



- Tapash framework
- Tapash initiatives (CWLA-CAP)
- Stand level initiatives



Expansion of the Wildland Urban Interface & Habitat Fragmentation



Tapash framework



The Land Management checkerboard—

the shared problem of affecting restoration at scale

Tapash framework



Birth of the Tieton MOU





Okanogan-Wenatchee



USFS, R-6 Nature Conservancy



WA DNR

Tapash Collaborative MOU Signing October 25, 2007

Yakama Nation

Nature Conservancy

WA DFW

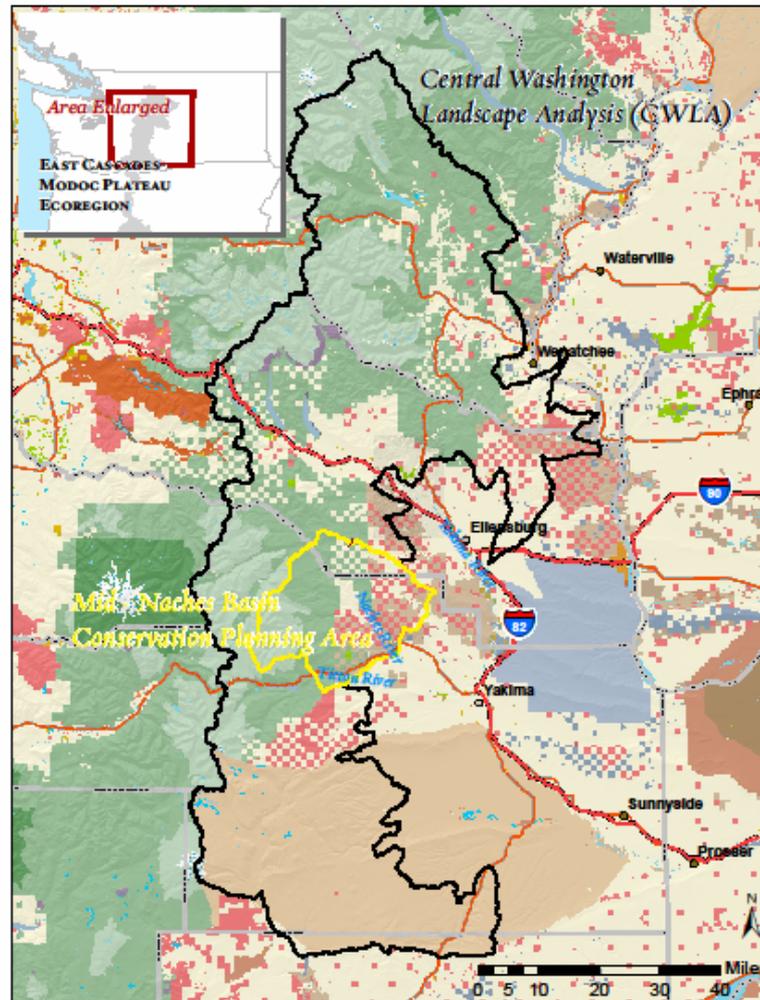


Mission

The Tapash Sustainable Forests Collaborative is united by a vision of eastern Cascades forests, savannahs and river systems that support diverse natural and human communities, **produce ecologically sustainable goods and services**, and persist through changing conditions.



