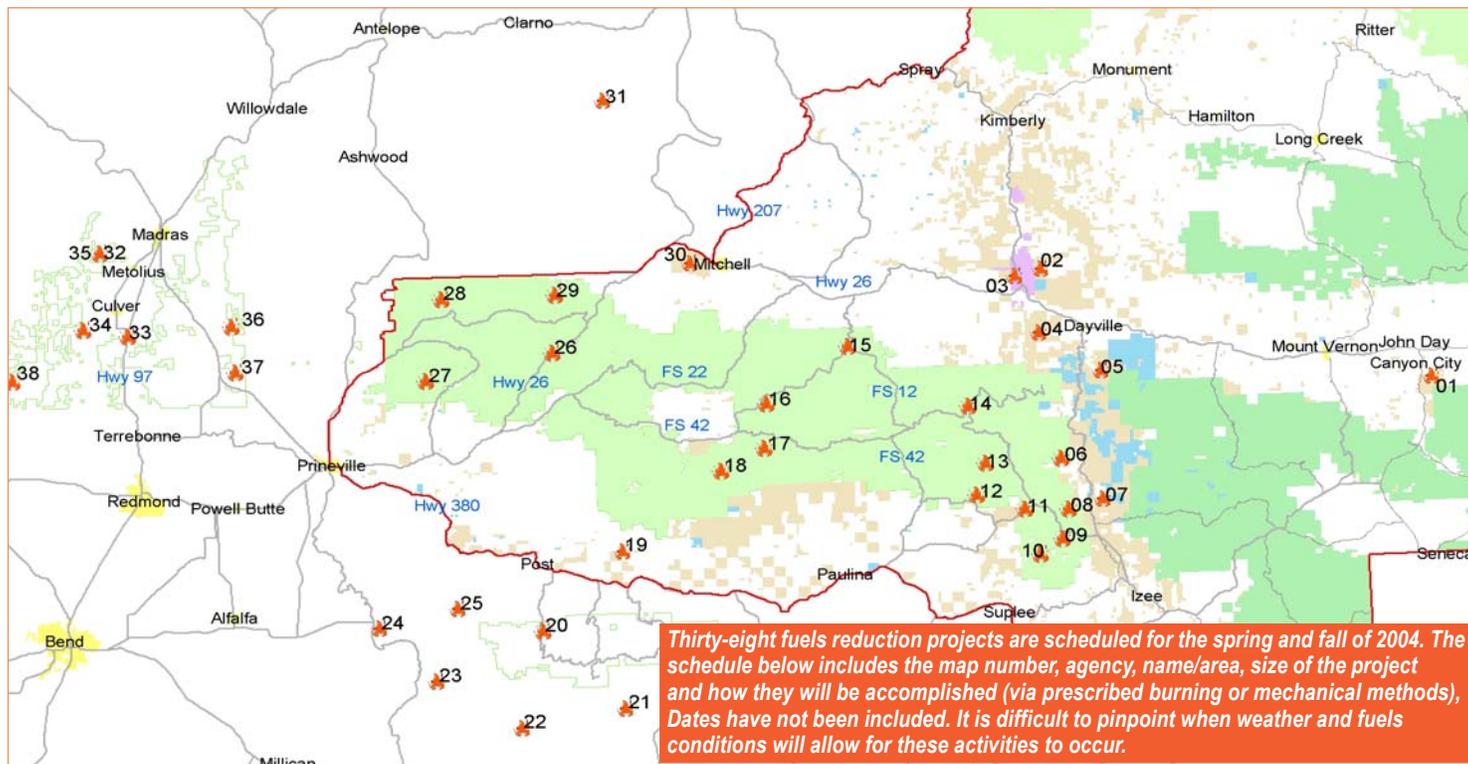


CENTRAL OREGON FIRE MANAGEMENT SERVICES, PRAIRIE DIVISION

PRINEVILLE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, OCHOCO NATIONAL FOREST & CROOKED RIVER NATIONAL GRASSLAND



2004 HAZARDOUS FUELS REDUCTION PROGRAM

Most prescribed burning occurs April-June on the Ochoco National Forest and September-December on the Prineville District of the Bureau of Land Management

