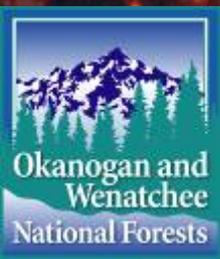


Fuel Management Objectives within Dry Forest Landscapes on the Okanogan-Wenatchee NF

Dr. Richy J. Harrod

Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest





IM

PENDLETON
STAND # 45
PLOT # 2
AUGUST 1996
FACING EAST

6

4

2





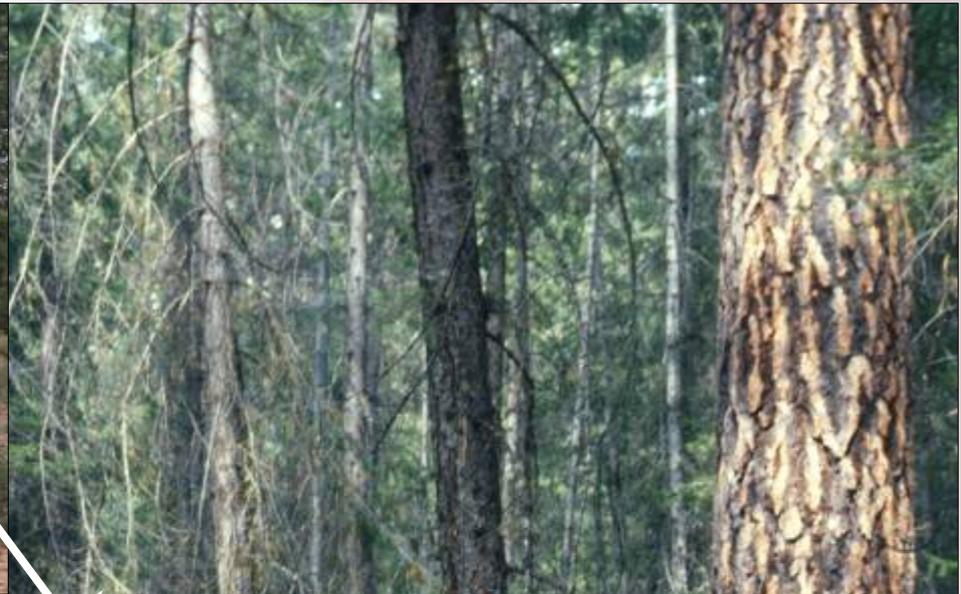
Ecological Restoration

- **Ecological restoration aims to enhance the resilience and sustainability of forests through treatments that incrementally return the ecosystem to a state that is within a historic range of conditions (Landres et al. 1999).**
- **The process of assisting the recovery and management of ecological integrity (Society for Ecological Restoration).**

Okanogan-Wenatchee NF

Dry Forest Strategy

- **2020.3 – FSM Policy**
 1. **All resource management programs have a responsibility for ecological restoration...**
- **Emphasize restoration efforts in the dry and mesic forests**
- **Provided recommendations for types of and placement of treatments**
- **Key emphasis on integration of resource values**



Relatively open stands of ponderosa pine developed dense Douglas-fir, white fir, and grand fir understories.

Goals of Fuel Management

- **Change how fire behaves within stands and across landscapes**
- **Create stands and landscapes that are resilient to fire**
- **Mitigate fire hazard in the wildland/urban interface**



Fuel Management Objectives

- **Reduce surface fuels**
- **Increase height to live crown**
- **Decrease crown density**

