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**Appendix**

**Nomenclature**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>Scientific name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fungi:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red ring rot</td>
<td><em>Phellinus pini</em> (Thore ex Fr.) A. Ames</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow laminated rot</td>
<td><em>Phellinus weirii</em> (Murr.) Gilbn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plants:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alder</td>
<td><em>Alnus</em> sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bigleaf maple</td>
<td><em>Acer macrophyllum</em> Pursh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blueblossom</td>
<td><em>Ceanothus thyrsiflorus</em> Esch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California laurel</td>
<td><em>Umbellularia californica</em> (Hook. &amp; Am.) Nutt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast redwood</td>
<td><em>Sequoia sempervirens</em> (D. Don) Endl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas-fir</td>
<td><em>Pseudotsuga menziesii</em> (Mirb.) Franco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eelgrass</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European beachgrass</td>
<td><em>Ammophila arenaria</em> (L.) Link</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand fir</td>
<td><em>Abies grandis</em> (Dougl.) Lindl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huckleberry</td>
<td><em>Vaccinium</em> spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeffrey pine</td>
<td><em>Pinus jeffreyi</em> Grev. &amp; Balf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodgepole pine</td>
<td><em>Pinus contorta</em> Dougl. ex Loud.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain hemlock</td>
<td><em>Tsuga mertensiana</em> (Bong.) Carr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific silver fir</td>
<td><em>Abies amabilis</em> (Dougl.) Forbes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port-Orford-cedar</td>
<td><em>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</em> (A. Murr.) Parl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red alder</td>
<td><em>Alnus ruba</em> Bong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red algae</td>
<td><em>Fucus</em> spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red oak</td>
<td><em>Quercus borealis</em> (L.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockweed</td>
<td><em>Fucus</em> spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salal</td>
<td><em>Gaultheria shallon</em> Pursh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salmonberry</td>
<td><em>Rubus spectabilis</em> Pursh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sitka spruce</td>
<td><em>Picea sitchensis</em> (Bong.) Carr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snowbush</td>
<td><em>Ceanothus velutinus</em> Dougl. ex Hook.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar pine</td>
<td><em>Pinus lambertiana</em> Dougl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanoak</td>
<td><em>Lithocarpus densiflorus</em> (Hook. &amp; Am.) Rehd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western azalea</td>
<td><em>Rhododendron occidentale</em> (T.&amp; G.) Gray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western hemlock</td>
<td><em>Tsuga heterophylla</em> (Raf.) Sarg.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 After Aho (1982).
2 After Franklin and Dymess (1973), Simon and Schuster (1978).
Western redcedar
Western yew
White fir
Willow

Thuya plicata Donn
Taxus brevifolia Nutt.
Abies concolor (Gord. & Glend.) Lindl.
Salix spp.

Insects:3

Douglas-fir bark beetle
Net-spinning caddisfly
Water strider

Dendroctonus pseudotsugae Hopkins
Hydroptila spp.
Gerris spp.

Fish:4

Bigeye tuna
Chinook salmon
Coho salmon
Cutthroat trout
Dolphin fish (mahimahi)
Herring
Skipjack tuna
Starry flounder
Steelhead trout
Stickelback
Sturgeon
Yellowfin tuna

Thunnus obesus (L.)
Onchorhynchus tshawytscha (Walbaum)
Onchorhynchus kisutch (Walbaum)
Salmo clarki Richardson
Coryphaena hippurus (L.)
Clupea spp.
Katuwouvs pelamis (L.)
Platichthys stellatus (L.)
Salmo gairdneri Richardson
Gasterosteus aculeatus L.
Acipenser spp.
Thunnus albacares (Bonnaterre)

Birds:5

Acorn woodpecker
Bald eagle
Brown creeper
Brown pelican
Cormorant
Crow
Downy woodpecker
Great blue heron
Great egret

Melanerpes formicivorus (Swainson)
Haliaeetus leucocephalus (L.)
Certhia americana Bonaparte
Pelecanus occidentalis L.
Phalacrocorax spp.
Corvus spp.
Picoideus pubescens L.
Ardea herodias L.
Casmerodius albus

3 After Borror and DeLong.
5 After Robbins and others (1983).
Green heron
Gull
Hairy woodpecker
Lewis woodpecker
Northern flicker
Osprey
Pileated woodpecker
Purple martin
Red-breasted sapsucker
Turkey vulture

Mammals: 6

Black bear
Harbor seal
Raccoon

*After Hall (1981).

Butorides striatus (L.)
Larus spp.
Picoides villosus (L.)
Melanerpes lewis (Gray)
Colaptes auratus (L.)
Pandion haliaetus (L.)
Dryocopus pileatus (L.)
Progne subis (L.)
Sphyrapicus ruber (Gmelin)
Cathartes aura (L.)

Ursus americanus Pallas
Phoca vitulina L.
Procyon lotor (L.)
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Large, fallen trees in various stages of decay contribute much-needed diversity of ecological processes to terrestrial, aquatic, estuarine, coastal beach, and open ocean habitats in the Pacific Northwest. Intensive utilization and management can deprive these habitats of large, fallen trees. This publication presents sound information for managers making resource management decisions on the impact of this loss on habitat diversity and on ecological processes that have an impact on long-term ecosystem productivity.

Keywords: Decomposition, fallen trees, habitat diversity, ecosystem function, land, water, sea.

The Forest Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture is dedicated to the principle of multiple use management of the Nation's forest resources for sustained yields of wood, water, forage, wildlife, and recreation. Through forestry research, cooperation with the States and private forest owners, and management of the National Forests and National Grasslands, it strives — as directed by Congress — to provide increasingly greater service to a growing Nation.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture is an Equal Opportunity Employer. Applicants for all Department programs will be given equal consideration without regard to age, race, color, sex, religion, or national origin.