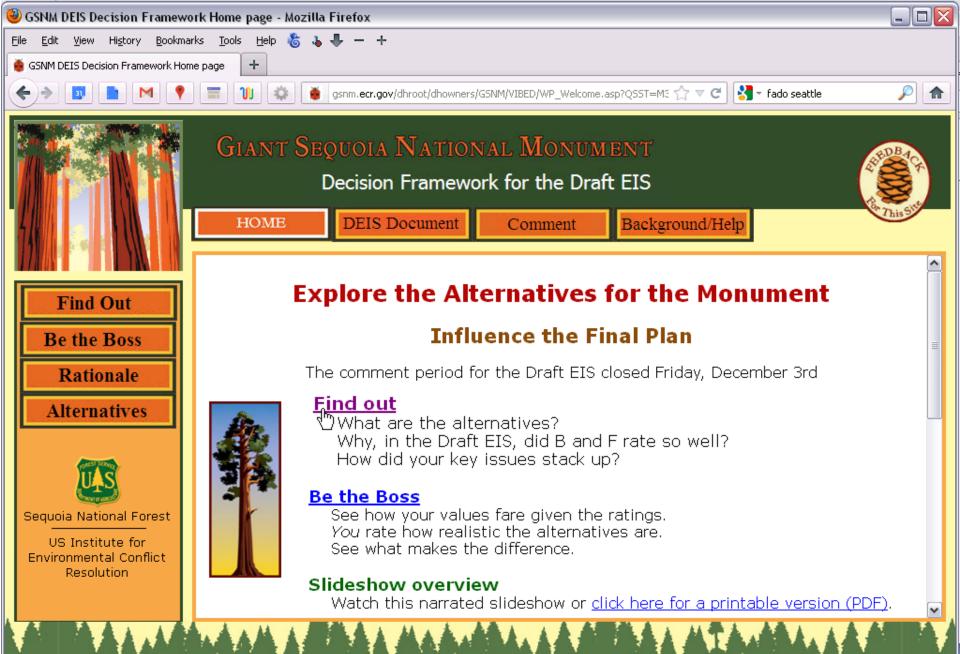
Findability finding Fire in the GSNM DEIS

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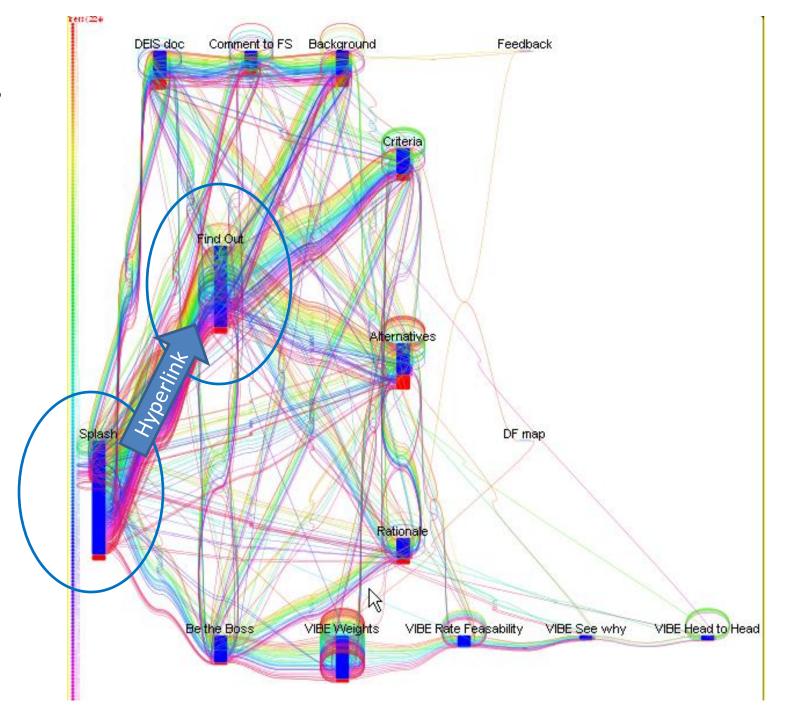
Carie Fox, Philip Murphy, Rich Fairbanks

