

Learning by doing.

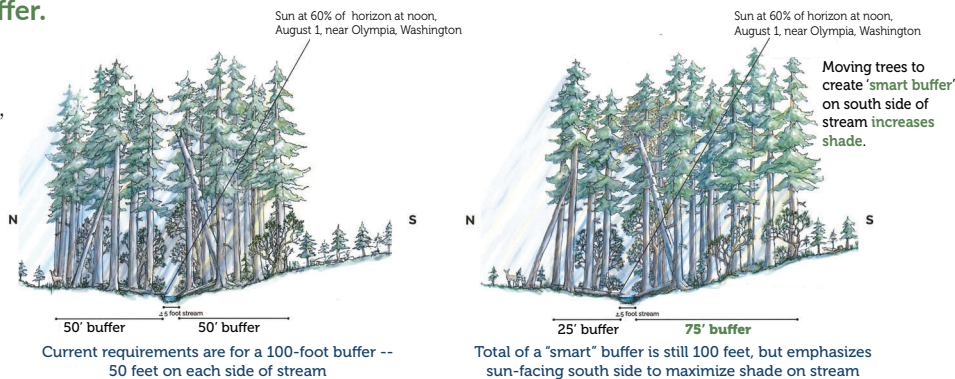
Adaptive management in working forests follows the science to support cool, clean water.

Since 2001, 44 science projects have been completed under our state's Adaptive Management Program, and dozens more are ongoing or scheduled. This science has been an important part of reducing scientific uncertainty and building a better understanding of how forestry practices can successfully support environmental goals for the protection of fish, water, and wildlife.

Funded largely by a tax on forestry, **adaptive management – or “learning by doing”** – has built a better understanding of aquatic habitat, while affirming that the current high bar set by our forest practices meets or exceeds Endangered Species Act and Clean Water Act standards.

And allowing science to lead will continue to identify opportunities to do even better. For example, meet a smarter kind of buffer.

By shifting the bulk of a forest buffer to the south side of fish-bearing streams, shade significantly increases, **leading to increased shade** compared under present buffer requirements.




In a March/April poll of voters in King County, **68% agreed that water quality in upper watersheds is healthier for salmon.**


And 82% believe that state government should make lower watersheds a bigger priority.

By remaining true to Adaptive Management, while searching for innovations to optimize its success, Washington can secure a better future for salmon and for sustainable working forests.

Thanks to scientific forest practices, Washington's working forests protect cool, clean water on 60,000 miles of forested streams.

 Private and state foresters have removed 8,100 barriers to fish passage and reopened 6,200 miles of streams.

 The Adaptive Management Program has funded more than \$15 million per biennium in research since 2001. The program is paid for with a combination of taxes collected from the forest products industry and proceeds from the state general fund.

 More than 2 million acres of forests are set aside for conservation in uplands and streamside buffers to meet standards in the Clean Water Act for fish temperature and sediment.

To find out more about investments in salmon and water quality go to: forestsandfish.com

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Recognize progress on salmon.

