Forest Land Existing Activity Conservation Performance

1 **Select one of the following descriptions that best represents the majority of your forest land.**

a) A plantation consisting predominantly of one tree species with little or no understory. ☐

b) A plantation consisting predominantly of one tree species, but has a variety of shrubs and/or grasses and forbs in the understory. ☐

c) A forest consisting of tree species which naturally occur on the site. Trees are mostly even-aged, generally uniform in height, with little understory vegetation. ☐

d) A forest consisting of multiple tree species which naturally occur on the site (certain sites may naturally have only one tree species). Trees are uneven-aged (or occur in uneven-aged groups), with an array of tree heights, with little understory vegetation. The forest is actively managed to retain standing dead trees and large downed trees and limbs. ☐

e) A forest consisting of multiple tree species which naturally occur on the site (certain sites may naturally have only one tree species). Trees are uneven-aged (or occur in uneven-aged groups) with an array of tree heights, and an understory shrub and or forb layer. The forest is actively managed to retain standing dead trees and downed large trees and limbs are abundant. The dead trees and debris are actively managed for wildlife habitat. ☐

2 **Has a thinning or improvement harvest been completed recently (past 10 years) on your forest land? If "NO", skip to Question 3.** ☐ Yes ☐ No

2.1 **From the choices below (a-c) select the answer that best describes the thinning or improvement harvesting.**

a) Thinning or improvement harvesting completed on <10% of forest land. ☐

b) Thinning or improvement harvesting completed on 10-25% of forest land. ☐

c)Thinning or improvement harvesting completed on >25% of forest land. ☐

2.2 **For the forest trails, landings (areas where logs are stacked for loading) and roads used during thinning or harvest activities: SELECT ANY OF THE FOLLOWING THAT APPLY.**

a) Designated skid trails for logging/forest product removal were used to limit disturbance and compaction. ☐

b) Water bars, culverts and/or rolling dips have been installed on roads and safely outletted. ☐

c) Forest trails, landings and cut- and fill-slopes of roads are seeded following tree harvest. ☐

d) During heavy use periods dust was controlled through the use of water, wood chips, rock surfacing or paving. ☐

2.3 **During the thinning or harvest, did you use practices to protect riparian areas such as riparian setbacks, minimum equipment activity in streams and riparian zones and low impact stream crossings when working near streams or watercourses?**

☐ Yes
☐ No

3 **Have you reforested suitable tree growing areas?**
If "NO", skip to Question 4.

☐ Yes
☐ No

From the choices below (a-c) select the answer that best describes the site preparation activities for tree planting or natural regeneration.

a) Where a timber harvest has occurred, site preparation activities created bare mineral soil and removed slash on less than 10% of the land in the reforested unit. If tree planting took place on abandoned cropland or grassland little or no site preparation was done. ☐

b) Where a timber harvest has occurred, site preparation activities created bare mineral soil and removed slash on 10-25% of the land in the reforested unit. If tree planting took place on abandoned cropland or grassland, a moderate level of site preparation was applied (mechanical and/or chemical destruction of existing vegetation). ☐

c) Where a timber harvest has occurred, site preparation activities created bare mineral soil and removed slash on more than 25% of the land in the reforested unit. If tree planting took place on abandoned cropland or grassland, heavy site preparation was applied (mechanical and/or chemical destruction of existing vegetation). ☐

4 **Do you control the access to your forest by people, vehicles, or livestock?**
If "NO", skip to 6. Water Bodies.

☐ Yes
☐ No

From the choices below (a-c) select the answer that best describes the majority of your forest land.

a) I monitor and control who and what comes on to my property. ☐

b) I monitor, control and have my property posted. ☐

c) I monitor and have my property posted, access points are fenced, gated. ☐

5 **Select any of the following measures (a-d) you have taken to reduce wildfire risks to your forest?**

a) There are access roads to all parts of the property suitable for pumper trucks and other fire vehicles. ☐

b) There are strategically located firebreaks. ☐

c) There are strategically located fuelbreaks. ☐

d) During the fire season water sources are available, clearly identified and accessible. ☐

6. Do you have any WATER BODIES (lakes, ponds or wetlands) on or adjacent to your forest land? If "NO", skip to 9. Water Courses.

☐ Yes
☐ No

7 What percentage of the total boundary of these areas has at least a 33-foot wide zone of diverse vegetation that is native to the site or introduced species that have become naturalized between the edge of the waterbody and adjacent land?

a) less than 25% ☐

b) 26% but less than 50% ☐

c) 50% - 75% ☐

d) more than 75% ☐

8 Does upland runoff (surface or groundwater) empty directly—without filtration through a vegetated buffer—into any of the lakes/ponds/wetlands on your forest land?

