads UD2\_35, UD2\_42, UD2\_41, 42E1, 42B, 42J (approximately 6.5 miles)
- Pile burn an additional 75 acres for habitat enhancement

The activities described above would be accomplished through a variety of methods, such as fuelwood, viga and latilla harvest, as well as sawtimber harvest and precommercial thinning. Products such as viga, latillas, fuelwood and sawtimber would be provided for commercial and personal use through a combination of stewardship contracts, sales contracts and personal use permitting. No treatments would occur in old growth stands. New road construction will consist of relocating one existing degraded road out of a wet meadow and utilizing an additional existing roadbed for the second road.

## **Mitigation Measures Common to All Alternatives**

In response to public comments on the proposal, mitigation measures were developed to minimize some of the potential environmental impacts the various alternatives may cause. The mitigation measures may be applied to any of the action alternatives.

Mitigation is a tool to ameliorate an undesirable environmental effect; it is identified and included as part of each alternative, and the analysis of environmental effects is based upon the application and effectiveness of that mitigation.

These mitigation measures can be applied to all alternatives considered in this project. Mitigation measures will be applied in conjunction with the Best Management Practices (BMP's) identified in the Soil and Water Conservation Handbook.

- Timing restrictions for watershed based on ground conditions - For the timber areas, limit the timing of activities in this area to prevent soil compaction, rutting and displacement. Cross-country travel will be limited to periods of time when the soils are dry, frozen or snow covered (minimum 6 inches of snow) to avoid these impacts.
- When burning, if feasible, remove/rake duff away from large trees – this would alleviate any possibility of the fire getting too intense in the vicinity of the large tree and causing it to die
- Avoid squirrel nesting areas –Abert's squirrel principally utilizes the ponderosa pine forest type, specifically pine twigs, pine cones, pine seeds, and pine bark. Abert's squirrel depends on ponderosa pine for basically all its life necessities and requires diversity of age classes and tree densities. Those areas that have been identified as squirrel nesting areas will be avoided during this project as well as any found during implementation.
- Avoid special feature areas (spring, tanks, wildlife, nests, snags) wildlife buffers – to minimize the amount of disturbance to sensitive features, structures and access roads will be placed so as to avoid to the degree possible features such as, but not limited to, riparian areas, watercourses, residential uses, cultural sites.
- Coordination with prescribed burning and cattle grazing – prescribed burning will be done when the right conditions present themselves for ideal times of burning. This will more than likely be in the spring or fall. Cattle normally go on to graze on National Forest System lands May 1- October, depending on the allotment. Permittees will be given prescribed burn information ahead of time.
- Keep roads gated during activities (roads that are closed before and we will close after the sale – To limit new or improved accessibility into the area, all access that is undesired or not required for regular maintenance will be closed using the most effective method appropriate to the area and developed with concurrence of the landowner or land manager or Forest Service Officer. Site specific requirements for the method of closure will be made on a case-by-case basis
- Snags protected, especially those with nests – Snags are very important habitat cavity nesting birds and as roost trees to some of the larger predators. It is recommended to avoid any snags with existing cavities/nests during prescribed burning and to sign those that are susceptible to removal for fuelwood and other wood products.
- Impose seasonal restrictions for bark beetle, if needed – If bark beetle infestations occur in the analysis area it is recommended that no precommercial thinning or mechanical fuel treatments occur from January 15<sup>th</sup> thru July 15<sup>th</sup>. This would allow green slash created

from treatments to dry out, reducing potential habitat for bark beetles and proliferation of infestation.

- Placement of fences around aspen treatment areas, if needed – It is recommended that salvage of aspen only occur if reproduction can be protected from the detrimental effects of livestock and big game browsing. It is recommended to manage regenerated areas and place fence barriers where possible to keep cattle and elk from damaging sprouts.
- Buffer along roads for hiding cover and dust abatement – Maintain big game hiding cover on the perimeter of all natural and created openings, and along at least the edge of arterial and collector roads.
- VFSYU requirements – don't burn before fuelwood gathering, don't close roads before fuelwood gathering –to meet the intent of the Sustained Yield Forest Management Act and the stated purpose of the standards and guidelines for the VFSYU. The proposed Ensenada project are activities identified to comply with the intent and purpose of the Sustained Yield Forest Management Act. They would provide local timber jobs, as well as various products (ranging from commercial to free use fuelwood and vigas).

Creating openings, treating for disease and thinning in mixed conifer and ponderosa pine, as well as patch cutting in aspen stands, would generate wood in the form of sawtimber and other products. The sawtimber and wood products needed to meet the intent of the Sustained Yield Forest Management Act and the standards and guidelines in the Carson Forest Plan would be byproducts of restorative forest management.