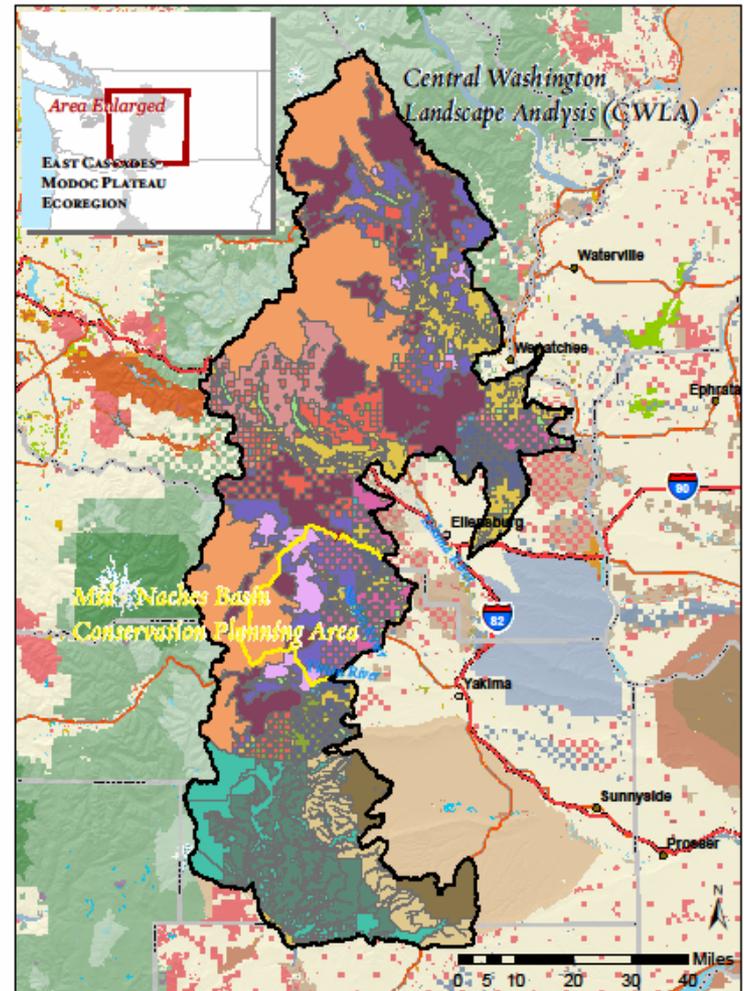
Tapash Sustainable Forest Collaborative Extent & Project Initiatives



Tapash initiatives: Central Washington Landscape Analysis (CWLA)

- Interagency Mapping Assessment Protocol (IMAP) tool
- Tapash & Miles Hemstrom PNW /WA-DNR lead

Landscape Activity Treatment Types and Rates Central Washington Landscape Analysis

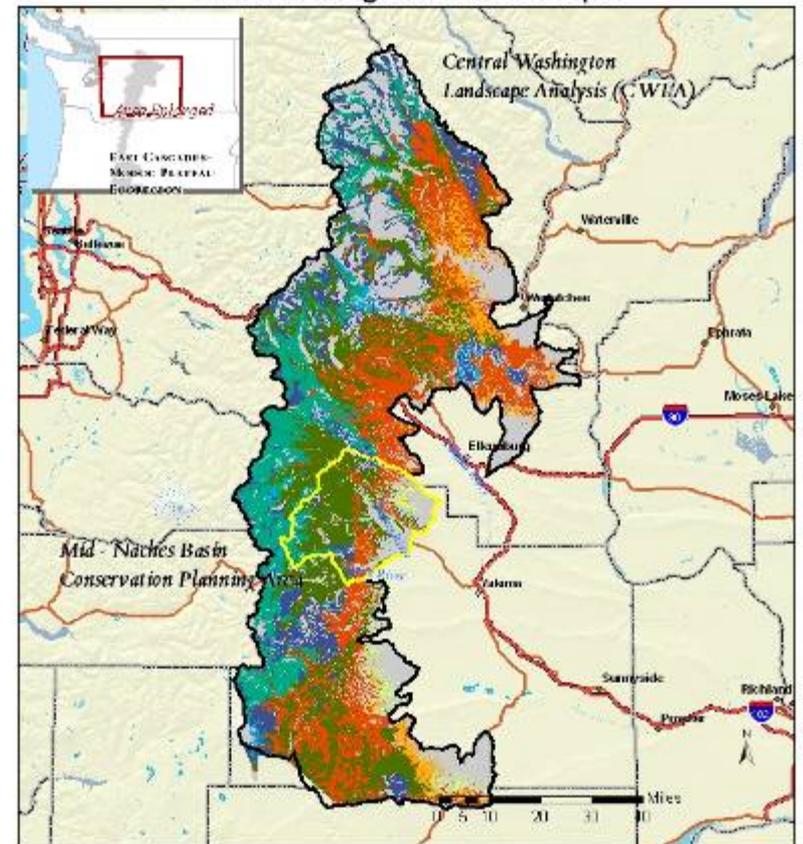


Tapash initiatives: Central Washington Landscape Analysis (CWLA)

