

FOREST LIFE

NEWS & INSIGHT FROM THE PACIFIC FOREST TRUST



Forests and Climate Change

SUMMER 2018



BOB WICK / BLM

The temperate forests of Washington, Oregon, and California store 7-12 times more carbon per year than do tropical forests.

p. 4
Restoring climate-resilient, carbon-rich forests along the West Coast

Washington, Oregon, and California are taking action in the absence of national climate change leadership. Forests, such as the coastal Douglas fir pictured here, are an essential climate solution.

E. WAYBURN-BEST



p. 5
Mountcrest Working Forest: A first for Oregon

PFT's more than 30,000 acres of working forest conservation easements in the Mt. Shasta Headwaters area now connect more than 3,000,000 acres of critical wildlife habitat and watersheds.



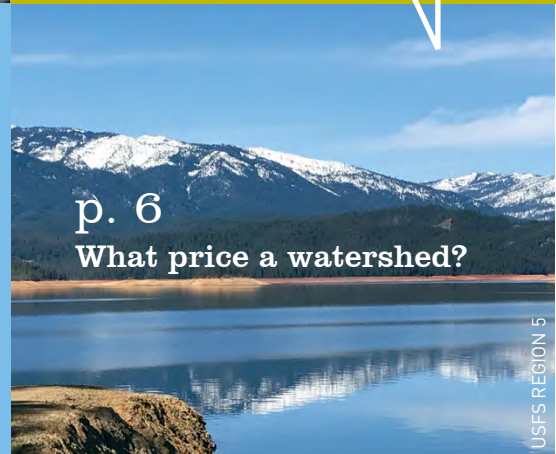
USGS

PFT's latest research shows an emerging industry standard among water agencies to address the health of watersheds that supply water for wildlife and agriculture—and drinking water for millions.



J. BARTLETT TEAM RUBICON / BLM FOR USFS

Fire is a natural part of West Coast systems. Historically, 5,000,000 acres burned annually in California alone; states are now stepping up in their understanding and use of prescribed fire.



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What price a watershed?

USFS REGION 5

FORESTLIFE

THE NEWSLETTER OF PACIFIC FOREST TRUST

Pacific Forest Trust's mission is to sustain America's forests for all their public benefits of wood, water, wildlife, and people's well being, in cooperation with private landowners and communities. Find out more at <https://www.pacificforest.org/>.

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President's Letter

Summer 2018 is setting heat records throughout the northern hemisphere; California is officially in drought; fires are blazing across western states. Again. This time, scientists are clearly saying this weather behavior is being driven by elevated CO₂ levels. Welcome to climate change, from the heat here to the floods in Japan to the fires in Scandinavia. Each year the records keep getting set; predictions of 100 year events become 10 year events; the costs of dealing with these disasters, from loss of lives to property, rise.



It can seem abstract, far away, happening to someone else, until it hits home. For those of us on the West Coast, it has been hitting home a lot. This year's Ferguson Fire burned through PFT's properties near Yosemite National Park. CAL FIRE, USFS, NPS and local firefighters have done everything possible (as pictured on the cover), setting a fuel break along Henness Ridge, hoping to hold the fire there. They back-burned across our lands, reducing fuels if the fire were to cross over. It did, and has burned now across Highway 40 into the Park. As of press time, they have succeeded in saving the homes at Yosemite West. But the cost is intensely personal. The firefighters have lived for weeks in smoke so thick there is no visibility, in intense heat, with little sleep. And three firefighters lost their lives fighting this fire.

Many of our forests were already stressed: overly dense, young, homogenous, and prone to insect and disease infestations. Climate change is a major intensifier of these stressors, adding drought and fire, further reducing forest resilience. California's Governor Jerry Brown and the legislature have invested record amounts of funding to restore and maintain forest health and resilience. These investments are something we need to continue and indeed increase because our forests, with their capacity to sequester vast amounts of carbon when properly managed, are also, as the eminent climate scientist Dr. James Hansen notes, key to avoiding unmitigated climate disaster.