- Manage for VQO (Visual Quality Objectives) and partial retention – Where possible visual impact should be reduced to meet partial retention either during operation or immediately after. Retention objectives should be met within one year of project completion. On less sensitive areas, dispose of all slash within 100 feet on either side of all sensitive travel routes, water bodies and use areas in retention and partial retention visual quality objectives.

**Table 1: Summary of Effects**

<b>Summary of Effects</b>	
<b>Soil/Water</b>	Rio Vallecitos Watersheds, soil erosion, impacts to meadows and riparian areas will be evaluated in the environmental assessment.
<b>Wildlife</b>	General Wildlife, Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species, Management Indicator Species, Migratory Birds and all other aspects related to wildlife will be evaluated in the environmental assessment.
<b>Range</b>	Grazing and all other aspects of range will be evaluated in the environmental assessment
<b>Vegetation</b>	All aspects of vegetation treatments will be evaluated in the environmental assessment.
<b>Recreation</b>	All aspects of recreation will be evaluated in the environmental assessment as it relates to this project.
<b>Roads</b>	All road maintenance, construction, reconstruction, safety and closures will be evaluated in the environmental assessment.
<b>Heritage Resources</b>	All heritage resources will be evaluated in the environmental assessment. All required heritage resource clearance will be acquired prior to implementation of the project
<b>Fire</b>	All aspects of fire and prescribed burning will be evaluated in the environmental assessment.
<b>Social/Economic</b>	All social and economic aspect as it relates to the local communities, including the Vallecitos Federal Sustained Yield Unit will be evaluated.
<b>Air</b>	All impacts on air quality in the analysis area and surrounding communities will be evaluated. The required permits will be acquired prior to implementation of the project.

**Table 2. Comparison of Alternatives**

	<b>Alternative A No Action (acres)</b>	<b>Alternative B Proposed Action (acres)</b>	<b>Alternative C (acres)</b>	<b>Alternative D Preferred Alternative (acres)</b>
<b>Sanitation</b>	0	352	247	352
<b>Group Selection / Thin from Below*</b>	0	888	185	888
<b>Commercial Thin from Below</b>	0	123	62	123
<b>Group Selection*</b>	0	0	304	0
<b>Aspen Regeneration Harvest</b>	0	25	25	25
<b>Meadow Enlargement</b>	0	32	32	32
<b>Pine fuelwood / vigas</b>	0	893	696	893
<b>Precommercial Thin</b>	0	1181	1181	1181
<b>Pile Burn</b>	0	0	0	75
<b>Broadcast Burn</b>	0	1770	1770	1770
<b>New Road Construction</b>	0	2.75	0	2.75
<b>Road Reconstruction</b>	0	2.58	2.58	2.58
<b>Road Maintenance</b>	0	15.49	15.49	15.49
<b>Road Closure</b>	0	0	5.1	6.5

**Table 3. Total Acres Treated Mechanically**

	<b>Alternative A No Action (acres)</b>	<b>Alternative B Proposed Action (acres)</b>	<b>Alternative C (acres)</b>	<b>Alternative D Preferred Alternative (acres)</b>
<b>Overlapping Treatments</b>	0	1376	934	1376
<b>Thinning Only</b>	0	144	576	219
<b>Sawtimber Only</b>	0	74	42	74
<b>Fuelwood and Vigas Only</b>	0	112	136	112
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1706</b>	<b>1688</b>	<b>1781</b>

*\*This is not the total amount of acres that will be cut in group selections. This number represents the total acres to which group selections will be applied. The total number of acres to be cut will be approximately 10-15% of the acreage listed in Table 2.*

## **List of Maps**

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Figure 1. Alternatives B and D Sawtimber, Fuelwood and Vigas

Figure 2. Alternative B Thinning and Burning Treatments

Figure 3. Alternative B Transportation System Management

Figure 4. Alternative C Sawtimber, Fuelwood, and Vigas

Figure 5. Alternative C Thinning and Burning Treatments

Figure 6. Alternative C Transportation System Management

Figure 7. Alternative D Thinning and Burning Treatments

Figure 8. Alternative D Transportation System Management

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### **DISCLAIMER FOR ALL MAPS:**

The Forest Service uses the most current and complete data available. GIS data and product accuracy may vary. They may be: developed from sources of differing accuracy; accurate only at certain scales; based on modeling or interpretation; incomplete while being created or revised; etc. Using GIS products for purposes other than those for which they were created may yield inaccurate or misleading results. The Forest Service reserves the right to correct, update, modify, or replace GIS products without notification. For more information, contact:

