# Forestry Challenge Team #22

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# Table of contents

01 Background

Noble Demonstration Forest History + Fire Background

O2 Data Collections

Data Collection Methods + the Data that was Collected

**03** Fuel Break

The Current State + Plan for the Fuel Break

Management

Protection from Wildfire +
Maintaining Value for Community

# 01 Background

Noble Demonstration Forest + Info



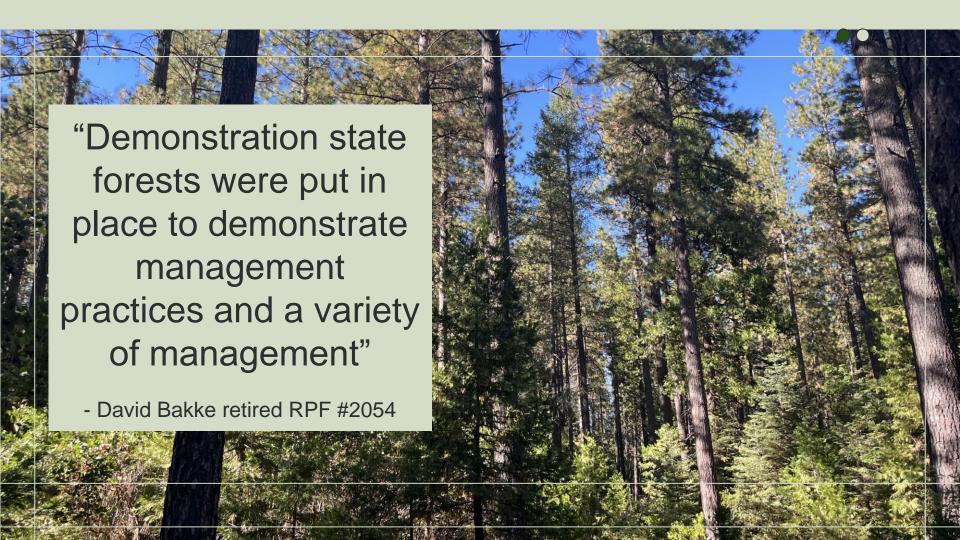




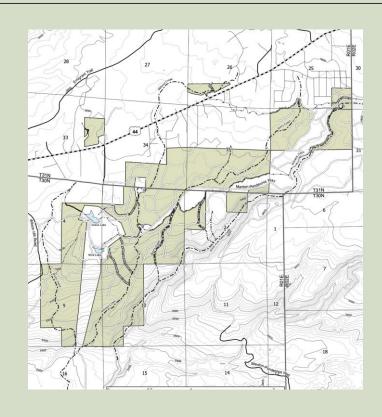
#### **Demonstration Forests**

- CAL Fire operates 16 forests on 85,135 acres
  - Different regions demonstrate different needs for management
- Used for recreational and lumber purposes
- Test out alternate management techniques to see what their effect is on the forest
- Watershed protection
- Preserving animal habitats







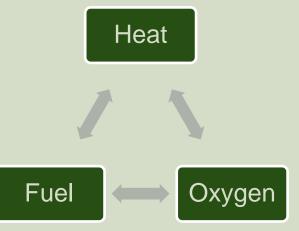


# Noble Demonstration State Forest

- Acquired by CAL Fire in December 2022
- Got it from PG&E in bankruptcy
- 2,050 acres
- 13 miles West of Mountain Meadows
   Bible Camp in the Shingletown area
- No current developments on the property
- Managed out of the La Tour DSF



#### Forest Fires



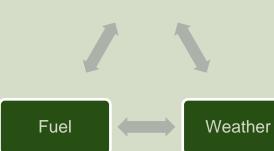
#### Fire Triangle:

- All three are necessary for a fire to survive
- This knowledge can help firefighters combat fires

#### **Fire Behavior Triangle:**

- Effects the magnitude, direction, and intensity
- Erratic patterns of one of these three results in extreme fire behavior which is dangerous

Topography





#### Fuel Structure

#### Vertical

- Ladder fuels
  - Biomass causing the spread of fire into the canopy from the ground

#### Horizontal

- The fire spreading across the ground or just the crown
- Less dangerous than a vertical fuel structure





