



Humboldt Redwood  
COMPANY, LLC

Main Office  
P.O. Box 37  
Scotia, CA 95565  
(707) 764-4472

Timber Operations  
P.O. Box 712  
Scotia, CA 95565  
(707) 764-4472

January 21, 2009

Ms. Catherine Kuhlman  
California Regional Water Quality Control Board  
North Coast Region  
5550 Skylane Blvd, Suite A  
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

Subject: Enrollment of THP 1-06-202 HUM (Unit 8) in the Elk River WWDR, "Tier II"

**Dear:** Ms. Kuhlman

HRC is requesting Tier II enrollment under Watershed-Wide Waste Discharge Requirement (WWDR) Order No. R1-2006-0039 for unit 8 of THP 1-06-202 HUM. This unit is comprised of 23.9 acres of Selection (12.0 clear-cut equivalent acres). Total acres currently enrolled or proposed for enrollment under Order No. R1-2006-0039 Tier II is shown in the Attached Pre-Harvest Planning Report provided by Forester, Mr. Wayne Rice. The Erosion Control Plan (ECP), Form 200 and an annual waste discharge enrollment fee have already been submitted for this THP.

Landslide risks associated with this plan were evaluated in compliance with the Freshwater Creek and Elk River WWDR Permit Acreage Enrollment and Compliance Monitoring Program Quality Assurance Project Plan (Version 2.0, September 1, 2006) approved by the Executive Officer of the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board. This approach uses commonly accepted standards for geologic practices in forest management (Sidle et al. 1985, Soeters and Van Western 1996, and Sidle and Ochiai 2006) to assess factors known to contribute to landslides, such as steepness of slope, slope convergence, hydrology, geologic features, and visibly unstable areas. Overlapping and complementary scientific techniques combining state-of-the-art digital elevation model (DEM) slope stability models, field investigation, and terrain analysis were used in this assessment.

In summary the THP included geologic review and subsequent report. The landslides identified in the figures were vetted during this process. Unstable areas were identified in the unit. Originally, geology prescribed retention standards of 100 sq. ft. were applied. The change in timber management strategy from even aged to uneven aged, as applied to this unit, will result in the retention of 120 sq. ft. basal area per acre. This retention will result in greater trees per acre post harvest and exceeds that determined necessary by a CLG to significantly reduce the potential for mass wasting. Landslides were identified within the unit as a product of legacy clearcutting, steam donkey yarding, and likely repetitive burning. None of those activities are proposed in this unit.

The THP proposes an uneven-age silviculture retaining 120 sqft of basal area. Sub-merchantable trees and those with specific wildlife value characteristics (e.g., cavities, large limbs, broken tops, snags, etc.) will be retained within the harvest area to the extent feasible. Cable yarding is approved for the entire unit. Post-harvest no site preparation will occur.

Greater detail regarding this landslide hazard assessment is provided in the attached *THP Unit Review for Tier 2 Enrollment*. The licensed geologist involved with the Tier 2 landslide risk evaluation has concluded the proposed harvest operation, if implemented as planned and approved, will result in a negligible increase in potential for post-harvest landsliding; and thereby meets the applicable Zero Delivery of landslide related sediment performance standards of NCRWQCB Orders R1-2006-0039 and R1-2008-0071.

Please do not hesitate to contact me should you have any questions or comments regarding this application for enrollment into WWDR (Order No. R1-2006-0039).

Respectfully,



Wayne D. Rice,  
RPF  
Humboldt Redwood Company, LLC

Attachments:

Professional Certification of Design  
THP Unit Review for Tier II enrollment  
Pre-harvest Planning Report  
Maps

# Professional Certification of Design

I, Tagg S. Nordstrom, P.G. 7950, January 21, 2009,  
license # Date

*Place licensed seal here*



  
Signature

hereby certify, in accordance with North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (NCRWQCB) Order Nos. R1-2006-0039 and R1-2006-0041, that the attached application and the description of THP modifications, and the materials submitted along with:

THP No. 1-06-202 HUM (Bridgehead) Unit # 8

- a. are in accordance with accepted engineering geologic practices, and recognized professional standards;
- b. comply with the requirements of the Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R1-2008-0071, approved by the Executive Officer of the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board; and
- c. provided that the THP is properly implemented, operated, and maintained, are adequate for the THP to meet the applicable Zero Net Delivery performance standards of NCRWQCB Orders R1-2006-0039, R1-2006-0041, and R1-2008-0071, insofar as such performance can reasonably be predicted by accepted engineering geologic practices.

The opinions presented in the subject THP have been developed using that degree of care and skill ordinarily exercised, under similar circumstances, by reputable engineering geologists practicing in this or similar localities. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the professional advice included in this report.

**THP: Bridgehead    THP 06-202    Unit # 8    January 16, 2009**

<b>Tools Used in This Assessment</b>	<b>Figure Number</b>
Elevation Map with 10 ft Contours (HRC LiDAR)	1
SHALSTAB ( Montgomery and Dietrich, 1994 and Palco, 2006) / Slope Class / Hillshade Maps	2
CGS Geology and Geomorphic Features (CGS, 2005)	3
Mass Wasting Potential Map (Palco, 1999)	4
Aerial Photo Map (Palco, 2007)	5
HRC Elk River WA deep-seated LS inventory (Palco, 2001)	6
Road Condition Map	7

Please see back of enrollment for references

**Geological Summary** (information presented from existing bodies of work):

The harvest unit occupies predominantly convergent and divergent slopes on either side of a small ridge that defines a confluence in the main stem of Bridge Creek drainage (Class I). The underlying geology is undifferentiated Wildcat Group sediments composed of silts, sands, and infrequent gravels. The bedrock is compact and predominantly held together by consolidation. CGS (2005) mapped a dormant historic debris slides within the western portion of the unit (Figure 3). Very large dormant old landslides have been mapped by CGS (2005) on slopes adjacent the proposed unit. CGS (2005) maps debris slide slopes as ubiquitous adjacent the watercourses within the Bridge Creek basin.

No deep-seated landslides are mapped in the unit from Watershed Analysis mapping (Figure 6).

Review of Figure 2 (Hillslope Shade) shows no correlation between surface morphology and deep seated mass wasting. The slopes appear uniformly weathered with typically linear, moderately incised Class III watercourse channels and apparently unaltered basal Class I and Class II channel orientation. The prominent watercourses appear well entrenched and include relatively short flanking slopes.