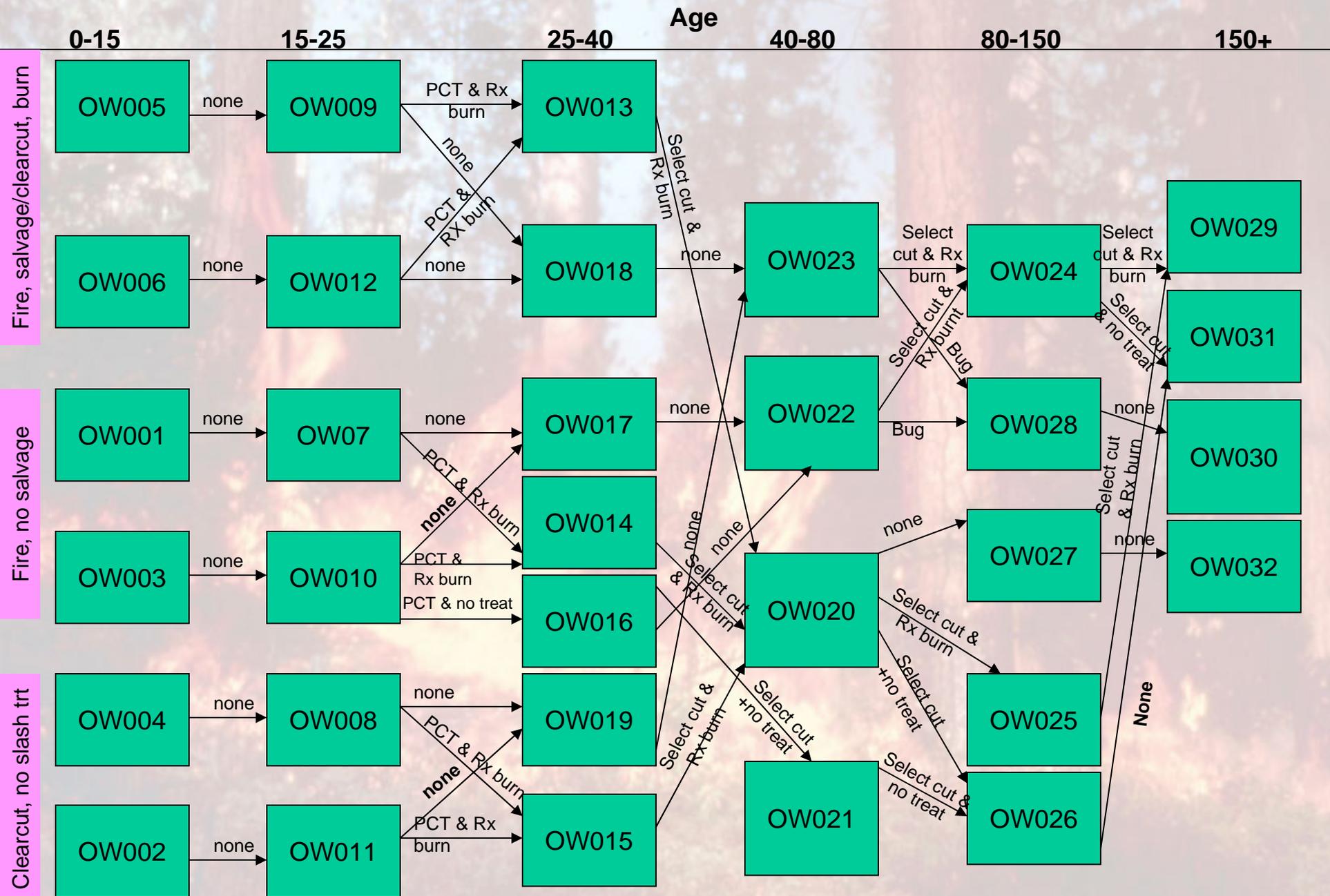


Fuel Management Objectives

- **Treatment sequence**
 - Harvest, pile, pile burn, underburn
 - Thin, pile, underburn
 - Underburn
- **Can use FCCS to determine sequence**



Potential Dry Douglas-fir, Ponderosa Pine, Grand Fir Fuelbed Series Pathway



Reduce Surface Fuels

- In dry forest types, average of 3-5 tons/acre within stands
- Loading should be discontinuous, variability is desired.



Reduce Surface Fuels

- **Goal is to reduce flame length**
 - **A measure of fire intensity which determines fire severity**
 - **Long lengths leads to high torching potential**



