CENTRAL OREGON FIRE MANAGEMENT SERVICE

2010 PRESCRIBED FIRE & HAZARDOUS FUEL REDUCTION PROGRAM

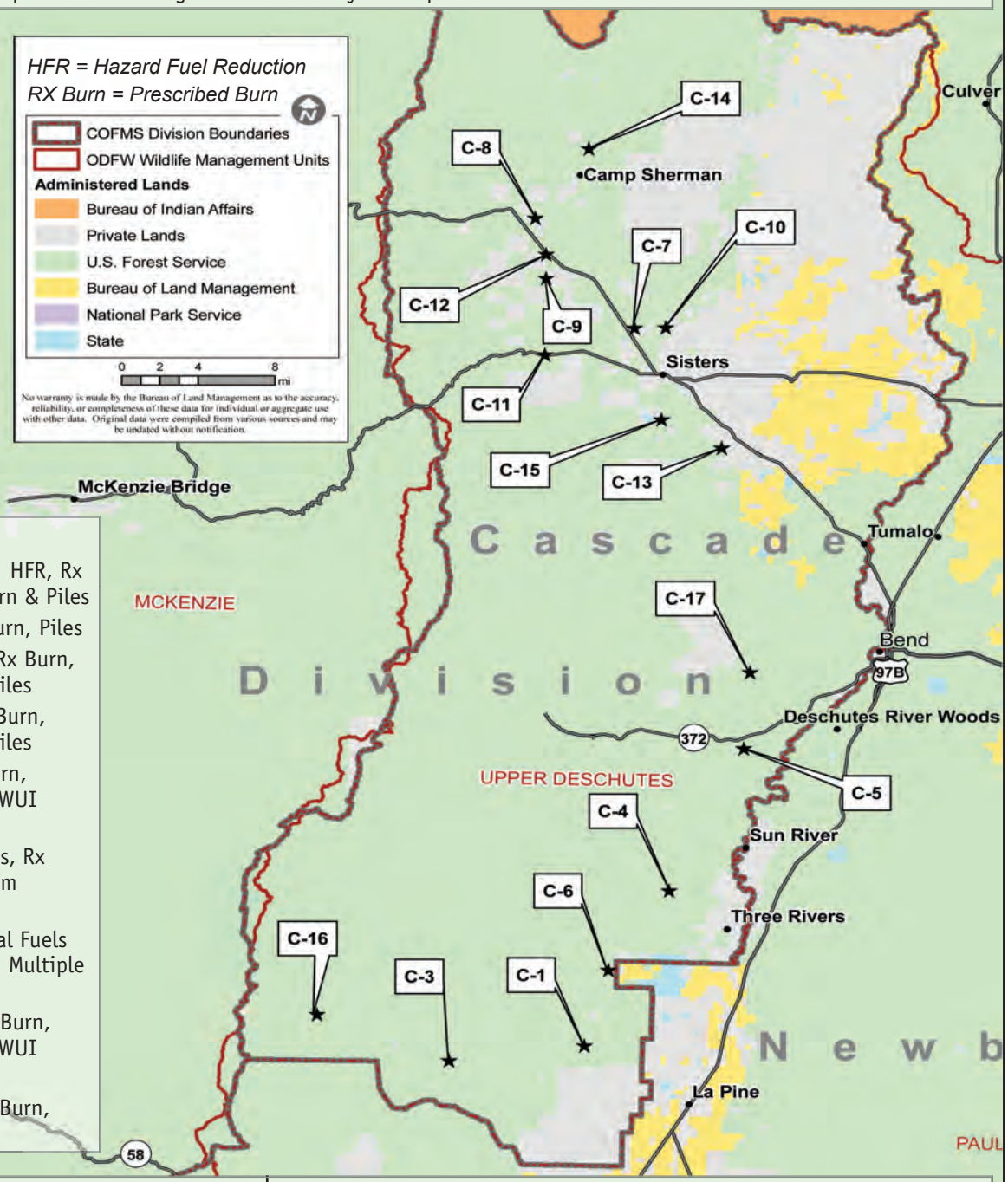
CASCADE DIVISION

DESCHUTES NATIONAL FOREST AND
PRINEVILLE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

More than 16 fuel reduction projects (13,000+ acres) are planned for spring and fall of 2010. The schedule includes map number, name/area, and project acres). Dates have not been included. It is difficult to pinpoint when fuel conditions & weather will allow these activities to occur. Most prescribed burning occurs March-May and September-December.

Due to the number of piles present, not all pile burn locations are individually depicted on the maps. As such please note that piles that have cured (turned completely red) by late fall are planned for ignition under appropriate weather conditions between late fall and early spring.

Safety - Hunters and other forest visitors entering recently burned areas are at risk of injury by being hit by fire-weakened timber, or burned by stepping in a stump hole.