Geologic review was conducted for the THP as a whole. Unstable areas were identified in the harvest unit. As such, a Note 45 report (SGD, 2006) was conducted to evaluate the potential harvest of the slopes within and adjacent the areas of instability. The THP was reviewed by various agencies, including WQ, during PHI and found to be compliant with the Forest Practice Rules and Note 45 with respect to the disclosure of all known unstable areas and the proposed mitigations for harvest in the unstable areas.

The harvest unit was evaluated at the THP level with respect to clearcut silviculture. Identified unstable areas received a retention standard of 100 ft<sup>2</sup> basal area per acre. As mandated by new management and the change from even to uneven aged timber growth, the silviculture has changed to selection with 120 ft<sup>2</sup> basal area retention post harvest. This change is not in response to perceived high slope stability hazard, however, the new silviculture will retain more timber than previously determined necessary for the unstable slopes.

For this evaluation, the harvest unit has been reviewed as one polygon. We validate this decision based on the uniform underlying geology, consistent slope inclination with respect to elevation, and the consistent pattern of observed mass wasting.

**Summary of Changes to THP Prescriptions Based on Tier II Analysis in this Unit:**

Geologic Review	Forestry Silviculture/Site Prep Plan	Operational Design Plan
8-1	For reasons other than slope stability hazard, silviculture is now selection with 120 ft <sup>2</sup> basal area retention.  No site preparation will occur	No change to approved yarding methods.

	due to partial harvesting.	
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**THP Unit: # 8**

**Polygon: 8-1**

A) General Observations	B) Harvest Related Impacts and Hillslope Sensitivity
<p>The unit is bound by incised drainage swales with prominent Class I and Class II watercourses.</p> <p>The polygon occupies all slope form classes (planar, convergent, divergent, and irregular) with inclinations that vary from flat to over 60%. The slopes exceeding 50% typically define the flanking slopes of watercourses.</p> <p>The Class I watercourses defining the down slope harvest boundary are well developed and well armored with boulders and cobbles. Potentially unstable streamside slopes are within the Class I RMZ or within a geology flag line where potentially unstable slopes extend beyond the RMZ.</p> <p>Numerous Class III watercourses extend into the unit. Length of the Class III watercourses range from 225 to 425 feet and occur on both east and west facing slopes in the unit. We observed limited incision of the numerous Class III tributaries. The Class III watercourses feed Class I watercourses defining the harvest boundary and are encompassed within 30-foot no harvest buffers.</p> <p>Slopes in excess of 50% are prevalent within the unit and appear to correlate with potentially unstable areas identified during field review.</p>	<p>The slopes within the unit have experienced clearcut, burning and donkey yarding (a legacy method that dragged the large diameter, felled timber to railroads). The identification of landslides within the unit suggests that a return of this level of harvesting would result in additional mass wasting. None of those activities are proposed in this unit.</p> <p>Regionally, the catchment area for the corresponding watercourse affected by this harvest appears to remain relatively low.</p> <p>The location of SHALSTAB modeled moderate rating is marginally consistent with CGS mapped debris slide slopes.</p> <p>Evidence of past instability was observed in portions of the mapped debris slide slopes. It should be noted debris slide slopes are also mapped in areas of low gradient slopes where no evidence of instability was observed.</p> <p>The potential for the development of shallow debris slide increases significantly where roads are constructed across steeply inclined slopes and incorporate fills. These activities</p>

A) General Observations	B) Harvest Related Impacts and Hillslope Sensitivity
<p>However, several areas exceeding 50% inclination appear relatively stable. Areas of elevated SHALSTAB (Value 2) coincide with streamside slopes. The areas of elevated SHALSTAB have limited pixels located within RMZ protection or within potentially unstable areas identified by a geologist. Protection was afforded the areas of elevated SHALSTAB during THP development. The downslope Class I watercourses are buffered with a 50-foot no harvest RMZ and 50% canopy retention from 50 to 150 feet. The canopy closure requirement has been met and exceeded with the retention of 120 sq. ft of basal area. Our review of the SHALSTAB areas revealed steeply inclined swales, abundant 2<sup>nd</sup> growth timber and evidence of landsliding such as scarps, hummocks, and colluvial deposits.</p> <p>Mass Wasting Potential (MWP) modeled for the unit is regionally moderate to low. The model identifies moderate mass wasting potential on mid slope elevations between the Class I watercourses and the small ridge central to the unit. Low mass wasting potential is located on the flanking slopes of watercourse and along the central ridge. There appears to be a degree of correlation, in this unit, between the moderate mass wasting potential modeled and potentially unstable slopes identified during field evaluation.</p> <p>Nine landslides were identified during the field review of this unit. Their individual characterization is included in the THP geology report. The Typical mitigation for the unstable areas was 100 sq. ft. per acre retention where delivery potential was determined significantly low. No harvest for the areas where delivery potential was considered high.</p> <p>The stand is predominantly redwood with infrequent fir trees. The original harvest was a ground based clearcut yarded either to the downslope watercourse or the ridge top. This plan proposes the harvest</p>	<p>are not proposed in this plan.</p> <p>This level of partial harvest should result in a minimal impact to the slopes. The target species is redwood that grows predominantly as sprouts from old growth stumps. Canopy closure and root strength will be insignificantly reduced post harvest.</p>

<p><b>A) General Observations</b></p> <p>1/3 of the stand. This retention minimum exceeds, with respect to trees retained post harvest, the geology prescription and outerband requirements for both Class I and II watercourses. The retention standard will be consistent on all areas proposed for harvest in the unit.</p>	<p><b>B) Harvest Related Impacts and Hillslope Sensitivity</b></p>
<p><b>C) Forestry / Silviculture Plan</b></p> <p>THP proposed silviculture is selection with a no cut Class I RMZ inner band. The HCP standard 50% canopy closure outerband has been exceeded and will retain 120 sq. ft basal area.</p> <p>The Class II watercourses are encompassed within a 30-foot no harvest inner band. The outerband, regardless of geology prescription or standard 60% canopy closure requirement have been marked to retain 120 sq. ft. basal area.</p> <p>The originally planned clear cut has been modified to selection silviculture with a targeted retention of 120 ft<sup>2</sup> BA/A. Initially, areas identified as potentially unstable were prescribed 100 ft<sup>2</sup> BA/A retention. The silviculture change will be applied to the potentially unstable areas and increase the retention to 120 ft<sup>2</sup> of basal area. This silviculture will not extend through the Class III watercourses. Class III watercourses receive a 30 foot no cut on either side of the watercourse. The silviculture change reflects a change in land management from even-age to uneven-age management and is not based on slope stability.</p> <p>Site preparation has been changed to none.</p>	<p><b>D) Operational Design Plan</b></p> <p>THP approved yarding method for this polygon is cable yarding. No ground based yarding is proposed.</p>