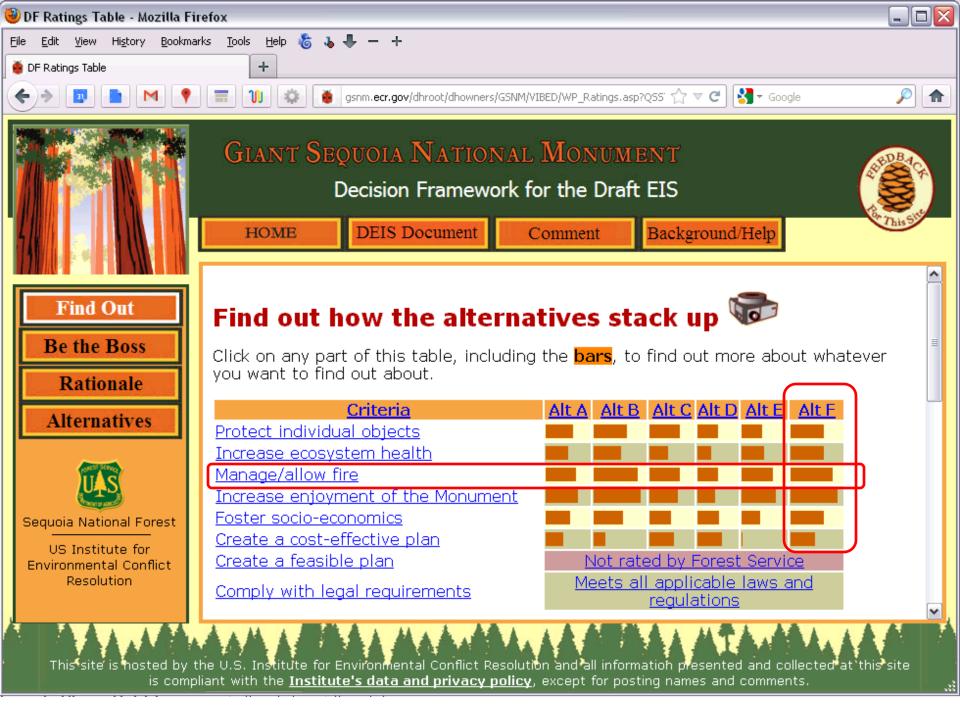


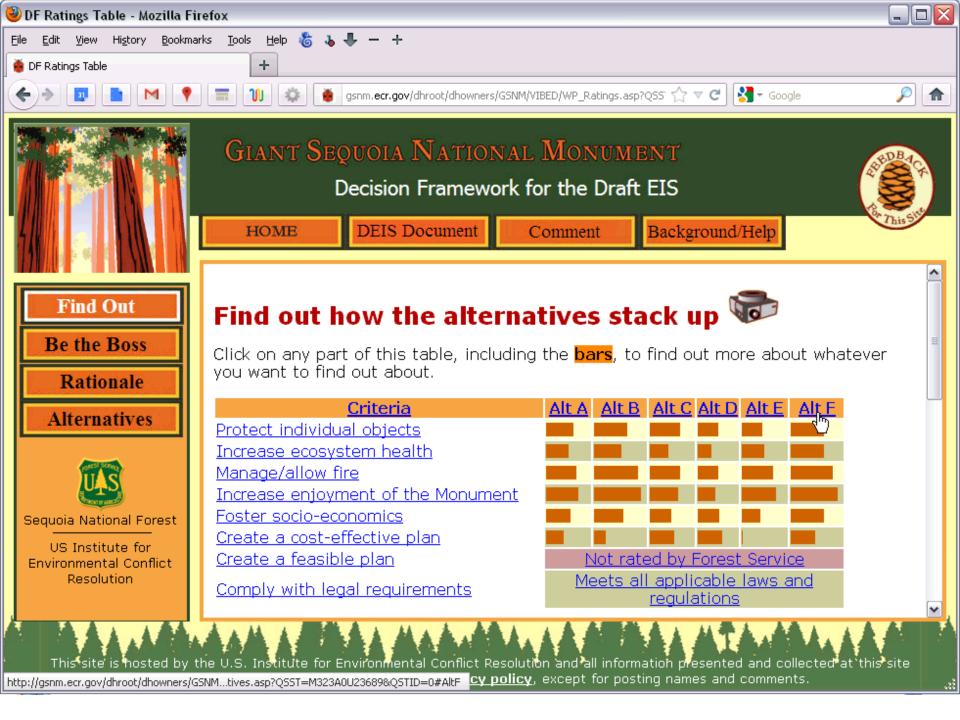


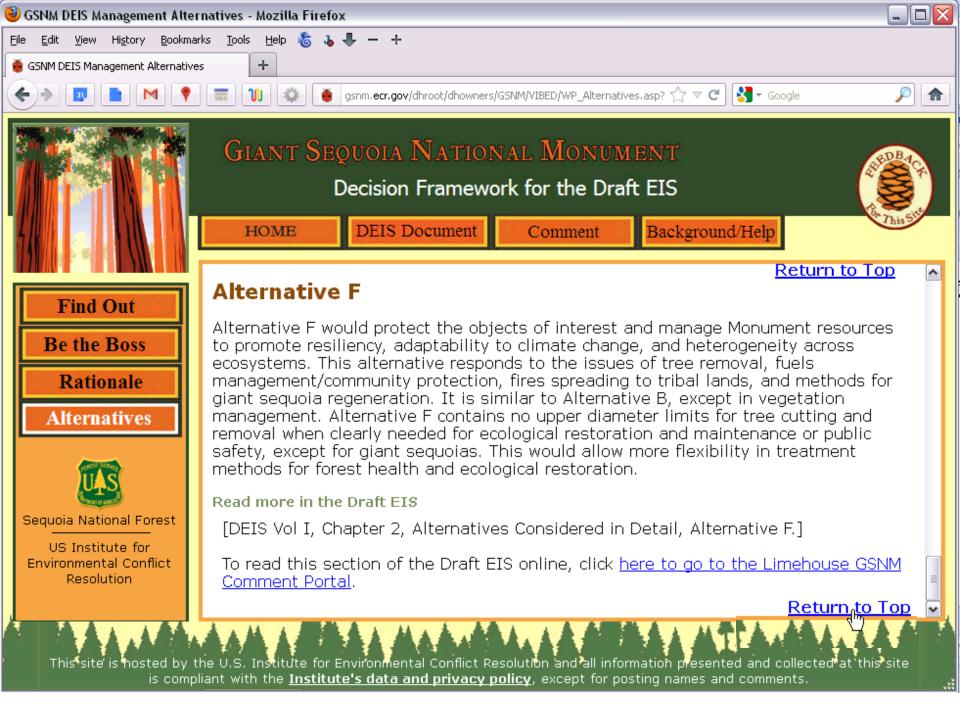
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