Past and Current Research on Natural Resource Issues in the Blue Mountains

- Recreation, Hunting, Access
- Livestock Production (and Wild Ungulate Ecology)
- Restoration
- Timber Harvest, Production
- Biodiversity, T&E Species
- Wildland Disturbances
- Water Resources



Past and Current Research on Natural Resource Issues in the Blue Mountains

- Community Sustainability
- Governance, Public Collaboration
- Climate Change



Starkey Experimental Forest and Range

Past Studies of Wildland Disturbances

- Silviculture and Timber Management
- Fire and Fuels
- Livestock Grazing
- Wild Ungulate Herbivory
- Hunting
- Other Recreation
- Roads and Traffic
- Insect Pests
- Vegetation Dynamics
- Non-native Plants



Recreation, Hunting, Access Research

- Deer and Elk Hunting
- Roads and Traffic
- Off-Road Recreation
- Hunter Surveys
- Other Recreation Surveys





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Livestock, Wild Ungulate Research

- Beef Cattle Production
- Wild-Domestic Ungulate Herbivory Effects
- Wild-Domestic Ungulate Interactions, Competition
- Cattle Grazing, Elk Herbivory, and Riparian Recovery
- Elk and Cattle Nutrition and Habitat Modeling
- Cougar, Bear, Wolf Predation
- Optimization Models for Allotment Management Plans







Restoration Research

- Riparian restoration
 - Meadow Creek, Catherine Creek, Middle Fork John Day River, Camp Creek
- Rangeland restoration
 - Invasive Species (Juniper, Cheatgrass)
 - Rehabilitation following wildfire
- Forest restoration
 - Fuels reduction
 - Thinning
 - Fire Modeling



Timber Harvest and Production Research

- Intensive Timber Harvest Effects on Ungulates
- Timber Harvest Effects on Vertebrate Spp. of Concern
- Elk-Thermal Cover Relationships
- Limber Jim Multi-Resource Effects
- Silvicultural Prescriptions and Timber Yield
- Timber Yield and Optimization Models



Water Resources

- Long-term Hydrologic Monitoring
- Salmon and Steelhead Recovery Research
- Heat Source Monitoring and Modeling





Long-Term Data Sets for Research

- Climate
- Hydrology
- Vegetation
- Insect Pests
- Coldwater Fish
- Ungulates



Long-Term Data Sets for Research

- Less time is often required to analyze existing data to gain new knowledge than on new research to collect new data.
- Syntheses of existing data are often tedious and timeconsuming and don't involve the glamour of field work.
- Funding sources often willing to pay for new research rather than fund analyses of current data in new ways.



Experimental Design Rigor

- Manipulative landscape experiments with clean treatments and controls, with results that are scalable.
- Adaptive management experiments designed and implemented as research-management partnerships.
- Diverse science and management partners

Some Example Knowledge Gaps

- Silvicultural effects on fish and wildlife
- Integrated effects of multiple, interacting wildland disturbances on fuel loading, fire risk and insect pest outbreaks
- Riparian restoration effectiveness for salmonid recovery and interacting effects of wild vs. domestic ungulate herbivory

Some Example Knowledge Gaps

- Climate change effects on beef cattle production and deer and elk productivity
- Silviculture optimization models for meeting multiresource forest objectives across time and space
- Testing new social science methods for effective use of research findings to help address controversial natural resource decisions (e.g., travel management)

Long-Term Data Example

- Starkey Project: one of the largest, most comprehensive data set on ungulates ever collected
 - 25 years of ungulate telemetry data
 - 25 years of associated spatial data
 - 25 years of hunting season data
 - 25 years of animal condition data
 - 25 years of climate data

Science Rigor and Management Utility

- Multi-disciplinary (integration of multiple resource uses)
- Multiple partners (state, private, federal, tribal, university)
- Credible (peer-reviewed, refereed journal publications)
- Management focus and management partnerships

- Meadow Creek stream and riparian restoration for endangered salmonids and other resources.
- Hunter motorized access effects on hunting season designs, harvest objectives, and animal energetics, performance, and behavior.

- Ecological factors affecting mule deer productivity and their responses to elk density manipulation.
- Accelerated forest restoration designs and effects on multi-resource management (fire risk, forest productivity, nutrient cycling, hydrology, wildlife).

- Elk nutrition and habitat evaluation models for for regional landscape management applications
 - Western OR and WA
 - Blue Mountains OR and WA
 - Clearwater Basin ID
 - Western MT

- Nutrition and habitat evaluation models for cattle allotment management planning.
- Social science evaluation of livestock grazing practices and traditions.

Ventenata dubia (African wiregrass) landscape mapping and environmental correlates.



The Starkey Project:

Long-term Studies of Ungulates, Disturbance Ecology, and Land Uses in Managed Forests and Rangelands







1994 – 2 years after timber harvest

2014 - 20 years after harvest



Timber Management and Thermal Cover Studies

- Land management shifted from the traditional paradigm that focused on the importance of thermal cover to other aspects of ungulate ecology such as nutrition, human disturbance effects, and herbivory.
- This shift saved substantial time and money by removing questionable standards of thermal cover in National Forest planning across the western U.S.
- Results were substantiated in litigation won by the Forest Service.