01 –BLM: Little Canyon Mountain, handpiles, fuels reduction

02 –BLM: Windy Point, 40 acres, mechanical treatment

03 –BLM: Rock Creek, 450 acres, ecosystem restoration, burn in partnership with NPS

04 –BLM: Battle Creek, mechanical treatment

05 –BLM: Smoky Creek, mechanical treatment

06 –FS: Elbow Gulch, 200 acres, brush disposal, canceled at this time

07 –BLM: South Fork, cancelled

08 –FS: Hard Corner, 1500 acres, hazardous fuels disposal, Hardscrabble Ridge area

09 –FS: Bird, 340 acres, natural fuels reduction, Spur Butte area

10 –FS: Sunflower, 4500 acres, fire re-introduction, Sunflower Creek area

11 –FS: Bronco, 120 acres, fire hazard reduction, Bronco Creek area

12 –FS: Admin, Rager Ranger Station, 60 acres, wildland urban interface fire hazard reduction

13 –FS: TNT, 200 acres, hazardous fuels disposal, Tamarack Creek

14 –FS: Black Bear, 400 acres, fire re-introduction, Bear Skull area

15 –FS: Fryton, 1000 acres, fuels reduction and site preparation for planting, Fry Creek area

16 –FS: Zane, 600 acres, natural fuels reduction, Zane Spring area

17 –FS: Lower Biscuit/Biscuit Root, 1500 acres, fire hazard reduction, Donnelly Creek area

18 –FS: Fox Canyon/Rough, 1500 acres, wildlife habitat enhancement, N. Fork Fox Canyon Cr. area

19 –BLM: Pine Stubs, 600 acres, Juniper reduction in partnership with Nature Conservancy

20 –FS: Sherwood, 1500 acres, wildlife habitat enhancement, Sherwood Creek area

21 –BLM: OSU Paired Waters, mechanical treatment

22 –BLM: Upper Bear Creek, mechanical treatment

23 –BLM: West Butte, mechanical treatment

24 –BLM: Taylor Butte, mechanical treatment

25 –BLM: Windy Point, 100 acres, ecosystem restoration, Bear Creek

26 –FS: Bandit, 2500 acres, wildland urban interface fire risk reduction, Marks and Ochoco Cr.

27 –FS: Mill Creek, 400 acres, wildland urban interface fire hazard reduction, Mills Creek

28 –FS: Trout, 1500 acres, fire re-introduction, Trout Creek area

29 –FS: Cougar, 800 acres, fire hazard reduction, Cougar Creek area

30 –BLM: Gable Creek, mechanical treatment

31 –BLM: Rattlesnake, 7500 acres, juniper reduction and ecosystem restoration

32 –FS: Round, 1000 acres, wildland urban interface fire hazard reduction, Round Butte area

33 –FS: Juniper Butte, 230 acres, hazardous fuels disposal, Juniper Butte area

34 –FS: Crooked River Ranch, 100 acres, wildland urban interface fire hazard reduction, mowing, partnership with CRRFD

35 –FS: Round Butte, 400 acres, wildland urban interface fire hazard reduction, near Round Butte Estates, partnership with JCFD

36 –FS: COWS, 15 Acres, live fire training exercise on Grassland

37 –FS: Grizzly II, 1,400 acres, wildlife habitat improvement and fuels reduction, near Grizzly Mountain

38 –FS: West Side, 200 acres, wildlife habitat improvement and fuels reduction, sw portion of Grassland

BLM - Bureau of Land Management



FS - Forest Service



MORE INFORMATION

Prineville District BLM, Shawn Larson, 416-6699
Ochoco National Forest and
Crooked River National Grassland, Jeff Bell 416-6417

GENERAL FIRE INFORMATION

Visit the Central Oregon Interagency Dispatch Center
Website at: www.fs.fed.us/r6/centraloregon/fire

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 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 and there is always a chance that smoke will end up in the valleys.



Dead and down trees and other vegetation covering the forest floor provide fuel for wildfires.



Mill Creek prescribed burn removed hazardous fuels, reducing the potential for catastrophic wildfire.



Often the window of opportunity when fuels and weather conditions are just right, is small. Burning can occur at seemingly unexpected times.

*Watch-out for hazards
Smoke from prescribed burns may be along roads, especially late evening and early morning when cool air causes the smoke to settle. Be cautious when visiting a forested area after a prescribed burn.*

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 many years 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.