A night photograph of a forest fire. The scene is dark, with the fire providing the primary light source. A firefighter is silhouetted against the bright orange and yellow flames in the center-left. The background shows the dark outlines of evergreen trees. In the distance, several red lights are visible, likely from a fire truck or other emergency vehicles. The overall atmosphere is one of a controlled burn or a fire being managed in a forest.

COLLABORATIVE FORESTRY DRY SITE

Fuels and Fire Hazard

Why Treat for Fire Resiliency?

- ▣ Fire as a disturbance will 'reset' the stand to historic conditions. In this case, a drier, more open site.
- ▣ Many of these stands have a high likelihood of a stand replacement fire vs. a mosaic burn.
- ▣ The habitat is at risk from a severe wildfire.



Other Reasons to Treat

- ▣ National Fire Plan (2000) states:
 - Hazardous fuels reduction treatments are designed to “reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire to people, communities, and natural resources while restoring forest and rangeland ecosystems to closely match their historical structure, function, diversity, and dynamics.”
 - “Such treatments accomplish these goals by removing or modifying wildland fuels to reduce the potential for severe wildland fire behavior, lessen the post-fire damage, and limit the spread of proliferation of invasive species and diseases.”

In Other Words

- ❑ The project area falls within our Wildland Urban Interface boundary
- ❑ To protect the communities of Days Creek and South Myrtle Creek as well as the surrounding homes.
- ❑ To reduce the spread of invasive species.
- ❑ To reduce the likelihood of large, intense, wildfire that could result in sediment release, landslides, and other wise instability in the soils of the area.



Fire Regime and Condition Class

- ▣ Fire Regime was probably historically a II 0-35+ years return or frequent fire return at low intensity
- ▣ Now it is generally Mixed fire regime of III 35-100+ years return over the area with portions of lower and higher severity.
- ▣ Condition Class is primarily a 3 meaning heavily departed from original condition.

Current Fuel Loading

- ▣ Single story open areas
 - 12-15 tons/acre
 - Fuel Model 8 or TL3



Current Fuel Loading

- ▣ Two story
 - 20 tons/acre
 - Fuel Model 10 light or TU1



Current Fuel Loading

- ▣ Continuous Canopy
 - 25-30 tons/acre
 - Fuel Model 10 heavy or TU5



Rate of Spread (ch/hr)

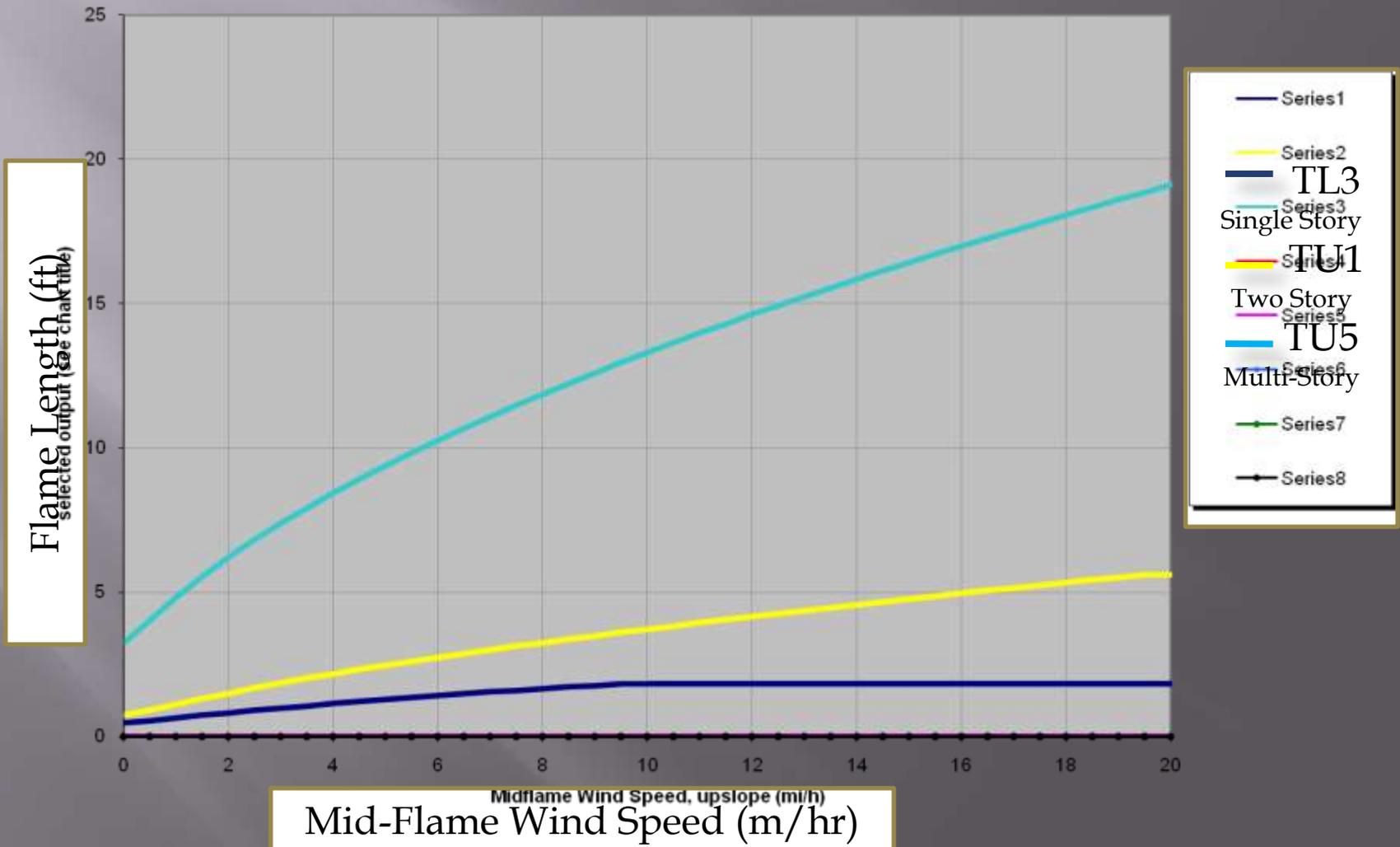
Rate of Spread (ch/hr)

