

Data Dictionary for LSTA Settings Feature Class

November 2008

SUIT SOG Suitable Old Growth
 SYG Suitable Young Growth
 UYG Unsuitable Young Growth

LOG_SYSTEM & YARDING

Logging System/Yarding Category	Logging System Code	Yarding Category Code
Ground-based	G	
Short-span Skyline – Uphill Yarding	S	U
Short-span Skyline – Downhill Yarding	S	D
Long-span Skyline – Uphill Yarding	L	U
Long-span Skyline – Downhill Yarding	L	D
Helicopter - < ¾ mile EYD	H	1*
Helicopter – ¾ to 2 miles EYD	H	2*
Helicopter > 2 miles EYD	H	3*
Setting < 5 acres – no logging system	LT5	
*B is also added to this field for helicopter settings if the logs are to be flown directly to a barge on saltwater.		

RISK FACTOR

L = Areas which appear to have low merchantable timber volume (less than 8,000 BF per acre).

S = Areas which appear on the aerial photos or detailed topography to have a history of slides or to have a slope gradient of 72 percent or more. Settings should be given this code when portions of the area are covered by >67% slope polygons and in settings where small patches of land (<5 acres in size), with slopes >72% or MMI 4 soils, are inside the setting.

K = Areas which appear to have karst characteristics (only if obvious).

V = Areas with steep V-notch streams that will probably require expanded buffers.

E = Areas with streams that are apparent on the aerial photos, but are not in GIS, and that will result in isolating timber, additional buffers, and/or making logging very difficult or not feasible

R = This code can be used for a variety of risk factors associated with riparian management areas, such as settings that may be significantly reduced due to expanded riparian buffers, the presence of alluvial fans not included in buffers, narrow strips of timber along streams or buffers, unstable slopes adjacent to streams, low lying areas along class 1 or 2 streams where additional small feeder streams are likely to be found.

A = Avalanche prone areas and areas near tree line that appear likely to have regeneration problems if clearcut.

B = Areas with visible patches of blowdown or burned areas that exceed 5 acres.

RISK INTENSITY

1 = Minor effect on setting (e.g., 1% – 10% of setting area or volume likely to not be suitable for be removed in the future due to identified risk factor(s))

2 = Intermediate effect on setting (e.g., 10% – 30% likely to be removed in the future due to identified risk factor(s))

3 = Major effect on setting (e.g., more than about 30% likely to be removed in the future due to identified risk factor(s))

ISOLATED

I = Timber is isolated and identified as a ground-based or skyline setting, but the economics of roading suggest that helicopter yarding is more likely, if it is even harvested. The numbers “1, 2, or 3” after the “I” designate the helicopter yarding distance if converted to helicopter. “B” designates that it is assumed that logs would be helicopter yarded to a barge.

FIELD_VER

F = This code was used to identify any settings that are known to have been field-verified by Ranger District or contractor staff. Otherwise, the field is left blank. (It was especially important to fill in this field when areas outside the suitable base were included in settings and when areas inside the suitable base were excluded.)

MISC_CODES

H = This code is used in the seventh field if a setting (5 acres or larger) is required to be helicopter logged because of: being isolated by a stream, beach or estuary fringe, or unstable slope; because of visual concerns; or because of other standards and guidelines. These settings can also have a risk factor code.

M = Polygons of suitable young growth that are created because of incorrect mapping (e.g., a shift) of the managed stands layer or are not shown at all on the layer.

NOTES

Filled in when it is important to document something about a setting, so that the current reasoning is captured for future users. For example, if a GIS base layer mapping problem is identified, if a previous unit number is known, etc.

RISK_POLY

HR = High Risk polygon. Setting is within a larger area identified as having a high risk of not being roaded, based on a review after the LSTA was completed.

SETTING_LIKELY

Identifies the logging system and yarding category that were determined to be likely, given the roads that would likely be built after considering economics, resource constraints, and Forest Plan issues. This field should be used for Forest planning purposes, as it gives a more realistic picture of the likely development type.

YEAR_ORIGIN

Identifies the year of origin for young-growth polygons, where known.

YG_CUTOFF

Categorizes young-growth polygons according to broad year of origin groupings.

<= 1970 = Young growth harvested in 1970 or earlier

> 1970 = Young growth harvested after 1970

Nat YG S1 = Natural young growth – size class 1

Nat YG S2S3 = Natural young growth – size class 2 or 3

Natural YG = Natural young growth – size class unknown