TABLE 1
SUMMARY OF BURNS REVIEWED

Name of Burn	Date of Fire	Forest	Vegetative Zone	Review Team Date
Porter	June 1976	Santa Fe	ponderosa pine alligator juniper	May 10 1977
Gallinas	June 1976	Cibola	ponderosa pine pinyon-juniper	May 9, 1977
Ord	June 1976	Tonto	chaparral, heavy	Jan 26, 1978
Mingus (Prescribed Burn)	June 1975	Prescott	chaparral light	Jan 25, 1978
Bob	August 1975	Tonto	chaparral, light, moderate	Jan 27, 1978
Spring	May 1974	Lincoln	ponderosa pine mixed conifer pinyon-juniper	Nov 23, 1976
George	May 1974	Lincoln	ponderosa pine mixed conifer	Nov 22, 1976
Battle	May 1972	Prescott	ponderosa pine chaparral	Jan 24, 1978
Cebolleta	June 1971	Santa Fe	ponderosa pine	May 10, 1977
Cat & Dog	June 1971	Santa Fe	ponderosa pine	May 11, 1977
* Granite Basin	pre-1965	Prescott	chaparral	Jan 25, 1978
* Ruth	pre-1965	Prescott	chaparral	Jan 25, 1978

*Pre-1965 burns were not evaluated.

BURNED AREA REHABILITATION ACTIVITY REVIEW

USDA FOREST SERVICE SOUTHWESTERN REGION

BURNED-AREA REHABILITATION
ACTIVITY REVIEW

Review & Report by:	Carl Taylor	Soil & Water
	Ray Dalen	Range
	Bob Ettner	Soil & Water
	Wes Bates	Timber
	Harry Little	State & Private Forestry
	Larry Allen	Soil & Water, Range Staff Coronado NF
	Duane Knipe	Rocky Mountain Station, Tempe, AZ

SOUTHWESTERN REGION
FOREST SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

1976 - 1978

TABLE OF CONTENTS

V. Appendix

Summary of the Bob Burn

Based on the observations made by the rehab review team the seeding was a failure. This was confirmed by the Forest and District representatives who had observed other areas within the burn.

The reasons for the very poor seeding success are not known. However, one can speculate that seeding midway through the summer rain season was too late and the number of pure live seed per square foot particular annual rye was too light. The results also suggest that there are many unknown environmental factors such as rodents and seedbed conditions that may not be adequately considered when seeding prescriptions are being determined. According to the Burn Rehab Report prepared by the Forest people, it was recommended that the critical seeding area of 3,500 acres be fenced to control livestock use. However, it is not known to what extent livestock use was controlled.

The results on the percent cover from the transects on the Bob Burn are very similiar to the prescribed burn on the Mingus Research Watershed which was not seeded because it was determined that a residual grass stand existed before burning. The transect area within the Bob Burn was in light chaparral very similiar to the Mingus Burn. Perhaps there was a residual grass stand within the light density chaparral representative of the area sampled. Although this is questionable because much of the burn area was heavily utilized by livestock.

d. Ord Burn, June 1976, Tonto National Forest

The Ord Fire started on June 16, 1976, and burned over 4,000 acres in the chaparral type that was considered medium to heavy density. Most of the burn area was high intensity by north and northeast aspect and up to 50 percent slopes. Based on previous results of seeding chaparral burns the Forest Supervisor decided that seeding the Ord Burn would not be cost-effective.

The rehab review team visited the Ord Burn on January 26, 1977 which was seven months or one growing season following the burn. The access road above the Ord Mine was assessible only at the lower part of the burn. Therefore, the burn area samples are located approximately in the NW 1/4 Sec. 14 T.7N. R. 9E. at an elevation of about 3,800 feet on a northeast slope. See Map No. 5 appendix D. The sample consisted of 11 transects and 220 frame points, which gave the following results:

