POST-TREATMENT ASSESSMENT ULB

TEAM 24

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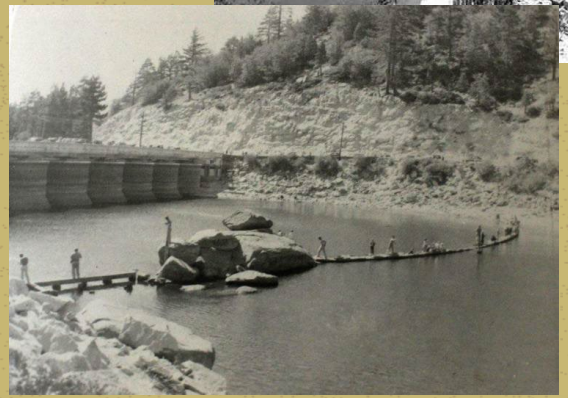
INTRODUCTION

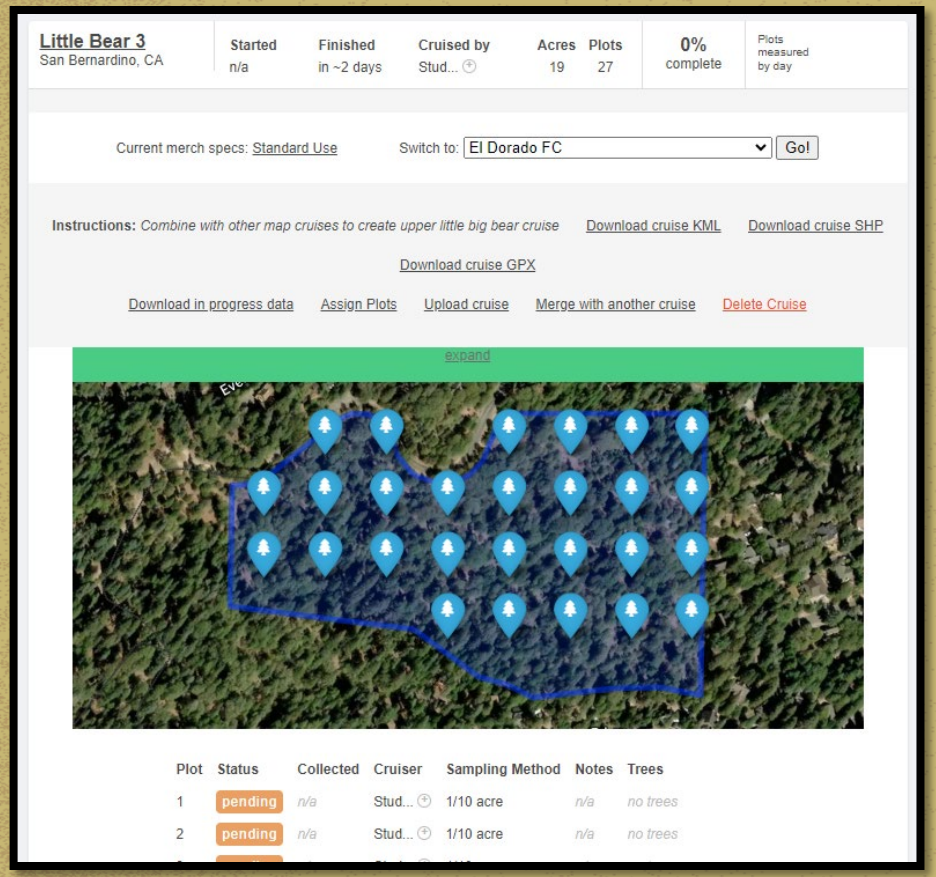
Upper Little Bear Mtn. Club: Location & Size

- In the Lake Arrowhead area
  - Near the town of Blue Jay
- 15 miles from Hume SoCal
- 40 acres of undeveloped forest
- 5,200 feet elevation
- Mixed conifer-oak forest
  - Ponderosa Pine
  - Jeffrey Pine
  - White Fir
  - Incense Cedar
  - Sugar Pine
  - California Black Oak
  - Live oak species