## References:

- CGS, 2005, Geologic and Geomorphic Features Related to Landsliding, Elk River Watershed, Humboldt County, California. Department of Conservation, CGS Watershed Mapping Series, Mapset 4, Plate 1. Available via the web at [ftp://ftp.consrv.ca.gov/pub/dmg/thp/maps/elk/elk\\_color.pdf](ftp://ftp.consrv.ca.gov/pub/dmg/thp/maps/elk/elk_color.pdf)
- Montgomery, D.R. and W.E. Dietrich, 1994. A physically based model for the topographic control on shallow landsliding. *Wat. Resour. Res.* 30: 1153-1171. For specific details regarding the model used in this evaluation, please see Palco, 2006. Additional information from the model authors is available at the following website: <http://socrates.berkeley.edu/~geomorph/shalstab>
- Palco, 2007, Ortho-photo rectified aerial photographs flown by 3Di West, Eugene Oregon,
- Palco, 2006. Freshwater Creek and Elk River WDR Permit Acreage Enrollment and Compliant Monitoring Program, NCRWQCB R1-2006—0039 and R1-2006-0041, Quality Assurance Project Plan, Version 3.0. Policy document submitted to NCRWQCB dated June 7, 2006.
- Palco (The Pacific Lumber Company), 2005, The Pacific Lumber Company (PALCO) Prescriptions Based on Watershed Analysis for Elk River and Salmon Creek, (ERSC), California, August 12, 2005.
- PALCO, 1999, Habitat Conservation Plan, Vol. 2 Part D, Landscape Assessment of Geomorphic Sensitivity, Public Review Draft.
- SGD, 2006, Engineering Geologic Review for the Bridgehead THP, (01-06-202HUM), Humboldt County, CA, unpublished report prepared for Mr. Rick Kunes, RPF, dated November 13, 2006.

## Brief descriptions of the models used in this evaluation:

SHALSTAB was first described in Dietrich and Montgomery (1994). SHALSTAB is a simple, physically-based model based on the Mohr-Coulomb failure law that can be used to map shallow landslide potential. The model calculates the potential for failure using gridded digital elevation data. The simplicity of the model lies in the formulation of slope stability parameters that allow the model to be run parameter-free using default values suggested by the authors or determined by local measurement. Because the model uses no field measurements of critical characteristics that determine slope stability, the evaluation of potential instability is only an approximation. In applying SHALSTAB for Tier 2 enrollment, HRC has run the model on a 10-m spatial grid using LiDAR elevation

data and applied the parameters as suggested by the model authors. HRC's application of the method and parameters is described in PALCO (2006).

Mass Wasting Potential (MWP) modeling is a cursory regional assessment that numerically values soil, slope inclination, geology type, and geomorphology with respect to past mass wasting. The sums of the values specific to an area are measured against a set ranking system that extends from very low to extreme. The models intent is to highlight areas of high potential for instability at the planning level. The model's use at the site specific level is limited in that pedogenic soil types are used, not textures, the geologic formations utilized provide one value for all of the incorporated facies, and the model is heavily biased if past mass wasting has occurred or has been mapped as occurring in the area.

Table 1. Proposed 2009 Harvest in North Fork Elk River.

THP Name	THP Number	Unit Number	Silviculture					CC Equivalent	Hazard	
			CC	ROW	CT	SHR	SEL		Low	High*
Bridgehead	06-202	6					19.5	9.8	13.2	80.6
Bridgehead	06-202	8					23.9	12.0	12.1	151.1
Bridgehead	06-202	9		2.6			27.9	16.6	14.9	199.7
Brown Bridge	08-026	4					23	11.5	14.3	111.4
Brown Bridge	08-026	5					32.7	16.4	23.9	112.7
S. Lake View	07-183	1					7.7	3.9	5.7	25.6
S. Lake View	07-183	2					13.7	6.9	11.6	26.9
S. Lake View	07-183	3					32.9	16.5	27.6	67.9
S. Lake View	07-183	4					17.9	9.0	11.7	79.4
Moss Elk	08-072	1				4.1	10	8.1	11.9	28.2
Moss Elk	08-072	2				0	13.5	6.8	10.5	38.4
Moss Elk	08-072	3				9.2	8.4	11.1	13	62.8
Moss Elk	08-072	4					18.2	9.1	10.9	97.3
South Lake	08-084	3					11	5.5	10.5	1.8
**South Lake	08-084	1					1.1	0.6	1.1	0.0
							Total	143.3		

\*The acres represented here have been converted to High Hazard Acres by multiplying by 12.807.

\*\* This unit is mostly in South Fork Elk total for the unit is 30.2

Highlight indicates a THP and Specific Unit to be enrolled prior to establishing an enforceable Zero Discharge Monitoring Plan. Weighted Acreage Totals are listed below to demonstrate compliance with the Staff Landslide Model limit of 266 Harvest Acres in North Fork Elk River. Other THP Units will be enrolled after approval of the aforementioned Monitoring Plan

No Highlight Indicates a THP and Specific Unit to be enrolled after establishment of an enforceable Zero Discharge Monitoring Plan (Tier II).