Even as our national Administration denies climate change and seeks to reverse every policy aimed at mitigating and adapting to it, states are increasingly stepping up to the challenge. This September, California is hosting the Global Climate Action Summit. Leaders from nations and states around the world are coming together to show their commitments to addressing climate change. A major focus will be on land-based sequestration. Natural lands, especially forests, as the largest, most expandable, and safest carbon sinks on Earth, will have center stage on Land Day. PFT is hosting a side event with leaders from Washington, Oregon, and California discussing ways to manage and conserve temperate forests to best mitigate and adapt to climate change. If we heal these forests, they have the power to heal the climate. As a society, we have a choice. We can fight climate change at its root by reducing CO₂ emissions now, or we can face its inevitable effect: an ever-growing onslaught of more fires, floods, and human lives lost.



Restoring carbon rich, climate resilient forests across the west coast

WASHINGTON, OREGON, AND CALIFORNIA TAKE ACTION ON FORESTS AND CLIMATE

With the impact of climate change increasingly visible across our lives and landscapes, states are stepping up to take action in the absence of national leadership—indeed, in the face of national obstruction. Washington state has a major climate initiative on its November ballot, which appears poised to succeed. Oregon is preparing significant climate legislation for its upcoming 2018-2019 session. And California is hosting the Global Climate Action Summit in September 2018, convening leaders from across the country and the world, demonstrating their commitments to reducing climate change and highlighting accomplishments to date. PFT is pleased to be deeply involved in these efforts, advancing the role of forests, especially our temperate forests, as a key tool to help both mitigate and adapt to climate change.

At the direction of Governor Kate Brown and the legislature, Oregon has convened two working groups on the role of forests and other lands in climate policy and future policy implementation. PFT is participating in both the Forest Carbon work group and the Natural and Working Lands work group, sharing our learning and expertise from decades of work in the field as well as in helping shape and implement California's climate policy. In the efforts to pass a climate law in Oregon's 2017-2018 session, it was clear that forests and other lands should play a role, but there were many questions about what that role should be. These work groups will help provide the foundation for the upcoming legislation.

In Washington's Initiative 1631, forests play a notable role; their inclusion has been an influential measure in gaining support. In earlier polling, the inclusion of forest and watershed protection increased support for the initiative by some 12%

[See *ForestLife*, Summer 2017].

In both states, some of the same questions that California has addressed in the past decade of implementing AB 32 (extended through SB 32) are arising: What do we want these forests and landscapes to look like in 50 or 100 years? How do we inventory and account for forest- and land-based carbon? What are the most effective climate investments that can be made? What CO₂ emissions reduction target should be set for forests? Can we make assumptions about wood-based energy being carbon neutral, or do we need actual accounting and long-term agreements to back that assumption up? When we invest in restoring more resilient forests for their long-term sequestration, water, and other adaptation benefits, how do we ensure those investments bear fruit over time?

How these states answer these questions is critical. We share the same forest types and, most importantly, must account for CO₂ emissions and reductions with accuracy similar to what we would need for a currency system. We need carbon accounting in our books that reflects CO₂ emissions in the atmosphere, rather than making assumptions about what they are. While no system is perfect, California's experience is a useful guide. This September, as part of the Global Climate Action Summit, PFT is hosting a discussion on these issues with Hilary Franz, Washington's statewide elected Commissioner for Natural Resources; Meta Loftsgaarden, Executive Director of Oregon's Watershed Enhancement Board; and Ashley Conrad-Saydah, Deputy Director of California's Air Resources Board. A key goal is to identify shared approaches that will yield the most benefit for these states' shared forests, forest communities, and our globally shared climate.



The Siskiyou Crest between Oregon and California is a vital wildlife corridor.

A first for Oregon: Mountcrest Forest conserved

Located just south of Ashland, Oregon, atop the Siskiyou Crest on the eastern flanks of Mount Ashland, the 2,100-acre Mountcrest Working Forest has seen Hudson Bay explorers, train robbers, and even a U.S. President. Now, after almost 100 years of ownership by the Parsons family, a permanent conservation easement with PFT on almost 1,800 acres, as well as a transfer of 300 acres into the Cascade Siskiyou National Monument, lays the groundwork for the next 100 years that could be even better than the last—for healthy forests, working people, and threatened wildlife.