C-1 -Dilman-716 acres, HFR

C-3 -Charlie Brown-692 acres, HFR, Rx Burn, Multiple Units, Underburn & Piles

C-4 -Klak-17 acres, HFR, Rx Burn, Piles

C-5 -Katalo-1974 acres, HFR, Rx Burn, Multiple Units, Underburn & Piles

C-6 –Fall-1251 acres HFR, Rx Burn, Multiple Units, Underburn & Piles

C-7 –Hwy 20-736 acres, Rx Burn, Multiple Units, Restoration & WUI Hazard Reduction

C-8 -Metolius Basin-1145 acres, Rx Burn, Multiple Units, Ecosystem Restoration

C-9 –Black Butte Ranch Natural Fuels Reduction-178 acres, Rx Burn, Multiple Units, WUI Hazard Reduction

C-10 -Hwy 20 - 808 Acres, Rx Burn, Multiple Units, Restoration & WUI Hazard Reduction

C-11 –McCache-278 Acres, Rx Burn, Ecosystem Restoration

C-12 –Leftover-30 Acres, Rx Burn, Ecosystem Restoration

C-13 –ARRA Sisters Area Fuels Reduction-3,038 Acres, Rx Burn, Piles

C-14 –Head Stewardship-78 Acres, Rx Burn, Piles

C-15 –Sisters Area Fuels Reduction-1,270 Acres, Rx Burn, Piles

C-16 –Red Plague-718 Acres, Rx Burn, Piles

C-17 –Fry-70 Acres, Rx Burn, Environmental Assessment

Need More Information?

CONTACT: Jinny Pitman 541-549-7644 or Shannon Evans 541-383-4732

GENERAL FIRE INFORMATION:
Visit the Central Oregon Interagency Dispatch Center website at www.fs.fed.us/r6/centraloregon/fire

TO REPORT A FIRE: call 911 or 1-800-314-2560

Who plans hazard fuel reduction projects?

Hazard fuel reduction projects reduce the unnatural build-up of fuel in the forest. Fuels can be ***natural fuels***, (forest vegetation or debris) ***activity fuels*** (debris left over from woodcutters or forest thinning projects) or ***ladder fuels*** (small trees or brush that carry a ground fire up into the canopy).

Resource specialists and fire managers from the US Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management and Oregon State Department of Forestry work closely together planning, implementing and monitoring hazard fuel reduction projects. Project locations and treatment methods are chosen carefully, with specific objectives. Land management agencies coordinate prescribed burning with Oregon Department of Environmental Quality to ensure compliance with national clean air standards.

Why burn?

- **Reduce** hazard fuels which lessens wildfire intensity making them easier to control and reduces suppression costs.
- **Maintain and improve** forest health by recycling nutrients, decreasing competition for water and sunlight and increasing resistance to bugs and disease.
- **Improve** wildlife habitat by increasing food supplies such as native grasses, forbs and shrubs.

What about the smoke it creates?

Smoke from prescribed burning is a short-term effect of restoring healthy forests and is a mere fraction of the amount of smoke generated by high-intensity wildfires.

Most smoke from prescribed fires disperses quickly. Fire managers monitor the smoke from their burns, and try to avoid burning during poor smoke dispersal conditions.

The goal is always to have prescribed fires burn quickly, cleanly, under control and for smoke to be carried up and away from the area. Conditions are watched constantly and many times, scheduled burns are cancelled at the last minute if things aren't right for meeting that goal. Weather and winds are unpredictable. There is always a chance smoke will end up in the valleys.

R6-COFMS-CASCADES-2010March

Does prescribed fire protect private property?

Private property may benefit from a nearby hazard fuels reduction project, though there are no guarantees. Reducing forest fuels reduces flame lengths, increasing the ability of firefighters to safely protect a home. Prescribed fire also reduces potential for long-distance spotting from a wildfire.

Homeowners can increase the chances of their homes surviving wildfire by creating *survivable* space around their property. For more information visit: www.firefree.org.

How long will it take to reduce hazardous fuels?

It is safe to assume that prescribed burning and mechanical treatments such as thinning and mowing will continue to be important tools for improving and maintaining forest and grassland health for years to come. With the assistance of new administrative processes and funding made available through legislation such as the Healthy Forests Restoration Act and the Healthy Forest Initiative, land management agencies will continually look for ways to accomplish the work to be done.

Recovery Funded Hazardous Fuels Reduction Projects

Since March of 2009, the Deschutes & Ochoco National Forests have been awarded approximately $11 million in Recovery funds for hazardous fuels reduction projects; as of March 2010, a total of 13,000 acres have been treated utilizing these funds. In July of 2009, the Prineville Bureau of Land Management was awarded $183,000 in Recovery funds to treat 1,900 acres for biomass utilization. These Recovery-funded projects are in addition to the projects described on the front of this flyer. The Recovery hazardous fuels reduction work has been accomplished through the hiring of several local/national contract crews and youth crews based out of Central Oregon.

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