Goals:

- Provide a cross ownership boundary analysis
- Better landscape estimates of current & future:
 - habitat
 - restoration treatment amounts & rates
 - biomass

Central Washington Landscape Analysis Potential Vegetation Groups



Legend

- Central WA Landscape Analysis
- Mid-Naches CAP

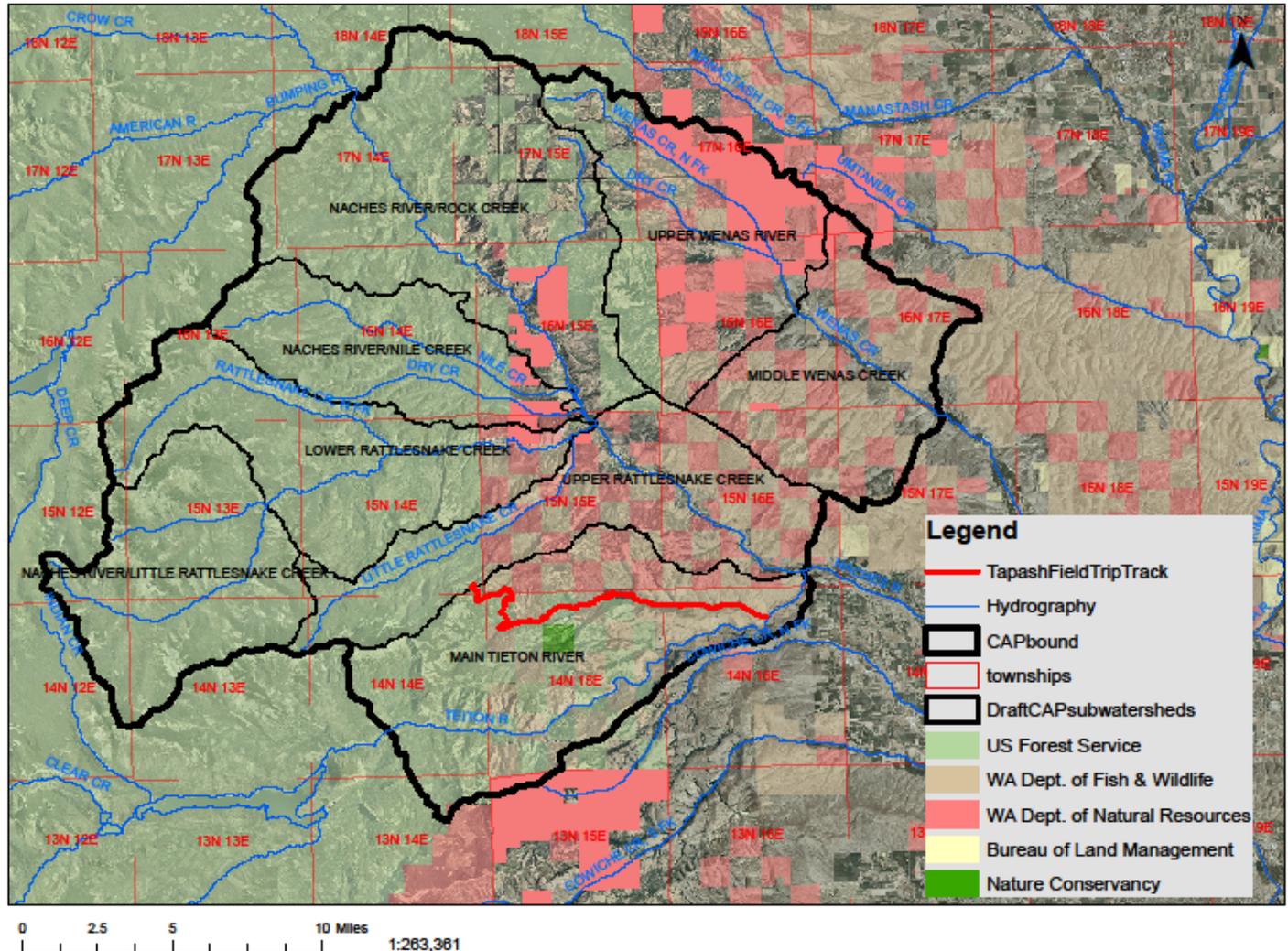
Potential Vegetation Groups (VDDT)