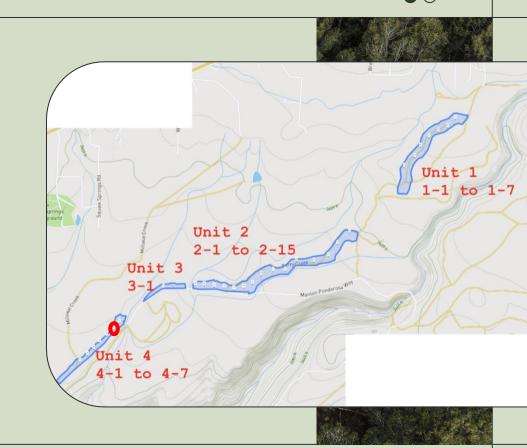
# 02 Data at NDF

Data Collection Methods + the Data that was Collected



# Plot Layout

- 30 plots found across the Noble
   Demonstration State Forest
- Divided into four sections
- All along the fuel break of the main access road
- We were plot 4-2





# Fixed Radius Plot

- 57.2 ft. radius -> 1/5 of an acre
- Plots are surveyed to get a sample of the property
- More plots being sampled translates to more accurate data

# 20 Factor Angle Gauge

- Used for a variable radius plot
- Trees wider than the gauge are out
- Trees smaller than the gauge are in







## **Increment Borer**

- Takes a core sample from a tree
- Displays the growth rate
- Visualize long term health status of the forests

#### Clinometer

- Measures the height of trees
- We used it to find the distance from the base of the tree to the live canopy







## Densitometer

- Shows the canopy cover
- The % demonstrates the danger of crown fires

# **DBH**

- Stands for diameter at breast height
- Measure at 4'6"
- Shows the diameter of trees







# Compass

- Shows true North where you start the radius plots
- Allows you to go into three equidistant directions when measuring canopy cover

74

Trees per Acre

128

Basal Area w/ Angle Gauge

65%

**Canopy Cover** 





## Tree Growth

#### 1.19 in

The growth of dominant trees over the last ten years.

#### 1.19 in

The growth of dominant trees 10-20 years ago





30 ft

Average distance to live crown

14.5 ft

Average distance to nearest tree

84%

Trees with canopy overlap



# 03 Fuel Break

The Current State + Plan for the Fuel Break



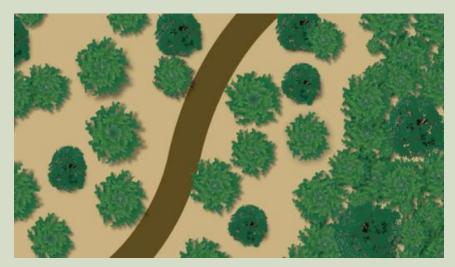




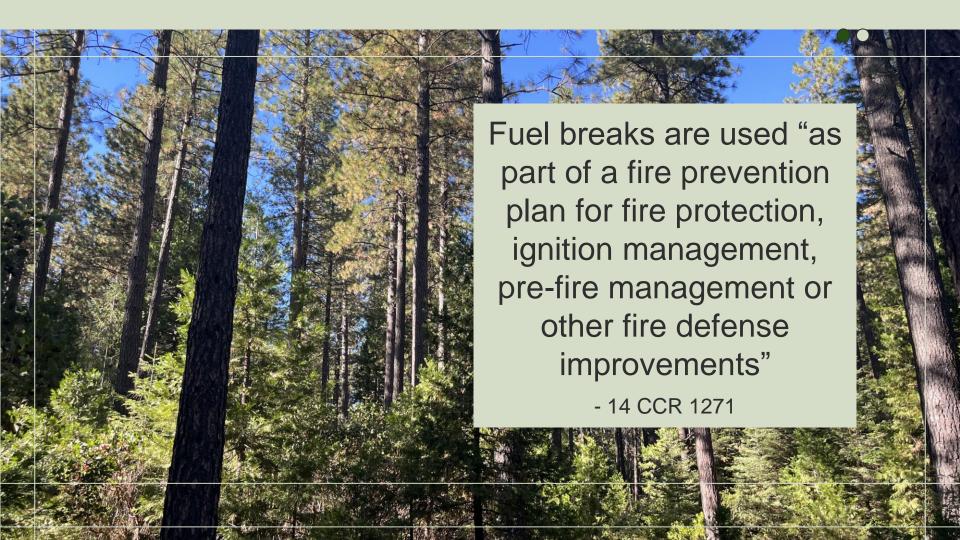
## Fuel Breaks: Definition

#### Definition:

- Properly approved by the local fire agency
- Vegetation is controlled and limited
- Reduces potential wildfire risk
- A concrete area in a forest designed to slow the spread of fires



