

**FSC Pacific Coast Standards**  
Summary table

Criteria #	Criteria	Notes
	<b>Natural forest or parcels under 100 acres</b>	
Principle 7. Management Plan	A management plan -- appropriate to the scale and intensity of the operations -- shall be written, implemented, and kept up to date.	A management plan shall be developed for the forest.
Principle 8. Management Plan	Monitoring shall be conducted -- appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management.	Landowner monitors property
6.2 Management Plan	Safeguards shall exist which protect rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitats (e.g., nesting and feeding areas).	Management plan includes protection of RTE species.
6.5. Management Plan	Written guidelines shall be prepared and implemented to: control erosion; minimize forest damage during harvesting; road construction; and all other mechanical disturbances; and protect water resources.	Management plan includes protection of soil and water.
6.5.g. Management Plan	The transportation system is pre-planned, designed, located, constructed, maintained, and/or reconstructed to minimize the extent and impact of the system and its potential cumulative adverse effects:	Management plan includes road maintenance.
6.3.a.2. Management	Forest owners or managers maintain or restore portions of the forest to the range and distribution of age classes of trees that would result from natural processes inherent to the site.	Landowner commits portion of ownership to natural composition of trees. <i>Applicability note: rmz, wmz,</i>
6.3.a.3. Management	Silvicultural practices generate stand conditions (species composition, physical structures, habitat types, and ecological processes) that are similar to those produced by disturbance regimes typical for the site.	Timber harvest and regeneration mimic fire and wind disturbances. <i>Applicability note: openings, patchiness, spp. Distribution by moisture.</i>
6.3.e.1. Management	Forest owners and managers retain (or, if absent, recruit) legacy trees, old and large trees, snags and woody debris to sustain populations of native plants, fungi, and animals, both within the harvest unit and across the FMU.	Snags and CWD are maintained or enhanced. <i>Applicability note: can snags &amp; CWD count towards retention requirement in 6.3.e.5.</i>

6.3.e.5. Timber Harvest	Within harvest openings larger than 6 acres, 10-30% of pre-harvest basal area is retained.	Timber harvests meet retention goals. <b>Applicability note: retention can include non-commercial wildlife trees, snags &amp; CWD.</b>
6.3.f.3. Timber Harvest	If regeneration harvest ages do not approach culmination of mean annual increment, retention approaches the upper end of the range required in 6.3.e.5.	Harvest rotations follow CMAI.
6.3.f.4. Timber Harvest	Regeneration harvest blocks in even-aged stands average 40 acres or less. No individual block is larger than 60 acres	Clearcuts are limited to 60 acres.
6.3.f.5. Timber Harvest	Regeneration in previously harvested areas reaches a mean height of at least seven feet or achieves canopy closure before adjacent areas are regeneration harvested.	Greenup must reach 7 ft. prior to harvest in adjacent stands.
6.5.o. Timber Harvest	For Category A streams, and for lakes and wetlands larger than one acre, an inner buffer zone is maintained. The inner buffer is at least 50 feet wide from the active high water mark	50' inner buffer on Type F&S waters. <b>Applicability note: single-tree selection is used.</b>
6.5.p. Timber Harvest	For Category A streams, and for lakes and wetlands larger than one acre, an outer buffer zone is maintained. This buffer extends from the outer edge of the inner buffer zone to a distance of at least 150 feet from the edge of the active high water mark.	150' outer buffer on Type F&S waters. <b>Applicability note: single-tree or group selection is used.</b>
6.5.q. Timber Harvest	For Category B streams, a 25-foot (slope distance) inner buffer is created and managed according to provisions for inner buffers for Category A. A 75-foot (slope distance) outer buffer (for a total buffer of 100 feet) is created and managed according to provisions for outer buffer for Category A.	25' inner buffer on Type Np waters. 75' outer buffer on Type Np waters. <b>Applicability note: single-tree or group selection is used.</b>
6.5.r. Timber Harvest	For Category C streams, and for lakes and wetlands smaller than one acre, a buffer zone 75 feet wide (on both sides of the stream) is established that constrains management activities to those that are allowed in outer buffer zones of Category A streams.	75' buffer on Type Ns waters. <b>Applicability note: single-tree or group selection is used.</b>

6.6.c. Chemical use	When and where chemicals are applied, the most environmentally safe and efficacious chemicals are used. Chemicals are narrowly targeted, and minimize affects on non-target species.				Chemical use is minimized.	
6.6g. Chemical use	When chemicals are used, a written prescription is prepared that fully describes the risks and benefits of their use and the precautions that workers will employ.				Management plan includes chemical use.	
<b>Plantations over 100 acres</b>						
10.1.b. Plantations Management Plan	The management plan explains how plantation stands, areas of natural forest management, including areas of long-rotations, areas of late-seral stages, and other set-asides relate to one another in the landscape.				Management plan explains use of plantations.	
10.2.a. Plantations Timber Harvest	For plantations on soils capable of supporting natural forests, the average harvest opening is 40 acres or less, with a maximum opening of 80 acres.				Clearcuts are limited to 80 acres.	
10.2.b. Plantations Timber Harvest	Regeneration in previously harvested areas reaches a mean height of at least ten feet or achieves canopy closure before adjacent areas are harvested.				Greenup must reach 10 ft. prior to harvest in adjacent stands.	
10.3.d. Plantations Timber Harvest	For plantations on soils capable of supporting natural forests, a minimum average of four dominant and/or co-dominant trees and two snags per acre are retained. Where sufficient snags do not exist, they are recruited.				4 green trees & 2 snags are retained per acre.	
10.5. Plantations Management	A proportion of the overall forest management area, appropriate to the scale of the plantation and to be determined in regional standards, shall be managed so as to restore the site to a natural forest cover.				Plantations include retention of natural forest components. <b>Applicability note: rmz's, wmz's, unstable slopes, etc.</b>	
10.5.a. Plantations Management		<i>Maximum % in Plantation</i>	<i>Minimum % in Natural Forest</i>			Plantations over 100 acres in size must follow these guidelines. Long rotation = <50 yrs. <b>Applicability note: rmz's, wmz's, unstable slopes, etc.</b>
			<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>In long rotation*</i>	<i>In late seral**</i>	
	for FMUs of 100 - 1,000 acres	70 %	30%	18%	12%	
	for FMUs 1,001 to 10,000 acres	60 %	40%	24%	16%	
	for FMUs > 10,000 acres	50 %	50%	30%	20%	