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| non-vegetated | ponderosa pine - dry - residual | mixed conifer - moist | mountain hemlock - cold |
| oak-pine | mixed conifer - dry | silverfir - intermediate | subalpine parkland |

Map created by
Pete Lacey, The Nature Conservancy
Map Projection: NAD83 UTM Zone 18N

Tapash initiatives: Mid- Naches Basin Conservation Action Plan (CAP)

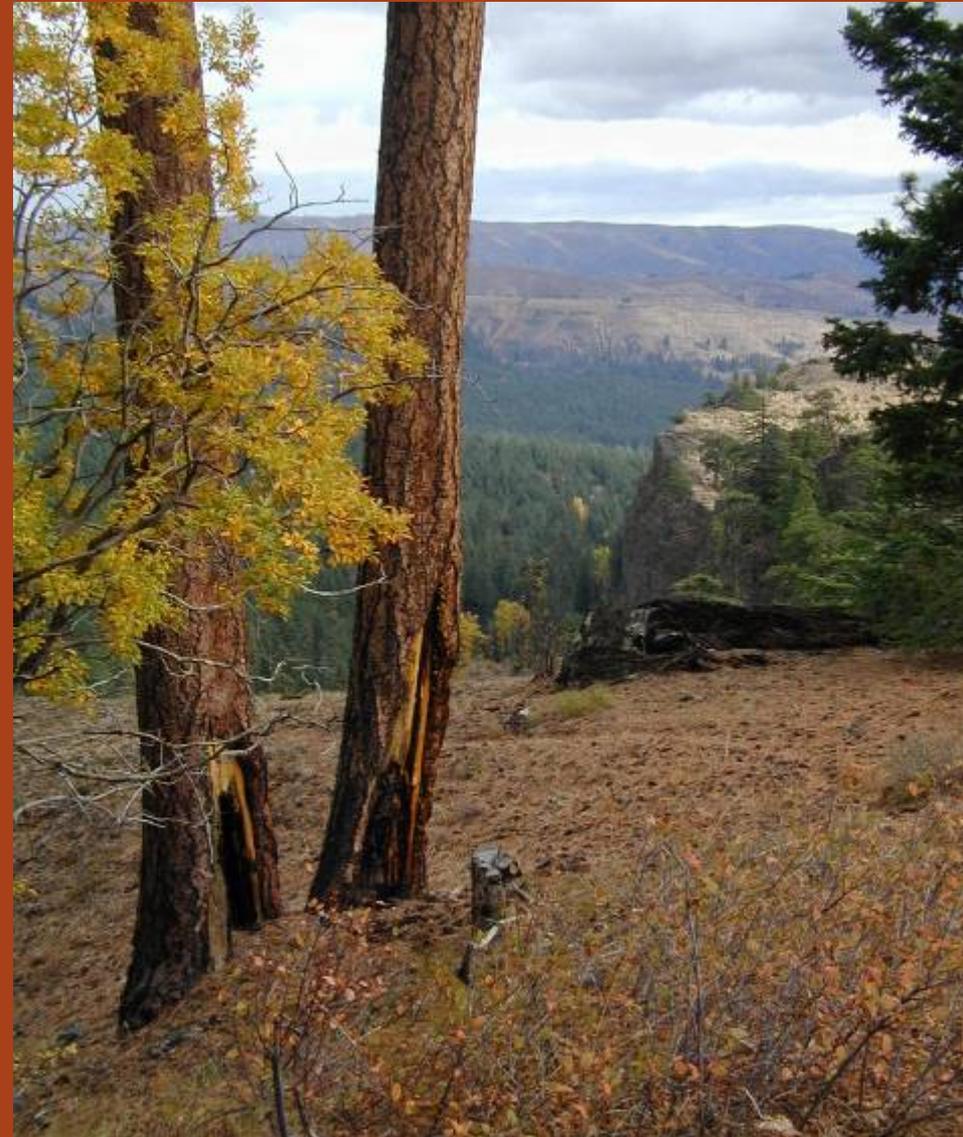
Naches CAP Ownership and Management
(solid colors indicate recent changes)