This conservation easement is also a first for the state of Oregon: public agencies had not previously funded a conservation easement held by a non-profit land trust that both ensures sustainable timber harvest and protects significant habitat for endangered species. Read more about this pioneering project at pacificforest.org/mountcrest-conserved.

“I’ve seen the results of both good and bad decisions. I was determined to do my best to protect the property from repeat mistakes, and to ensure sound management into the distant future.”
– Jud Parsons, Mountcrest partner and manager for more than 60 years

Below: Project partners and PFT supporters tour the newly conserved Mountcrest Working Forest. Right: Mountcrest partner Jud Parsons (center) with representatives of two key public funders of the project, Meta Loftsgaarden of the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (left) and Jim Thrailkill of the US Fish & Wildlife Service (right).



ELLIOTT WAYBURN-BEST



ELLIOTT WAYBURN-BEST

“Oregon’s watersheds and wildlife need the conservation of large landscapes, across public and private boundaries. As a partner with the Parsons family and Pacific Forest Trust, we applaud the conservation of the Mountcrest Working Forest.” – Meta Loftsgaarden, Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board

What price a watershed?

WHAT'S THE INDUSTRY STANDARD FOR WATER AGENCIES ON WATERSHED HEALTH?

Water agencies and hydroelectric power suppliers know that their water supplies depend on the productivity, health, and resilience of their source watersheds. Because of this, many such agencies around the country have set up systems to undertake and pay for fundamental “repair and maintenance” activities that support a well-functioning source watershed as part of their standard operating procedures. PFT recently undertook a survey of these to determine the water industry norm, and how California compared to that.

Water agencies typically manage their forested watersheds to retain natural forest cover; protect the overall watershed from conversion to other uses; reduce sediment, other pollution, and fire risks; and provide for access, security, disaster response, and other costs of holding land. Water suppliers fund protection of private lands in their watersheds through funding restoration, buying parcels, and acquiring conservation easements, often in collaboration with state and federal agencies. Expenditures on these activities are highly cost effective in terms of their comparators, such as building new dams for increased supplies or new filtration systems to improve water quality. For example, investments for water quality through watershed health can be one-eighth of that for filtration systems, and for quantity are often one-tenth or less of that for new built infrastructure.

As documented in our recently released *A Risk Assessment of California's Key Source Watershed Infrastructure* (available at pacificforest.org/risk), the five key watersheds in Northern California that provide drinking water for more than 28 million Californians as well as the majority of irrigated agricultural lands have significantly degraded health and function. The Assessment also outlined a series of specific restoration actions that would address this problem.

However, in these five watersheds that supply the largest and most important reservoirs in California, neither water agencies, nor another major beneficiary of reliable water, the hydroelectric power industry, pay for such repair and maintenance. Private landowners and taxpayers are the only entities investing in these watersheds, paying nearly \$250 million a year just on



Ensuring watershed function throughout an entire river's span requires the complementary work of many landowners, both public and private.

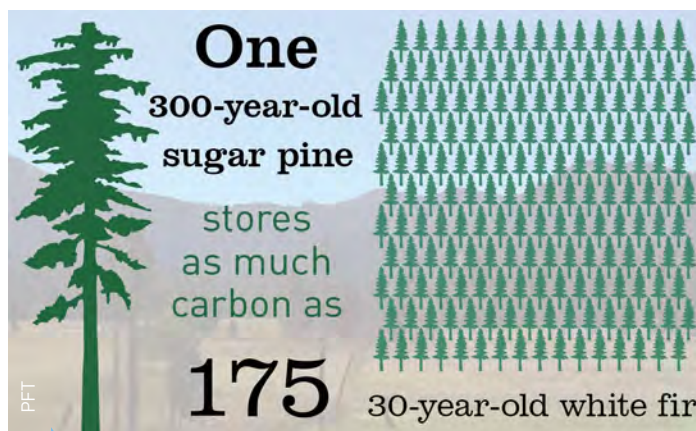
these watershed repair activities (not including the costs of commercial management), according to our recent assessment. As underscored in the recent Legislative Analyst's report (see next page), getting our watersheds back to a more functional and resilient condition will require investments beyond what landowners and taxpayers currently contribute. (It is worth noting that the Association of California Water Agencies, ACWA, recognized the need for such actions and investments in its Headwaters Framework report in 2015.)