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E-mail: <http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/carson/>

Figure 1: Alternatives B and D Sawtimber, Fuelwood, and Vigas

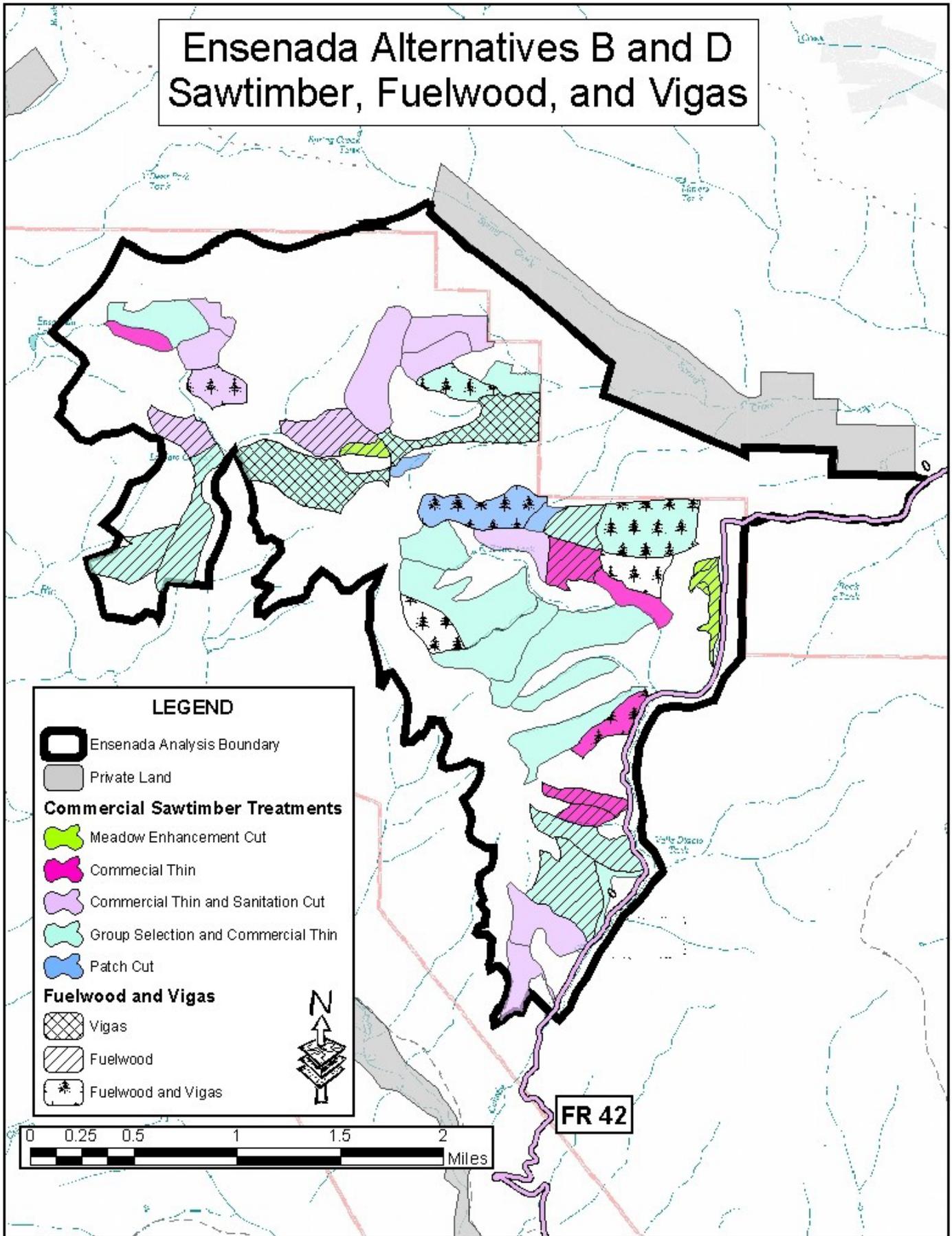


Figure 2: Alternative B Thinning and Burning Treatments