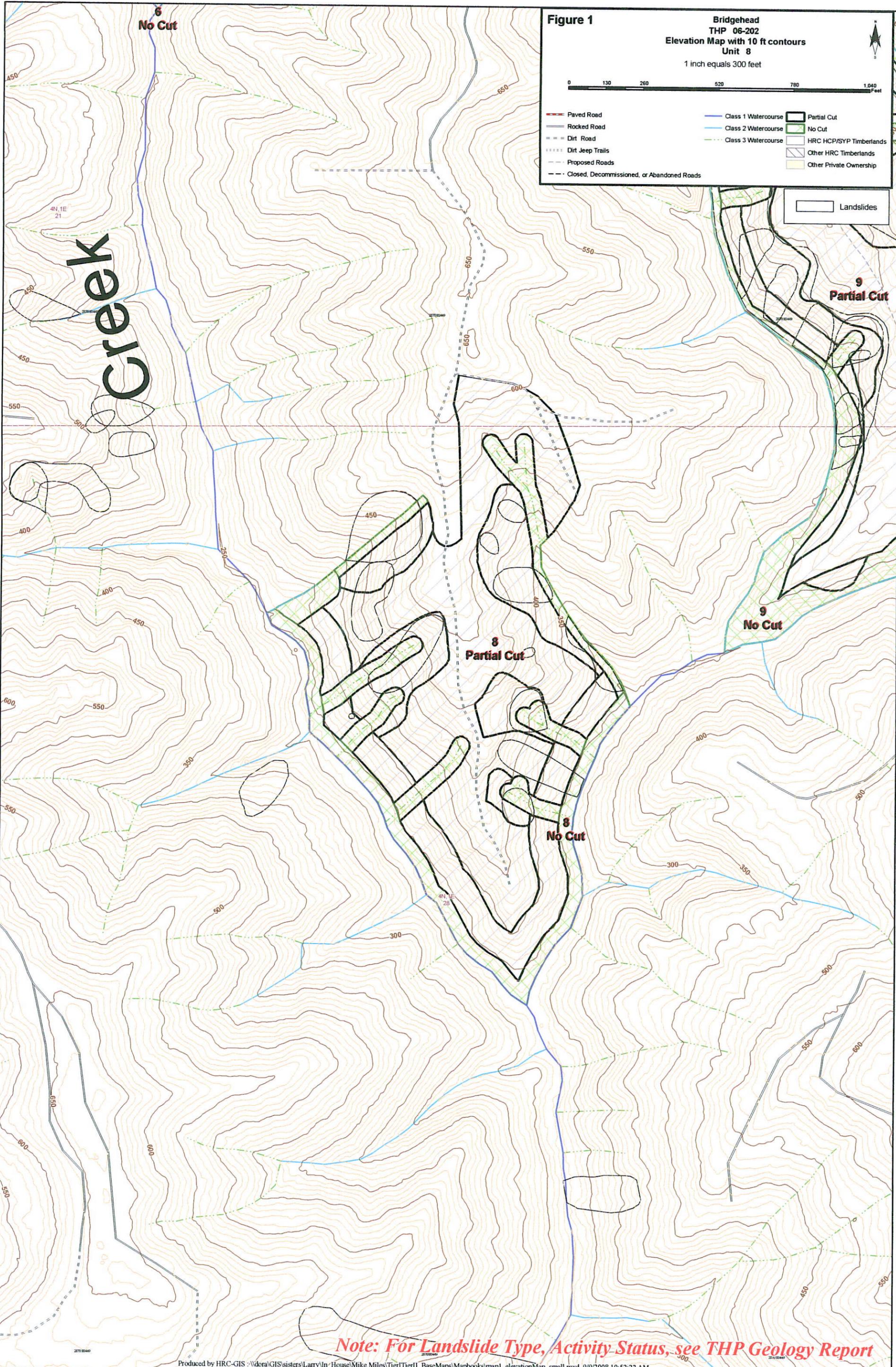
Total Clear Cut Equivalent Acres enrolled or submitted for enrollment	97.7
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Table 2. Summary of THPs to enrolled prior to establishment of Zero Discharge Monitoring Plan for North Fork Elk River.

THP Number	Unit Number	Harvest Acres	Hazard	
			Low	High*
06-202	6	19.6	13.2	80.6
07-183	1	7.7	5.7	25.6
07-183	2	13.7	11.6	26.9
08-072	1	14.1	11.9	28.2
08-072	2	13.5	10.5	38.4
08-084	3	11	10.5	1.8
08-084	1	1.1	1.1	0.0
Totals		80.7	266.0	

Table 3. Summary of THPs by Yarding System and Site Preparation for North Fork Elk River.

THP Name	THP Number	Unit Number	Yarding System			Site Preparation	
			Ground Based	Yarder	Helicopter	Mechanical	Broadcast
Bridgehead	06-202	6	3.5	16			
Bridgehead	06-202	8	0	23.9			
Bridgehead	06-202	9	2.6	27.9			
Brown Bridge	08-026	4	1.7	21.3			
Brown Bridge	08-026	5	17.6	15.1			
S. Lake View	07-183	1	7.7	0			
S. Lake View	07-183	2	0	13.7			
S. Lake View	07-183	3	8.1	24.8			
S. Lake View	07-183	4	1.8	16.1			
Moss Elk	08-072	1	14.1	0			
Moss Elk	08-072	2	13.5	0			
Moss Elk	08-072	3	15	2.6			
Moss Elk	08-072	4	1.9	16.3			
South Lake	08-084	3	8.1	2.9			
South Lake	08-084	1	1.1				



**Figure 1**

**Bridgehead  
THP 06-202  
Elevation Map with 10 ft contours  
Unit 8**

1 inch equals 300 feet



- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="color: red;">—</span> Paved Road</li> <li><span style="color: blue;">—</span> Rocked Road</li> <li><span style="color: grey;">—</span> Dirt Road</li> <li><span style="color: grey;">- - -</span> Dirt Jeep Trails</li> <li><span style="color: grey;">- - -</span> Proposed Roads</li> <li><span style="color: grey;">- - -</span> Closed, Decommissioned, or Abandoned Roads</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="color: blue;">—</span> Class 1 Watercourse</li> <li><span style="color: lightblue;">—</span> Class 2 Watercourse</li> <li><span style="color: green;">- - -</span> Class 3 Watercourse</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px;"></span> Partial Cut</li> <li><span style="background-color: lightgreen; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px;"></span> No Cut</li> <li><span style="background-color: lightgrey; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px;"></span> HRC HCP/SYP Timberlands</li> <li><span style="background-color: lightyellow; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px;"></span> Other HRC Timberlands</li> <li><span style="background-color: lightyellow; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px;"></span> Other Private Ownership</li> </ul> |
|---|---|--|