Fortunately, California has begun to address this problem seriously. PFT-sponsored legislation (AB 2480), authored by Assemblymember Richard Bloom and signed into law in late 2016, created a framework to fund the needed maintenance and repair of the state's watersheds. This pioneering legislation put natural infrastructure—such as forests, meadows, and streams—on equal footing with built infrastructure in terms of being able to finance its repair and maintenance through specific restoration and conservation activities. These activities align with those typically covered by water agencies as an industry standard.

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Pioneering progress on forest and climate policy

California is implementing a pioneering economy-wide climate policy, but its ambitious climate goals require thoughtful planning to yield enduring benefits. The state recognizes the power of natural system's sequestration to meet its goals, especially through restoring and managing for climate resilient, carbon rich forests. Forests are among the most effective and cost-effective climate solutions; indeed, while climate investments in forests were roughly 3% of those the state had made by 2018, they accounted for 14% of the reductions goal. Well-designed forest climate projects help sustainable wood, water, and wildlife, too. PFT has been a leader in California's forest climate policy from its very beginning, and we're now focused on expanding California's natural and working lands climate change policy portfolio to better realize this state's natural potential to mitigate and adapt to climate change.



Managing for older trees and forests is a key strategy for climate. Source: Stephenson, N.L., et al. (2014), *Nature*, "Rate of tree carbon accumulation increases continuously with tree size."

How healthy are California's forests?

The California Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO), a non-partisan fiscal and policy research agency, recently released a wide-ranging and well-researched report on "Improving California's Forest and Watershed Management." The report details the many values of forests and their currently degraded conditions in California; it concludes that current levels of funding and coordination are not adequately addressing forest conditions and, in fact, that certain state policies and practices have inhibited activities that improve forest health, especially those concerning fire suppression and prescribed/managed fire. It also found that those who benefit from forests' contributions to clean water don't contribute much in the way of funding activities that make forests healthier (read the report at pacificforest.org/report18). These findings are consistent with PFT's findings and experience (see "What price a watershed?" on previous page).

What is California doing about it?

The good news is that California's effort to prepare for our changing climate by restoring more natural and resilient conditions is picking up momentum. In the first half of 2018 alone, Governor Jerry Brown released the Forest Carbon Plan, convened a new interagency Forest Management Task Force, and signed a budget with over \$210 million in forest investments—something PFT strongly advocated for. He also issued an executive order that calls for improved forest management, regulatory improvements for small landowners, and reduced barriers to the use of prescribed fire.

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What price a watershed?

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Why is watershed repair and maintenance essential?

As we are again seeing this year, extreme climate-related events such as drought, fires, and floods will continue to increase in frequency and expense. The 2017 Oroville Dam spillway failure has cost over a billion dollars to date (not counting insurance claims), and estimates for completing the repairs may double that. Fighting out-of-control wildfires in our watersheds—such as the Rim Fire—costs billions more. However, reducing these risks through comprehensive, regular watershed repair and maintenance per industry standards is a fraction of that cost. PFT's *Risk Assessment* outlined a comprehensive suite of actions that would cost under \$200 million a year for 15 years to complete.

This would greatly benefit watershed function and reliability with safer supplies of cool clean water, as well as safer communities and cleaner air. This makes a more concerted investment in restoring and maintaining source watersheds an urgent priority. Water contractors such as the Metropolitan Water Agency, which supplies water to many of the residents of southern California, have said they would be willing to pay their fair share of watershed costs. The public benefits from this. California's voters recently increased the state's investment in watersheds by passing Proposition 68, as did the state government (see p. 7). Given the urgency of the problems demonstrated in the past several years, it may be time for other water beneficiaries, such as water and hydroelectric power producers who rely on this water, to acknowledge their fair share of these watershed costs.