Upper Little Bear Mtn. Club: History

- **1890** – Redlands and Rialto propose diverting natural river flow from north to south to expand citrus groves
- **1913** – Court decision prevented diverting water
- Purpose was altered to create a recreational community
- Dam was built for then Little Bear Lake, now named Lake Arrowhead (1922)





The Plot Locations

ULBMC FUEL REDUCTION PROJECT & SPECIFICATIONS

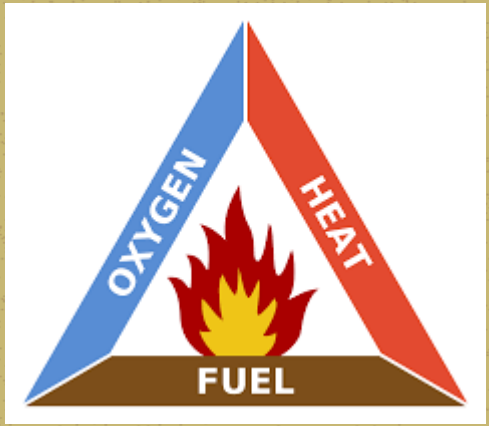
Reduction Project

Program created by CAL FIRE in reaction to an increase in intense fires to manage projects at no cot to communities and reduce fuel on the 40 acres of developed ULB forest. Previous treatments have occured, three times, so it is considered matinence-rentry. Work began in Oct 2021.

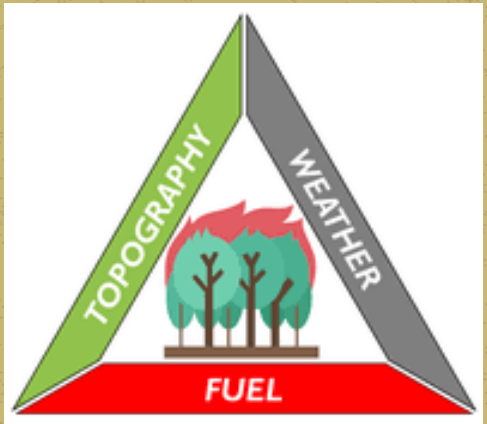
Specifications

- Thin trees under 12” DBH
- Prune branches to 8’ or ½ of tree height
- Remove vegetation under drip-line of trees
- Remove dead/dying/diseased trees, leaving snags
- Chip or cover bark beetle infested wood
- Remove 85% of brush
- Space retained brush ~ 2.5x fuel height

