

Agency for roads

BURNED AREA REPORT
AND
BURNED AREA NARRATIVE

YSABEL FIRE
JUNE 13, 1992

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BURNED AREA REHAB NARRATIVE
YSABEL FIRE
PALOMAR RANGER DISTRICT
CLEVELAND NATIONAL FOREST

June 30, 1992

The Ysabel fire started the afternoon of June 13, 1992 on National Forest System land near Santa Ysabel Creek . The fire escaped initial attack efforts and burned in a northeast direction towards Orosco Ridge but was confined to the north side of Santa Ysabel Creek drainage. Fire intensity subsided due to a rise in evening humidity, and by nightfall on the first day fire spread was halted . Final burned area acreage was estimated at 650 acres (155 acres were City of San Diego land within the Congressional designated boundary of the Cleveland National Forest and 495 acres of National Forest System land. On June 15, a burn rehab team was assembled to begin assessing both suppression and emergency burn rehab needs. Individuals contacted were Roger Wong, Palomar District Supervisory Forester; Ron Woychak, Descanso District Supervisory Wildlife Biologist; Norm Noyes, Palomar District Supervisory Forester; Leigh Sevy, Palomar District Range Conservationist; Craig Mahaffey, Forest Hydrologist; and Jason Jackson, District Conservationist, USDA Soil Conservation Service. In addition, Bill Knowles, Agricultural Lease Manager-City of San Diego and Tom Ryan, USDA, FS South Zone Soil Scientist were verbally consulted.

SUPPRESSION RELATED REHAB

Initial efforts were to identify suppression-related rehab needs and coordinate efforts to implement rehab efforts while the suppression forces remained on the fire. Primary concern was with the 1/2 mile of dozer line, much of which was constructed across generally flat, annual grassland used for grazing. All of the the dozer line work was done on City of San Diego land, and no National Forest System land was involved. Opening up ORV access and potential gully plugging caused by dozers were primary concerns. Because the topography is generally flat, erosion from dozer lines should not pose any major problems. The steepest portions of the dozer line are less than 20% slope, and water bars were put in by the dozer as it was leaving. A dozer crossing at the north end of the fire at Temescal Creek resulted in several willow saplings being crushed. Temescal Creek was flowing at the time of the fire. Suppression crews were able to remove the soil bridge and knock down berms caused by the dozer. However, there is a high potential for OHVs to use this crossing point illegally. Three other secondary drainage crossings were identified as needing cleaning which was accomplished by the remaining suppression crews. These crossings were dry at the time. No seeding of dozer lines is planned.

There is an increased possibility of soil erosion and gully formation resulting from handlines running perpendicular to the slope. This is especially apparent in Division A where handline was constructed on Orosco Ridge at grades in excess of 30%. Suppression crews were retained to construct waterbars to divert water off the handline. Approximately 2/3 mile of handline were treated.

Fortunately the riparian area in Santa Ysabel Creek did not burn and remains intact. This will provide a limited sedimentation buffer for dry ravel or other soil movement.

It is very likely that OHV trespass will increase now that many natural brush barriers have been eliminated. In addition to obvious points of access,

illegal OHV use may occur where previous range allotment fencing was located. Now that this fencing and the natural brush barrier has been removed by the fire, a high potential for watershed damage by OHVs exists. There is also now a potential for watershed damage by livestock. It is estimated that 1.5 miles of hogwire fencing materials, barriers and signing will be needed to ensure protection of watershed values from OHVs within the burn area.

EMERGENCY BURN AREA REHAB

Approximately 75% of the fire burned with high intensities which did not leave any organic material on or above the ground except for brush stumps. Fifteen percent of the fire was of moderate intensity which left brush skeletons and some unburned organic material at the soil surface. Ten percent burned at a low intensity.

The south slopes of Orosco Ridge are relatively steep (up to 50%). Primary ecological types are Chamise-Coast sagebrush-Mission Manzanita-- Shallow Soils, Chamise-Coast sagebrush-Bushrue-Black.Sage--Shallow Soils. The riparian habitat at the bottom of Orosco Ridge, as well as in the Santa Ysabel Creek, consists of Coast-live oak and sycamore overstory with associated grasses. Fallbrook-Vista complex soils dominate the area while Visalia soils are found along the riparian areas.

Runoff from bare soils on the steeper slopes is expected to be rapid. Seeding that is typically done following fire would only have a positive effect on the slopes 40% or less. Because of some extremely steep slopes (>40%) and loose soil in some areas, it is unlikely that seed would remain on the upper slopes under heavy precipitation. Therefore, seeding would not be beneficial

Several overside drains on the Orosco Ridge Road and drainage dips were identified as having the potential of becoming obstructed once heavy precipitation begins. It is critical that all drainage structures are fully operational and functioning at their maximum capacity.