- Landslides

**Creek**

**6  
No Cut**

**8  
Partial Cut**

**8  
No Cut**

**9  
No Cut**

**9  
Partial Cut**

**Note: For Landslide Type, Activity Status, see THP Geology Report**

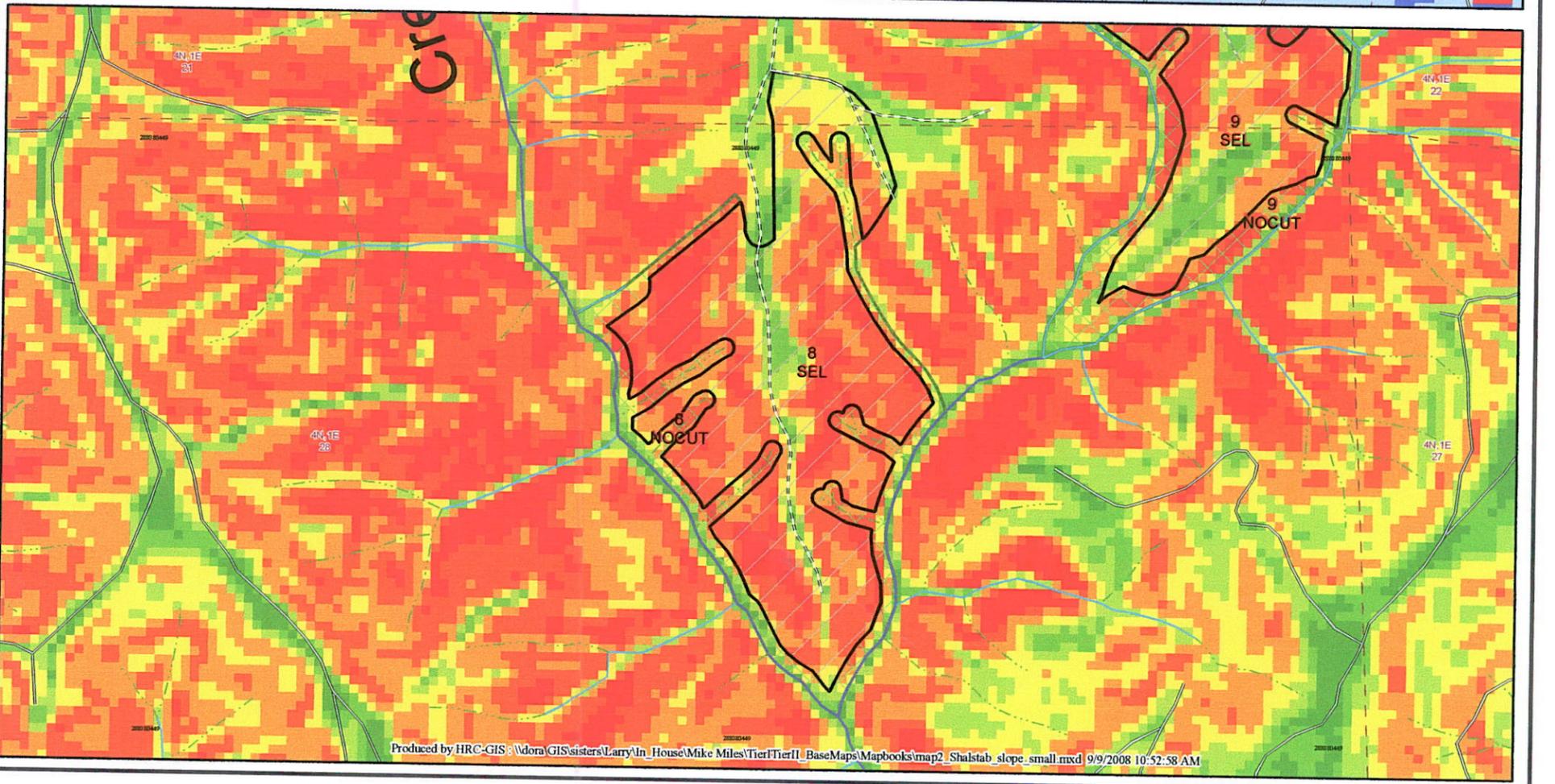
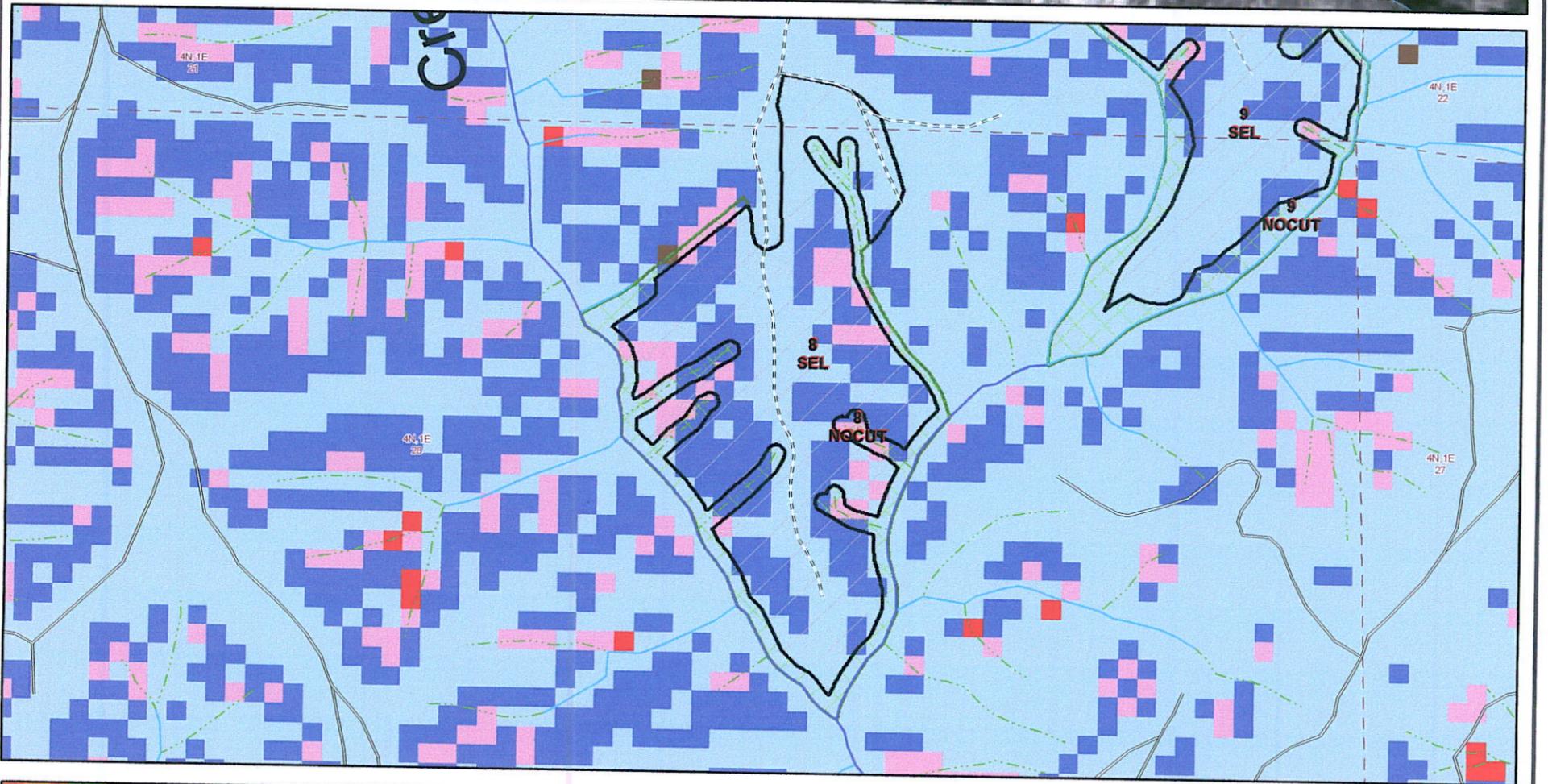
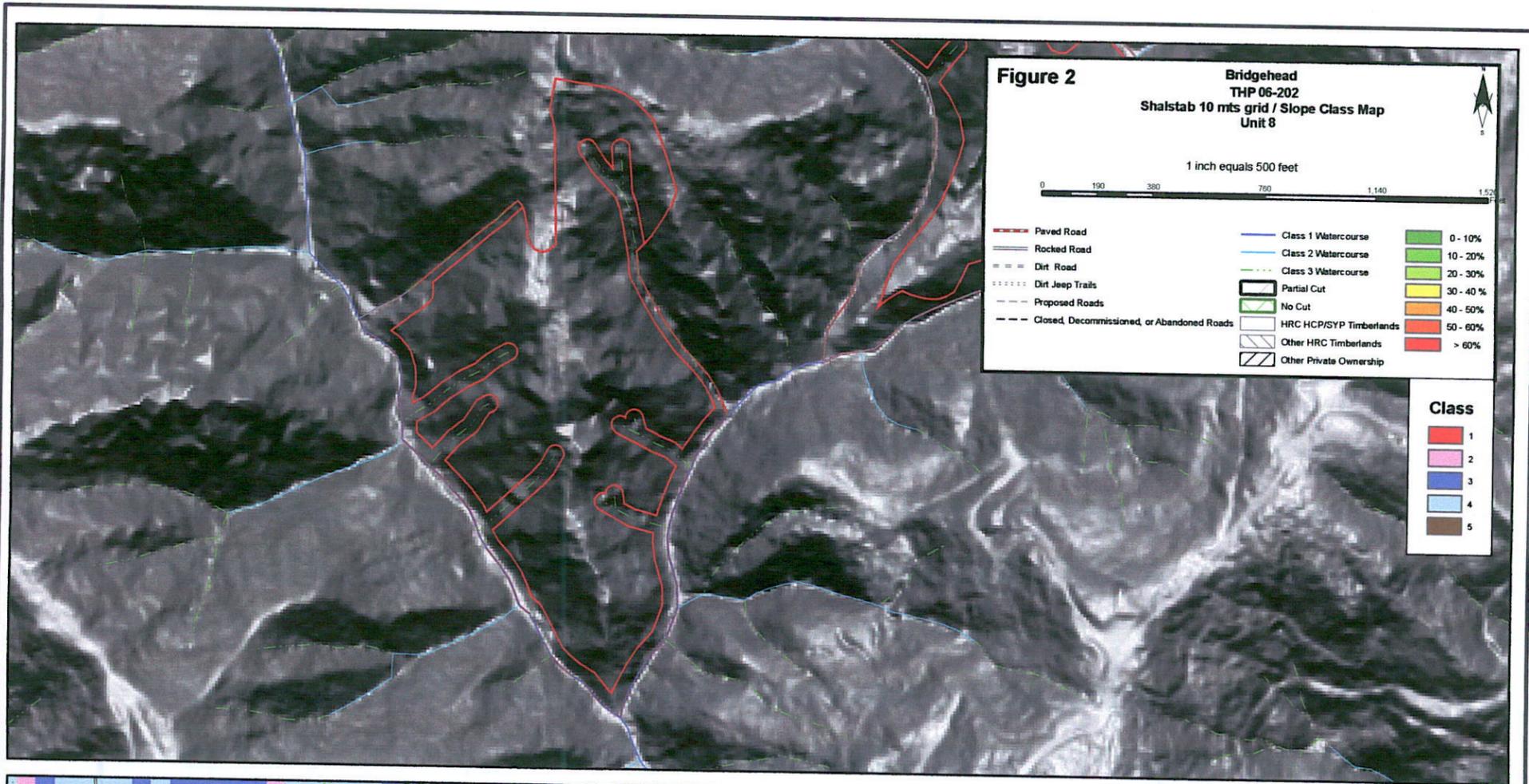