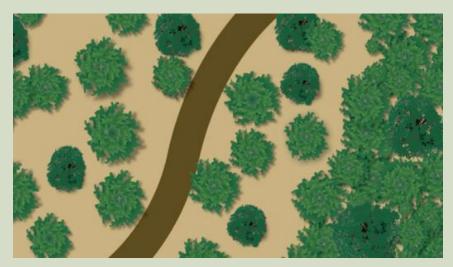
Reducing Fire Risks on Your Forest Property, 2010, Oregon State University, University of Idaho & Washington State University





## Fuel Breaks: Creation

- Accessing a property for the density of tree and the interconnectedness of the crown
- Thinning out trees
- Thinning out the basal area
- Dependent on the landscape and the needs of a fuel break



Reducing Fire Risks on Your Forest Property, 2010, Oregon State University, University of Idaho & Washington State University

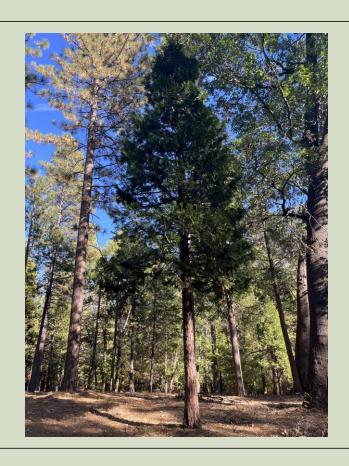
# Conditions of Noble Fuel Break

- Technically, it meets the legal definition of a fuel break
- Does not function as a fuel break primarily due to the overlapping canopy that is consistently present









# Creating a Fuel Break in Noble

- Strategically removing co-dominant and intermediate trees to limit the interconnectedness of the canopy
- Taking away the majority of suppressed trees and brush cover to prevent flames from reaching the canopy level
- Targets include 40% canopy coverage,
   20% canopy interconnectedness and
   50-60 basal area/acre

# Barriers: Fuel Break

- Very costly to instate
- Time consuming and expensive to maintain
- Due to the very large distance the fuel break would have to cover
- Communication with private landowners







04

# Management

Protection from Wildfires + Maintaining
Value for the Community



# Management Plan

#### Balancing

Wildlife habitat, commercial viability and resilience

## Compatibility

The forest must work with the fuel break

#### Management

The fuel break plan to a lesser extent

#### Limiting

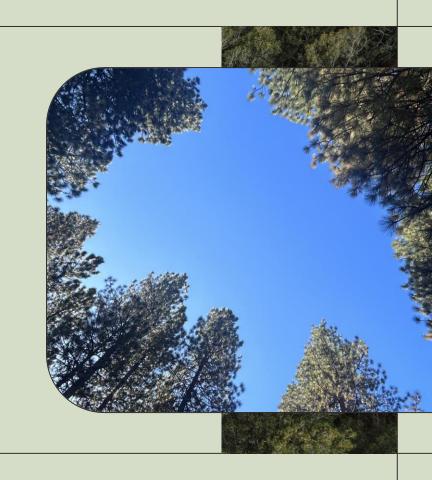
Ladder fuels throughout the property

#### Reducing

Canopy interconnectedness

"The goal is to achieve 40% crown cover. In a region with 65% crown cover, 15-30% crown removal is optimal"

-Len Lindstrand RPF 624, current private consultant



# Barriers: Management Plan

- Very large land area which makes it difficult to manage
- Difficult cooperation with private landowners
- Challenging to access most of the land







## References

- Credit to the design from Slides Go
- Thank you to Len Lindstrand, Greg Mayer, and all the other foresters that assisted us throughout the Forestry Challenge
- Also a thank you to Mr. Parento who has been a wonderful chaperone throughout the length of the trip