Fire Behavior

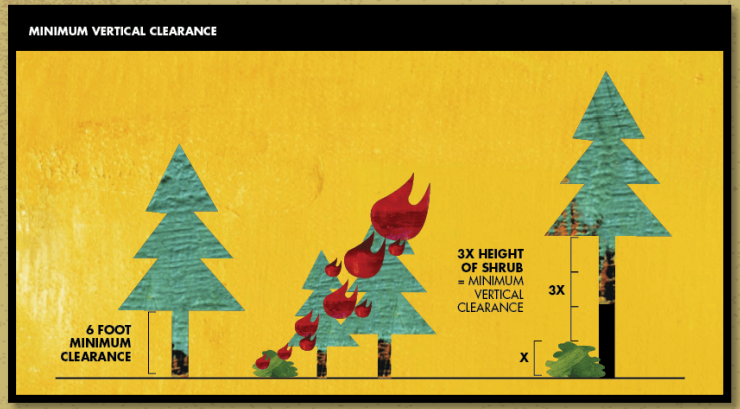


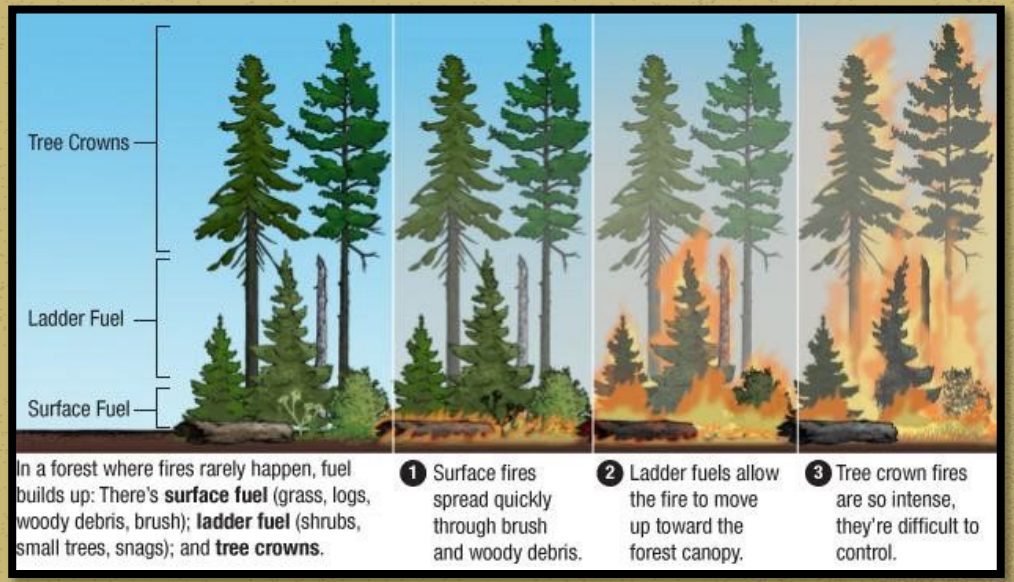
Fire Triangle

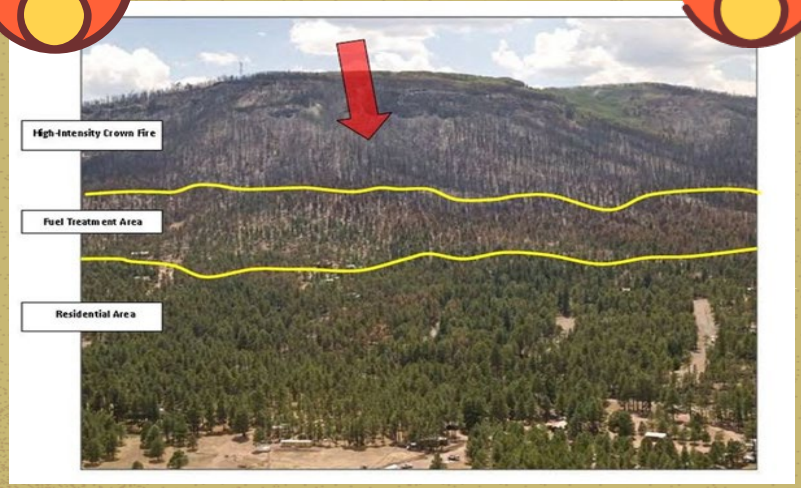


Fire Behavior Triangle

FIRE BEHAVIOR

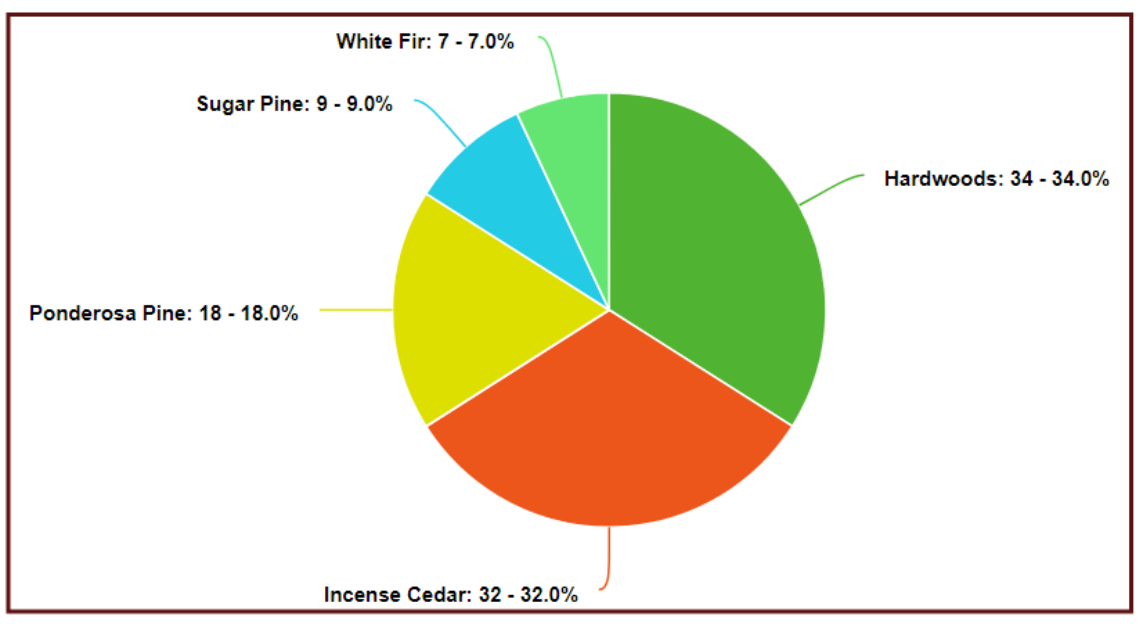






FUEL REDUCTION IS VITAL IN WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACES

THE DATA



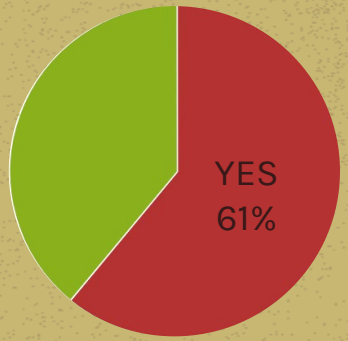
- 37 plots – 321 trees total
- 87 Trees per acre
- Basal Area using DBH = 189 sq ft/acre
- Basal Area with angle gauge = 168 sq ft/acre
- Avg 3.8 dead trees per acre

THE DATA

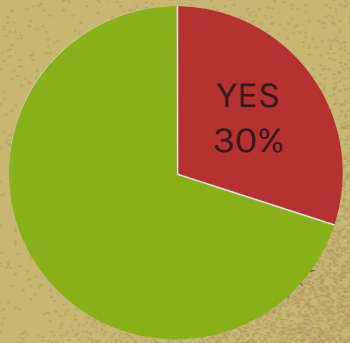
PROJECT ASSESSMENTS	Trees with canopies touching	Trees pruned 8 ft/half of height	Dripline vegetation removed	Small trees with 20 ft spacing
YES	86%	51%	48%	57%
NO	14%	14%	52%	43%

- Growth rings width 0-10 years = 1.71 inches
- Growth rings width 10-20 years = 1.70 inches
- Avg Brush Height = 3 feet
- Percent shrub plants separated by 2.5 times to adjacent shrubs = 40%
- Beetle Infested plots = 6
- No beetle infested plots were covered in plastic

CANOPY COVER



BRUSH COVER

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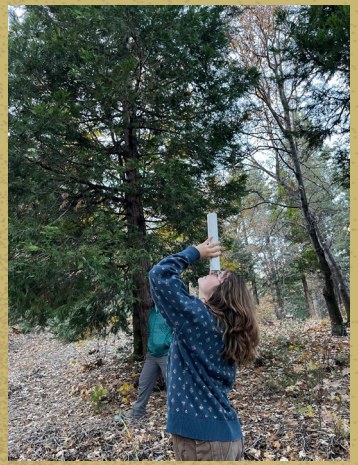


