

USFS Region 4 - Forest Planning

Ashley National Forest - Geospatial Data for Forest Plan Revision



Forest Assessment

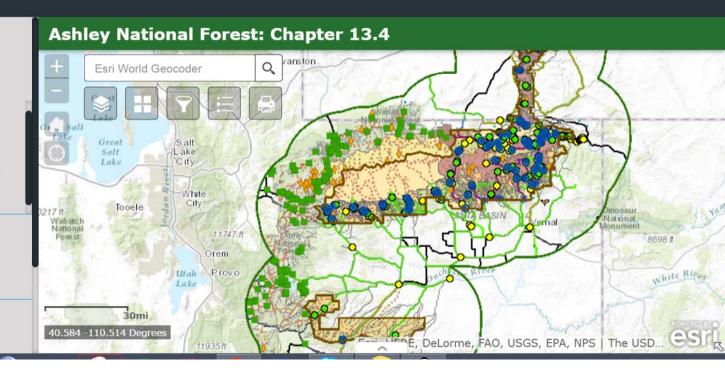
One Chapter, LOTS of data

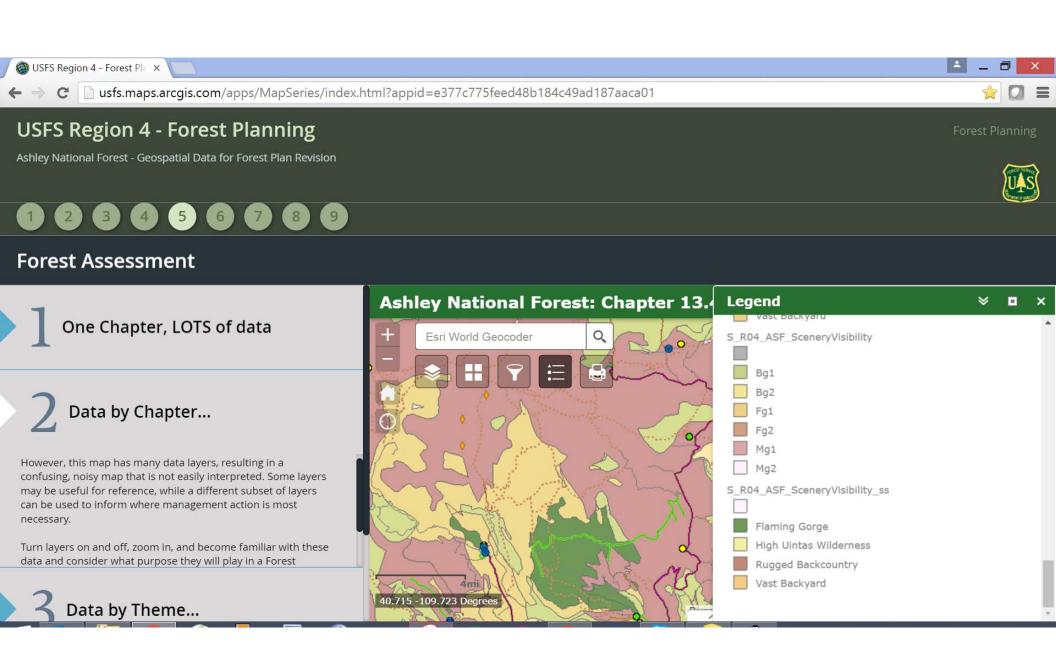
Chapter 13.4: Recreation Opportunities and Scenic Character