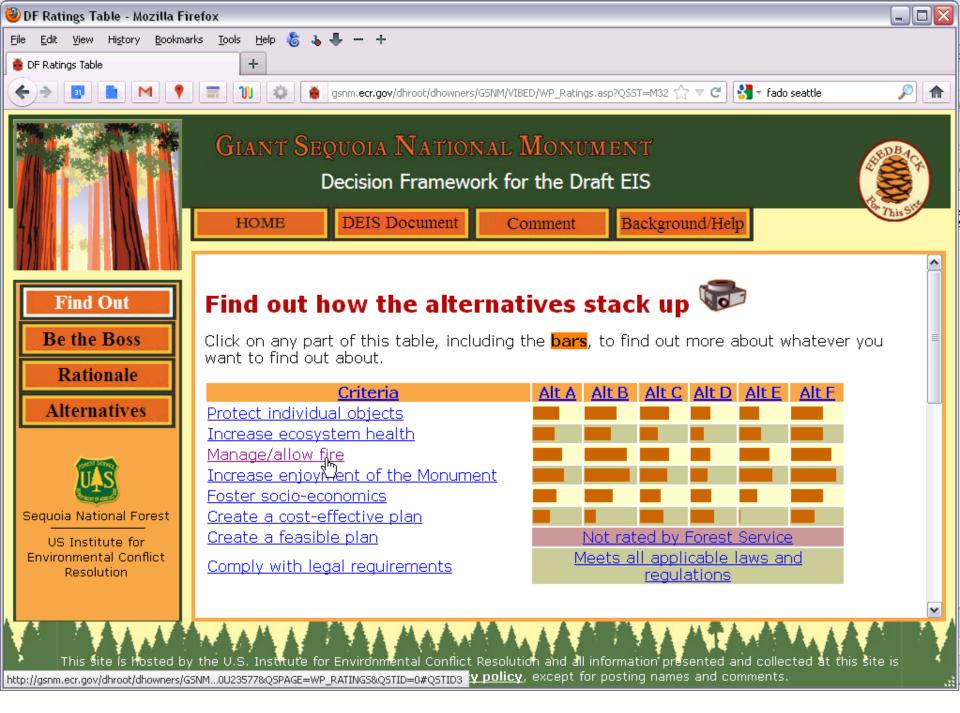
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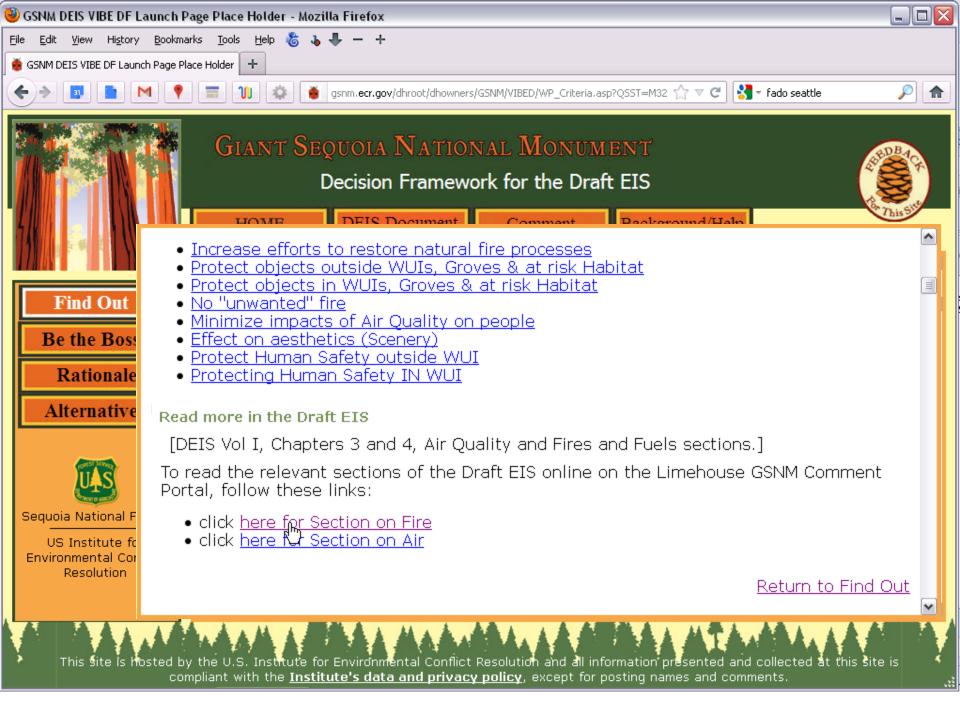














