Adaptive Management of Restoration Sites

Rogue Basin Wildfires and Drinking Water Supplies: Impacts and Opportunities

January 13, 2021

Presented By: Marko Bey, Executive Director, Lomakatsi Restoration Project

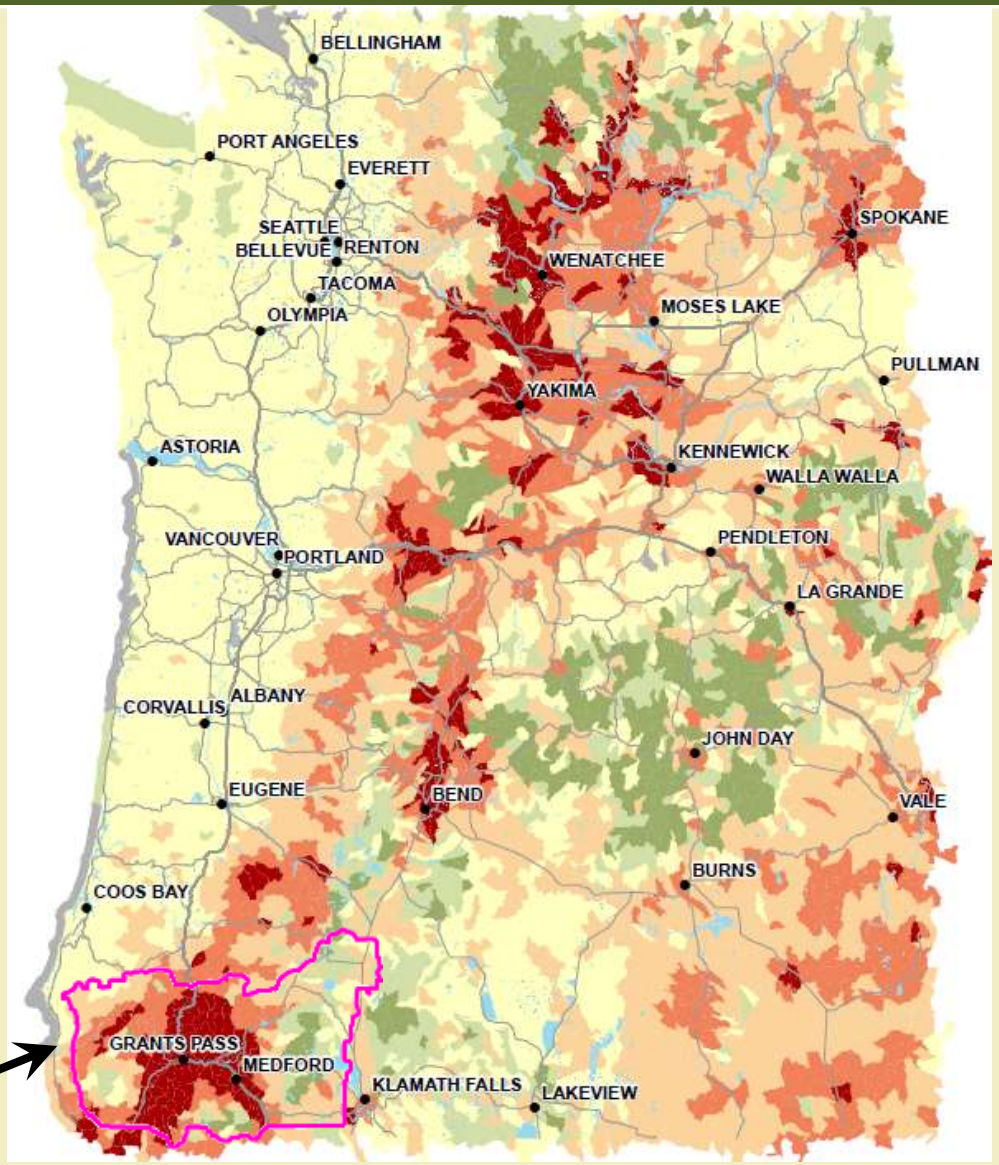
LOMAKATSI
RESTORATION PROJECT

Restoring Ecosystems, Sustaining Communities

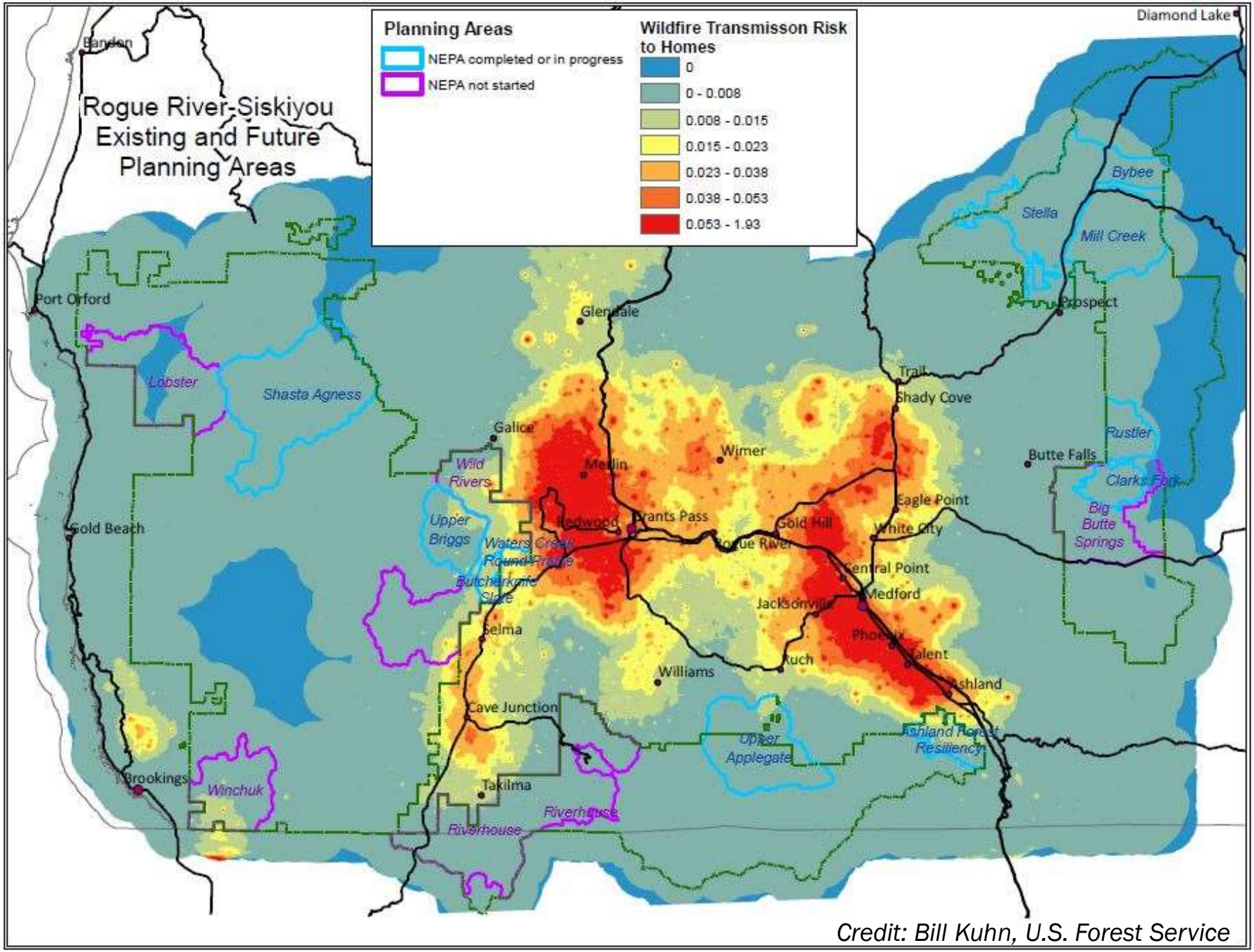
Current Wildfire Risk is High

Rogue Basin forests and woodlands are among the most at risk in the Pacific Northwest

SOURCE: Pacific Northwest Quantitative Wildfire Risk Assessment. 2018. USFS Pacific NW & Alaska Regions/BLM State Office. Portland, OR. Project Manager: Rick Stratton; Contractor: Pyrologix.



Rogue Basin



Credit: Bill Kuhn, U.S. Forest Service

Priority Firesheds by State – Top 5

- Firesheds where community exposure can be treated with mechanical forest management

Ashland Forest Resiliency Stewardship Project (AFR)

A 15 year stewardship project to reduce the risk of severe wildfire in the watershed and to protect water quality, older forests, wildlife, people, property and quality of life.

The Nature Conservancy
Protecting nature. Preserving life.

CITY OF ASHLAND

LOMAKATSI

Siskiyou Mountains Ranger District
Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest

Reeder Reservoir – Source of the City of Ashland's Drinking Water

Primary Threat for Forests: *Uncharacteristic* Fire

Siskiyou Fire 2009, Ashland OR

Treatments


Density Management


Prescribed Underburning

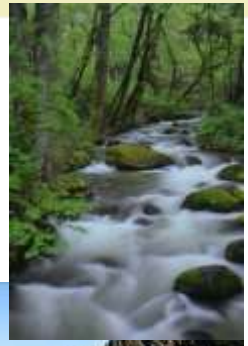

Surface and Ladder Fuel Treatments

Forest Restoration

a) Integrates protection and proactive restoration
b) Utilizes ecological forest thinning and managed fire
c) Reduces wildfire risk to people and nature
d) Ensures enduring viability of critical habitats and species
e) Supports fire adapted communities
f) Promotes regional economic and workforce viability

