SLOANS RIDGE

USDA-FOREST SERVICE Date of Report: February 27, 1997

BURNED-AREA REPORT
(Reference FSH 2509.13, Report FS-2500-8)

PART I - TYPE OF REQUEST

A. Type of Report

[ ] 1. Funding request for estimated EFFS-FW22 funds
[X] 2. Accomplishment Report
[ ] 3. No Treatment Recommendation

B. Type of Action

[ ] 1. Initial Request (Best estimate of funds needed to complete eligible rehabilitation measures)

[ ] 2. Interim Report
[ ] Updating the initial funding request based on more accurate site data and design analysis
[ ] Status of accomplishments to-date

[X] 3. Final report - following completion of work

PART II - BURNED-AREA DESCRIPTION

A. Fire Name: Sloan's Ridge B. Fire Number: P67624

C. State: Oregon D. County: Grant (Baker)
E. Region: Pacific Northwest F. Forest: Wallowa-Whitman
G. District: Baker

H. Date Fire Started: 7/30/1996 I. Date Fire Controlled: 8/24/96
J. Suppression Cost: $ 6.8mm to date

K. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with EFFS-PF12 Funds:
1. Fireline waterbarred (miles) 24 (22FS/2PVT)
2. Fireline seeded (miles) 2
3. Other (identify) Open Rds wtrbarred/bladed; 4 blasted sumps restored streambanks restored; see supression rehab plan.

L. Watershed Numbers: 17070202-94H (Baldy) and -94I (North Fork John Day Mile 106); 17050203-18L (Norht Powder River mile 14).

M. NFS Acres Burned: 10,202 Total Acres Burned: 10,556
Ownership type:
( )State ( )BLM (354)PVT ( )____ _____

N. Vegetation Types: Subalpine fir/Lodgepole/Whitebark over grouse huckleberry/twinflower(70%); Grand fir (30%)
O. Dominant Soils: Udic/cryics and Xeric/cyrics. 400 Series Granitic 4022 ac.(41%) & 800 Series Glacial outwash Granitics 5703ac
P. Geologic Types: Granitics and Glacial till derived from Granitics Grandiorite
Q. Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class:
I - 27 II - 16.3 III - 16.2 IV - 3.5
R. Transportation System:
Trails: 14.5 FS (miles) Roads: 8.75 (6FS) (miles)

PART III - WATERSHED CONDITION

A. Fire Intensity (Acres): 1921 (low) 4567 (moderate) 2228 (high)
Remainder part of Crawfish PNF, Unburned, etc.
B. Water Repellant Soil (Acres): 2700

C. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating (Acres):
500 (low) 1921 (moderate) 6966 (high)

D. Erosion Potential: 16.3 tons/acre
E. Sediment Potential: 3353 cu. yds/sq. mile

PART IV - HYDROLOGIC DESIGN FACTORS

A. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period: 5 years.
B. Design Chance of Success: 80 percent.
C. Equivalent Design Recurrence Interval: 25 years.
D. Design Storm Duration: 6 hours.
E. Design Storm Magnitude: 1.21 inches.
F. Design Flow: 22 cfsm sq.
G. Estimated Reduction in Infiltration: 40 percent(increase on 40% of acres)
H. Adjusted Design Flow: 25.5 cfsm sq.

PART V - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

A. Describe Emergency: This fire occurred in high elevation lodgpole/subalpine fir/Grand fir on unstable granitic soils. During the fire, a rain event estimated at .25-.5" occurred. Significant portions of the fire were high intensity with loss of most protective ground cover. The result was a significant amount of rill and gully erosion in the high burn areas. The soil movement entered the stream courses with much deposition but also with much of the sediment moving on through the system. Significant areas of unstable erosion remains ready to move with the next rain event. The North Fork John Day system is one of the most critical fisheries habitats in the State with Bull Trout present in the fire area and spawning habitat for Spring chinook and steelhead as well as redband trout. The area is also mostly within a wilderness area and contains the North Fork John Day Wild and Scenic River. Based on wilderness objectives, the fire and much of the sediment is considered to be natural and acceptable from a wilderness value view. Some treatment aimed at slowing the accellerated erosion in key areas would be of benefit to fish habitat.