Figure 3

Bridgehead  
THP 06-202  
CGS Map Unit 8

1 inch equals 300 feet



- HRC HCP/SYP Timberlands
- Other HRC Timberlands
- Other Private Ownership
- Partial Cut
- No Cut
- Paved Road
- Rocked Road
- Dirt Road
- Dirt Jeep Trails
- Proposed Roads
- Closed, Decommissioned, or Abandoned Roads
- Class 1 Watercourse
- Class 2 Watercourse
- Class 3 Watercourse

Legend

- dss
- a
- df
- zh
- db
- y
- contact, approx. located
- contact, approx. located,
- contact, approx. located, concealed
- f.a., anticline, approx. located
- f.a., anticline, approx. located, concealed
- f.a., anticline, certain
- fault, approx. located
- fault, certain
- thrust fault, approx. located
- thrust fault, concealed
- thrust fault, concealed, queried
- thrust fault, inferred
- tt
- df, h
- ds, dm
- ds, dy
- ds, h
- ef, dm
- ef, do
- ef, dy
- ef, h
- rs, dm
- rs, do
- rs, dy
- rs, h
- u,
- Kjfs
- Q
- Qds
- Qh
- Qmts
- Qrt
- Qtwu
- Ty

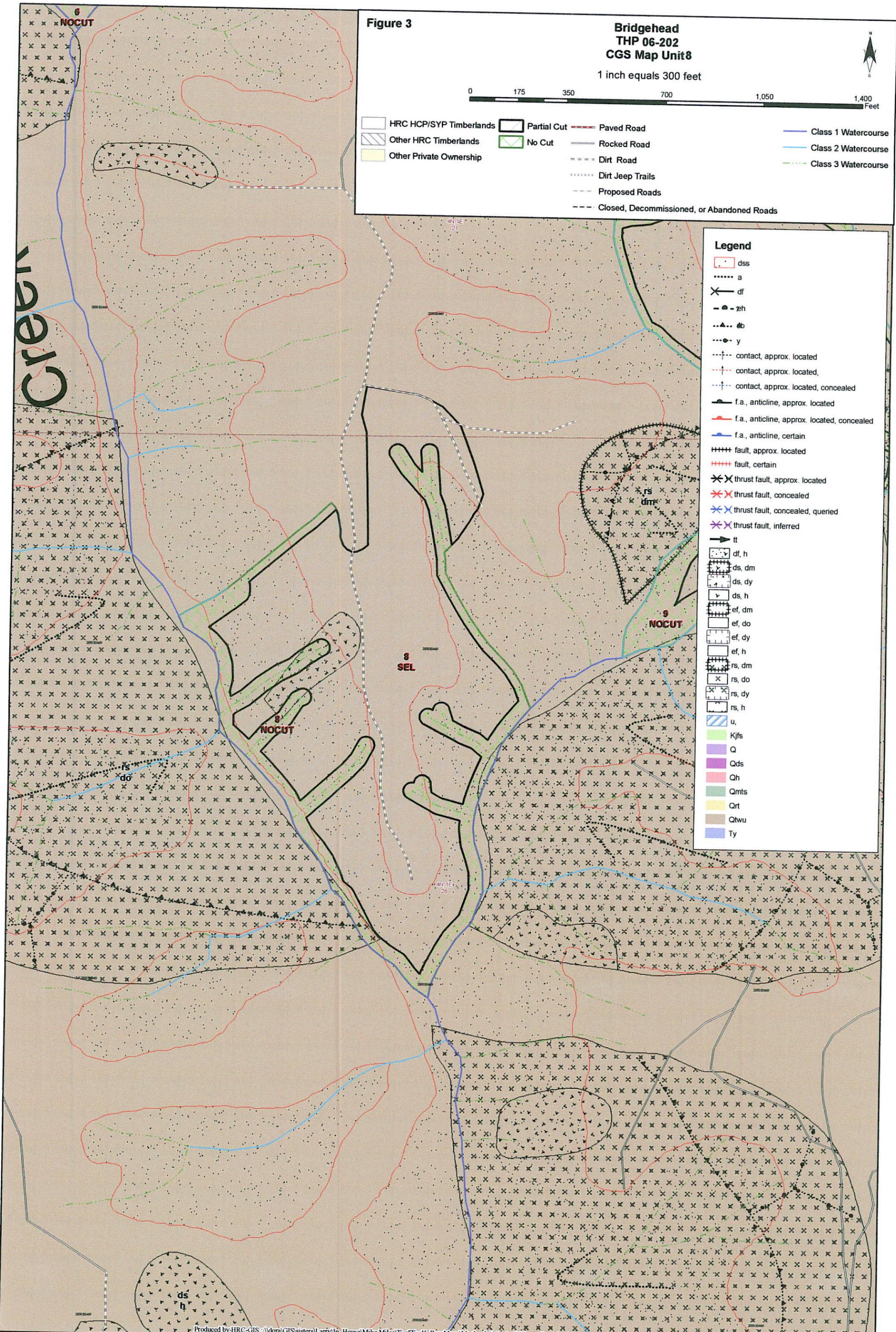


Figure 4

**Bridgehead  
THP 06-202  
Mass Wasting Potential  
Unit 8**

1 inch equals 300 feet



- |                         |                           |  |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| HRC HCP/SYP Timberlands | Class 1 Watercourse       | Paved Road                                 |
| Other HRC Timberlands   | Class 2 Watercourse       | Rocked Road                                |
| Other Private Ownership | Class 3 Watercourse       | Dirt Road                                  |
| Partial Cut             | DS & Amphitreatre / Slope | Dirt Jeep Trails                           |
| No Cut                  | Proposed Roads            | Closed, Decommissioned, or Abandoned Roads |
- Potential**
- Very Low
  - Low
  - Moderate
  - High
  - Very High
  - Extreme

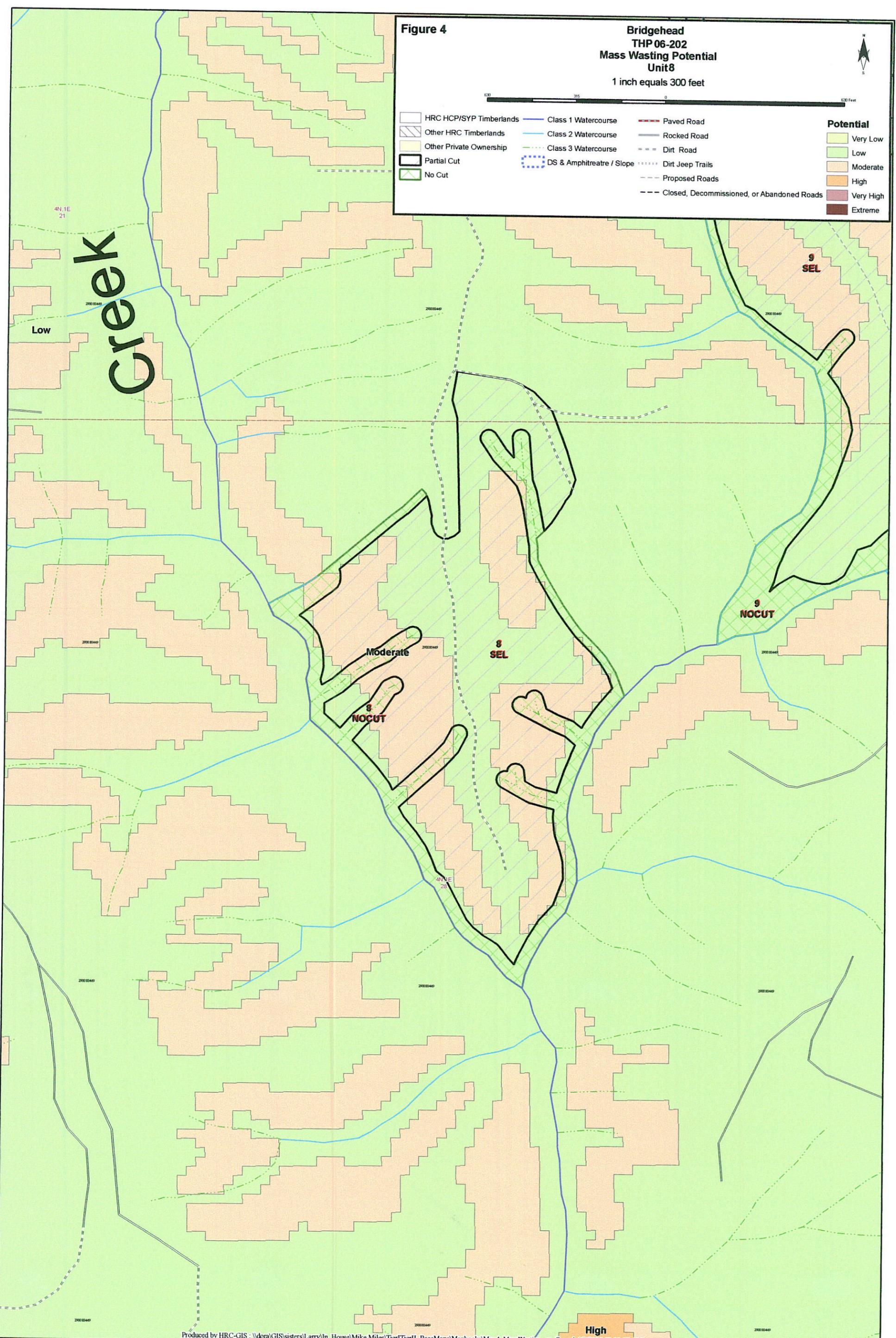


Figure 5

Bridgehead  
THP 06-202  
Aerial Photo Map - Unit 8

1 inch equals 300 feet



- HRC HCP/SYP Timberlands
- Other HRC Timberlands
- Other Private Ownership
- Partial Cut
- No Cut
- Class 1 Watercourse
- Class 2 Watercourse
- Class 3 Watercourse
- Paved Road
- Rocked Road
- Dirt Road
- Dirt Jeep Trails
- Proposed Roads
- Closed, Decommissioned, or Abandoned Roads