Lomakatsi Restoration Project

Integrated: By Design



Municipal Watershed Protection

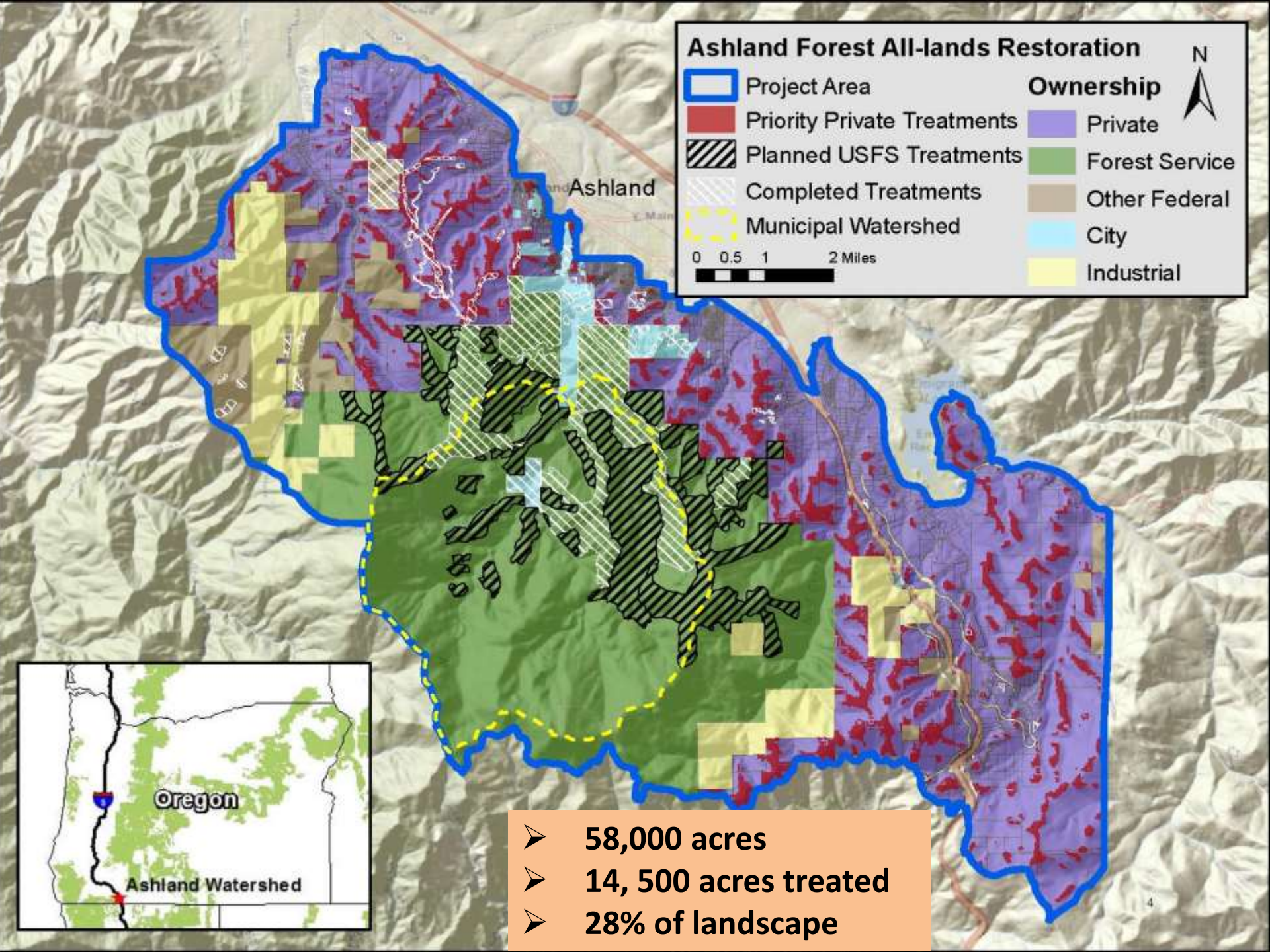
Spotted Owl Habitat Protection

Restoring Open Forest

Thinning

Controlled Fire

Community Protection


Ashland Forest All-lands Restoration
Project Area
Priority Private Treatments
Planned USFS Treatments
Completed Treatments
Municipal Watershed
0 0.5 1 2 Miles
N
Ownership
Private
Forest Service
Other Federal
City
Industrial
Ashland
Oregon
Ashland Watershed
58,000 acres
14, 500 acres treated
28% of landscape