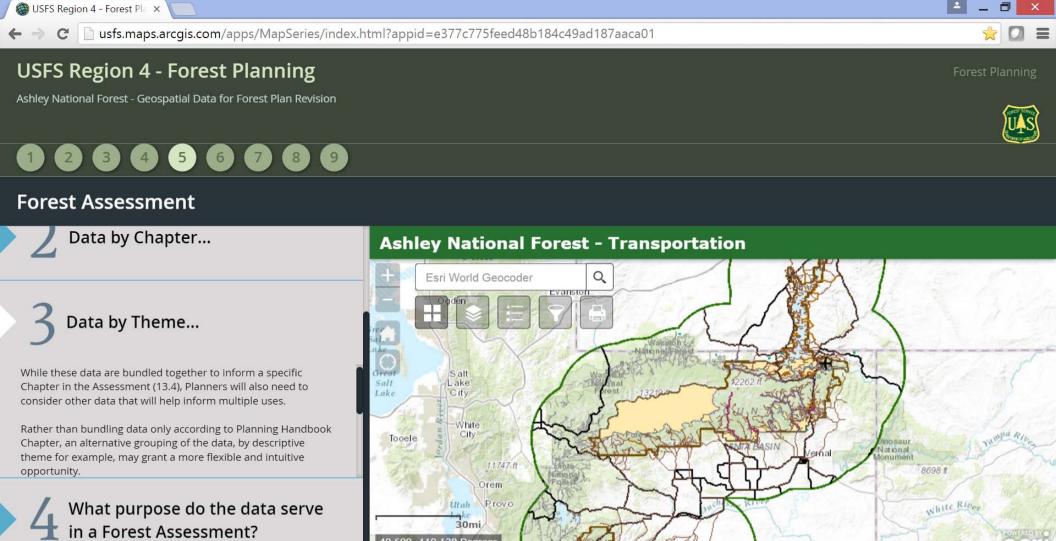
As an example of how to organize data for the Forest Assessment, this map displays data collected through interviews and data calls with Natural Resources Management staff from the Ashley National Forest and Region 4 that could inform Chapter 13.4: Recreation Opportunities and Scenic Character.

Data by Chapter...

Data by Theme...







E, DeLorme, FAO, USGS, EPA, NPS | The USD.

30mi

40.699 -110.138 Degrees



Forest Assessment

Data by Chapter...

3 Data by Theme...

What purpose do the data serve in a Forest Assessment?

By organizing data into intuitive themes, Planning staff can better navigate to pick and choose the data that will best serve a purpose within the Forest Assessment.

Consider the purpose of GIS datasets in a Forest Assessment:

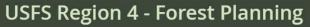
- For Reference (Forest Boundary, Districts, Wilderness/Roadless, Basemap Topography, etc..)
- · For auenting and data discovery (how many











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It's an assessment of

PRIORITIES

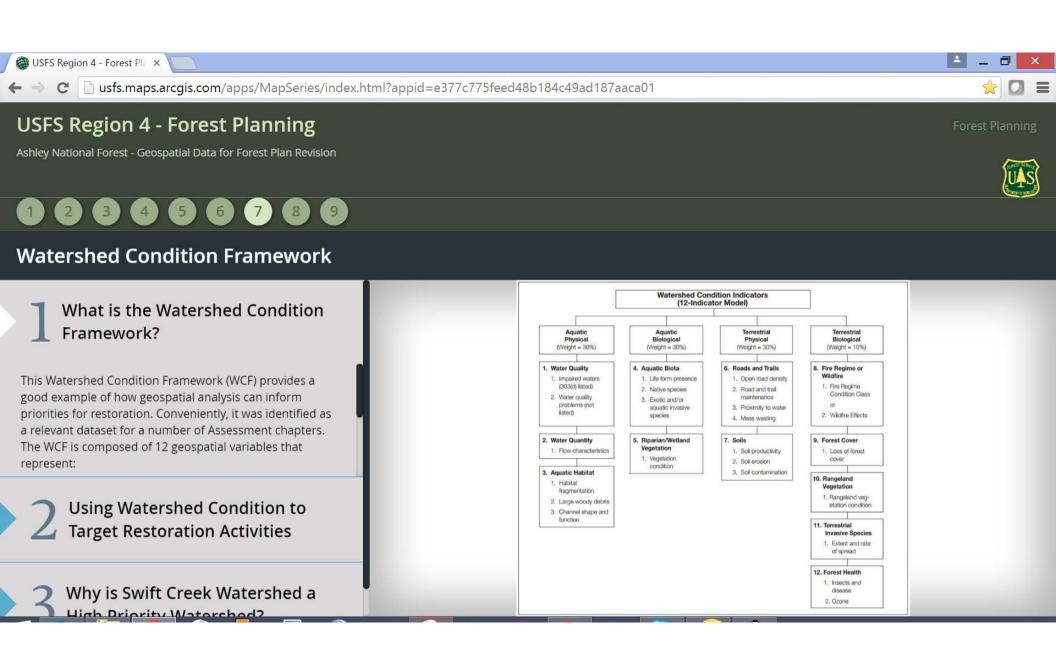
A Forest Assessment's primary purpose is to identify a need for change. The Assessment should evaluate landscape conditions, compare them with desired conditions, and prioritize where action is required to accomplish landscape objectives:

- · Where should culverts be replaced or roads decommissioned to restore fisheries populations?
- · Where do wildland fuels pose a risk to communities? Where do they pose an ecological risk?
- · Where can conflict between motorized and non-motorized recreation be reduced?