Sustainable ecosystem-based management, which is now the standard on most public lands, will be successful if

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such as wildlife, hydrology, and silviculture; and (3) are relevant for applications at large spatial and temporal scales (Keeley et al. 2009). Within the Monument, it is desirable for fire to recur in its characteristic pattern and resume its ecological role. Restoring fire regimes would greatly enhance the resilience of ecosystems to uncharacteristically severe or damaging fires. While the restoration of fire is likely to result in long-term reduction in susceptibility to large damaging fires.

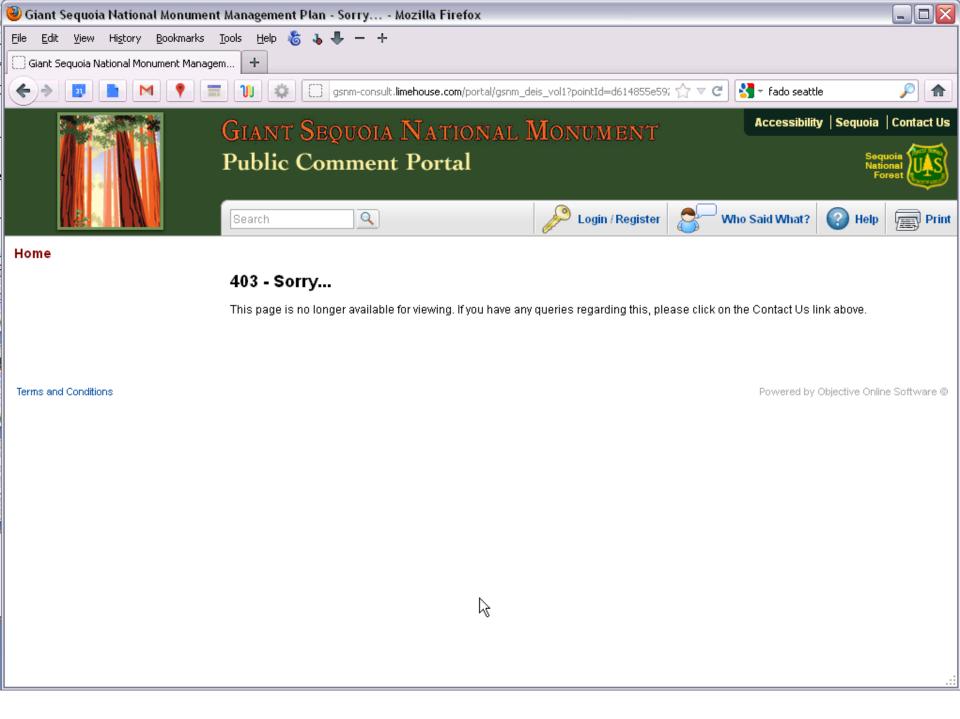
fire policy and management are: (1) based on ecological principles; (2) integrated with other resource disciplines,

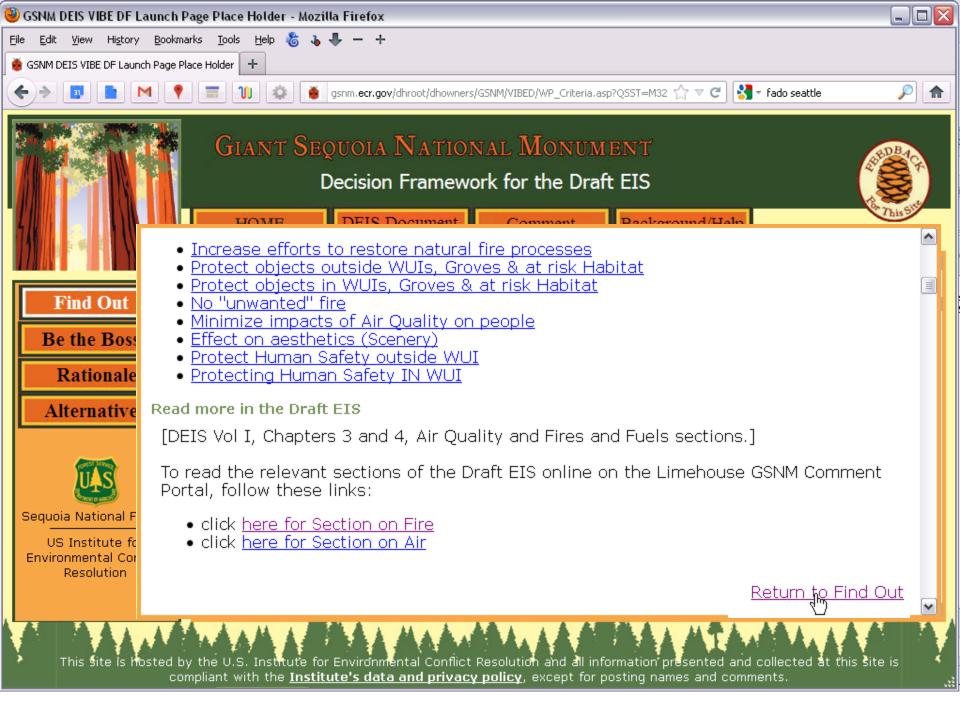
consideration of human health and safety and other resource values will require prioritization of fires to specific emphasis areas. In other areas permanent changes to fire regimes may result in long-term changes to the geographic distribution of ecosystems.