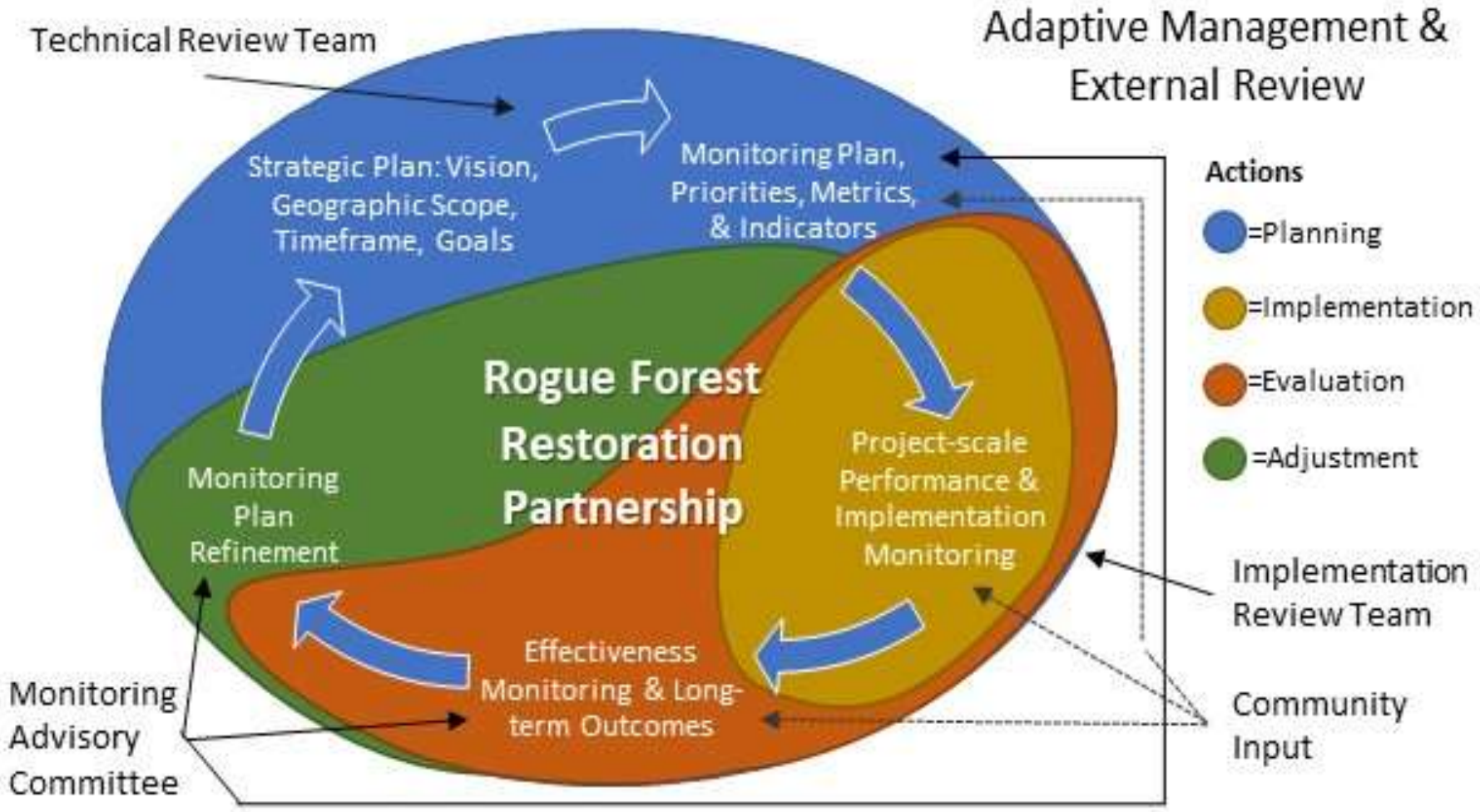
Multi-Party Monitoring

Credit: Sara Jones, City of Ashland

Adaptive Management

Rogue Forest Partners

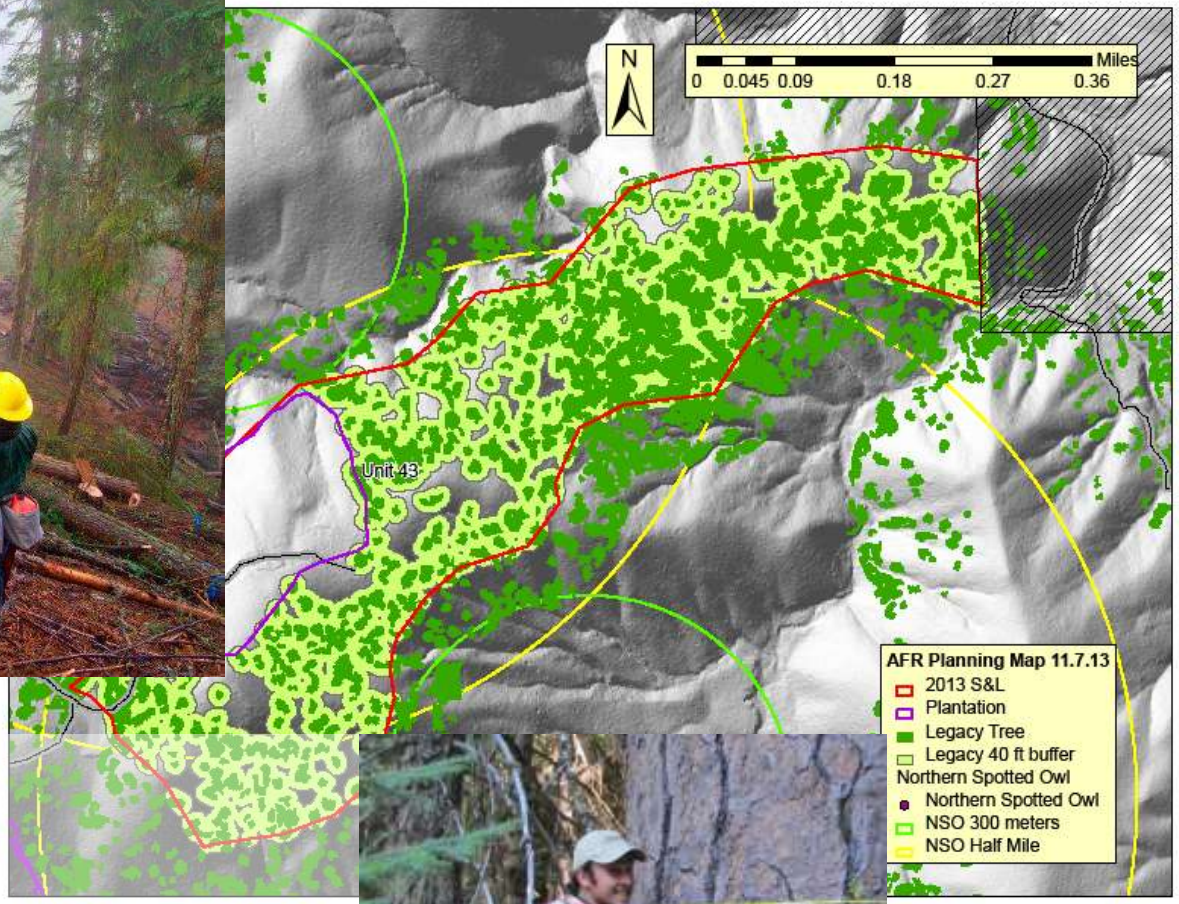
External Review Teams



Credit: Kerry Metlen, The Nature Conservancy

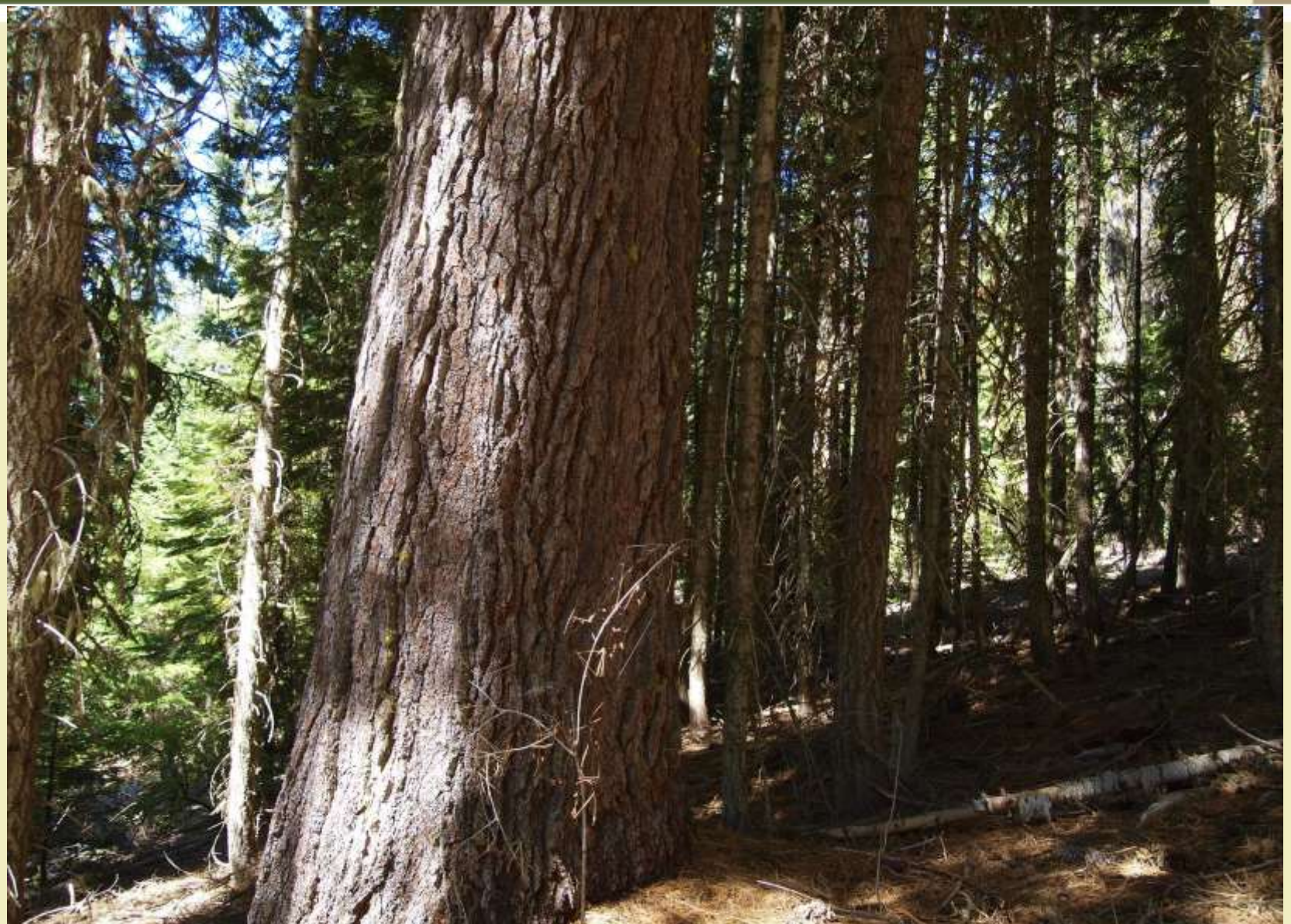