☐ Yes
☐ No

9. Do you have any WATER COURSES (ditches, intermittent or perennial streams, or rivers) on or adjacent to your forest land? If "NO", skip to Question 14.

☐ Yes
☐ No

10 Do you pump (directly or indirectly) or divert water from a river or stream? If "Yes", select appropriate choice below.

☐ Yes
☐ No

a) Water withdrawal completely dewaters stream habitat. ☐

b) Water withdrawal diminishes streamflow; diversions or pumps are unscreened (for aquatic animals). ☐

c) Water withdrawal diminishes streamflow; diversions or pumps are screened (for aquatic animals). ☐

11 Do you have instream structures on your property, such as diversion dams, road crossings (bridges or culverts), low-water crossings, and pumping stations. If "Yes", select appropriate choice below.

☐ Yes
☐ No

a) Structure blocks aquatic organisms from passing upstream or downstream during all or part of the year. ☐

b) Structure could block aquatic organisms from passing upstream or downstream part or all of the year. ☐

c) Structure does not block aquatic organisms from passing upstream or downstream at any time of the year. ☐

12 **Consider all streams and rivers on your forest land and select the choice below which best describes your situation. Select the condition that best describes 90% of the total length of the streams/rivers on your forest land.**

a) Diverse vegetation that is native to the site or introduced species that have become naturalized sparse or absent along waterways. ☐

b) Diverse vegetation that is native to the site or introduced species that have become naturalized is present along waterway but is less than 33 feet wide or less than 2.5 times as wide as the stream channel, whichever is greater. ☐

c) Diverse vegetation that is native to the site or introduced species that have become naturalized is present along all margins of waterways AND is at least 33 feet wide or 2.5 times as wide as the stream channel, whichever is greater. ☐

13 **Consider all streams and rivers on your forest land. Select the choice below which best describes the condition of vegetation along 90% the streams or rivers on your forest land.**

a) Little or no diverse vegetation that is native to the site or introduced species that have become naturalized because of unmanaged livestock or motorized vehicle access that damages all stream banks. ☐

b) Diverse vegetation that is native to the site or introduced species that have become naturalized is present, but species and age distribution is limited by unmanaged livestock or unrestricted motorized vehicle access to 50% or less of stream banks. ☐

c) Diverse vegetation that is native to the site or introduced species that have become naturalized is present with good species and age diversity because livestock and motorized vehicle access to all (100%) stream banks are managed to protect stream bank and riparian condition. ☐

14 **Is your forest grazed by livestock?**
If "NO", skip to Question 15.

☐ Yes
☐ No

14.1 **Select the answer below that best describes how grazing is managed?**

a) Livestock usage is heavy and livestock have free access onto forest land with little or no attempt to manage grazing distribution. ☐

b) Livestock usage is moderate to heavy but livestock are actively managed to control grazing distribution. ☐

c) Grazing does not exceed forage production on any portion of the land. Livestock are managed to rest individual grazing units as needed to maintain optimal forage production. ☐

15 **Are you aware of any invasive or noxious non-native species occurring on your forest land? If "NO", skip to Question 16.**

☐ Yes
☐ No

15.1 **From the choices below (a-c) select the answer that best describes your invasive or noxious non-native species management.**

a) Invasive or noxious non-native species have been identified. ☐

b) Invasive or noxious non-native species have been identified and are being monitored to check extent and if they are spreading. ☐

c) Invasive or noxious non-native species have been identified, control actions have been taken and monitoring continues. ☐

16 **Select one of the following answers that describes how pests are controlled on your forest land.**

a) Pesticides are applied without using an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) system. ☐

b) A full Integrated Pest Management system is not yet implemented, but one or more IPM management techniques that are appropriate for the site are utilized on a regular basis, such as: avoiding pests by timing of forest harvesting and controlling slash, reducing forest stocking to optimize tree health and pest resistance, favoring pest-resistant forest overstory and understory species, improving habitat for pest predators, using pest-free seeds and transplants, spot spraying, individual plant treatment, banding, directed spraying, hand hoeing, pest scouting, and biological pest controls. ☐

c) A basic Integrated Pest Management (IPM) system is utilized with scouting and economic thresholds to manage pests and reduce pest management environmental risk, utilizing pest suppression techniques (including pesticide applications) only after monitoring (including pest scouting) verifies that a pest population has reached an economic threshold. ☐