## LOCAL WOOD. LOCAL WORK. LOCAL BENEFITS.

## THIS BIKE SHELTER IS CONSTRUCTED WITH LOCAL TONGASS WOOD



Improving Tongass ecosystem and watershed function starts with restoration. The Sitka spruce used in this shelter is from Winter Harbor on Prince of Wales Island. It was harvested as part of a wildlife thinning project. This type of project restores forest and watershed functions, protects salmon populations and supports sustainable subsistence resources for our community.

The Sitka spruce in this shelter provided multiple local businesses with the opportunity to capitalize on restoration by-

nesses with the opportunity to capitalize on restoration byproducts. They were able to work with a new product and explore market potential. In addition to timber harvest and processing, restoration projects provide craftsmen the ability to develop new value added products.

key component

growth's success is training and

## **COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS**

The Sitka Conservation Society has partnered with multiple stakeholders to develop this project that highlights young-growth timber. The timber frame design, a traditional form of building using mortise and tenon joinery, was chosen to showcase the Sitka spruce. SCS collaborated with the City and Borough of Sitka Parks Department and the Sitka Sound Science Center to find a location for the shelter and maintain it for public use.



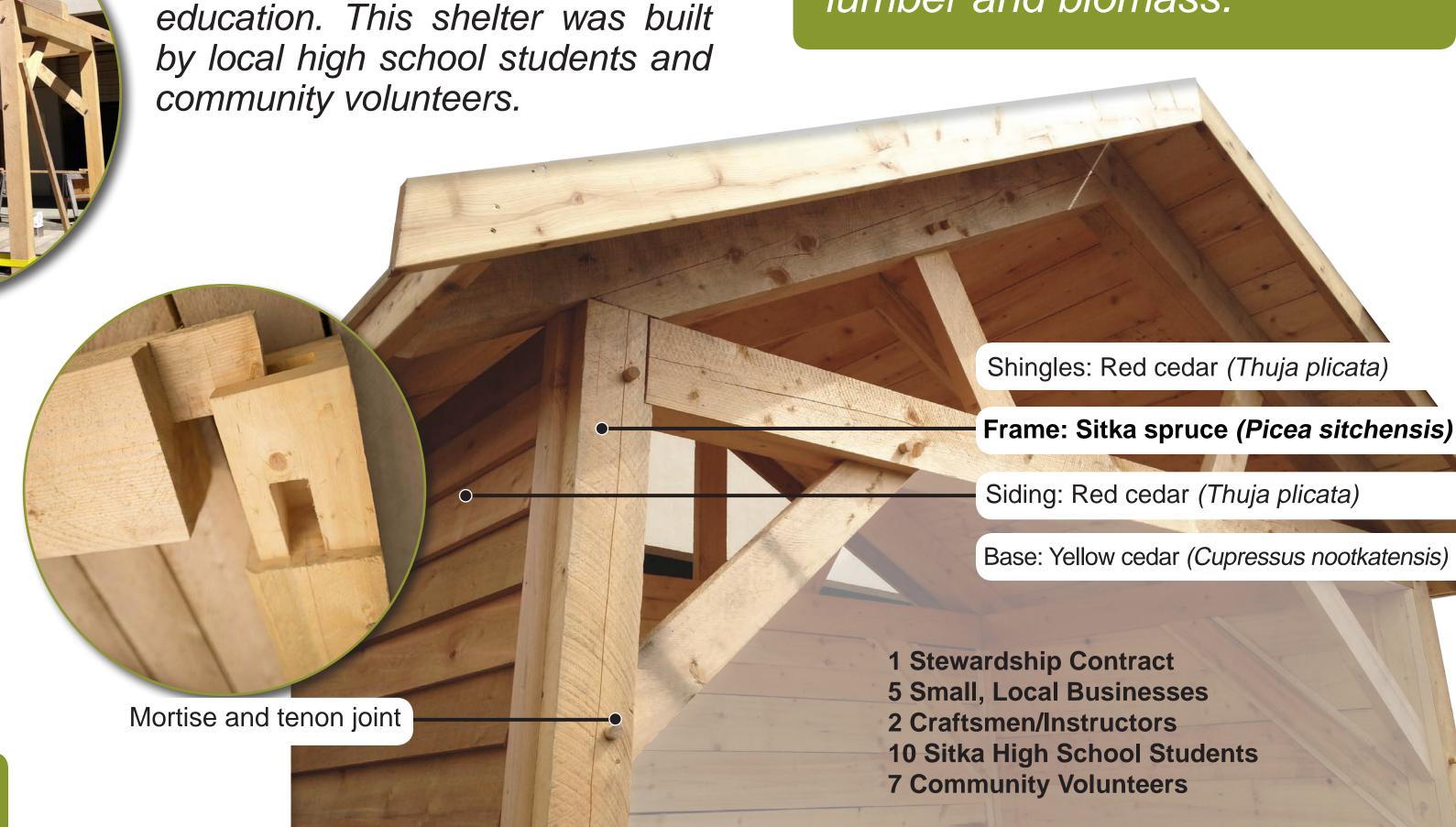
Another example of community partnerships and young-growth use is the Starrigavan Cabin (left), located here in Sitka. This US Forest Service cabin was built in 2008 with young-growth Sitka spruce harvested from Starrigavan Creek as part of a wildlife improvement project. The cabin is an experiment in the longevity of young spruce logs for construction purposes, and is the first young-growth cabin in the Tongass.



This project was made possible through the Community Capacity and Land Stewardship program with the National Forest Foundation. For more information contact Marjorie Hennessy at SCS, 747-7509.

## WHAT IS YOUNG GROWTH?

Young-growth is the secondary succession of trees after the harvest of a primary forest. Logging practices in the '60s and '70s resulted in homogenous, even-aged stands that pose threats to ecological function and wildlife. Restorative thinning projects improve habitat, create jobs, enhance subsistence opportunities and generate restoration by-products for lumber and biomass.



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