Restoration Workforce
Informing Adaptive Management Approaches

Thinning Around Large Old Trees



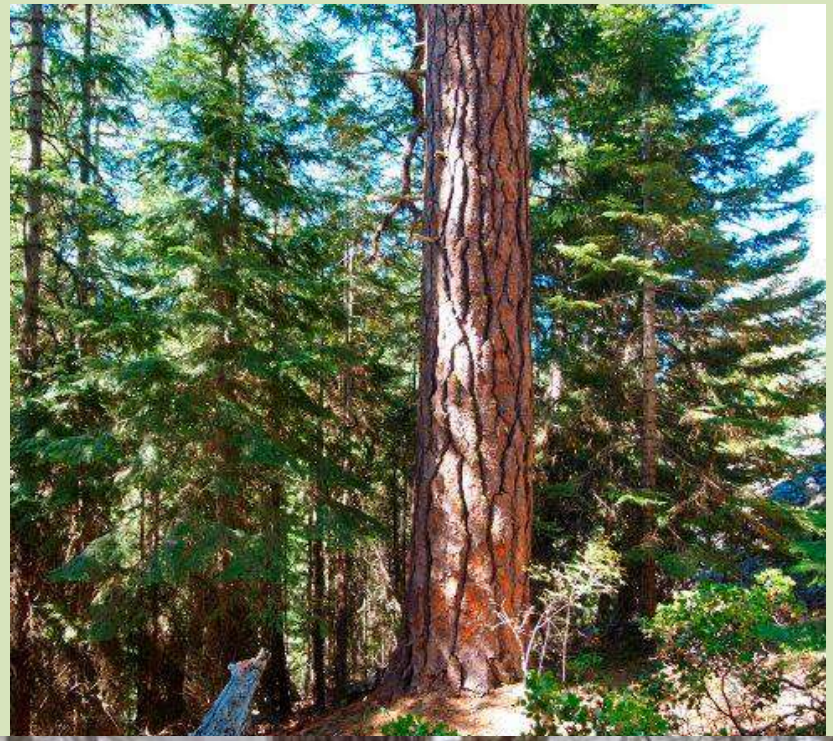
- Indicators
  - **cut-tree size distribution**
  - **legacy tree patch identification**
  - **legacy tree vigor response and retention**