selected output (see chart title)



Mid-Flame Wind Speed (m/hr)

Flame Length (ft)

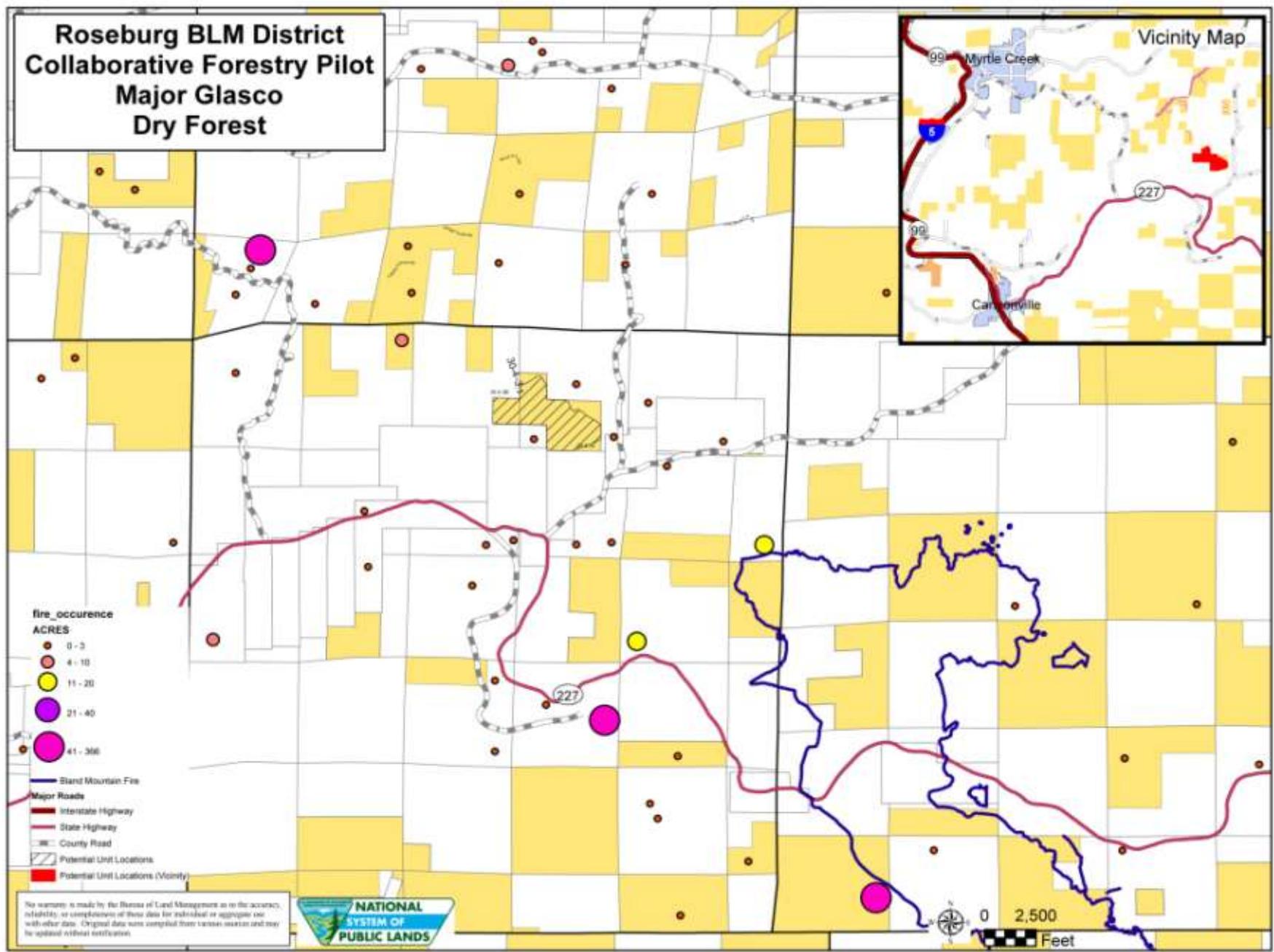
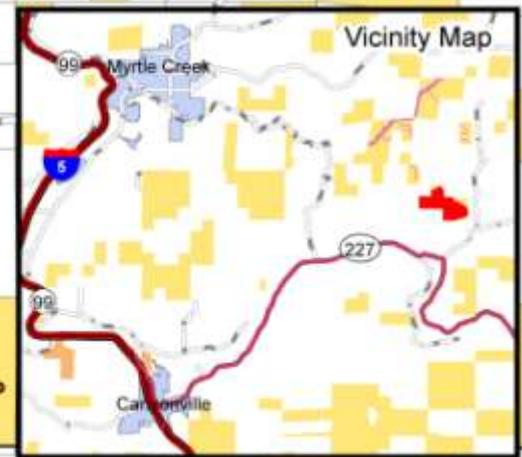