Pioneering progress on forest and climate policy

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The newly-released Forest Carbon Plan provides direction on how forests can specifically help meet California's climate goals. PFT is pleased that many of our recommendations, as well as a case study, were included in the Plan (read it at pacificforest.org/fcp). Those recommendations highlight managing for climate resilient outcomes, with a focus on restoring natural forest functions, linking restoration with conservation to ensure long-term climate benefits, and carefully restoring more natural fire regimes to the landscape to maintain healthy forests. Our case study is on the Black Butte project, which has now been awarded over \$5 million from the CAL FIRE Forest Health Program. It demonstrates how integrating management with conservation easements secures investments in restoration and resilient management for future generations, also yielding immediate benefits (see "Conserving a Working Forest on Black Butte's Iconic Landscape," *ForestLife*, Summer 2017).

In addition to the Forest Carbon Plan, the state's climate policy is influenced by state goals for adaptation (in the Safeguarding California plan) and the Air Resources Board's Natural and Working Lands Climate Change Implementation Plan. PFT's goal is to ensure these multiple plans come together in thoughtful, integrated, and targeted policies; climate-smart investments; and enduring benefits. We also work with landowners to design on-the-ground projects that accomplish these goals by combining emission reductions, improvements



Trees' ability to store carbon is one reason forests are such an important and cost-effective climate solution. Note the fire scars; old trees, such as this coastal redwood, are particularly resilient to fire.

to forest and watershed health, and climate adaptation, in order to restore resilience to the landscape in our changing climate.

Your support for Pacific Forest Trust helps ensure that carbon rich, climate resilient forests are a working—and growing—component of climate policy in California and beyond.

DONOR PROFILE

Andrea Tuttle, PhD

Dr. Andrea Tuttle served on the Pacific Forest Trust Board of Directors from 2004 to 2017, and as Chair from 2012 to 2017. She has had an extraordinary career serving the public as Director of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (1999–2004), a member of the California Fire Alliance and National Association of State Foresters, and appointee to the California Coastal Commission and North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board. We sat down with her to talk about her experiences with PFT.

How did you first learn about Pacific Forest Trust?

“I first got to know PFT when I was the director of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. PFT President Laurie Wayburn asked me to support Senate Bill 812, carried by Senator Byron Sher, which created the mechanism for forests to be included as carbon offsets in a cap and trade system. I strongly agreed with the bill’s mission and worked within the Administration to support it. After my five years at CDF, Laurie invited me to be on the PFT board.”

Why are forests important to you?

“I’m originally a biologist, and forests are a crucial ecosystem. I decided to get a PhD in environmental policy to put my biological knowledge to use in actually protecting and saving habitats.

“Forests and the natural landscape are one of the few ways we can actually take carbon out of the atmosphere. Forests take carbon and sequester it for long periods of time.”

What do you find most rewarding about PFT’s work?

“PFT has been able to be a bridge builder. We advocate for policy and we work across the aisle. We make sure that natural and working landscapes are part of climate solutions. We’ve been successful at that, and there are whole new programs now that are being funded for forests, rangelands, and other kinds of working lands. We can sit at the table with rural legislators of whatever party, because we have a common goal for helping their constituents.

“In our work to establish technical standards for measuring carbon emissions, which are now widely accepted, a whole cross section of people who never used to come together—financial analysts, bankers, foresters, wildlife biologists—have created a robust forest carbon market and laid the groundwork for future climate laws. I’m proud that PFT has been instrumental in this.



Former PFT Board Chair and PFT donor Andrea Tuttle, PhD (left), with PFT President Laurie Wayburn, accepting the Climate Action Champion Award from the Climate Action Reserve in 2012.

“On the conservation side, every time we close on a new easement, it’s wonderful to feel that this is a real mark on the landscape, this will remain, and the land will be kept in forest use. It’s a privilege to have the opportunity to talk to landowners who have easements with PFT. You see the pride they have in their land, and how much they enjoy protecting and managing it. It makes you proud.

“I’ve been fortunate to have been able to use my policy experience, my political experience, my biological experience, and my international experience at PFT. It’s been a natural fit and it’s a great group of people.”

What challenges and opportunities do you see for PFT?