Tapash initiatives: Mid- Naches Basin Conservation Action Plan (CAP)

Gives Framework to:

- Define what we are trying to protect & manage: Systems/Species
- Assess system health/viability
- Assess greatest threat/s
- Develop strategies to
 - abate threats
 - enhance health/viability
- Monitor outcomes



Systems/Species

High Elevation Forests

Oak/Pine

Mesic Mixed Conifer

Shrubbe-steppe

Aquatic systems

Dry Mixed Conifer

Mule Deer

Northern Spotted Owl

Big Horn Sheep

Tapash initiatives: Mid- Naches Basin Conservation Action Plan (CAP)

Assess System Health/Viability

Conservation Target		Category	Key Attribute	Indicator	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good
2	Dry Mixed Conifer	Landscape Context	Fire regime - (timing, frequency, intensity, extent)	Fire return interval (FRI)	no fire or >100	51-100 %	15-50 yrs	6-14 yrs
2	Dry Mixed Conifer	Landscape Context	Fire regime - (timing, frequency, intensity, extent)	Severity/ extent: % of high severity coverage	50-100% overstory mortality	26-50 %	10-25%	5-10%
2	Dry Mixed Conifer	Condition	Composition and structure	Departure Index	66-100%	34-65 %	17-33%	0-16%

Tapash initiatives: Mid- Naches Basin Conservation Action Plan (CAP)

Assess System Health/Viability

Conservation Target		Category	Key Attribute	Indicator	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good
7	Northern Spotted Owl	Land-scape Context	Adequate high quality NRF habitat in dry forests	% of NRF-capable habitat in high quality condition	0-TBD	TBD	<i>TBD- <30%</i>	30-35%
7	Northern Spotted Owl	Land-scape Context	Adequate high quality NRF habitat in mesic/moist forests	% of NRF-capable habitat in high quality condition	0-TBD	TBD	<i>TBD- <50%</i>	50-75%
7	Northern Spotted Owl	Condition	Occupancy of suitable habitat	Population trend	Declin- ing	Stable	<i>Increas- ing</i>	Delisted (State and Federal)

Sources of Stress		Systems		High Elevation Forests	NSO	Overall Threat Rank
		Dry Mixed Conifer	Mesic Mixed Conifer			
Assess specific threats		2	3	5	7	
1	Climate Change-Global Weather Patterns	Very High	High	Medium	Very High	Very High
2	Unsustainable, inappropriate silvicultural practices	Very High	High	Medium	Very High	Very High
3	Residential development	Very High			High	Very High
4	Non-native invasives	High				Very High
5	Fire Exclusion	Very High		Low		Very High
6	High Severity Wildfire				Very High	High
7	Competition from barred owls				Very High	High
Threat Status for Targets & Project		Very High	High	Medium	Very High	Very High