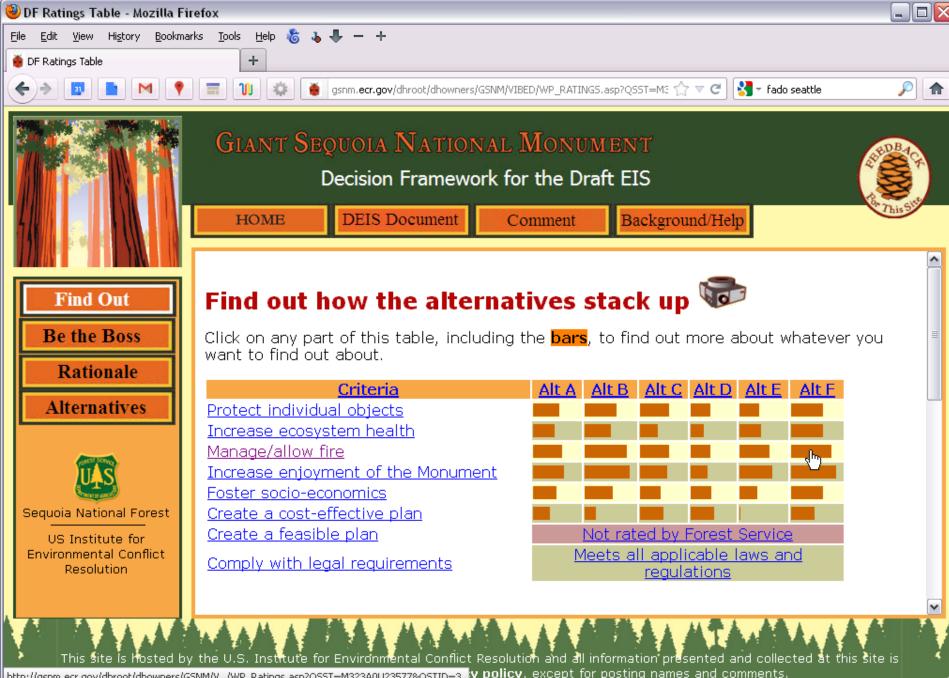
Characteristic Fire Regimes

Restoring and maintaining long-term sustainability and health of fire-affected systems requires management objectives and strategies that are adapted to and consistent with the fire regimes of targeted ecosystems (Keeley et al. 2009). Spatial variation in forest structure is important for maintaining the ecological characteristics of ecosystems that provide wildlife habitat, ecosystem resilience, and biodiversity. Heterogeneous forest structures are characteristic, and "average" stand conditions are rare in active-fire Sierran mixed conifer forests (North et al. 2009). Knapp et al. (2009) recommend that prescribed burning be conducted at various times of the year or with different prescriptions (firing patterns) to maximize diversity and to alleviate the potential for undesired changes that may come with repeated burning at a single time of the year.