Legacy Tree Protection



Legacy Tree Protection

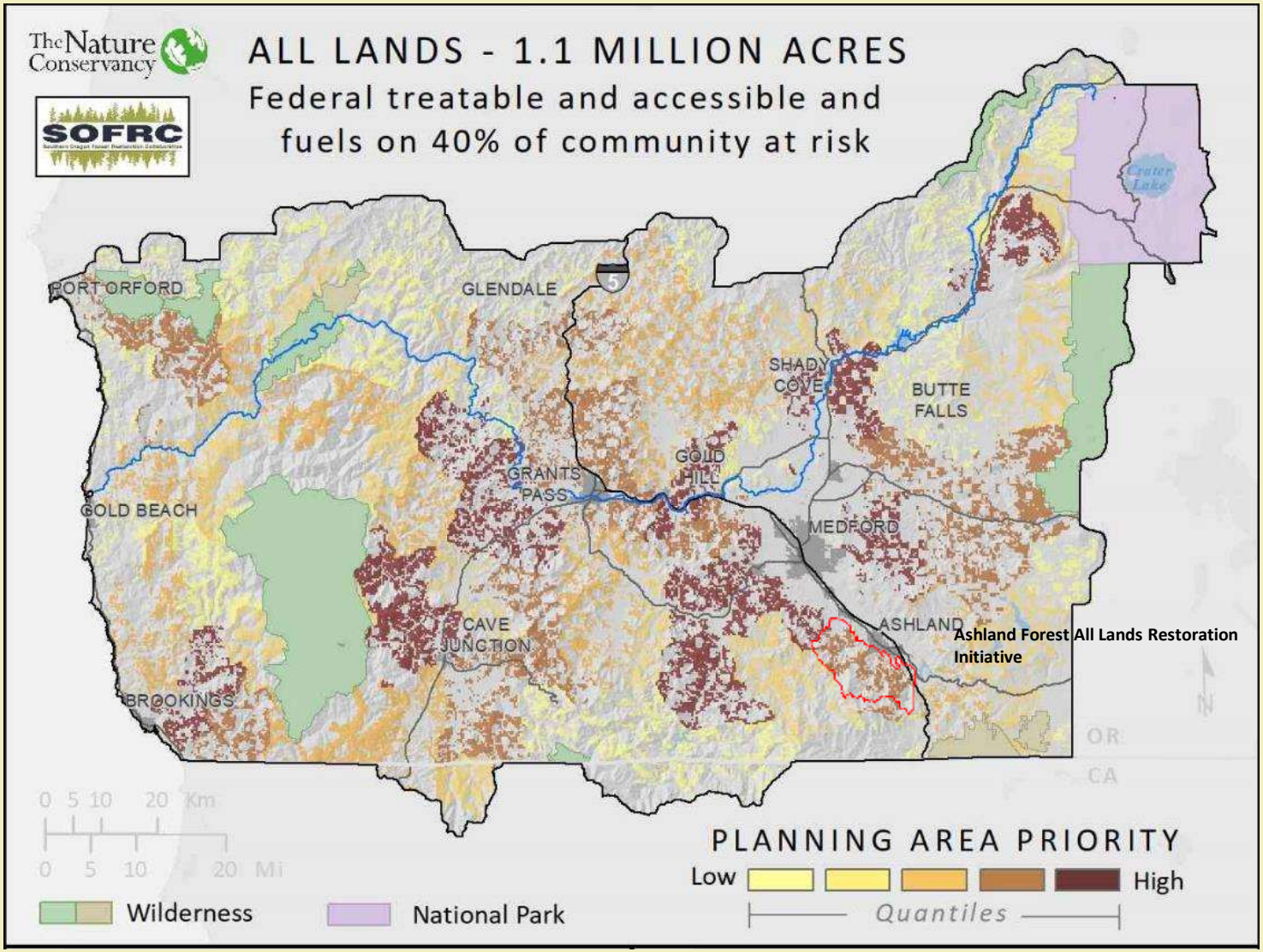
Legacy Tree Protection



Legacy Tree Protection - Lessons Learned Implementation Strategies Adjusted

- Piling more than 15’ from tree bole
- A staged separate entry for burning the radially thinned piles
  - Minimizing the radiant heat less piles burning at once
- Cutting out logs that wick to the tree
- Moving piles!
- Elevating with Burn Boss during the pre-burn operations brief