COMPARISONS: DATA VS OBJECTIVES

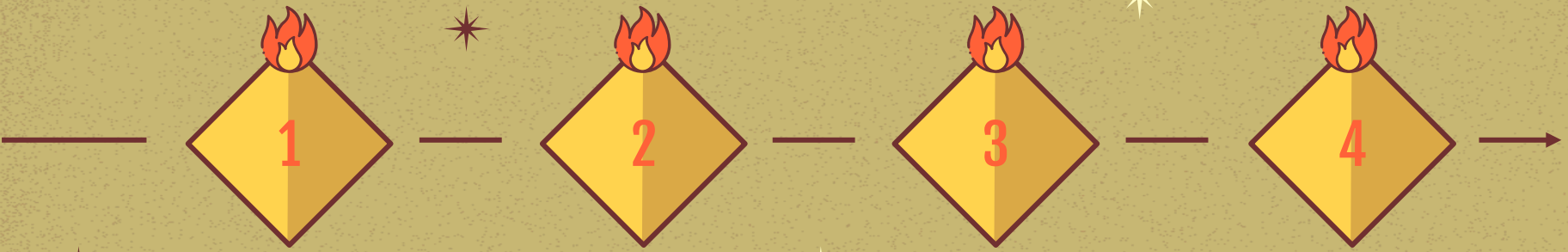
100%

PERCENTAGE OF TREES THAT NEEDED TO REACH OUR GOALS

50%

PERCENTAGE WE ACTUALLY MET

TIMELINE FOR FUTURE TREATMENT: STEPS



1. COMMUNITY OUTREACH
2. CONDUCT A CRUISE
3. INTRODUCE NEW METHODS
4. CONTINUED MAINTENANCE

Fire Prevention and Future Plans

Here to Inform YOU and Your NEIGHBOR

Herbicides

Can **reduce** disturbance in the forest if used responsibly and cheaper than other methods

Prescribed Fires

Can help **reduce** the intensity of a wildfire by burning away surface fuels

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If you have any more questions, contact us at **(xxx) xxx-xxxx** or come to the **town hall meeting on Monday at 7 pm**

Step 3: New Methods

01

Chipping and Burning Slash

Reduces risk of a beetle infestation.

02

Herbicides

Efficient way to reduce vegetation and can have limited effect on an ecosystem when used responsibly

03

Prescribed Fires

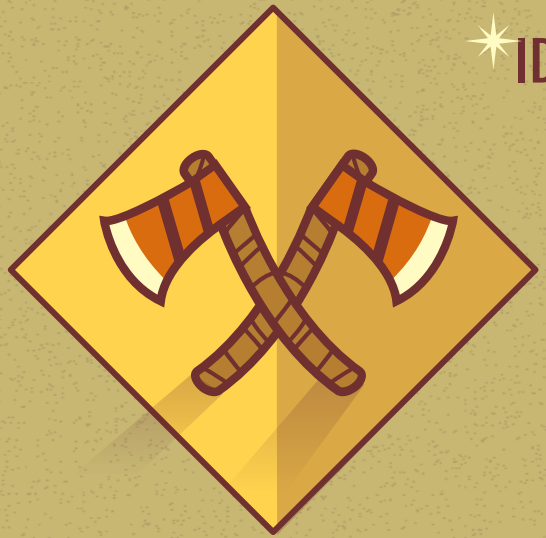
Burn surface fuels to decrease risk of intense wildfires

STEP TWO: CONDUCTING A CRUISE

IDENTIFY AREAS OF HIGH PRIORITY

Better allocation of time and energy

“You’re not going to be able to treat 100% of everything.” – Jarrod Powden, professional forester (no RPF)



IDENTIFY SPECIES THAT NEED CONSERVATION

White Firs and Sugar Pines had low populations

Manzinita Shrubs should be left for wildlife

CONTINUATION OF MAINTENANCE

TREATMENTS

Only **3 treatments were done in the past 20 years. –** Ian McBride, RPF 3170

Prescribed fire, herbicides, thinning and chipping should be done **annually.**

Thinned trees and shrubs will eventually grow back.

CRUISES

Should be done before and after treatment. – Samantha Conn, Forester (No RPF.)

Cruises will help determine how effective treatments are.

Eventually, we can reduce the frequency we do treatments and cruises.


CONCLUSION