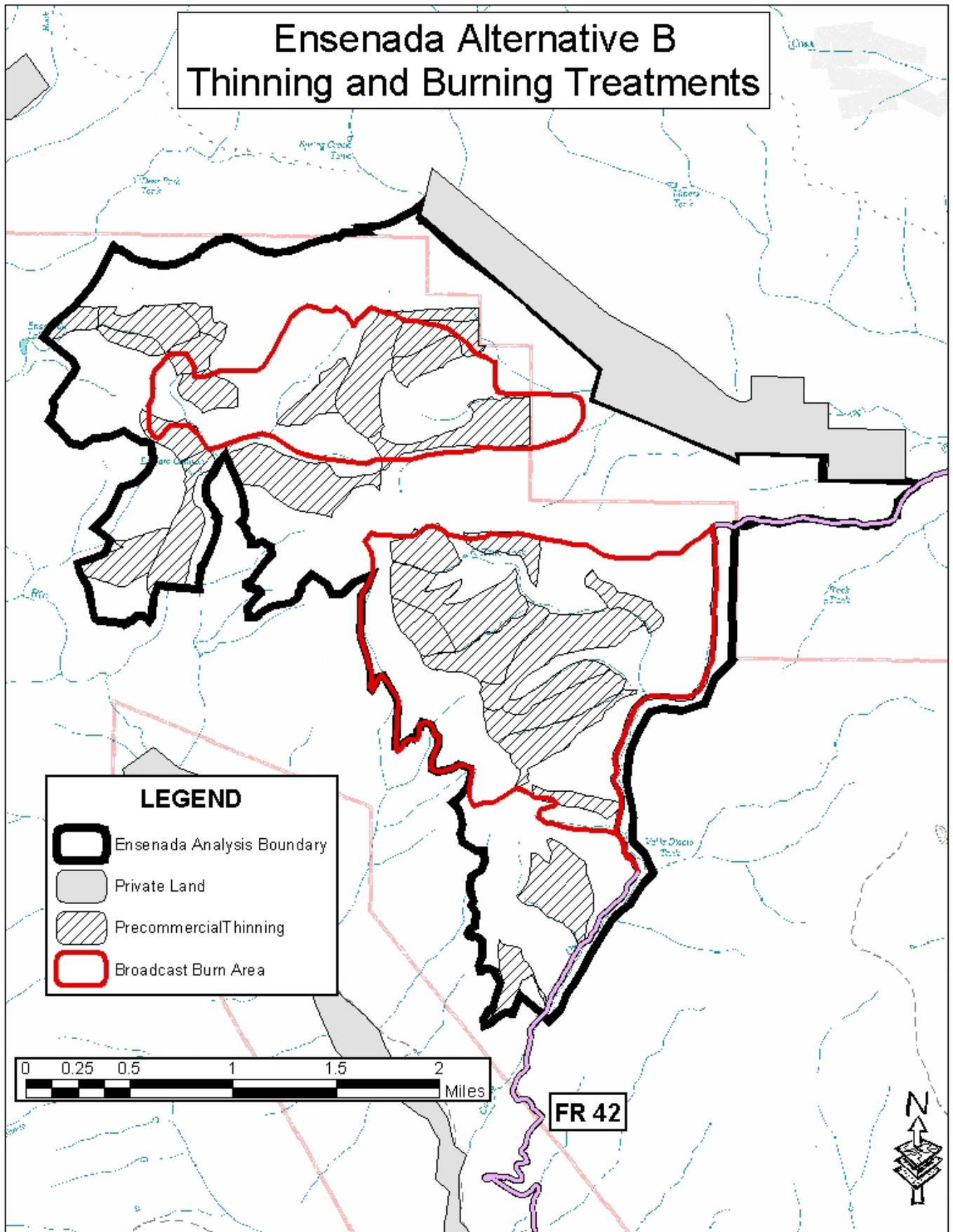


Figure 3: Alternative B Transportation System Management

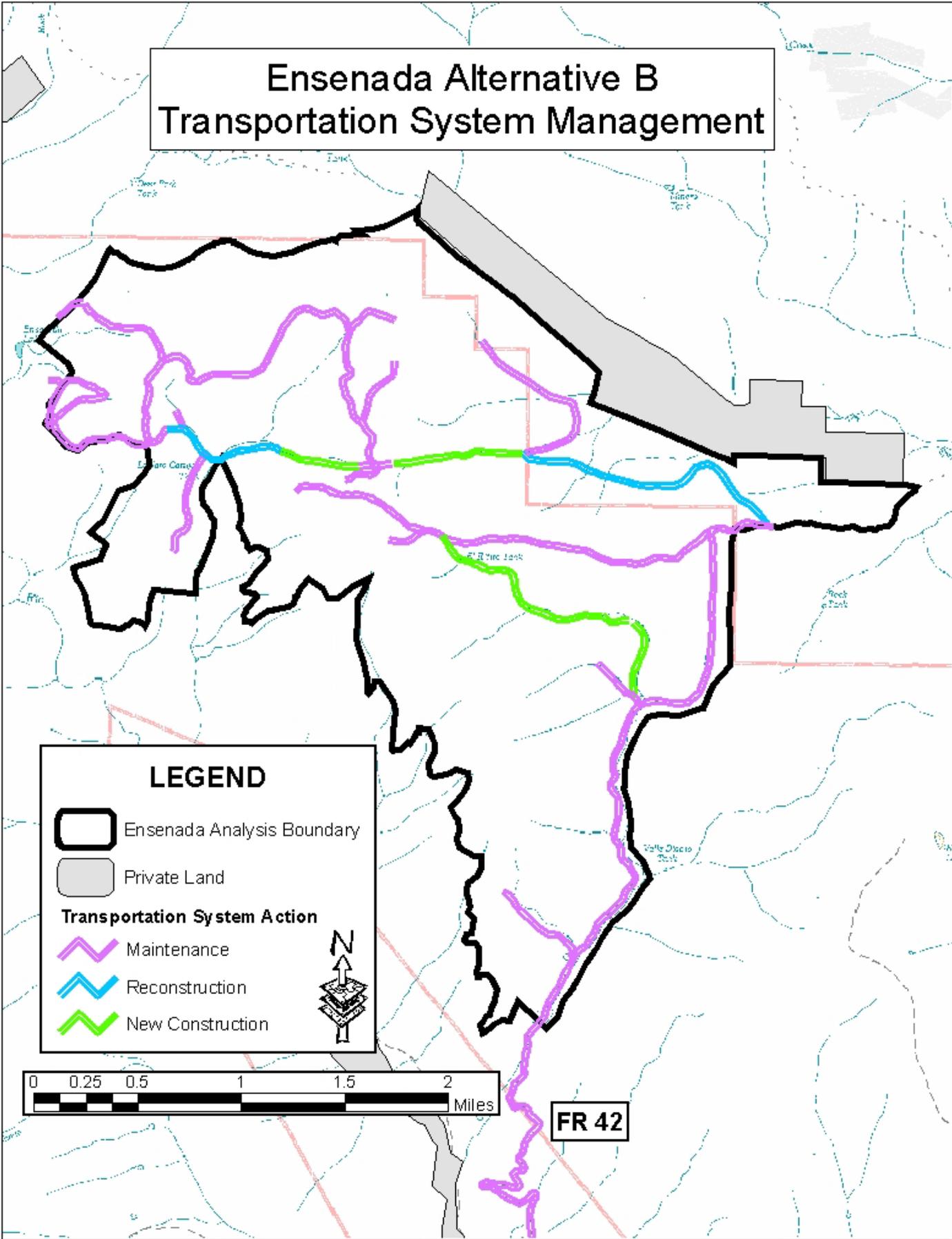


