

Need to Change and Example Desired Conditions

Jo Ann Fites-Kaufman, Planning Ecologist
& Mary Cole, Recreation Specialist
US Forest Service

Conditions/Trends: Vegetation/Fire/Resilience/Wildlife

Summary

- Increased susceptibility to fire, drought, insects
- Damaging vs beneficial fire
- Decreased sustainability
 - Wildlife, plants, air quality, water quality, recreation, communities, power, carbon

Aspen Fire



Need for Change

Issues

- Pace and scale of restoration insufficient
- New science on forest and species response to fire not included
- Need to include current fire policy (resource objectives)
- Integrated species approach needed
- Integrate social, economic, and ecological aspects

Aspen Fire Effects: Severe, Low



Conditions & Trends: WUI Communities & Infrastructure

Summary

- Communities increasingly impacted from fire & smoke
- Infrastructure (power lines, recreation sites, major roads) increasingly impacted by fire
- Fires from wildlands far away from communities impacting them

Pictures



Need for Change: WUI Communities & infrastructure

Issues

- Effects to communities not desirable
- New fire policy (national Cohesive Strategy) not incorporated
- New science on social science and fire behavior
- Address fire resilience in larger landscape, not just immediately around WUI

Pictures



Condition & Trends: Meadows/Aquatic/Riparian

Summary

- Conflicts around meadows management (biodiversity, recreation, range, water)
- Especially vulnerable to climate change
- Species (i.e. frogs) becoming listed

Pictures



Need for Change: Meadows/Aquatic/Riparian

Issues

- Each resource measured separately and at different sites
- Integrated restoration objectives and strategies not identified

Pictures



Ecological Integrity
of Meadows

Conditions/Trends: Sustainable Recreation

Summary

- Declining budgets insufficient to meet current demands for recreation opportunities and access.
- Existing facilities do not meet the recreation preferences of diverse user groups
- Population growth and demographic shifts will increase and change recreation demand.
- The environmental condition of some popular, undeveloped areas are raising public concern.
- Climate change may impact popular water and snow related recreation opportunities and drive visitors to use higher elevations with venerable ecosystems.

Whitewater Rafting



Horseback riding

Need for Change: Sustainable Recreation

Issues

- Integrate sustainable recreation into other resource objectives.
- Revise the set of recreation opportunities to emphasize each Forest's distinctive roles and contributions.
- Incorporate ecosystem and cultural context into scenery management utilizing Scenery Management System.
- Forest management can create barriers to use and enjoyment by a growing population of ethnic minorities.

Camping with friends



Nature study

Desired Conditions

- Statement about what we want
- Can be general or specific
- Tied to objectives- which are measurable and have a specific timeframe attached
- Example:
 - DC - Fire and fire surrogates approximate a fire return interval of 25-50 years in aspen stands.
 - Obj- Restore a minimum of 2 aspen groves by 2020.

Desired Conditions

- Examples from existing sources
 - Lake Tahoe Basin Plan
 - Conconino Draft Plan (Arizona)
- Covers:
 - Vegetation/fire/resilience/invasives
 - Meadows/Aquatic/Riparian
 - Wildland Urban Interface
 - Recreation
- Some specifically addressing tribal interests
- Examples simple to detailed

Examples vegetation/resilience/ fire/wildlife/invasive plants

- A full range of native species, development stages, habitats, and ecological processes occurs. (Pathway)
- Fire is restored as an ecosystem process to the extent feasible, in relation to weather conditions, health and human safety, and resource objectives.
- Ponderosa pine has a mosaic of trees with varying age classes and understory vegetation which provide habitat for a variety of species, including native plants, northern goshawks, and ground fuels conducive to low-severity fires.
- Landscapes are resilient and have an adaptive capacity to make terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems sustainable, resilient, and healthy under current and future conditions. Composition, structure, pattern, and ecological processes provide this.
- Traditional ecological management strategies are considered in restoration projects.

Examples Meadows/Aquatic riparian

- Aquatic and riparian ecosystems are resilient to fire and climate change.
- Aquatic and riparian ecosystems are restored so that they provide for ecosystem functions (habitat , hydrologic and nutrient cycling processes) and are able to adjust and recover from natural and human-caused events.
- Native biotic communities dominate the landscape while invasive species are nonexistent or in low abundance and do not occur at levels that disrupt ecological functioning.

Examples

Communities/Infrastructure

Desired Future Conditions

- Fuel conditions across wildland landscapes pose low wildfire risk to communities and infrastructure (eg power lines, roads). -- ***note could add important tribal areas***
- Trade-offs between short-term, managed smoke emissions that reduce long-term unmanaged emissions are incorporated into vegetation and fire management

Aspen Fire



Example Tribal Interests

Examples

- Historic and prehistoric sites are preserved and protected for their cultural importance.
- Usually free from adverse impacts or impacts are minimized through consultation
- Tribal practitioners have access to areas that provide them an opportunity to practice traditional activities, such as plant gathering and ceremonial activities that are essential in maintaining their cultural identity and the continuity of their culture with reasonable limitations, consistent with public safety and multiple uses by other forest users.

Karuk willow gathering site