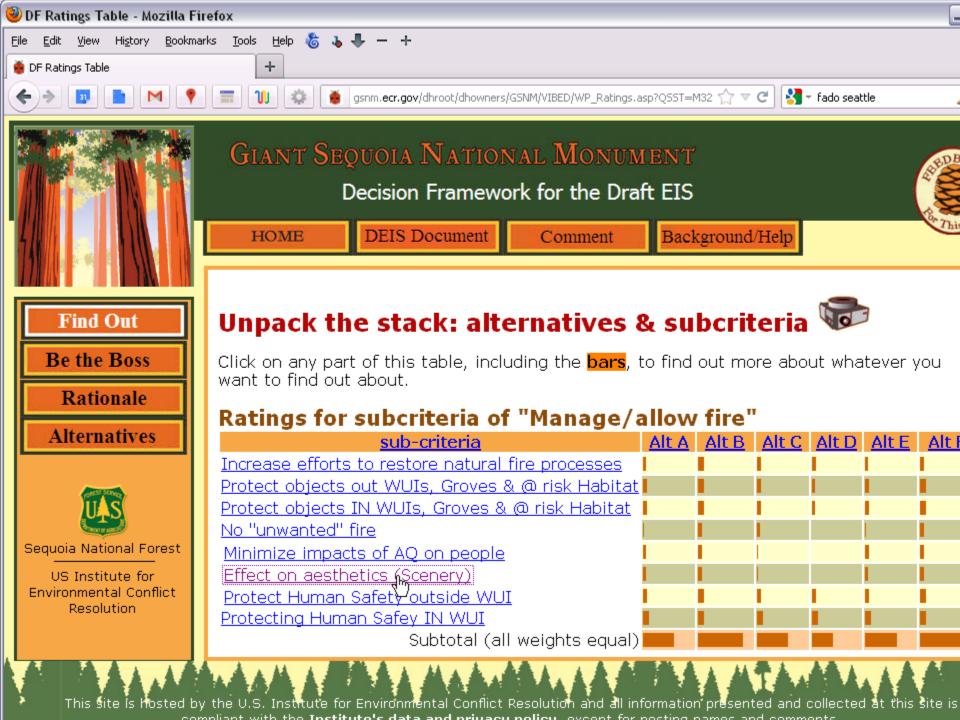


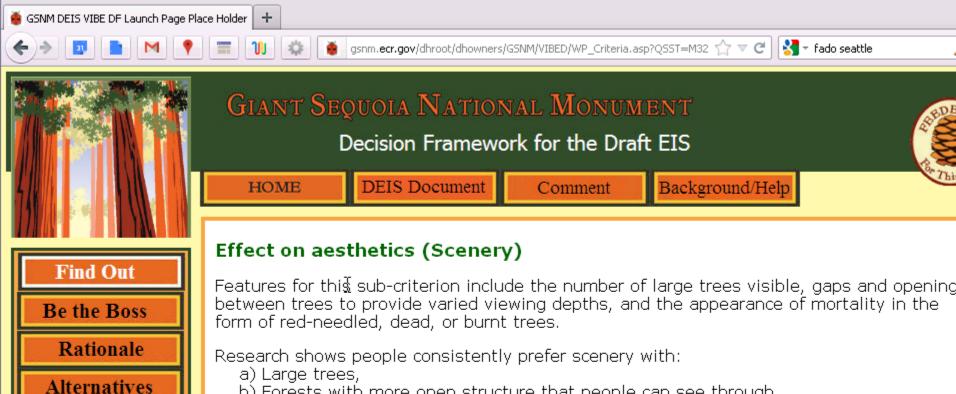






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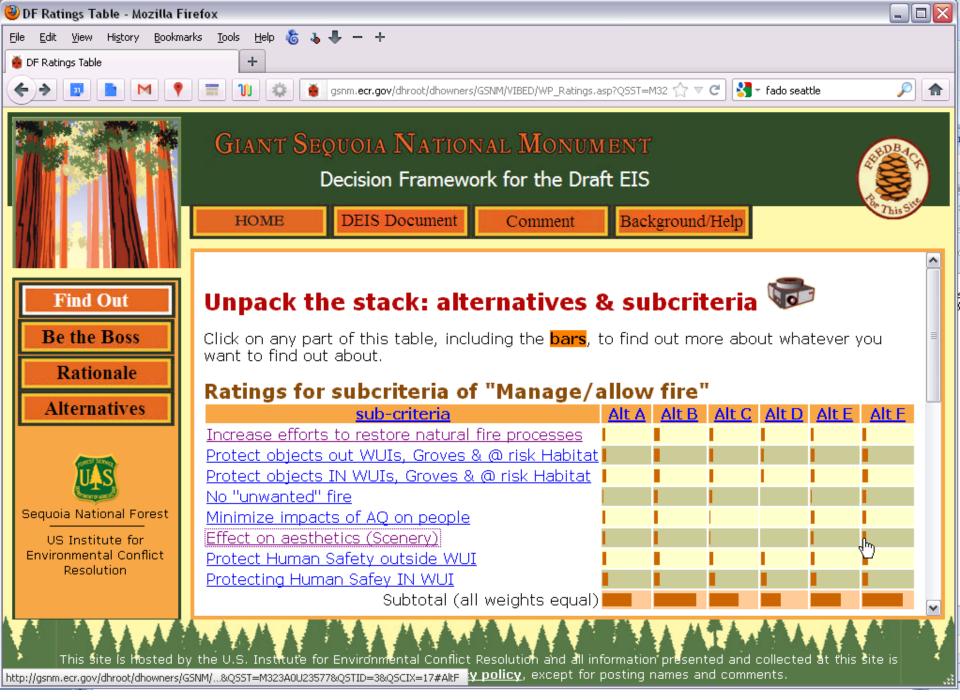
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