Figure 4: Alternative C Sawtimber, Fuelwood, and Vigas

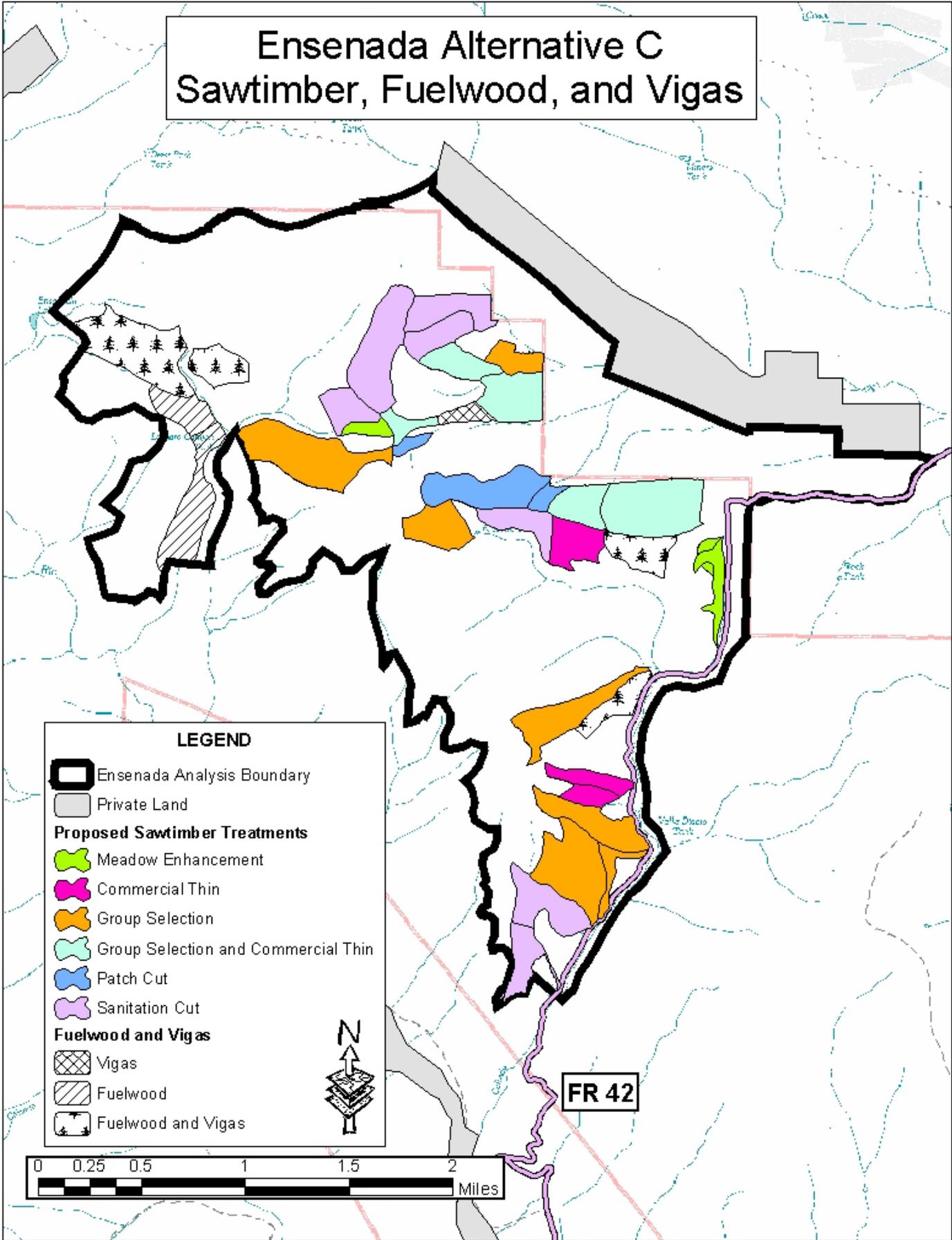


Figure 5: Alternative C Thinning and Burning Treatments

