

MESSAGE SCAN FOR JERRY FREEOUF

To J.Freeouf:R02A

From: KATHERINE FOSTER:R02F09B

Postmark: Feb 03,97 4:03 PM

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Subject: Final Report Snow Spring EBAR

Comments:

Brief narrative at end of form.

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Date of Report: 4 February 97BURNED-AREA REPORT
(Reference FSH 2509.13)PART I - TYPE OF REQUEST

A. Type of Report

- ☐ 1. Funding request for estimated EFFF-FW22 funds
☒ 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
☒ 3. Final report - following completion of work

PART II - BURNED-AREA DESCRIPTION

- A. Fire Name: Snow Springs B. Fire Number: P26762
C. State: Colorado D. County: Archuleta
E. Region: R2 F. Forest: San Juan/Rio Grande
G. District: Pagosa
Fire Contained: 1 May 96
H. Date Fire Started: 27 April 96 I. Date Fire Controlled: Est 5/3 1800
J. Suppression Cost: \$392500
K. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with EFFF-PF12 Funds:
Planned as of 30 April based on ID/Rehab Team recommendations
 1. Fireline waterbarred (miles) 3.4
 2. Fireline seeded (miles) 2.2 (cat lines only)
 3. Other (identify) Closed road rehabilitated 1.4 mi, helispot seeded
L. Watershed Number: 140801020103
M. NFS Acres Burned: 410 Total Acres Burned: 410
Ownership type:
() State () BLM () PVT () _____
N. Vegetation Types: Ponderosa pine/Gambel's oak, Douglas fir/white fir
O. Dominant Soils: shallow alfisols and entisols
P. Geologic Types: Mancos shale (primary), Dakota sandstone (minor)
Q. Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class:
 1st - 2.6 mi 2nd - 1.1 mi
R. Transportation System:
 Trails: 0.5 miles Roads: 2.6 miles

PART III - WATERSHED CONDITION

- A. Fire Intensity (acres): 190 (low) 100 (moderate) 120 (high)
- B. Water-Repellent Soil (acres): none
- C. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating (acres):
90 (low) 100 (moderate) 220 (high)
- D. Erosion Potential: 57 tons/acre
- E. Sediment Potential: 13900 cubic yards / square mile

PART IV - HYDROLOGIC DESIGN FACTORS

- A. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period: 4 years
- B. Design Chance of Success: 90 percent
- C. Equivalent Design Recurrence Interval: 25 years
- D. Design Storm Duration: 24 hours
- E. Design Storm Magnitude: 3.0 inches
- F. Design Flow: 10 cubic feet per second per square mile
- G. Estimated Reduction in Infiltration: 20 percent
- H. Adjusted Design Flow: 22 cubic feet per second per square mile

PART V - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

- A. Describe Watershed Emergency:
The burned area is tributary to Devil Creek. The Devil Creek watershed is a critical watershed due to concerns about cumulative watershed effects. Devil Creek does support a fishery and is used for irrigation approximately 1 mile downstream of the burned area. While much of the area has low to moderate burn intensities and the burn pattern is patchy, one headland basin (approximately 60 ac) with a second order channel (stream type G4) is 70% burned at a high intensity.
- B. Emergency Treatment Objectives:
Objectives for the headland basin are prevention (per FRM 2523). More specifically they are to prevent expansion of the drainage network by preventing the formation of rills and gullies and minimizing the probability of additional downcutting or lateral expansion of the G4 channel.
- Treatment other than repair of suppression damages is not proposed for the rest of the burned area. The remaining acreage of high intensity burned areas are small and surrounded by unburned or less intensively burned areas.
- C. Probability of Completing Treatment Prior to First Major Damage-Producing Storm:
Land 100 % Channel 100 % Roads 100 % Other %

D. Probability of Treatment Success

Note that this includes both the proposed emergency treatment and repair of suppression damages.

	<----Years after treatment----->		
	1	3	5
Land	90%	90%	90%
Channel	80%	60%	50%
Roads	80%	90%	100%
Other			

E. Cost of No-Action (Including Loss): \$24825

F. Cost of Selected Alternative (Including Loss): \$17310

G. Skills Represented on Burned-Area Survey Team:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydrology	<input type="checkbox"/> Soils	<input type="checkbox"/> Geology	<input type="checkbox"/> Range
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Timber	<input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Mgmt.	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering
<input type="checkbox"/> Contracting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecology	<input type="checkbox"/> Research	<input type="checkbox"/> Archaeology
<input type="checkbox"/> _____	<input type="checkbox"/> _____	<input type="checkbox"/> _____	<input type="checkbox"/> _____

Team Leader: Katherine Foster, Hydrologist

Phone: 970-385-1202 Electronic Address: RO2FO9B

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.

Suppression Damages

Waterbarring of both hand and dozer lines. Seeding of dozer lines. Reestablishment of cross-drainage and seeding of closed road used for access. Seeding of helispot if necessary (not yet evaluated).

Proposed Emergency Treatments - Headland Basin

Note that approximately 20 acres within the basin will not be treated with contour felling because slopes are too steep to safely fell and place logs; these acres will be seeded.

Felling of burned, standing dead ponderosa pine and contour placement with full contact with the soil. Where possible felled trees will be anchored by stumps or standing material.

Seeding with a mixture of Arizona fescue, Indian rice grass, Junegrass, and ReGreen (a sterile hybrid of annual and perennial wheatgrass). ReGreen used for immediate, short-term protection under droughty conditions (important since snowpack was well below normal and soil moisture is very low).

ReGreen is non-persistent; the fescue and Junegrass are natives suitable to the ecological setting/vegetation type and are included to provide protection in the second and following years. Seeding rates will be adjusted to achieve approximately 50 pls seeds per square foot.

G. Project/Treatment Accomplishments

Suppression Damages

Repair of suppression damages as described above was completed using mop-up crews and District personnel. With the exception of seeding, all work was completed within two weeks of control. Seed was applied in October 96.

Emergency Treatments

A mop-up crew was used to fell and place logs as soon as the crew was available (within a week of control of the fire). The area was regularly monitored via photo points and general inspection during the summer. Based on this information, additional logs were felled by District crews on approximately 20 acres to fill in between the ones originally dropped. The entire area proposed for rehabilitation was seeded in October 96. The success of the seeding will be monitored this summer and additional seed may be applied.