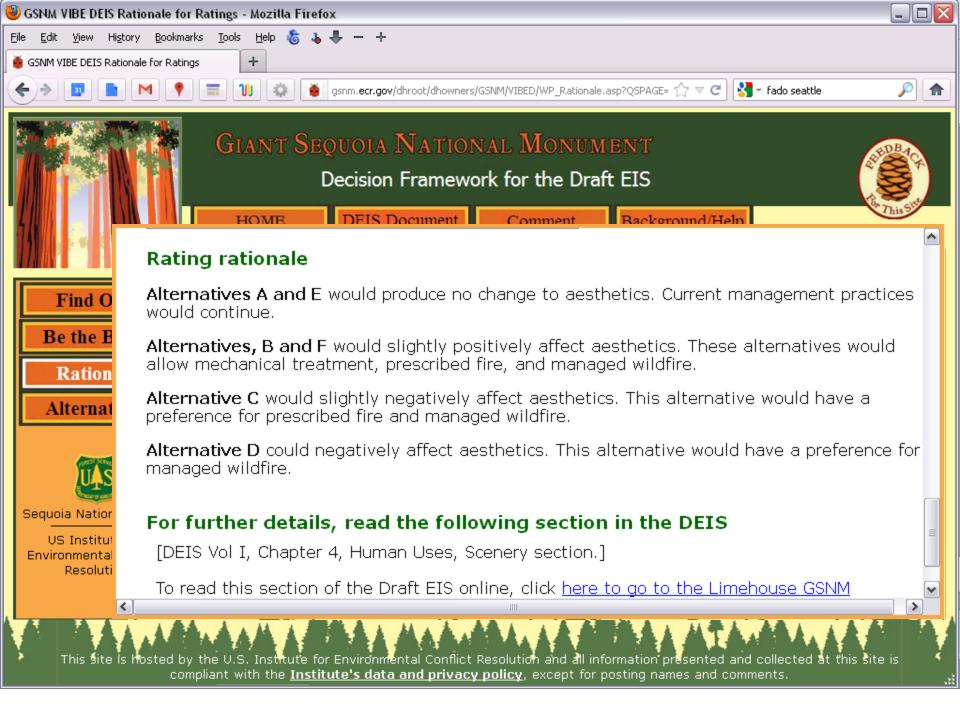
- b) Forests with more open structure that people can see through,
- c) Variety in forest and landscape composition, and
- d) Views to distinctive ridgelines, landmarks, and landscape features.

