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First name: Anon
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Organization:
Title:
Comments: Dear Sir or Madame,
I am writing in response to your most recent project on the Eldorado National Forest and the Stanislaus National Forest, called MAC for short. While reviewing this draft of the EIS document, I have noticed several important parts that are omitted which could influence and determine forest health. By considering all parts of the ecosystem and not just fuels reductions and timber production, it has been shown this produces more sustainability and diversity in species richness and better niche habitats for wildlife and plants. Namely, there are upcoming proposed bumble bee and butterfly federal listings that could be jeopardized by activities proposed in this EIS draft such as mastication of forest vegetations and soils, chemical applications in or near critical and essential habitats and near waterways, and improper management from invasive plants that have invaded natural forested areas such as correct timing of removal and being increasingly careful in forest activities to not spread these or invite new pests by neglect of protocols. It is widely known that taking steps to reduce risks as these before a project begins - greatly reduces the risk to ecosystems and species being killed and-or forever changed in a negative way. White pine blister rust is a new threat across America and Canada that needs to have proper protocols in place for identification and avoidance procedures. This could be very important for both countries on how this is managed in California. It could be widely spread to many Pine species that have 5-needles if not held to scientific standards. Studies have shown that climate change is real and it would be a shame if history shows this was not addressed in such a large project, taking into account what species can endure climate change effects such as Oaks and locally native grasses that can withstand climate change effects better than Firs, Cedar and Pine trees are able to. Oaks can help maintain ecosystems and can survive the harshest environments. Leading the way for other locally native species to take root and survive invasive plant invasions. Old growth and native to California plants along with critical habitats and essential habitats help protect from continued forest devastation. I ask that you please take facts and science into account on every level, providing evidence-based "resilience" as you are saying that this project is being categorized as resilience project, I would expect it to reflect forest resilience as a whole and not just to plantation orientated activity. Forests can only become stable and resilient if restorations of all parts of the ecosystem are considered equally as important.
- A deeply concerned California resident