Where did the loggers go?

- After 1990, the Forest Service reduced the amount of timber sales available.
- As the industry harvested more timber than was sold, the volume of timber-under-contract declined.
- There were some timber sales that were terminated, but most of the decline came from harvesting at a greater rate than the timber was sold.
Recommendations for Tongass National Forest Management

Immediate steps can be taken by the Forest Service to initiate a transition to sustainable Tongass National Forest management. Based on our experience in the region, we recommend a number of institutional capacity needs and directives that, along with the broader components we have proposed, can initiate a transition in the next 6-12 months.

• **Restoration**
  – Direct Forest Service to work on stewardship, restoration and young-growth
  – Require stewardship training for Alaska Forest Service
  – Request Forest Service work with partners (The Wilderness Society?) to develop priorities.

• **Transition**
  – Stop traditional timber sales and redirect funding to young-growth sales.
  – Plan sales for existing industry for next 3-5 years only.
Harris River salmon returns have more than doubled in the last 50 years.
Salmon returns have more than doubled in Staney Creek in the last 50-years.
Deer are not old-growth dependant
This doe lives in scrub timber, not in a “big-tree forest”.
A doe enjoying the sun on a logging road in a 40-year old young-growth area.
The deer is foraging on the Viking Lumber hogfuel pile. The deer is not old-growth dependent.
Hemlock at 1,400 feet elevation
It costs more than double to harvest timber on steep, high-elevation slopes.
16 inch young-growth log at Wrangell
The Timber industry can be restored quickly if we have an adequate timber supply.

In 1954, it took only 5 years to ramp-up to the level we are seeking.