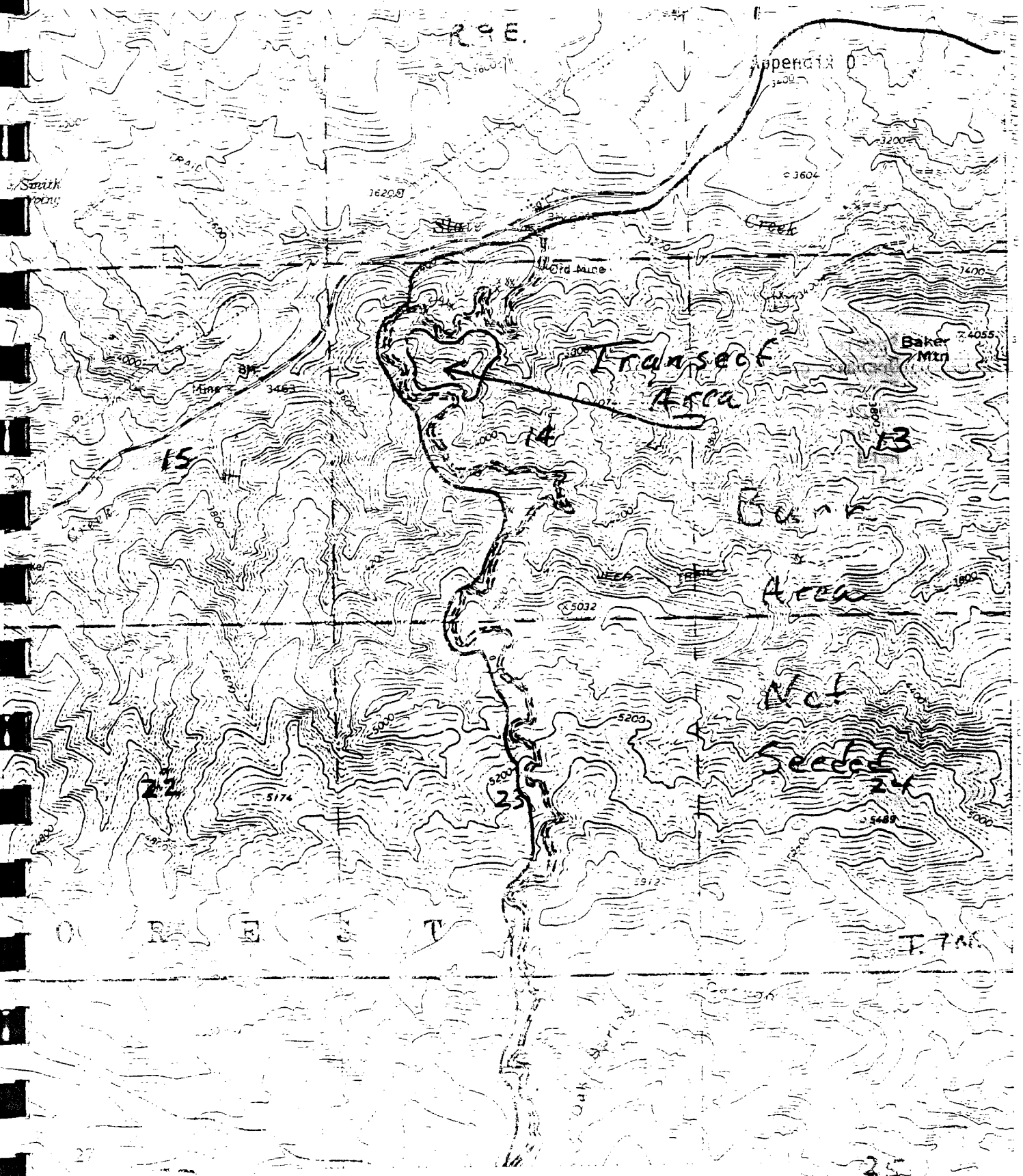
Results of Transects

Average Percent Soil Cover						
Grasses and Forbs Seeded	Forbs Native	Brush and Trees	Litter	Rock	Total Protective Cover	Bare Ground
0	2	4	3	12	21	79
Total Veg	6					
Percent Distribution Frequency						
0	32	19	40	96	100	100