“PFT has been tremendously successful over the past 25 years. We have innovated policy and created pragmatic models on the ground—and they’ve taken hold.

“But the challenges for the next 25 years are even steeper in that the pressures on the landscape are increasing. As climate change alters whole ecosystems—and it’s already breaking our prior projections—there will be real challenges to the forests and natural processes that affect them. PFT will have to rise to the challenge and help determine how we handle these lands as they adjust to higher temperatures, drier soils, more wind, vector outbreaks, whatever it might be. There are plenty of issues left on the table for PFT to take on, but based on our first 25 years, we’ve come up with some pretty terrific mechanisms.”



Saving beavers, headwaters, and tall timbers at McCloud Soda Springs

A VISION OF LUXURY ESTATES GIVES WAY TO HOMES FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE AND THE CONSERVATION OF A HISTORIC WORKING FOREST

Picture your vacation home here: Incredible views of majestic Mount Shasta. Gently rolling woods. Plenty of cold, clear water bubbling up from dozens of volcanic springs—along with the healing waters of the famed Soda Springs itself. All nestled right next to a golf course at the edge of the historic timber town of McCloud, a short drive from Interstate 5, and among world class outdoor recreational opportunities for fishing, climbing, and horseback riding.

Now, 50 luxury home sites on the Soda Springs property will *never* be built as golf course estates, thanks to Susannah Schroll and a conservation partnership led by Pacific Forest Trust. Instead, we are building a sustainable forest future and preserving this rural community's way of life and economy.

In early 2015, the wheels of fate shifted decisively in favor of fish, wildlife, and natural wonders when the almost 1400-acre McCloud Soda Springs property was auctioned off by its then development-minded owner. Long a practitioner of sustainable forest and range management, Ms. Schroll came forward and made a risky investment in the property not to develop it, but to conserve it—benefitting beavers and rainbow trout, wildlife and working people. This year, Schroll Timberlands LLC granted a conservation easement to Pacific Forest Trust, protecting this well-managed, bountiful forest and its four beaver ponds in perpetuity, a rare win over looming development.

McCloud Soda Springs is part of the ancestral homeland of the Wintu. The first European settlement in the area was on this property, which became part of the original McCloud Lumber Company lands when the mill was built at the turn of the 20th century. Then-owner Champion International took the property out of Timber Production Zoning around 1990 and rezoned it for residential subdivision.

The conservation easement agreed to between Schroll and PFT ensures Soda Springs will never be subdivided. The terms provide that only one house can be built on the property, potentially for a caretaker or to house an environmental education program. After over a century in timber production, the relatively young ponderosa pine and mixed conifer forest stands will be managed to restore their natural diversity and enhance habitat values, especially for wildlife that need older forests with big trees, large limbs, and furrowed bark or cavities perfect for nesting.

The conservation easement requires uneven-aged management and limits logging to no more than a quarter of the timber volume in any decade, well below the rate at which the forest is currently growing. This means more carbon dioxide will be pulled out of the air and permanently stored in these stands, reducing the dangerous levels of greenhouse gases that fuel climate change. To increase resiliency to fire and drought, the pine stands will be managed for more diverse spacing, reducing competition among the trees and leading to bigger trees overall.

More than 165 acres of the property—including beaver ponds, mineral springs, oak woodlands, a seasonal wet meadow, and a ponderosa pine savannah—will be managed exclusively to conserve and restore rare habitat values. Many rare or threatened animals such as the Pacific fisher, willow flycatcher, and sharp shinned hawk use these habitat types. Northern spotted owl nest nearby, and the gray wolf has been seen moving through. Mountain lion, black bear, and black-tailed deer all spend time at Soda Springs.

PFT's acquisition of the conservation easement was funded by \$1,670,000 in grants from the California Department of Fish

and Wildlife under Proposition 1, the Resources Agency's Environmental Enhancement and Mitigation Program, the Wildlife Conservation Board under Proposition 40, and the Joseph and Vera Long Foundation. These grants were supplemented by a generous donation from Schroll Timberlands.