BURNED AREA REPORT
(Reference FSH 2509.13, Report FS-2500-A)

PART I - TYPE OF REQUEST

1. Type of Report

- ☒ A. Funding (Request for estimated FFF funds)
☐ B. Accomplishment Report

2. Type of Action

- ☒ A. Initial (estimated funding is first requested)
☐ B. Interim

☐ Updating the initial funding request.
☐ Supplying information for accomplishments to date
on emergency work underway.

☐ C. Final

☒ Best estimate for funds needed to complete eligible
rehabilitation measure.
☐ Following completion of funded work.

PART II - FIRE LOCATION

1. Fire Name (from Form FS-5100-29): YSABEL
2. Forest Supervisor's Fire No. : INCIDENT #CNF-0794
3. State: CA
4. County: SAN DIEGO
5. Region: 05
6. Forest: 02
7. Ranger District: 53 PALOMAR
8. Date Fire Started: 6/13/92 1330 HRS
9. Date Fire Controlled: 6/15/92 1800 HRS
10. Estimated Suppression Costs: \$ 286,000
11. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with FFF 102 Funds:

2.5 miles (firelines waterbarred)

0 acres (firelines seeded)

Other (identify)

12. Fire Intensity: 10 % (low) 75 % (medium) 15 % (high)

PART III - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM PROBLEM INVENTORY

1. Watershed No.: 10870304
2. NFS Acres Burned: approximately 495 NFS; 155 City of San Diego
3. Water Repellant Soil: 75% of NFS acres burned
4. Vegetation Types: Chamise-Coast sagebrush-Mission manzanita;
Chamise-California buckwheat-Bushrue-Black sage.
5. Geologic Types:
6. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating:

_____ % (low) _____ % (medium) _100_ % (high)
7. Erosion Potential: _____ cu. yds/sq. miles
8. Miles of Stream Channels by Regional Order or Classes:
9. Miles of Forest Service Trails: 0
10. Miles of Forest Service Roads by Maintenance Levels:

_____ miles (Level I) 2.6 miles (Level II)
_____ miles (Levels III, IV, V)

PART IV - CALCULATED RISK AND CLIMATIC EVALUATION

1. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period: 5 years.
2. Chance of Success Desired by Management: ____ percent.
3. Equivalent Design Recurrence Period: ____ years.
4. Related Design Storm Duration: ____ hours.
5. Related Design Storm Magnitude: ____ inches.
6. Related Design Flow _____ cfs.
7. Estimated Reduction in Infiltration: ____ percent.
8. Adjusted Related Design Flow: _____ cfs.

PART V - SUMMARY OF SURVEY AND ANALYSIS

1. Skills Represented on Burned Area Survey Team ("x" appropriate boxes):

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydrology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Soils	<input type="checkbox"/> Geology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range
<input type="checkbox"/> Timber	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wildlife	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Mgmt.	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering
<input type="checkbox"/> Contracting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Mgmt.	<input type="checkbox"/> Research	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (identify)

RECREATION
2. Describe Emergency: Moderate risk of accelerated watershed erosion as a result of fire damage to barrier vegetation. High risk of watershed erosion as a result of OHV trespass as a result of lack of barrier vegetation.
3. Emergency Rehabilitation Objective:
4. Probability of Completing Treatment Prior to First Major Damage Producing Storm:

Land _95_ % Channel _____ % Roads _____ % Other _____ %
5. Net Environmental Quality Benefit Index:

<input type="checkbox"/> Significant	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Significant
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6. Net Social Well Being Benefit Index:

☐ Significant

☐ Not Significant

7. Benefit/Cost Ratio:

8. Net Benefits: \$ __na_____

9. Cost Effectiveness Index: ☐ I. ☐ II. ☐ III. ☐ IV.

PART VI - ELIGIBLE EMERGENCY REHABILITATION MEASURES OR TREATMENTS
AND SOURCE OF FUNDS

NOTE: Emergency rehabilitation is work done promptly following a wildfire and is not to solve watershed problems that existed prior to the wildfire.

Line Items	Units	Unit Cost	NFS Lands			Other Lands			All Lands Total \$
			No. of Units	FFF \$ FW22	Other \$ ident. (6)	No. of Units	Federal \$ ident. (8)	Non-Federal \$ identify (9)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		(7)			
A. LAND									
a. Seeding	Acres								
b.									
c.									
d.									
e.									
B. CHANNELS									
a. Opening water courses									
b. Stabilizing streambanks									
C. ROADS AND TRAILS									
a.									
b. fencing	mile	5000	1.5	7,500					7,500
**** c. barriers & signs	each	75	30	2,250					2,250
D. MAJOR STRUCTURES									
a. Preplanned - from Forest Plans									
E. TOTAL				\$9,750	\$		\$	\$	\$9,750

**** Barriers and signs qualify for FFFF FW22 funding only if they are temporary measures. They must be removed after vegetation has become re-established.

/S/ Lucia M. Toyfova for ANNE S. FEGE
Forest Supervisor (Signature) 7/10/92
Date

/S/_____
Regional Forester (Signature) Date