SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE S5. Definitions of management classes for ILAP management layer.

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| Land Class | Code | Description | Examples |
| Protected and Preservation | 1 | Used to encompass areas that are legally dedicated to protection and preservation of the characteristics of natural landscape. Additionally it contains slightly less restrictive management and may allow for more adjustments in management practices. | Wilderness, Congressional Reserves, National Parks, Regional conservation reserves/preserves, Late Successional Reserves, Wilderness Study Areas, Visual Resource Management Class 1. |
| Retention | 3 | Has more of an emphasis on retention of forested areas or native vegetation for a variety of reasons such as the conservation of endangered species or for maintaining forested corridors along areas of visual or biological importance | Municipal Watersheds, Corridors for visual/riparian/biodiversity, Endangered/threatened species management, Other values of importance, Private conservation areas, Wildlife refuges, Visual Resource Management Class 2. |
| Partial retention | 4- | Based mainly on partial-retention with the potential for longer rotations or more experimental management strategies | Partial retention, Adaptive Management Areas, Experimental Forests, Other wildlife areas, Primitive recreation usage, Visual Resource Management Class 3. |
| Modification | 5 | Associated with major modification of the landscape and includes general forestry, developed recreation (off road vehicle use, ski areas), mining, or grazing on public land | General forestry with habitat modification, NWFP Matrix, Developed recreation, Visual Resource Management Class 4. |
| Modification, private | 6 | Specific to privately-owned lands which may be less restrictive than public lands may or may not remain committed towards natural resource management over time. |  |

(For details see <http://oregonexplorer.info/node/38886?topic=23616&ptopic=98>.)