WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF
Natural Resources
Peter Goldmark - Commissioner of Public Lands

State Trust Lands Habitat Conservation Plan
EFFECTIVENESS MONITORING

What does effectiveness monitoring do?
Determines whether implementing conservation strategies results in expected habitat conditions
Considers cause-and-effect relationships
Is either passive (retrospective studies of existing research; following existing silvicultural prescriptions) or active (designing field experiments; developing prescriptions)

What are the purposes of effectiveness monitoring?

- Documenting short-term (1-3 years after silvicultural treatment) and long-term changes in habitat conditions. A variety of habitat attributes are measured, such as:
- Forest stand structure (tree size, density, canopy closure, etc.)
    - Large woody debris
    - Snags
    - Marbled murrelet nesting platforms
- Evaluating the effects of different silvicultural treatments designed to enhance and/or maintain habitat

What effectiveness monitoring projects is DNR working on?

- Northern Spotted Owl Conservation Strategy
  Enhancing Spotted Owl Habitat through Variable Density Thinning
- Riparian Conservation Strategy
  Monitoring of Instream Habitat Conditions and Trends
  Studying Riparian Silviculture Treatment Alternatives
  Monitoring Water Quality on Mill and Abernathy Creeks

Where is DNR's effectiveness monitoring done?

On DNR lands managed under the Habitat Conservation Plan - all planning units
Map of northern spotted owl habitat effectiveness monitoring sites