The conservation of McCloud Soda Springs helps the state achieve many goals that benefit the public, including protecting critical cold water sources for the endangered winter-run Chinook salmon downstream in the Sacramento River—which are also important flows for more than 28 million Californians downstream. Working together with public and private partners, PFT has permanently protected 35,000 acres of working forests in the McCloud watershed. This voluntary conservation collaboration supports wood products and outdoor jobs in the low-income communities of Siskiyou County while contributing to a 3 million acre network of interconnected public and private protected forests in this headwaters region.



SEOKHEE KIM / FLICKR

At McCloud Soda Springs, we are restoring a wide variety of habitats, including beaver ponds. Beavers such as this one play an important role by making the landscape more resilient to climate change. Beaver dams improve water storage, water quality, and stream function.

Forestry at Soda Springs: Back to the future

Schroll Timberlands has enlisted Pacific Forest Trust to advise them on forest management at the McCloud Soda Springs property (at right and above left) to meet our shared goals, consistent with the terms of the conservation easement.

This forest has been harvested numerous times in the past hundred years. Even with this land's excellent timber-growing soils, the removal of the huge old growth ponderosa pine, clear cuts of the mixed conifer forests, even-aged pine plantations, fires, farming, and grazing have all left their marks. Meanwhile, California has grown steadily hotter and drier, even on this rainy side of Mount Shasta.

Schroll and PFT have a vision for the future forests of Soda Springs, which looks a lot like the original forests of the Mount Shasta region did: mixed conifer stands with fewer trees per acre; more big trees with thick bark, mixed ages, and spacing that varies from tighter groups of trees to grassy openings to widely spaced trees; wet meadows with aspen stands around the many springs; and oaks flourishing alongside the pine and fir. This is a forest condition that scientists say will be more resilient to fire that passes through, better able to tolerate drought, and less susceptible to epidemics of tree-killing insects.

It's going to take work and time to restore these conditions at Soda Springs. About 70% of the property is in 30- to

40-year-old ponderosa pine plantations. The mixed conifer stands include a few scattered older trees. The plantations are growing well but densely stocked. In places there are thickets of young trees in the understory, competing for water and

raising fire danger for the property and surrounding residences. The wet meadows have shrunk as thirsty conifers have migrated toward the year-round springs.

PFT worked with the consulting forestry firm WM Beaty and Associates to prepare a Non-Industrial Timber Management Plan for Soda Springs that meets the requirements of the conservation easement. In early 2018, the first timber harvest operations occurred since Schroll Timberlands purchased the property. The logging was focused on thinning the plantations and making their spacing more varied, removing the more flammable small trees, and reducing conifer encroachment around Soda Spring Creek and Squaw Valley Creek to make more room for the aspen stands and raise the water table.





PACIFIC FOREST TRUST

www.pacificforest.org

THE PRESIDIO

1001-A O'Reilly Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94129

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED



A fabulous Forest Fete!

A CELEBRATION OF FOREST GIANTS

On April 27, Pacific Forest Trust held our 2018 Forest Fete at the Julia Morgan Ballroom in San Francisco, and we had a fabulous time with a sell-out crowd, celebrating forests with old and new friends and colleagues alike.

Andrea Tuttle, PhD, our Board Chair from 2012 to 2017, received the Sequoia Award for her many accomplishments in forest and climate policy. We awarded Mountcrest Working Forest, represented at the event by two of its family owners, Jud Parsons and Hugh Brady, for their exemplary forest management and for permanently conserving their more than 2,000 acres. Author and journalist Richard Louv gave a deeply inspiring and resonant keynote on the value of experiencing nature. We finished off the evening with our first live auction, a fun and successful event. We are deeply grateful to all of our donors, sponsors, and partners who made this event a blast!

Sign up for alerts on next year's Forest Fete at forestfete.org.

Top: PFT President Laurie Wayburn welcomes guests to the Julia Morgan Ballroom. Middle: Auctioneer Deirdre Kidder (left) and keynote speaker Richard Louv (right) inspire the crowd. Bottom, from left: Hugh Brady and Jud Parsons of Forest Champion honoree Mountcrest Working Forest, with PFT Co-CEO Connie Best; Andrea Tuttle, PhD, Sequoia Award honoree, with PFT Board member Wesley Chesbro.