B. Emergency Treatment Objectives: Reduce the risk of continued accelerated sheet, rill, and gully erosion. Provide for mostly natural recovery within the wilderness area with minimal treatements of those areas where the risk of accelerated soil movement is the greatest. Stabilize and prevent accelerated soil movement into the high value stream systems. Consider wilderness objectives and the naturalness of fire effects in designing treatments. Allow "natural" relationships to function but minimize accelerated effects. Consider WSR ORV value of high quality fish habitat in planning treatments. Protect historical cultural resources during implementation.

C. Probability of Completing Treatment Prior to First Major Damage Producing Storm:
Land 80 % Channel _____ % Roads _____ % Other _____ %

D. Probability of Treatment Success

	<----Years after treatment-----> 1	3	5
Land	25	60	75
Channel			
Roads			
Other			

E. Cost of No-Action (Including Loss): $ 356,002

F. Cost of Selected Alternative (Including Loss): $ 256,095

G. Skills Represented on Burned-Area Survey Team:

[X] Hydrology	[X] Soils	[ ] Geology	[X] Range
[X] Timber	[ ] Wildlife	[ ] Fire Mgmt.	[ ] Engineering
[ ] Contracting	[ ] Ecology	[ ] Research	[X] Archaeology
[X] Fisheries_	[X] Wilderness	[ ] _____	[ ] _____

Team Leader: Chuck Quimby
Phone: 541-523-1385 DG Address: R06F16A

H. Treatment Narrative:
Describe the emergency treatments, where and how they will be applied, and what they are intended to do. This information helps to determine qualifying treatments for the appropriate funding authorities. For seeding treatments, include species, application rates and species selection rationale.

Purpose: To aid in holding soil in place on key slopes. To slow accelerated sheet and rill erosion and to encourage natural vegetative recovery.

Treatment: a) in non-wilderness areas of upper Bull Creek: cut and hand place dead and down large wood material perpendicular to the slopes. Trench in place to stabilize log placements and to ensure maximum contact between soil and wood material.

Treatment: b) in wilderness areas of the North Fork below Mt. Ruth Cove, and in the high intensity burn areas of Bull Creek as shown on attached map: hand place down wood material perpendicular to the slope. Do not cut materials and be careful to ensure a random "natural" appearance to the placement. Trench into place to ensure stability and to maximize contact between soil and wood material.

Purpose: To provide increased stability and sediment holding capacity to four newly developed gully systems in the high intensity burn areas of Bull Creek to protect high value fish habitat (Bull trout).

Treatment: Use hand placing of native log materials combined with decomposable fiber mats to form a series of low sediment dams in four gully systems.

Purpose: To minimize accelerated erosion related to the fire effects as associated wtih roads and trails.

Treatment: Waterbar; clean ditches of fire debris/fire related sediment; provide imporoved drainage to divert overland flows.

PART VI - EMERGENCY REHABILITATION TREATMENTS AND SOURCE OF FUNDS BY LAND OWNERSHIP

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

			NFS Lands			Other Lands			All
Line Items	Units	Unit Cost $	Number of Units	EFFS-FW22 $	Other $ ident.	Number of Units	Fed $ ident.	Non-Fed $ ident.	Total $
A. LAND TREATMENTS									
Dwn Log Place - non wild	acres	87	20	1,740					1,740
Dwn Log Place - wilderns	acres	87	180	15,660					15,660
Mat/log sediment traps	each	178	38	6,769					6,769
Road water control	miles		0						0
Trails water control	miles	368	1.25	460					460
B. CHANNEL TREATMENTS									
C. ROADS AND TRAILS									
D. STRUCTURES									
E. BAER EVALUATION/ ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT									
Survey team costs									6,916
F. TOTALS									31,545

PART VII - APPROVALS

1. /s/ Suzanne Rainville for R.M. Richmond — 9/23/96
   Forest Supervisor (Signature) — Date

2. /s/ _____
   Regional Forester (Signature) — Date