These are spatial questions that the Forest Service can prioritize only by utilizing geospatial data.

For this reason, it is often helpful to perform a spatial analysis to eliminate places where a given land management action is clearly inappropriate, resulting a narrower map of targets for dedicated collaboration with public stakeholders.







1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

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Watershed Condition Framework

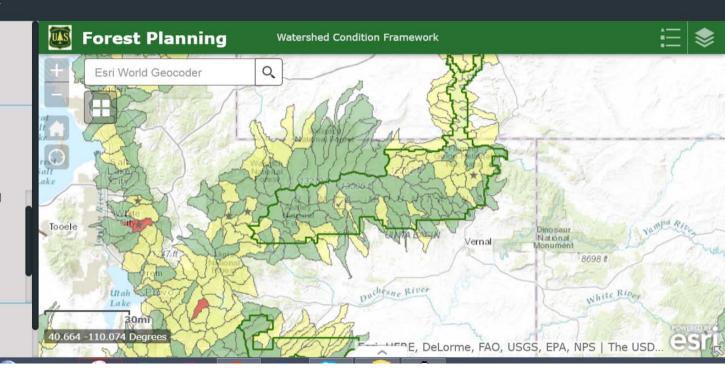
What is the Watershed Condition Framework?

Using Watershed Condition to Target Restoration Activities

While the summary watershed condition index is a helpful guide for prioritizing where restoration is needed. A look at the individual components helps identify the type of restoration that's required.

Explore this Forest Planning Application to turn layers on and off, toggle basemaps, and click on watersheds to

Why is Swift Creek Watershed a





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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

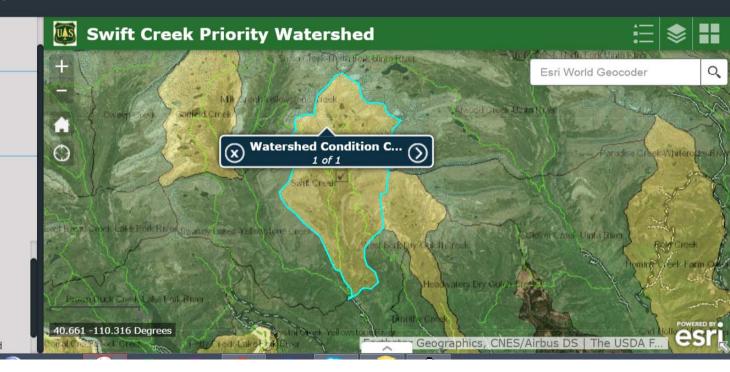
Watershed Condition Framework

WHALES THE WATERSHEET CONTUNION Framework?

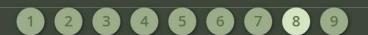
- Using Watershed Condition to **Target Restoration Activities**
- Why is Swift Creek Watershed a **High Priority Watershed?**

By zooming in and investigating why a certain watershed was prioritized for restoration, management strategies can be designed through Forest Plan Revision.

Click on the Swift Creek Watershed to identify why it was identified as "Functioning At Risk" and qualifies for restoration efforts. Investigation reveals that a 7-mile historic mining road has resulted in increased soil erosion and sediment contributed







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Reconciling Multiple Uses

Consider this combination of maps to highlight an issue of management concern and potentially target where multiple uses are in conflict.

This map represents recreational opportunities (trailheads, campsites, fishing etc) with motor vehicle use maps (MVUM), motorized road density, and priority sage grouse habitat. By mapping these targets for management action (ie Sage Grouse habitat protection), Forest Planners can harness the collaborative process with public stakeholders to design the most appropriate management action.

It starts, however, with mapping priority areas for management attention.











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- 1. Data assembly is necessary, but not sufficient for Forest Planning.
- 2. The Forest Assessment must demonstrate the need for landscape change, and map where this change is needed most.
- 3. Once Forest Planning staff are familiar with these data, consider how to integrate data to inform priorities for various management actions.
- 4. Discriminate between reference purposes and analytical purposes.
- 5. Forest assessment results and maps of priorities will be shared with the public.

By sharing maps of assessment ingredients and results, collaboration with public stakeholders can be facilitated, and accomplishments can be more transparently reported.