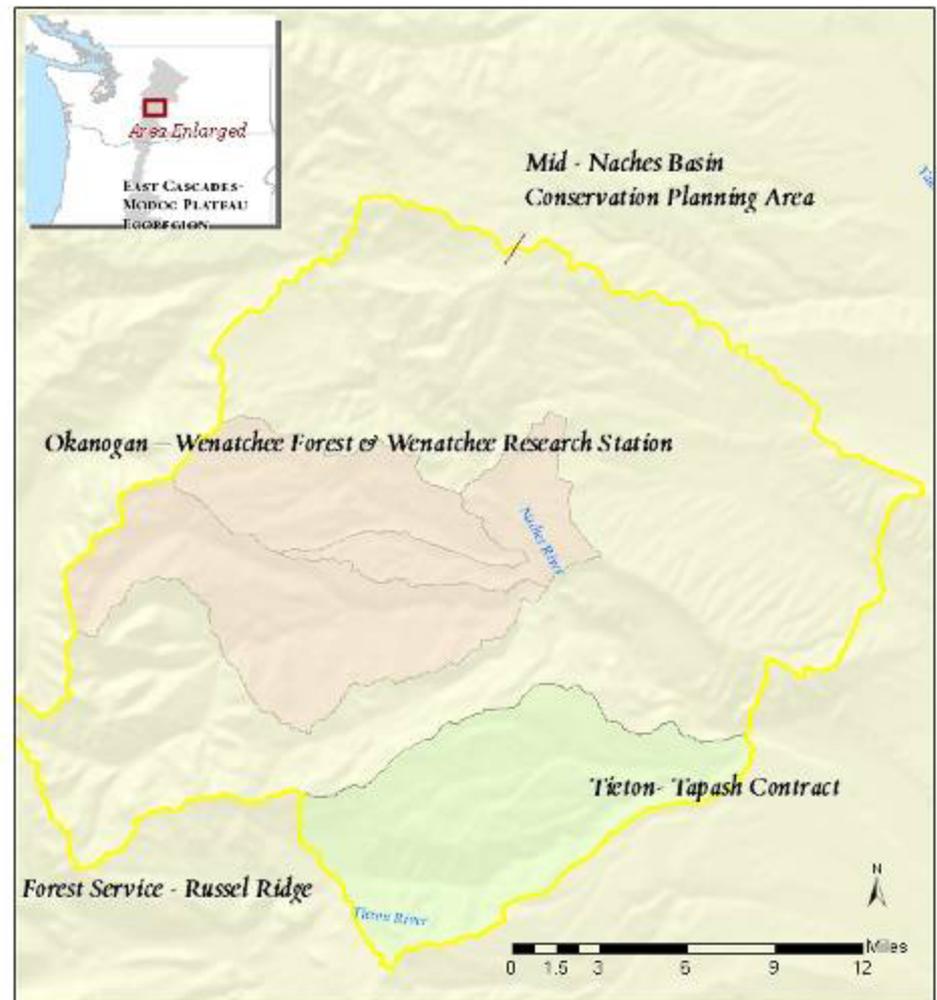
Tapash initiatives: Mid- Naches Basin Conservation Action Plan (CAP)

Develop Strategies

#	CAP: Objectives, Strategic Actions with Steps, and Indicators
Objective	By 2020 increase resilience of the dry mixed conifer forest over at least 25% of the systems range within the Naches Basin.
Strategic action	Using CWLA and other resilience tools identify prioritize silviculture and fire use projects.
Action step #1	Define management practices that improve composition and structure in the "poor"/ecologically departed zones.
Action step #2	Develop screen for management implementation, such as roads, steepness, limiting management designations, etc...
Action step #3	Develop T&E and cultural objectives screen for management implementation.
Action step #4	Tapash managers define agreement.
Indicators	Departure Index, Fire return interval (FRI), Severity/extent: % of high severity coverage

- Tapash contract with Derek Churchill (Franklin's lab) at Tieton. Implementation of TNC's National Fire Plan Grant
- FS - Russell Ridge EA & Wildcat marking
- Dry Orr - Wenatchee FS & Hessburg

Mid - Naches Basin: Mid-scale analysis & Stand Level Prescription Development





Tapash Sustainable Forest Collaborative: a Landscape Approach to Conserving Forests of the East Cascades



TAPASH