Implementing Best Management Practices for Timber Harvest Operations

from the Alaska Forest Resources and Practices Regulations

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DIVISION OF FORESTRY

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

PURPLE BOOK, Page I

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- Riparian related BMPs are applicable if a harvest activity is adjacent to a classified waterbody, or if a harvest activity occurs within the associated riparian area.

Private land Page 10

Private forest land adjacent to the following types of waters and located in Region I is subject to the riparian protection standards established in this subsection. [AS 41.17.116(a)]

State land Page 10

(A) harvest of timber may not be undertaken within 100 feet immediately adjacent to an anadromous or high value resident fish water body;

State land	Page II
(Same as Region I, previous page) (A) harvest of timber may not be undertaken within 100 feet immediately adjacent to an anadromous or high value resident fish water body;	
Private land	Page 12
Private forest land adjacent to the following types of waters and located in Region III is subject to the riparian protection standards established in this subsection. [AS 41.17.116(b)]	I age 12
	Page 16
• To protect the riparian area immediately adjacent to a stream so the vegetation can continue to function as a filter strip and remove sediment carried by runoff from the road.	
	Page 18
 To protect the riparian area immediately adjacent to a stream so the vegetation can continue to function as a filter strip and remove sediment carried by runoff from a road or harvest unit. 	
 The road design should include drainage features that minimize or direct road runoff away from the adjacent stream, and effectively control sediment. 	Page 18
• Did timber slide or roll into the adjacent stream?	Page 19
 Evidence that a tree slid butt first into a stream after being felled: a gradually deepening scar that ends at the stream with a chunk taken out of the steam bank. 	S
	Page 20
Amount of timber slid or rolled downhill into adjacent stream channels:	_
OBJECTIVES	Page 21
 To avoid creating conditions conducive to soil erosion adjacent to surface waters. 	I uge 21
REQUIREMENTS	Page 21
Minimize soil disturbance adjacent to other surface waters.	
TIMBER HARVESTING 11 AAC 95.345(a)&(b). LANDING LOCATION, CONSTRUCTION & OPERATION APPLICATIVES	Page 23
 OBJECTIVES To prevent deposition of logs and debris in surface waters. The large amount of waste and debris generated at a landing can end up in adjacent surface water if the landing is located too close, or on a hillside immediately above the water body. 	
11 AAC 95.350(a). BANK INTEGRITY – AVOID DISTURBING VEGETATION ADJACENT TO SURFACE WATERS	Page 24
 Vegetation adjacent to surface and standing waters. 	

REQUIREMENTS • Minimize disturbance of residual trees and understory vegetation adjacent to surface and standing waters. NOTES • Were logs yarded across or was equipment operated in the area adjacent to a stream? • Were there other ways the setting could have been harvested that would have avoided the need to yard or operate equipment adjacent to a stream?	Page 25
N/A No yarding was conducted adjacent to a stream.	Page 25
11 AAC 95.360(a&b). CABLE YARDING - YARDING ADJACENT TO SURFACE WATERS APPLICABILITY • Applies when yarding adjacent to all surface waters.	Page 28
• To prevent erosion of adjacent cut slopes or roadbed material. As flows increase, so does their capability to cause erosion, especially on steeper grades.	Page 36
• Low spots in the terrain or intervening ridges can be used to intercept discharges from the drainage relief structure, allowing suspended sediment to filter or settle out before reaching adjacent surface waters.	Page 39
• Is the ditch blocked on the downhill side of the entrance to a cross drain? Head walls should extend across the ditch and be at least as high as the adjacent road surface.	Page 49