Fire History

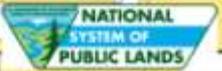
- ▣ Bland Mountain 1&2
- ▣ Several small fires in the area
- ▣ Tiller Fires



Roseburg BLM District Collaborative Forestry Pilot Major Glasco Dry Forest



No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual or aggregate use with other data. Original data were compiled from various sources and may be updated without notification.

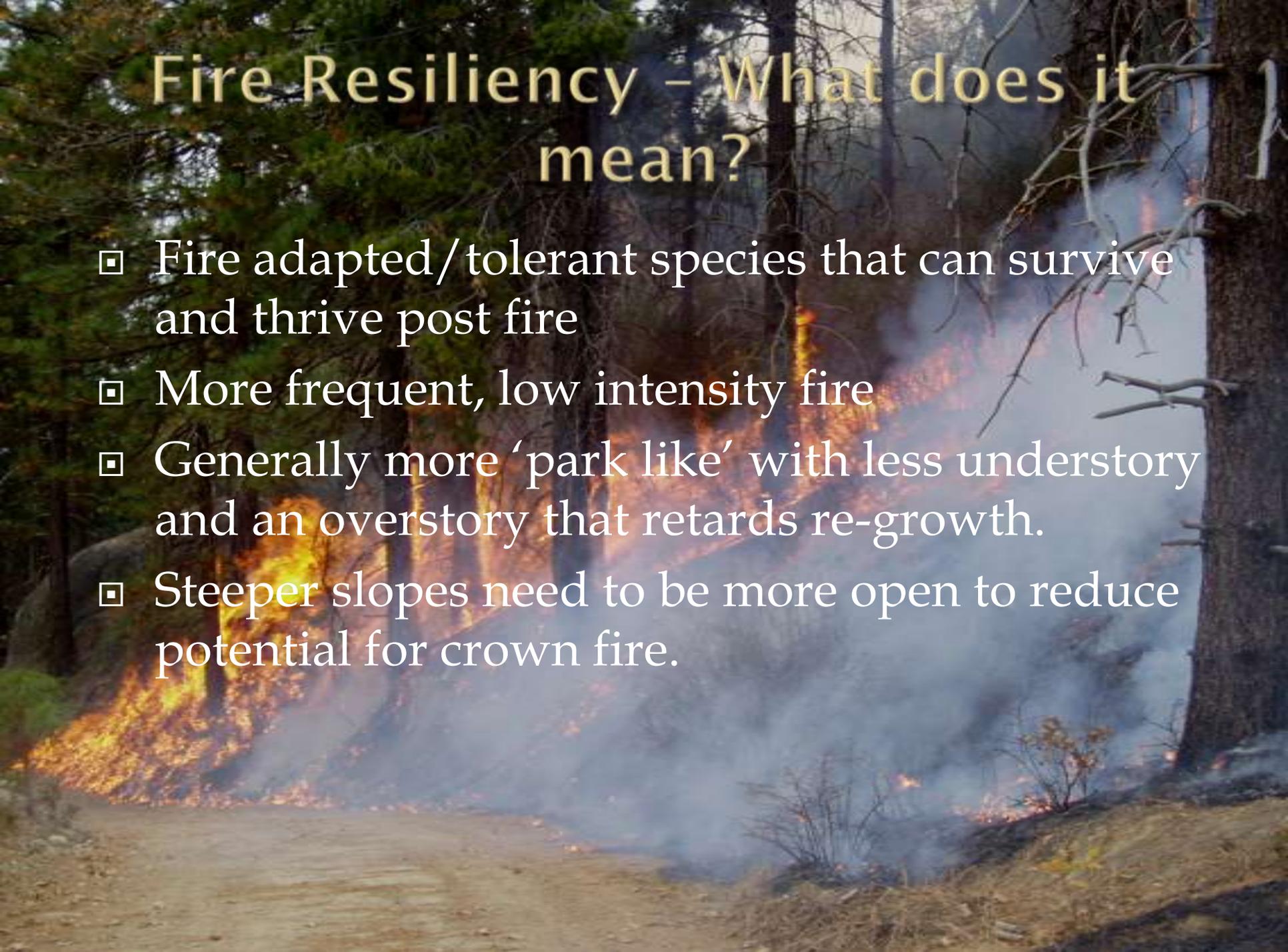


In Other Words

- ▣ Potential for a large fire to burn in the area in any given year exists, increasing and decreasing with weather parameters for that particular year.
- ▣ Ignition source could be lightning but there is a large potential for human caused fire which is entirely unpredictable.
- ▣ The severity of any given fire is dependent on weather, fuels, and topography.

Fire Resiliency – What does it mean?

- ▣ Fire adapted/tolerant species that can survive and thrive post fire
- ▣ More frequent, low intensity fire
- ▣ Generally more ‘park like’ with less understory and an overstory that retards re-growth.
- ▣ Steeper slopes need to be more open to reduce potential for crown fire.



Some Possible Treatment Methods

- ▣ Stand treatment – Thin the trees depending on slope, to a distance that would resist crown fire spread. Treat invasive species.
- ▣ Fuel breaks – Generally along ridgelines, treat by thinning the trees to 40% or less crown spacing 200 feet either side of the ridge and reduce understory vegetation.
- ▣ Escape routes – Reduce understory vegetation 50 feet either side of the road, prune remaining trees, and ensure trees are not allowed to touch over the roadway.

Example of understory treatment on a dry site



Treatment Options – No Action

- ▣ Fuels will continue to accumulate in the stands.
- ▣ Under current conditions, it would not be safe to attempt a direct attack on the fire using ground resources due to projected flame lengths greater than 5 feet.
- ▣ Fire in the area would most likely be fought with aerial resources and burning out from roadways (these would likely not hold as fuel breaks without re-enforcement).

Treatment Options – Stand Level

- ❑ Treat the south and west aspects heavily by thinning, favoring fire resilient species like Ponderosa Pine and hardwoods. Reduce invasive species and promote native grasses, forbs and some shrub species. Maintain these areas with prescribed fire.
- ❑ Treat the private land boundary by thinning heavily to reduce the likelihood of fire going from one area to another.

