

Date of Report: June 4, 2001

**BURNED-AREA REPORT**  
(Reference FSH 2509.13)**PART I - TYPE OF REQUEST**

## A. Type of Report

- ☒ 1. Funding request for estimated WFSU-SULT 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 or design analysis  
    ☐ Status of accomplishments to date  
☐ 3. Final Report (Following completion of work)

**PART II - BURNED-AREA DESCRIPTION**A. Fire Name: PillsburyB. Fire Number: P53680C. State: CAD. County: LakeE. Region: 5F. Forest: MendocinoG. District: Upper Lake (54)H. Date Fire Started: May 27, 2001I. Date Fire Controlled: May 30, 2001J. Suppression Cost: \$450,000.00

- K. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with Suppression Funds  
    1. Fireline waterbarred (miles): 1.6 miles  
    2. Fireline seeded (miles): 0 miles  
    3. Other (identify):

L. Watershed Number: 1801010302

M. Total Acres Burned: 155  
    NFS Acres (155 )    Other Federal ( )    State ( )    Private ( )

N. Vegetation Types: Chaparral, Ponderosa pineO. Dominant Soils: JafaP. Geologic Types: Quaternary alluvium

## Q. Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class:

Order 1 streams = NA

Order 2 streams = NA

## R. Transportation System

Trails: 0.0 milesRoads: 0.0 miles**PART III - WATERSHED CONDITION**A. Burn Severity (acres): \_\_\_\_ (low) 40 (moderate) 115 (high)

B. Water-Repellent Soil (acres):

C. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating (acres):

\_\_\_\_ (low) \_\_\_\_ (moderate) \_\_\_\_ (high)

D. Erosion Potential: \_\_\_\_ tons/acre

E. Sediment Potential: cubic yards / square mile

**PART IV - HYDROLOGIC DESIGN FACTORS**A. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period, (years): NAB. Design Chance of Success, (percent): NA – no treatment prescribedC. Equivalent Design Recurrence Interval, (years): NAD. Design Storm Duration, (hours): NA

E. Design Storm Magnitude, (inches):

F. Design Flow, (cubic feet / second/ square mile): NA

G. Estimated Reduction in Infiltration, (percent): \_\_\_\_

H. Adjusted Design Flow, (cfs per square mile): NA**PART V - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS**

## A. Describe Watershed Emergency:

The Pillsbury fire was located on the Northeast shore of Lake Pillsbury in the Upper Main Eel River watershed. The Upper Lake Ranger District was the responsible administrative unit.

A strong southwest wind blew embers from an unattended campfire near the shoreline into conifer/oak ground litter and then uphill through brush. Access to the fire was very limited. Handcrews were either boated into the fire area or walked into the fire area using the Lakeshore trail. Two dozers converted an old 4WD road into a 1.6 mile long fireline before reaching the fire area. Very little fireline was built within the fire area due to slope steepness. Inaccessibility added to the high cost of containment.

Burn severity was high in the brush area and low to moderate in the conifer/oak woodland. The main soil type has moderate erosion rates. The burned area has unique topographic features such as highly broken terrain with barren mini-domes and hot spring areas.

No slope treatments are recommended even though the fire was near the lake. The underburned strip of timber lies between the fire area and lakeshore. Past fires in this vicinity have vegetatively recovered with brush sprouting prior to winter rains. Turbidity problems in Lake Pillsbury are mainly caused by montmorillite soils. None of this clay type is in the burned area. Also, there are no threats to life or property or other resource (fish, wildlife or archeology) concerns from this fire.

However, there is a possibility that dozers and handcrews may have inadvertently carried in noxious weeds. Thus, there is a noxious weed concern which requires BAER funding for monitoring and eradication.

B. Emergency Treatment Objectives:

None

C. Probability of Completing Treatment Prior to First Major Damage-Producing Storm:

Land \_\_\_ % Channel \_\_\_ % Roads \_\_\_ % Other \_\_\_ %

D. Probability of Treatment Success

	Years after Treatment		
	1	3	5
Land			
Channel			
Roads			
Other			

E. Cost of No-Action (Including Loss):\_ NA

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

G. Skills Represented on Burned-Area Survey Team:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydrology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Soils	<input type="checkbox"/> Geology	<input type="checkbox"/> Range
<input type="checkbox"/> Forestry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wildlife	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Mgmt.	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering
<input type="checkbox"/> Contracting	<input type="checkbox"/> Ecology	<input type="checkbox"/> Botany	<input type="checkbox"/> Archaeology
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fisheries	<input type="checkbox"/> Research	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Arch	<input type="checkbox"/> GIS

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#### **H. Treatment Narrative:**

Land Treatments:

None

Channel Treatments:

None

Roads and Trail Treatments:

None

Structures:

None

#### **H. Monitoring Narrative:**

Monitoring needs: Noxious weed introduction:

Six dozers with lowboys were assigned to the fire. The dozers originated from the local area where yellowstar thistle and other noxious weeds are present. Staging area for the 4WD road was along road M1 at the Kilkenny road turnoff. Only two dozers were used to build fireline. One dozer was clean while the other was not.

Average elevation at the fire area is about 2000 feet. Yellowstar thistle and other noxious weeds were not observed in the fire area. However, the Forest has a concern that the dozers, lowboys and handcrews may have spread yellowstar thistle or other noxious weeds into this previously uninfested area. About 1.6 miles of dozer line was constructed.

Monitoring Plan:

At this elevation, noxious weeds become identifiable by late spring and early summer. Trained observers will need to walk the dozer line, access trail (Lakeshore trail) and handline for two time periods each year for the next two years. If weeds are found in either year, a third year of survey will be necessary. Also, upon discovery of an infestation, eradication must be done. The Forest noxious weed coordinator will do the plant identification training, assure monitoring is completed according to protocol and write a findings report by the end of each fiscal year. A detailed monitoring plan is submitted separately to the Regional BAER coordinator.

**Part VI – Emergency Rehabilitation Treatments and Source of Funds by Land Ownership**

			NFS Lands				Other Lands			All	
		Unit	# of	WFSU	Other		# of	Fed	# of	Non Fed	Total
Line Items	Units	Cost	Units	SULT \$	\$		units	\$	Units	\$	\$
A. Land Treatments											
				\$0				\$0		\$0	\$0
				\$0				\$0			
				\$0				\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Land Treatments				\$0				\$0		\$0	\$0
B. Channel Treatments											
				\$0				\$0		\$0	\$0
				\$0				\$0		\$0	\$0
				\$0				\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Channel Treat.				\$0				\$0		\$0	\$0
C. Road and Trails											
				\$0				\$0		\$0	\$0
				\$0				\$0		\$0	\$0
				\$0				\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Road & Trails				\$0				\$0		\$0	\$0
D. Structures											
				\$0				\$0		\$0	\$0
				\$0				\$0		\$0	\$0
				\$0				\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Structures				\$0				\$0		\$0	\$0
E. BAER Evaluation											
Salary	days	\$250	2	\$500				\$0		\$0	\$500
				\$0				\$0		\$0	\$0
F. Monitoring Cost				\$7,500				\$0		\$0	\$7,500
Noxious weed											
Monitoring	days	\$250	6	\$1,500							\$1,500
Eradication	project	\$5,000	1	\$5,000							\$5,000
G. Totals				\$8,000				\$0		\$0	\$8,000

**PART VII - APPROVALS**

1. /s/ Arthur Quintana (for)  
Forest Supervisor (signature)

6/5/01  
Date

2. Bernie Weingardt (for)  
Regional Forester (signature)

6/07/01  
Date