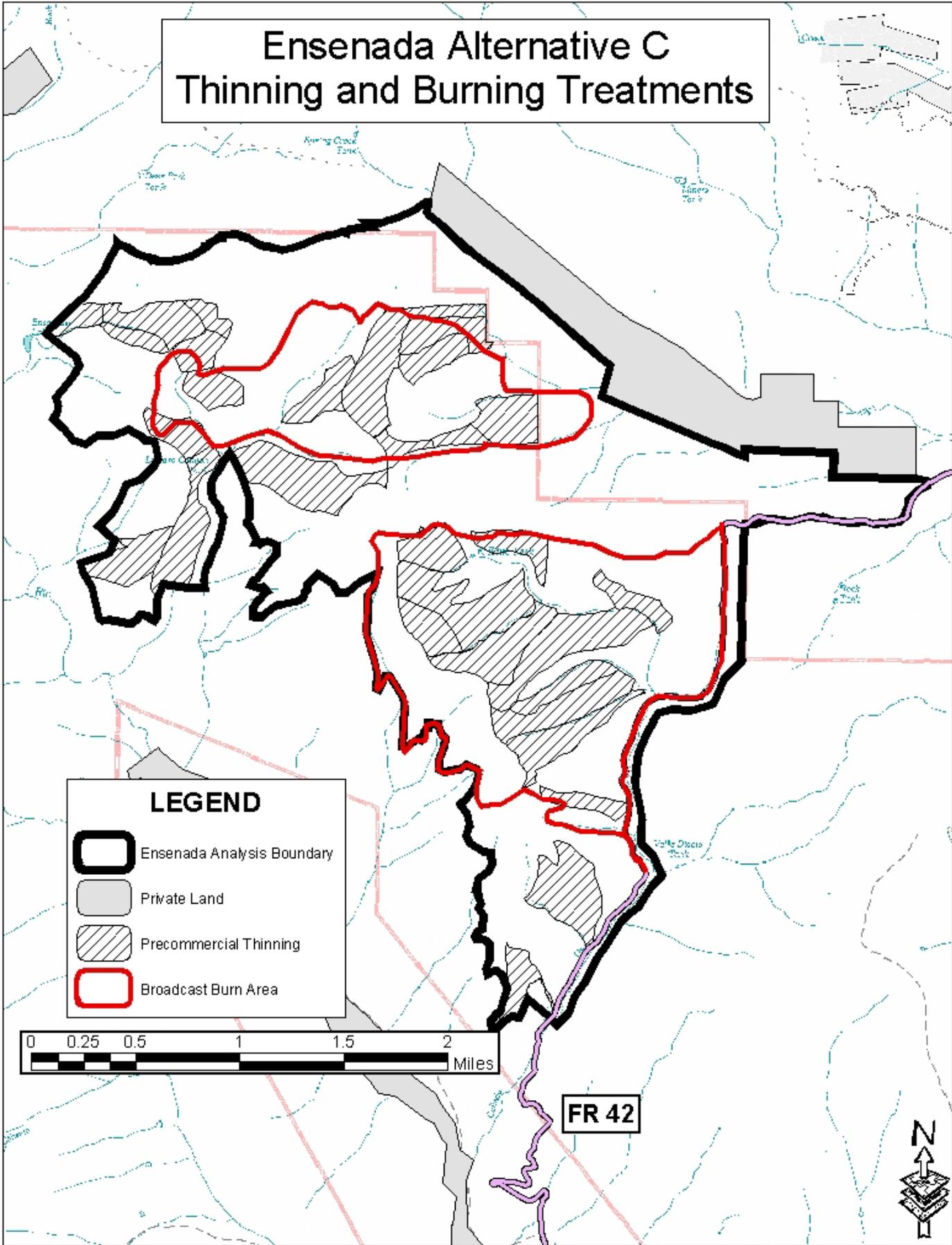


Figure 6: Alternative C Transportation System Management

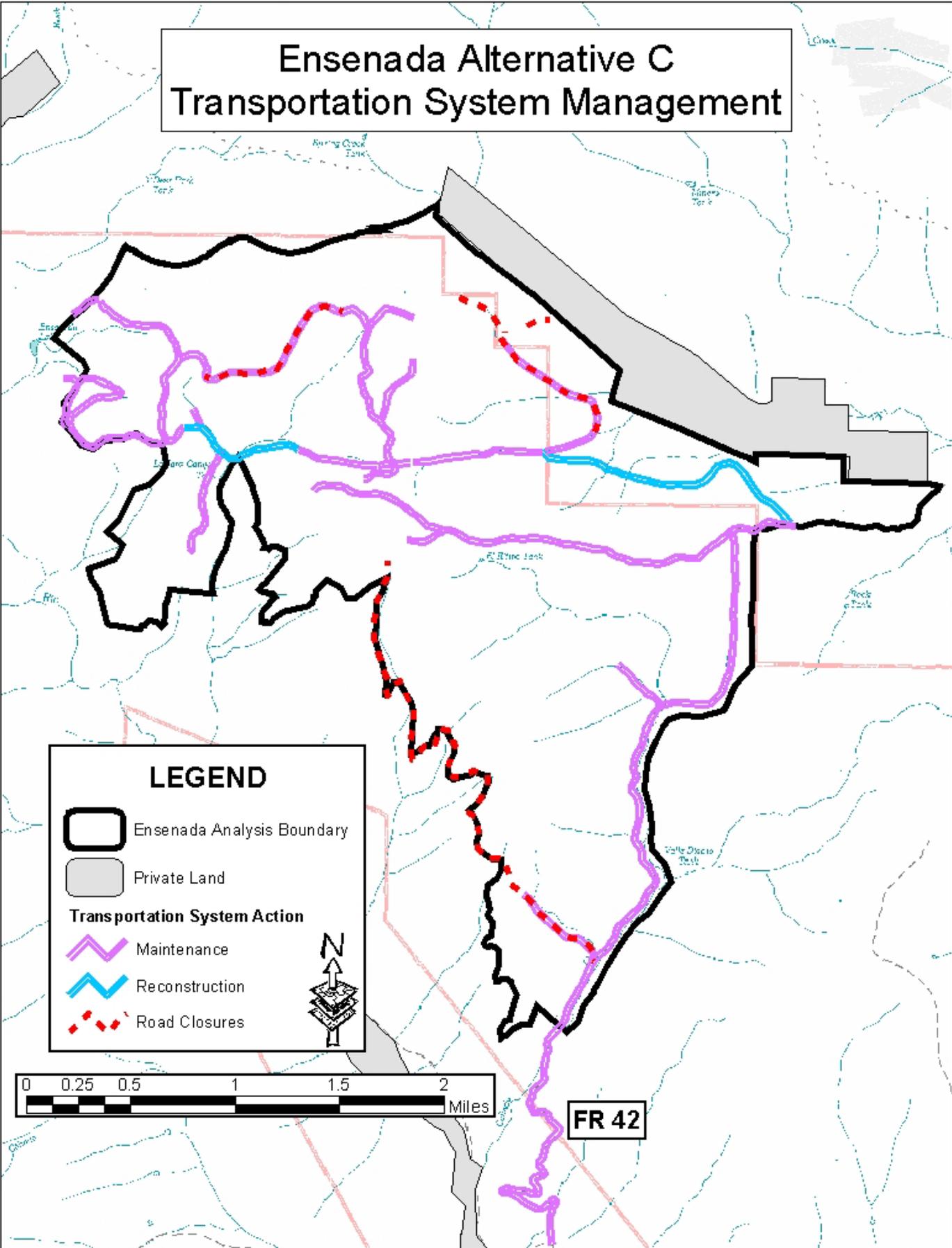