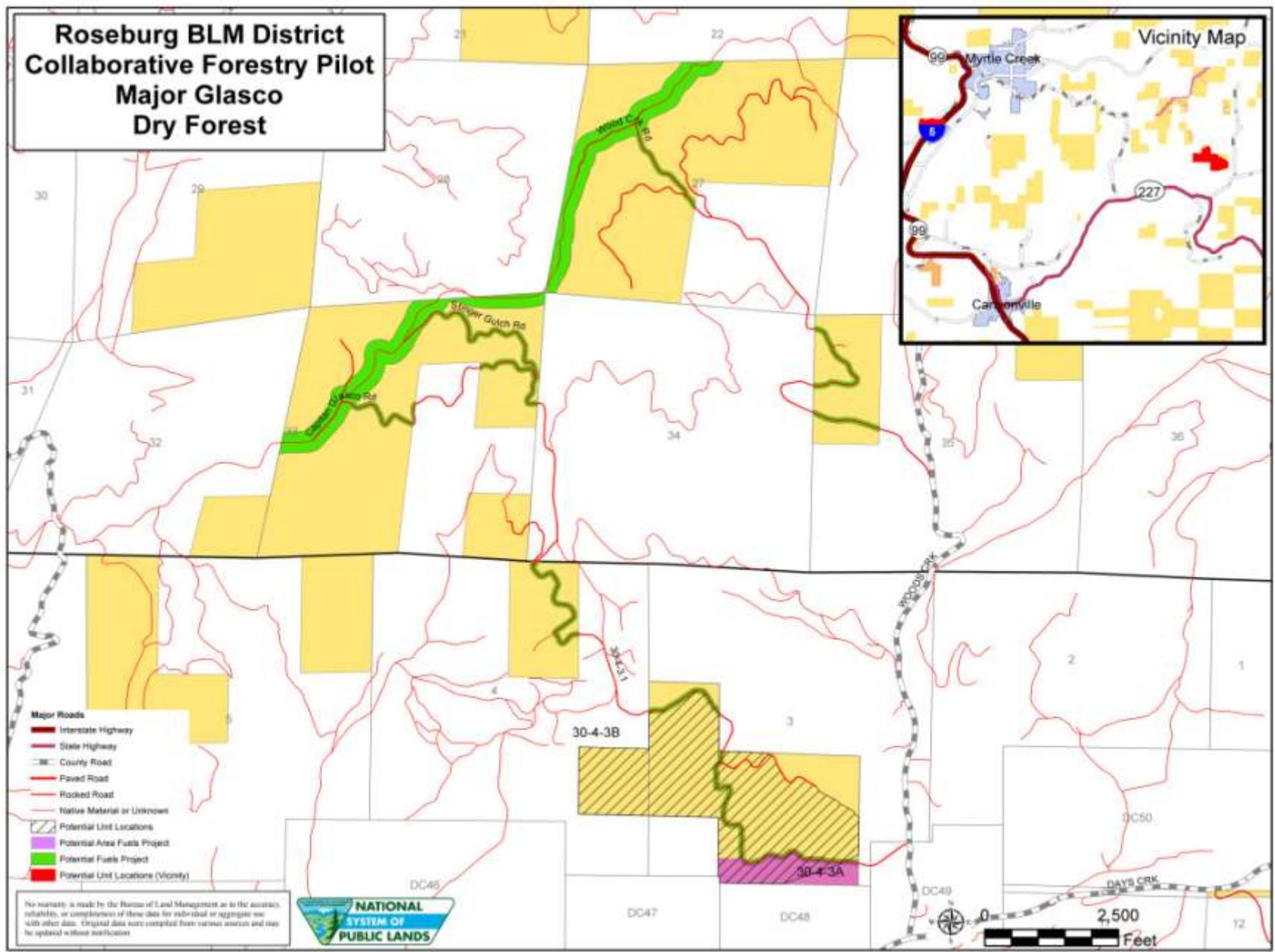
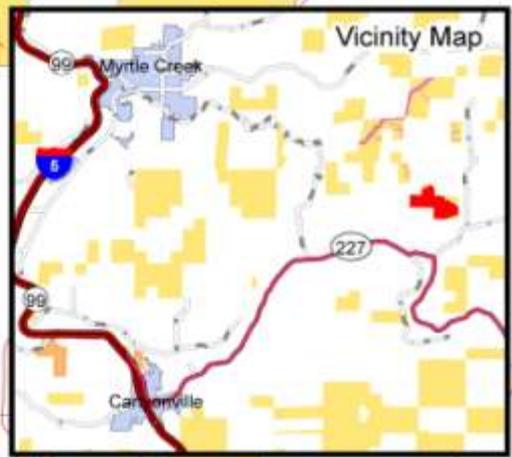


Treatment Options – Fire Control

- ▣ Treat the ridgeline between Days Creek and South Myrtle Creek to provide a defensible fuel break capable of stopping a fire from spreading.
- ▣ Treat the roadways providing ingress and egress to the fuel break to provide public escape and firefighter access to the fuel break.
- ▣ Treat the private land boundary (specifically near Major Glasco) to provide an opportunity to stop the fire before it reaches the habitat.



Roseburg BLM District Collaborative Forestry Pilot Major Glasco Dry Forest



- Major Roads**
- Interstate Highway
 - State Highway
 - County Road
 - Paved Road
 - Roaded Road
 - Native Material or Unknown
- Potential Unit Locations**
- Potential Area Fuels Project
 - Potential Fuels Project
 - Potential Unit Locations (Vicinity)

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