People consistently consider the following as ugly (according to research):

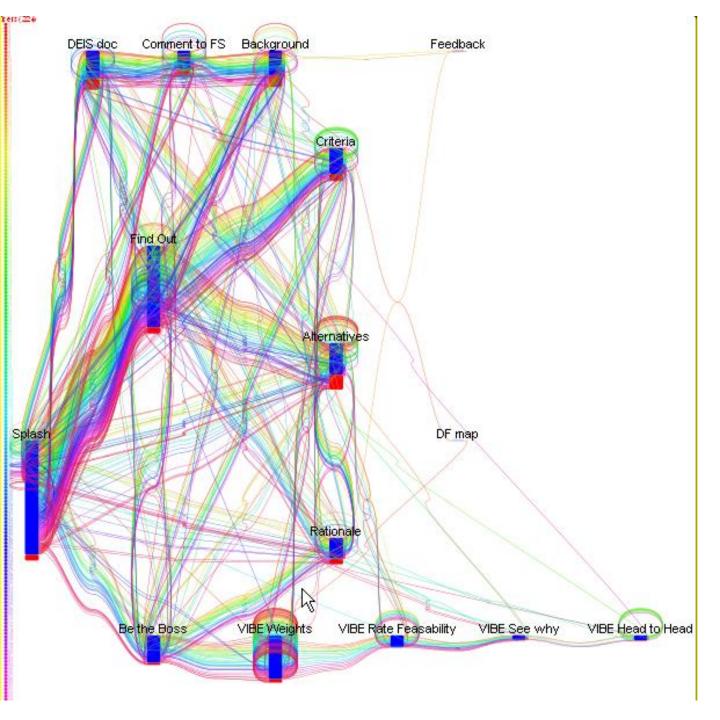
- a) Downed wood from management activities,
- b) Extensive areas of dead or dying trees or other vegetation,
- c) Monotonous or homogeneous landscapes,
- d) Dead wood and scorched trunks, and
- e) Overgrown forests with dense understories.

Educating the public on the need for fire for healthy forests can change the public perception of the short-term pegative effects of light and moderate hurns





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Carie Fox: cf@daylightdecisions.com

Rich Fairbanks: r fairbanks@q.com

Philip Murphy: philipmurphy@infoharvest.com

