

Data Submitted (UTC 11): 6/9/2026 3:12:10 AM

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Comments: I am a microbiology researcher working at Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia. I specialize in cave microbiology. I am writing to emphasize that caves within the lands proposed for the Twin Mountain Timber sale contain globally significant examples of a bacterial biomatrix colloquially known as "Moonmilk". Moonmilk is a promising research avenue for two reasons. First, the combative relationships among cave bacteria within the biomatrix result in continuous production of diverse antibiotics, making moonmilk research a promising avenue for the discovery and commercial development of novel antibiotics. Secondly, the moonmilk in the caves on Prince of Wales Island is a biomatrix of unprecedented depth- reported to be as thick as 36", making it thicker than any documented biofilm on the continent. Biofilms are typically constrained in thickness by their limited ability to support cells deep within the matrix, which require water, energy, oxygen, and the elimination of waste products. The thickness of moonmilk on Prince of Wales is unsurpassed, suggesting that studying these biomatrices may provide novel insights into how to support variably dense, heterogeneous biomatrices, which would, among other things, enable better-engineered systems to support the transport of human organs for transplantation. The logging that has already occurred in the proposed harvest area has made some of the most significant moonmilk biomatrixes inaccessible. Specifically, the entrances to these caves have been buried under logging debris or filled with sediment that blocks airflow and kills the biomatrix. In short, the proposed timber sale is too big and risks threatening the globally significant biomatrices, which exist ONLY in caves on Prince of Wales Island. I am writing to propose that the Forest Service preserve this national treasure (the research of which has significant medical and commercial applications) by selecting the no-action alternative. If this is not possible, I strongly urge the Forest Service to remove all units containing karst from the sale. The risk of losing or killing this truly unique resource is too great. If karst areas are harvested, I would strongly advocate for increased buffering to prevent the destabilization and debris blockage at these cave entrances. Further, I would advocate limiting the construction of roads, particularly temporary roads, in the proposed harvest area to prevent significant disruptions to the flow of air and water within the caves. The moonmilk in the caves on Prince of Wales Island is a globally significant biomatrix with many potential applications; we cannot afford to squander it.