Prescribed Fire Logan Ranger District Spring/Fall 2008/2009 Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest



Aerial Ignition 2003 Boulder Mountain

North Rich, Blacksmith Fork & Saddle Creek Prescribed Fires To Enhance Wildlife Habitat& Reduce Hazardous Fuels

If you would like more information about The prescribed fires planned on the Logan Ranger District please visit www.fs.fed.us/r4/wcnf or call (435) 755-3620





Logan Ranger District, 2003 Boulder Mountain

PRESCRIBED FIRES

Prescribed fire is just one tool used by fire managers to reduce hazardous fuels, lower the potential of having catastrophic wildfires, restore ecosystem health and improve the quality of watersheds and wildlife habitat

A prescribed fire only occurs when the temperature, humidity, wind speed and fuel moisture are within the prescribed fire plan objectives. Prescribed fires will be ignited when predicted weather and fuel conditions allow for minimized smoke impact on the public's air quality and public health.

Prescribed fires can be ignited by hand, using drip torches or by air using helicopters to drop incendiary devices.

In order to restore fire to its natural role in forests and rangeland, we ignite prescribed fires in the spring and fall when weather conditions allow for slow, low intensity burning to protect the vegetation and soil. Specific management objectives may be to reduce the fuels and/or create a mosaic pattern in the vegetation to create cover, forage, and browse areas for Wildlife. It can also, enhance native plant species and create diversity in vegetation structure and distribution.

We know that fire is essential to the health of our forests and rangelands. Since conditions in many areas are conducive to large, severe wildland fires, and because so many people now live in or near forest and rangelands, we need fires to burn in a more controlled way. By igniting prescribed fires, we can maximize the chance that they will burn on our terms with acceptable effects.

NORTH RICH PRESCRIBED FIRE

The North Rich prescribed fire consists of one burn unit totaling approximately 120 acres of aspen, mixed conifers and sagebrush. The burn unit is located approximately 30 miles east of Logan, Utah and about 5 miles west of Garden Valley, Utah.

Depending on weather conditions, lighting of this prescribed fire could take place anytime from early spring 2008 through late fall 2009.

The purpose of the burn is to regenerate aspen and sagebrush communities to improve rangeland and enhance wildlife habitat. Additional benefits include improving overall health of aspen to lower the risk of insect and disease and to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfires through the reduction of hazardous fuels.

SADDLE CREEK PRESCRIBED FIRE

The Saddle Creek prescribed fire consists of 5 burn units totaling approximately 700 acres and 2 Mechanical treatment units totaling approximately 50 acres of sagebrush and isolated aspen stands. The units are located approximately 14 miles east of Logan.

Depending on weather conditions, lighting of this prescribed fire could take place anytime from the end of May 2008 through fall of 2008.

The purpose of these treatments is to regenerate sagebrush and aspen communities to improve and enhance wildlife habitat and Prescribed fires play a role in forest health by reducing hazard fuels which inturn reduces the risk and severity of unnaturally hot wildfires

BLACKSMITH FORK PRESCRIBED FIRE

Blacksmith Fork prescribed fire consists of 13 units totaling 4,800 acres of aspen, brush, mixed conifer and grasses. Burning these units will be accomplished over a two to three year period. The burn units are located approximately 10 miles southeast of Logan, Utah and 10 miles northeast of Hyrum, Utah.

Depending on weather conditions, lighting of 3 burn units NE-3 and NE-4 and NE-5 totaling 1600 acres could take place anytime from early spring, 2008 to late fall 2009.

The purpose of the burn is restoration and maintenance of age-class diversity among aspen dominated stands. Additional benefits include the restoration of young age classes of aspen to benefit Wildlife species and to decrease the potential for high intensity wildfires with unwanted effects.



Hand ignition on 2003 Boulder Mountain

These prescribed burns are the first phases of a multi-year plan that reintroduces fire back into the ecosystem for re-vegetation and to reduce hazardous fuels near communities at risk as part of the revised Wasatch-Cache National Forest Management Plan.

The majority of the brush communities in the burn areas are approaching late seral stages due to a lack of natural disturbances. In addition, grazing, fire suppression, and other management practices have changed the forest structure and composition, causing a decline in the ecological health of the forests.

Prescribed fire and Wildland fire use provide for ecosystem maintenance and restoration consistent with land uses and historic fire regimes. Fuels are managed to reduce the risk of damage to private property and to provide for public and firefighter safety by lowering the risk of catastrophic wildfires occurring.

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