Figure 7: Alternative D Thinning and Burning Treatments

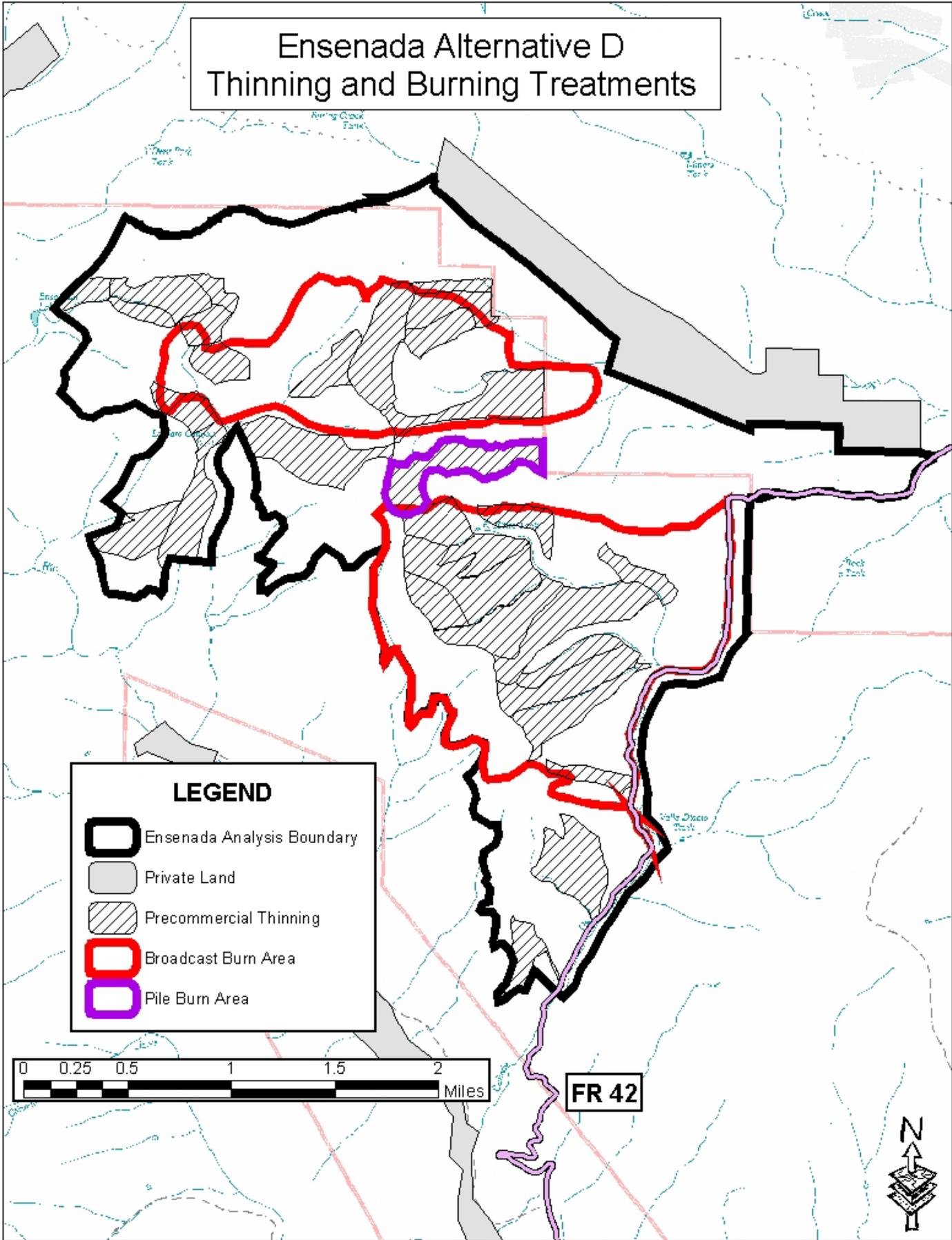


Figure 8: Alternative D Transportation System Management