Creek

No Cut

Partial Cut

404.1E  
251

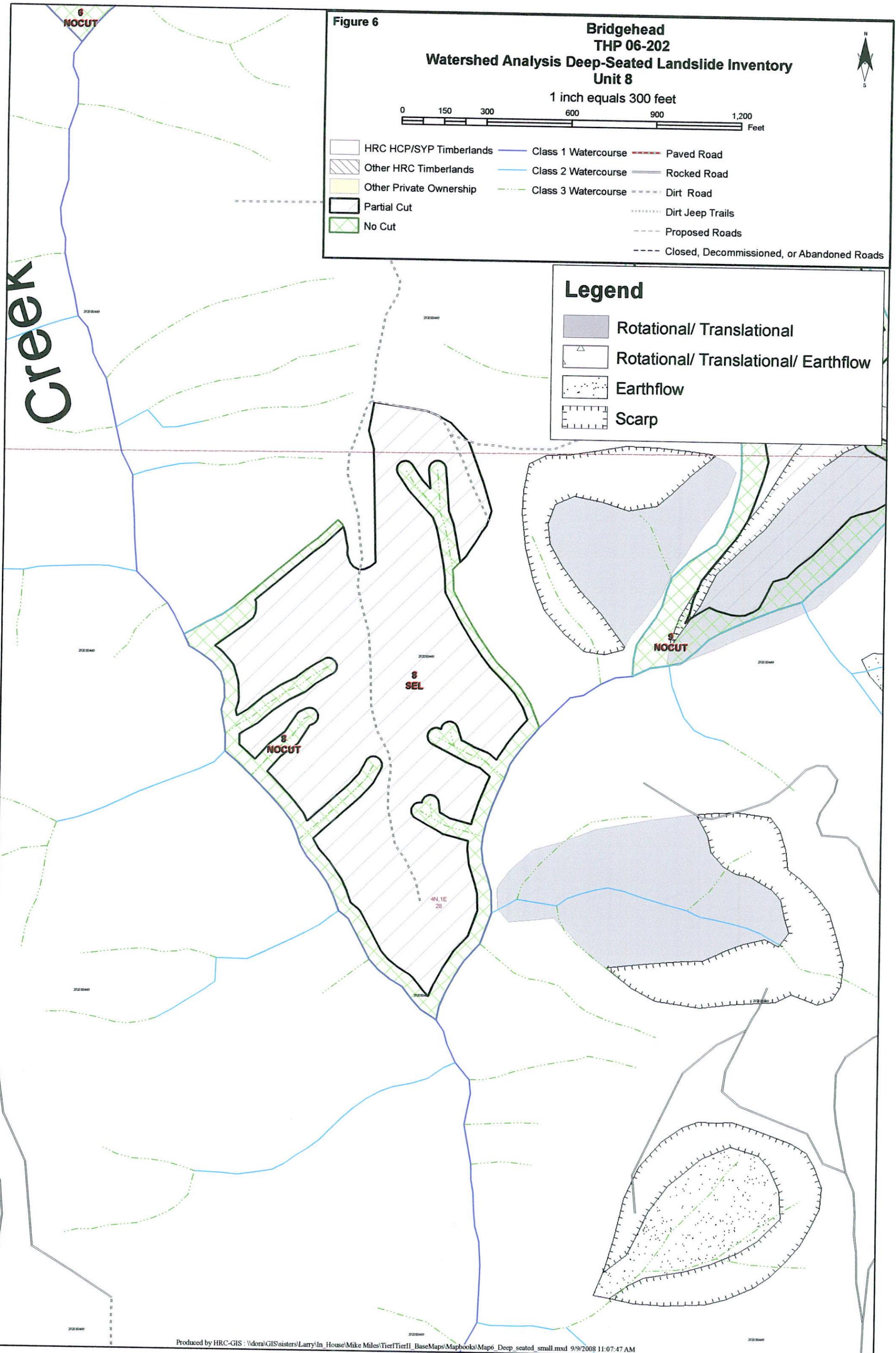
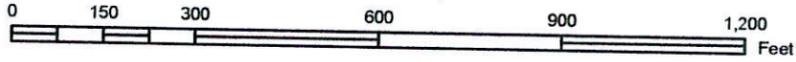


Figure 6

**Bridgehead  
THP 06-202  
Watershed Analysis Deep-Seated Landslide Inventory  
Unit 8**

1 inch equals 300 feet



- |                         |  |                |
|-------------------------|--|----------------|
| HRC HCP/SYP Timberlands | Class 1 Watercourse                        | Paved Road     |
| Other HRC Timberlands   | Class 2 Watercourse                        | Rocked Road    |
| Other Private Ownership | Class 3 Watercourse                        | Dirt Road      |
| Partial Cut             | Dirt Jeep Trails                           | Proposed Roads |
| No Cut                  | Closed, Decommissioned, or Abandoned Roads |                |

**Legend**

- Rotational/ Translational
- Rotational/ Translational/ Earthflow
- Earthflow
- Scarp

Creek

Figure 7

### Bridgehead THP 06-202 Road Map

1 inch equals 1,000 feet



- |                         |  |                |                |
|-------------------------|--|----------------|----------------|
| HRC HCP/SYP Timberlands | Class 1 Watercourse                        | Paved Road     | Stormproofed   |
| Other HRC Timberlands   | Class 2 Watercourse                        | Rocked Road    | Upgraded       |
| Other Private Ownership | Class 3 Watercourse                        | Dirt Road      | Decommissioned |
| Partial Cut             | Dirt Jeep Trails                           | Proposed Roads |                |
| No Cut                  | Closed, Decommissioned, or Abandoned Roads |                |                |