Rogue Basin Strategy



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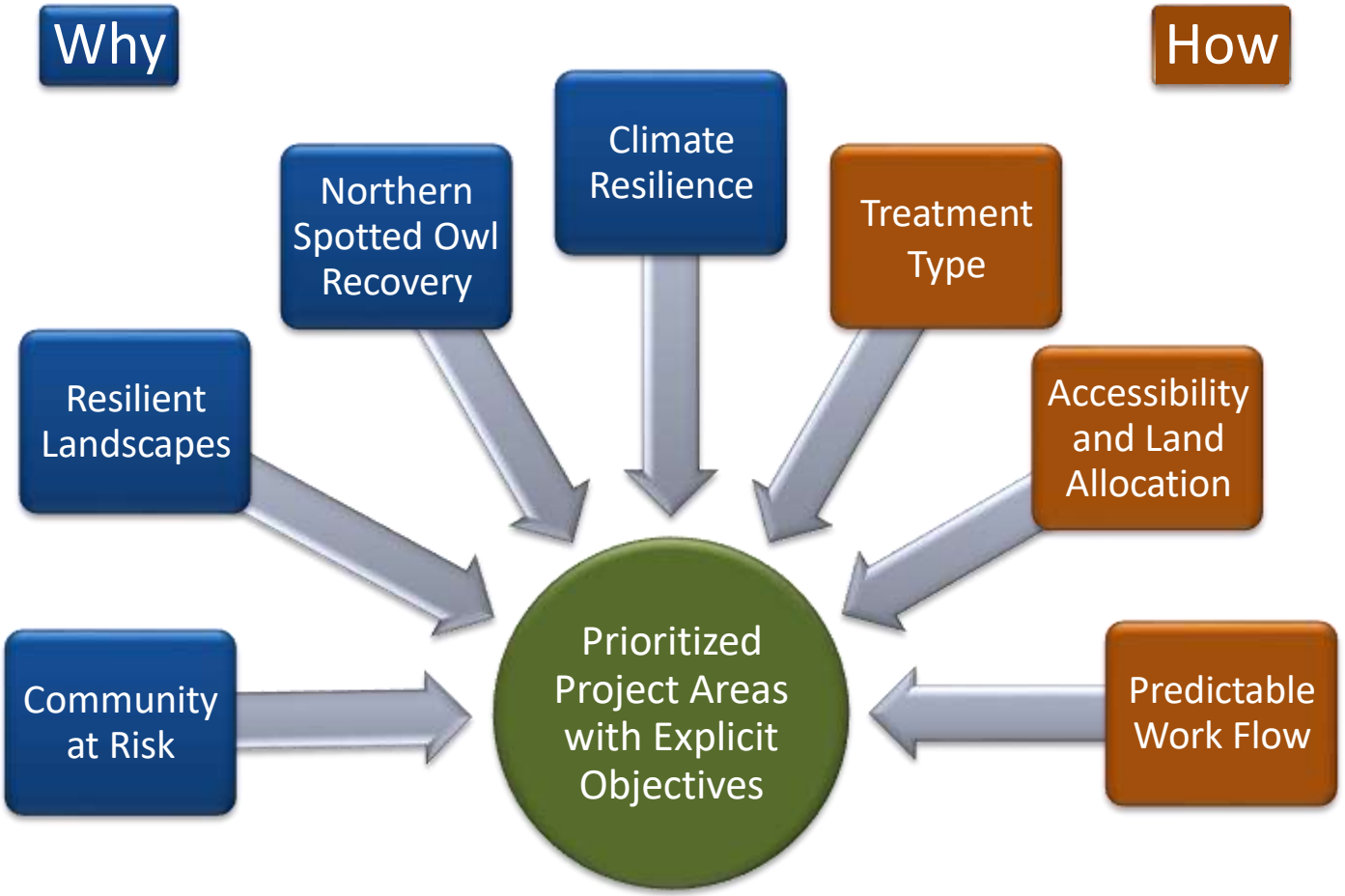
OREGON DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY

FOREST SERVICE USDA

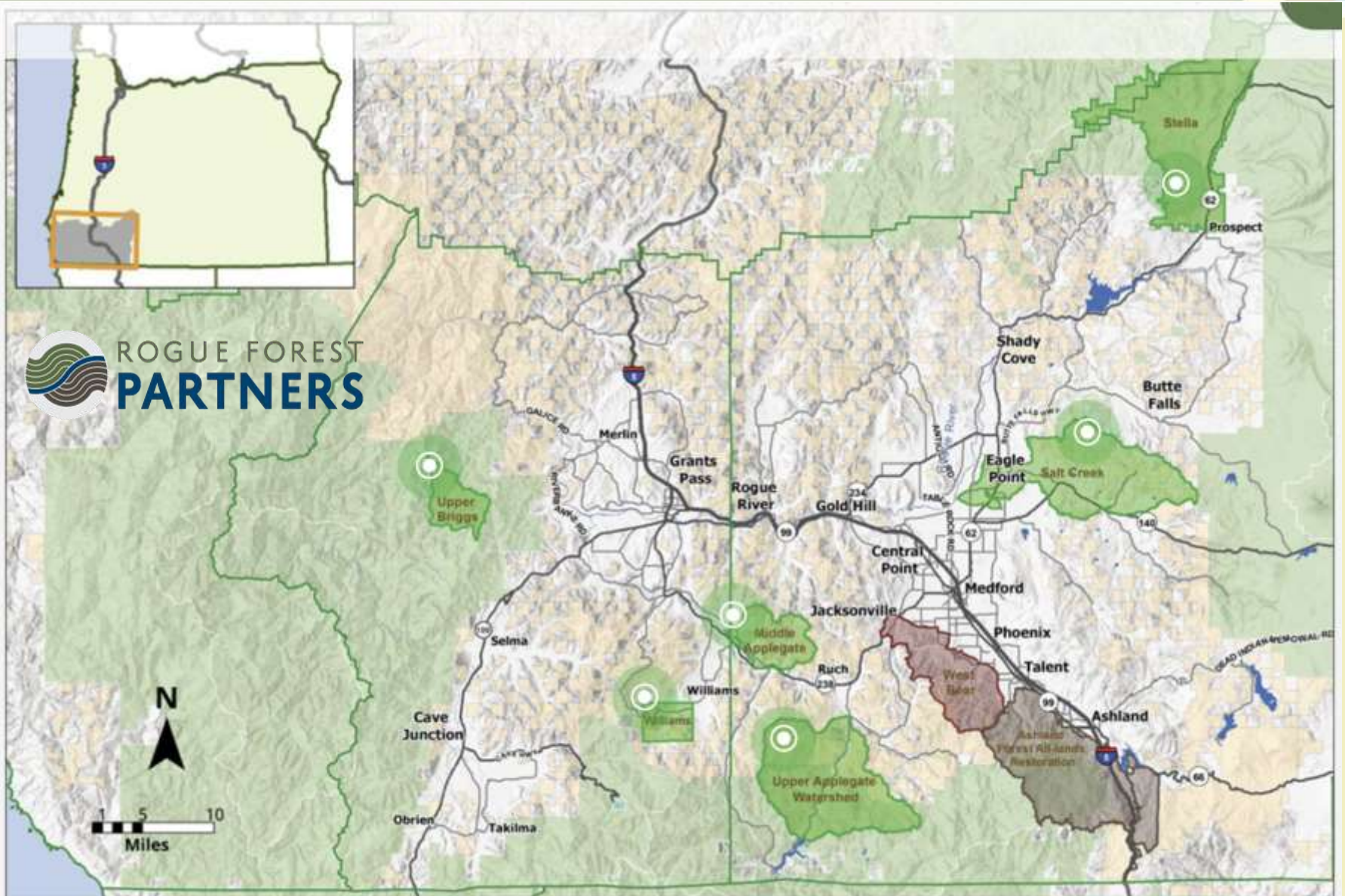
The Nature Conservancy

Learn more at
www.sofrc.org

Cohesive Forest Restoration Addresses Why and How



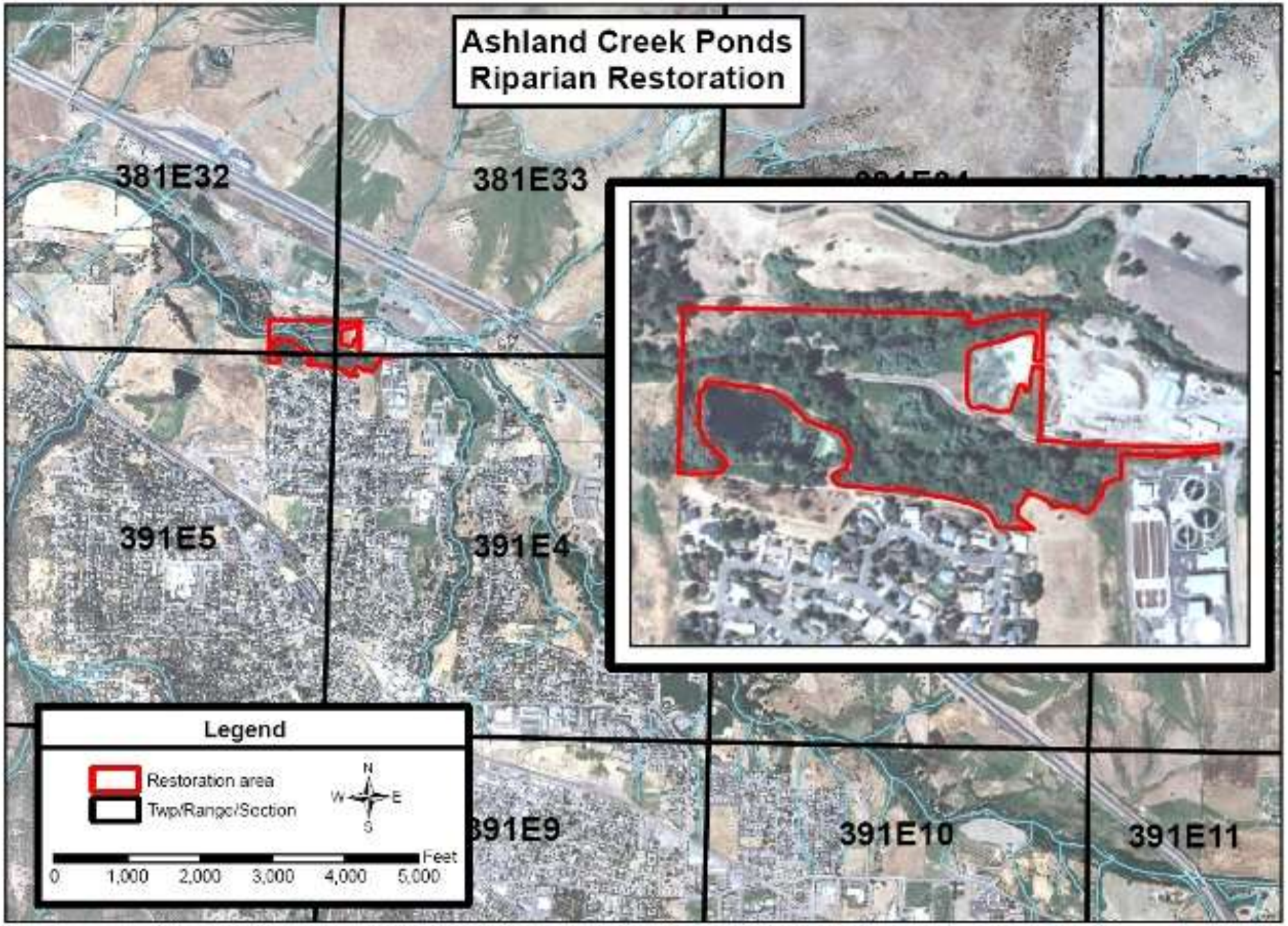
Rogue Forest Restoration Initiative
Geographic Focus



Site Preparation

Confluence of Ashland Creek and Bear Creek

2008


Ashland Creek Ponds
Riparian Restoration
381E32
381E33
391E5
391E4
391E9
391E10
391E11
Legend
Restoration area
Twp/Range/Section
N
W
E
S
Feet
0
1,000
2,000
3,000
4,000
5,000

Post-Almeda Fire
Confluence of Bear Creek and Ashland Creek

Post-Almeda Fire

Adaptive management and multi-party monitoring incorporating ecocultural restoration and long-term stewardship

INTER-TRIBAL ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION PARTNERSHIP


QUANEY
PRIDE


Thank You!
Questions?
Contact:
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