Reduce Ladder Fuels

- **Decrease potential for torching**
 - **Eliminate branches on large trees**

- **V**

able



Decrease Crown Density



Hard to Meet Restoration Objectives

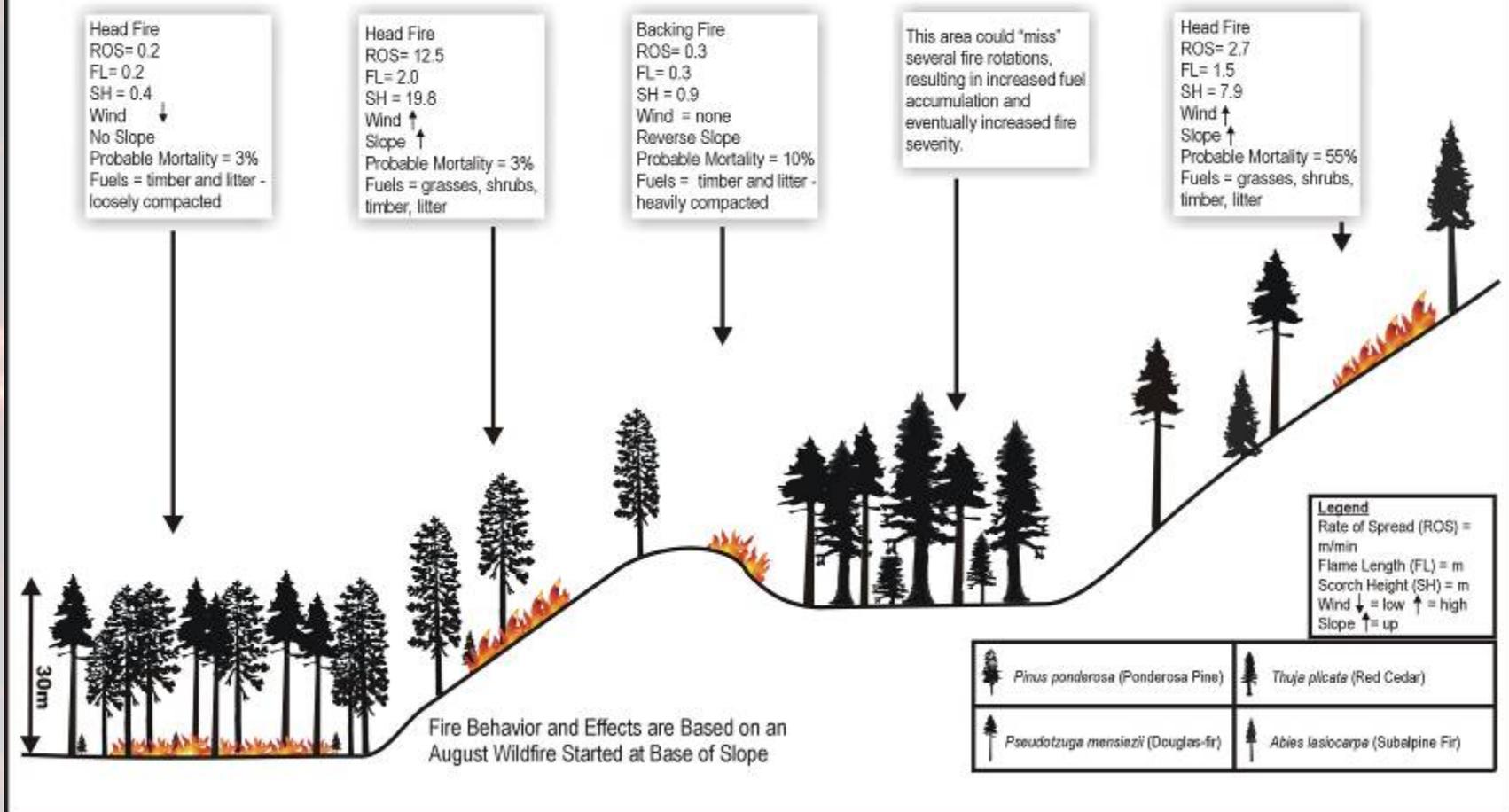






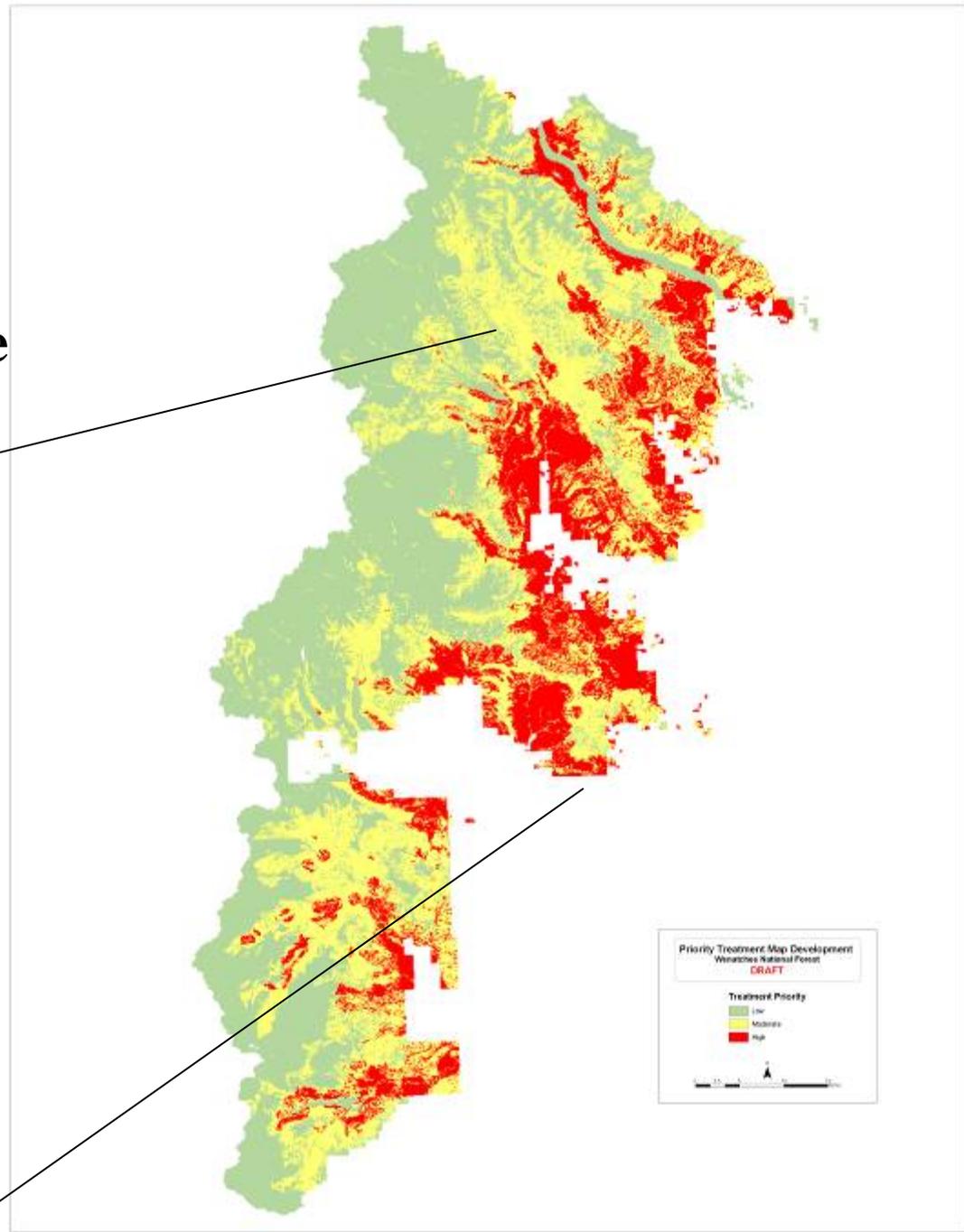
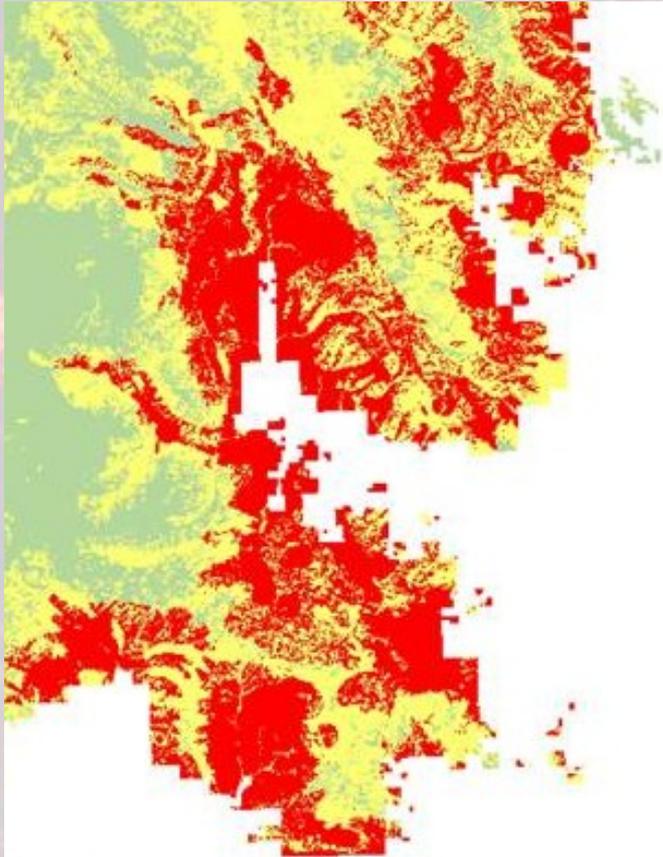
LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS

The Effect of Fire Behavior on Fire Effects by Physiographic and Topographic Location



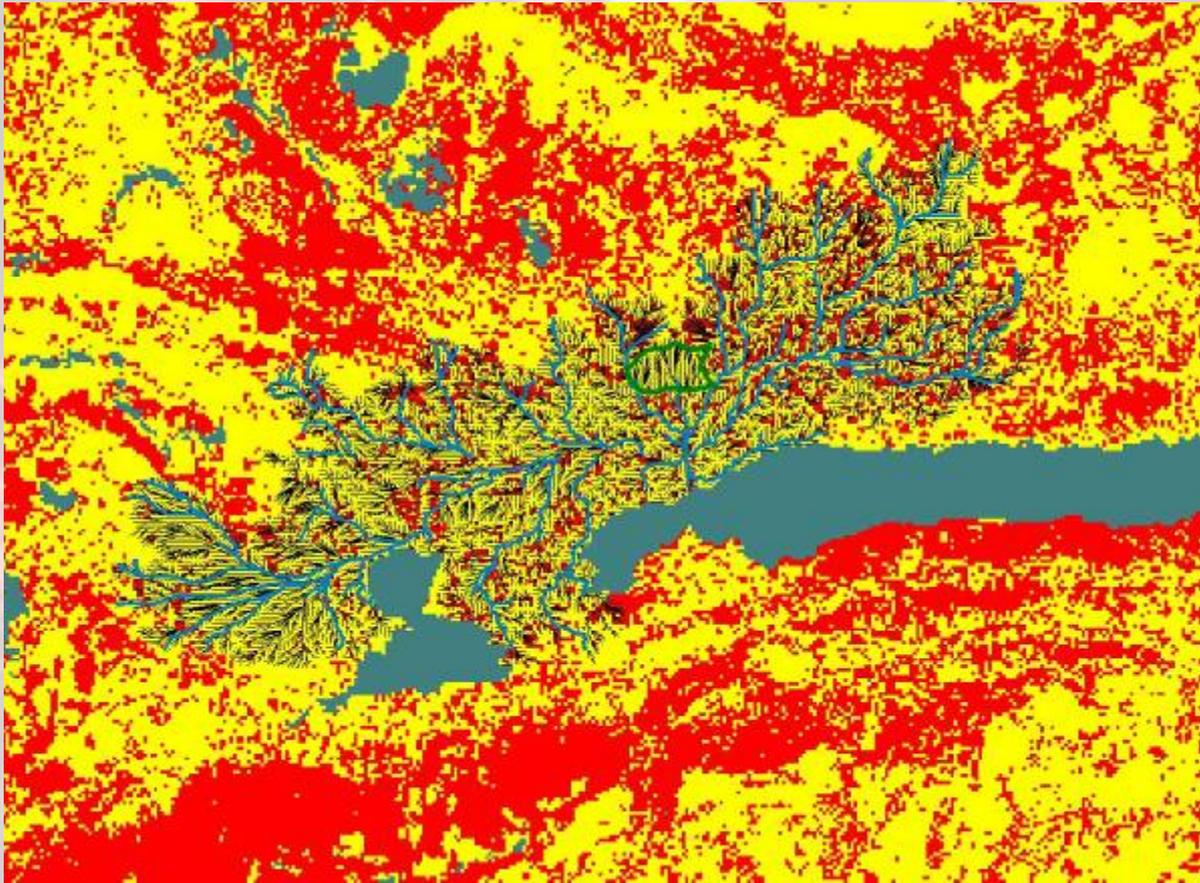
Priority Treatment Areas- developed using Analytical Hierarchy Process

- Weight factors
- Applied at the landscape scale.



Restoration Approach

Determine where on the landscape to place your treatments.



Summary

- **Treatments need to be strategically placed on the landscape**
- **Stand level treatments should focus on three principles of fuel management**
- **Treatments need to consider the importance of spatial patterns, fire tolerant structures, and species composition**
- **Important to integrate resource objectives, not about reducing fuels everywhere.**