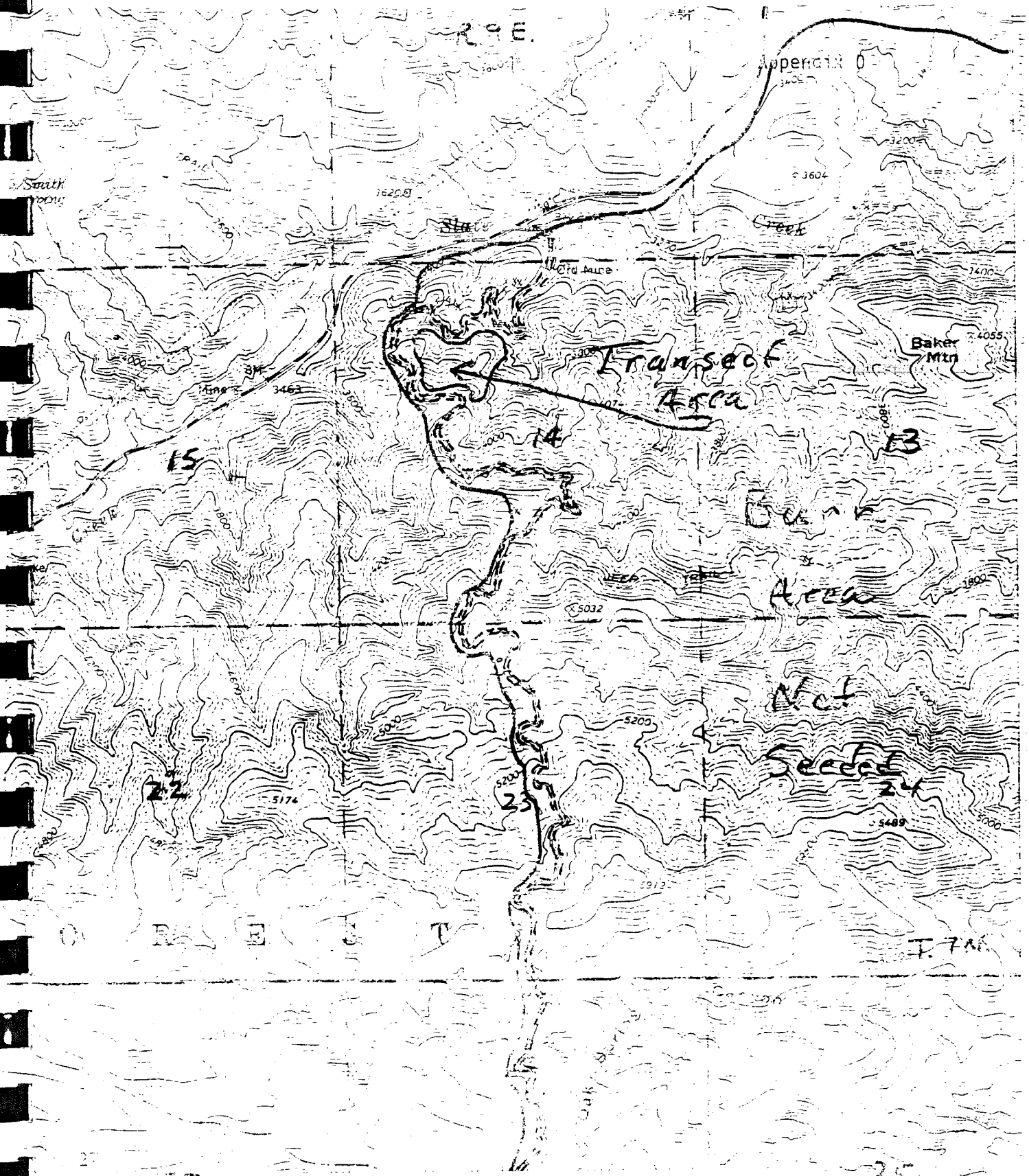
No plant composition counts were made but native forbs were most prominent and the resprouting shrub live oak (Q. turbinella) was the most prominent shrub cover.

Summary of Ord Burn

The transect results indicate a total protective soil cover of 21 percent with the vegetative component of six percent. This was not considered adequate protective cover for the area sampled. However, if the burned area had been seeded presumably with weeping lovegrass, it is speculated that the seeded grass would be close to one or two percent ground cover based on the 1964 study by Pase and POnd on the 1956 Mingus Burn (84). This would increase the total protective soil cover to about 23 percent after one growing season. This increase would not be significant.



Map No. 5
...n Burn, June 1976
Tonto N.F.
Not Seeded
...ntersion measured January 26, 1977



Map No. 5
[illegible] Burn, June 1976
Transect
Not Seeded
[illegible] measured January [illegible], 1977