

Data Submitted (UTC 11): 3/17/2025 11:49:50 PM

First name: Douglas

Last name: Abrahams

Organization:

Title:

Comments: I have a great desire to use updated real world data to address concerns with Forest Management and Habitat preservation in the Siuslaw National Forest and The Coastal Range. The DEIS must be revised for rainforest life zones and involve science for habitat creation and preservation. Wildfire resistant forests need proper science and the best data moving forward. Thinning a forest needs at least a 75% canopy. The lungs of our forest are important to the lungs of our community.

I live in and next to the Siuslaw National Forest and the last of the giant trees are mostly found on high ridges with no trail access to any forest features worth traveling long or short distance to visit.

I strongly oppose the harvesting of Stands in LSRs up to 119 years of age! This is short sighted and the incorrect way to manage a healthy, naturally thriving, bio diverse, beautiful forest...which is owned by all of the public, not just the few who are economically extracting the last great stands of trees for their own profit. How about entertaining the idea of eco tourism and wilderness preservation, which 100 years from now, may be much more locally lucrative...and also would preserve our rain forest for our Planet oxygen needs at the same time.

The Siuslaw forest in the Alsea River valley has forest roads which lead to mostly zero trailheads into the woods. And if there is a trailhead, they are usually less than a 1/4 mile in distance before you enter either a clear cut forest or a monoculture forest, or a forest with one height of trees. In my observation, due to there being mostly predominately monoculture forests, which lack the bio diversity and natural creative uniqueness one experiences from large treed forests, the inland Siuslaw in this Coastal Mountain region has far less eco tourism than in other Forests. Salmon berries, Himalayan blackberries, and other thorny brush overwhelm the ground cover in these open harvested forested areas and make it difficult for hiking, and much less desirous to enter for lack of Old Grove or Centenarian Grove interests. The current biodiversity of this nature, where a bio diverse grove still exists, has become mostly islands amidst the timber harvest.

It is a shame that the Siuslaw has only a few inland wilderness hiking features in the Alsea Area, including the Drift Creek Wilderness trailheads, where one can trail hike and view large trees, which have stood for over 100-300 years. If our larger treed forests in the Siuslaw are allowed to continue their extended growth cycle, in another 100 years, the Coastal Range will be sought out for nature hiking as much as the Cascades. Forests of 200-400 year old trees will be a draw in the future, as populations overwhelm cities and people drive further away to find solitude in these majestic forests of the Coastal Range.

Preserving the remaining large trees over 119 years and allotting for more unharvested zones for future hikers of America and the World...is only a positive policy.

A 75-100 year old tree cut down now, could have been a 175-200 year old tree preserved for the future. And it would be generous to our future generations if we could give them the opportunity to see a forest, we have been denied to experience. Let's have forest foresight, not forest less sight.

Thank you for hearing my voice.