

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 pinon-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 pinon-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



BURNED-AREA REHABILITATION
ACTIVITY REVIEW

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Summary of Mingus Burn

After two growing seasons the total protective soil cover of 54 percent was considered satisfactory. This suggests that the amount of residual grass and forb species in the light density chaparral stands provide adequate protection the second year. However, on most wildfires the amount of grass and forb that existed prior to the burn may not be known.

c. Bob Burn, August, 1975, Tonto National Forest

The Bob Fire started on August 6, 1975 and burned over 13,700 acres before being controlled on August 11, 1975. The crown cover of the chaparral varied but much of the burn area was light to medium density. Based on the burn rehab survey following the fire it was determined that approximately 7,000 acres needed seeding with weeping lovegrass. It was also determined that about one-half of the area needing treatment was critical so about 3,500 acres was also seeded with annual rye to serve as a quick cover and nurse crop for the weeping lovegrass. The aerial seeding was started on August 13, only two days after the fire was controlled, and completed on August 16, 1975. Two fixed wing aircraft were used one to apply the annual rye and the other to apply the weeping lovegrass seed.

The following seed mixture was used:

3500 Acres Critical Area, Boulder Creek Drainage

Species	lbs/ac	Seeds/Ft ² 0 1 lb/ac	Total Seed/Ft ²	% Mix	Adjusted Seeds/Ft ² PLS
Weeping Lovegrass	1	34	34	87	30
Annual ryegrass	1	5	5	13	4
	2		39	100	34

3500 Acre Tonto, Basin Drainage

Weeping lovegrass	1	34	34	100	30
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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 similar 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 similar 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.

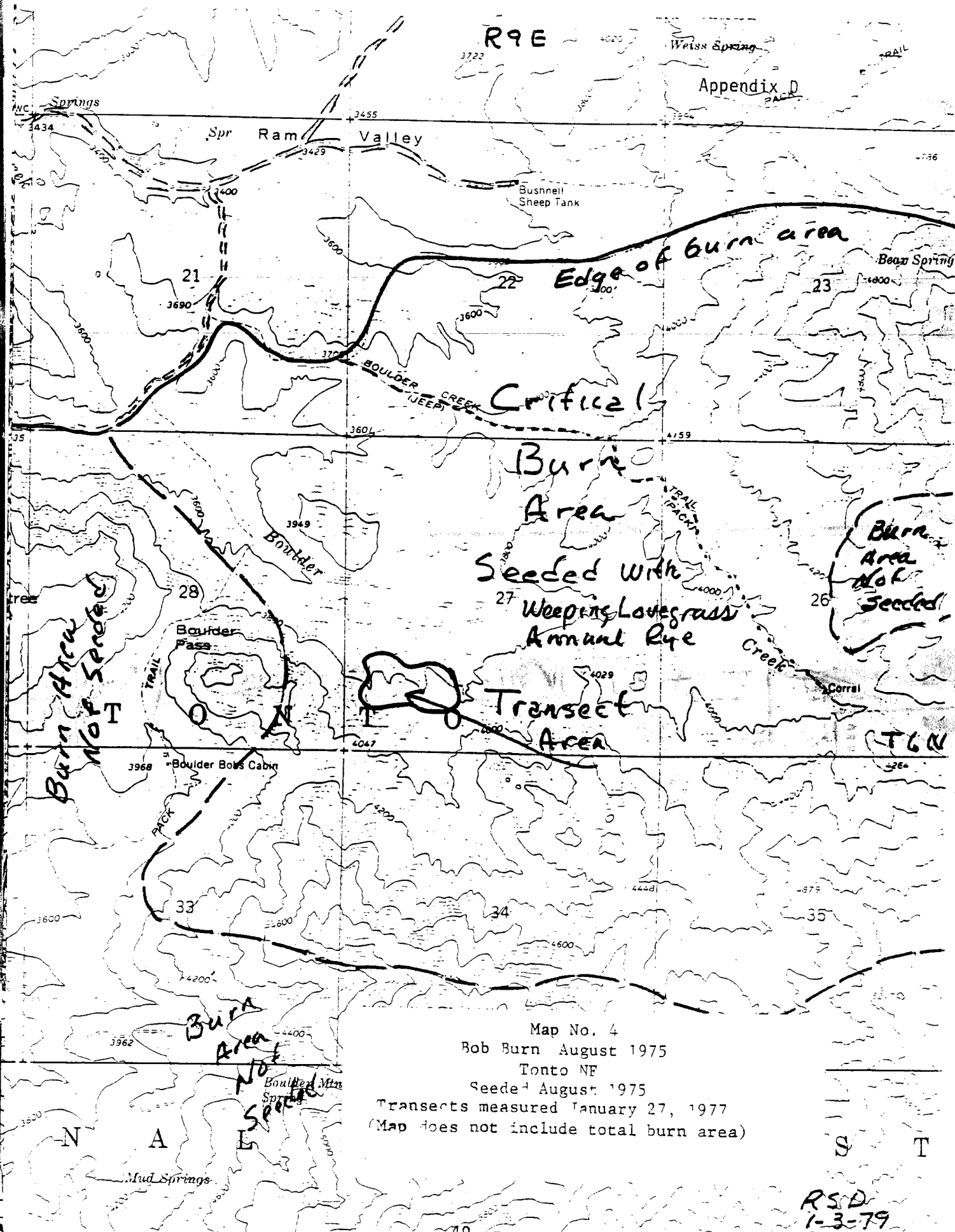
d. Ord Burn, June 1976, Tonto National Forest

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 assessable 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:

R9E

Appendix D



RSD
1-3-79

