

Bear Gulch Fire Burned Area Summary

Burned Area Report

Fire Background

The Bear Gulch Fire started on July 6, 2025. Most of the fire burned on Olympic National Park and Olympic National Forest. There was also some fire activity on private lands. Olympic National Forest worked closely with federal, state, county, private and other jurisdictions to coordinate safety and protection of resources during fire suppression activities. This coordination continued through the BAER assessment and will extend through post-fire suppression repair, emergency response and burned area rehabilitation.

While many wildfires cause minimal damage to the land and pose few threats to the land or people downstream, some fires result in damage that require special efforts to reduce impacts afterwards. The Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER) program is designed to identify and manage potential risks to resources on National Forest System lands and reduce these threats through appropriate emergency measures to protect human life and safety, property, and critical natural or cultural resources. BAER is an emergency program for stabilization work that involves time-critical activities to be completed before damaging events to meet program objectives.

The Forest Service assembled a BAER team on September 5 for the Bear Gulch Fire. This team of experts in various resource disciplines began assessing the post-fire effects to critical values on Forest Service lands. Impacts to the soil are the primary indicator of potential post-fire changes in watershed response, as well as watershed recovery. The team developed soil burn severity (SBS) maps to document the degree to which the fires had changed soil properties. Using the SBS map, physical scientists can predict erosion potential, changes to runoff and flood flows, and increased

geologic hazards. Field evaluations and modeling results are used to determine relative increases in post-fire risk to different critical values and inform recommendations to address these increased risks.



Photo 1 – A majority of the landscape was a mosaic of low, very low, and unburned in severity. This photo shows both tree survival and mortality seen across the burned area.

Soils

Soil burn severity is not an assessment of vegetation consumption, but rather an integration of vegetation loss, changes in soil structure and infiltration capacity, remaining vegetation, duff, or ash, and soil color, all of which may indicate relative degrees of soil heating.

The final soil burn severity maps were developed with ESRI ArcGIS software using satellite-imagery-derived Burned Area Reflectance Classification (BARC) and field survey data. Field work included assessment of ash characteristics, ground cover, root condition, soil structure, soil water-repellency, and vegetation burn severity as described in the Field Guide for Mapping Post-fire Soil Burn Severity (Parsons et al. 2010). High burn severity is characterized by a complete consumption of organic material with the surface layers of the

soil resulting in a change to single-grain structure. Fine roots are commonly charred or consumed 3-5 cm deep. The highest-severity areas often have a loose, dusty appearance, and no longer have any cohesion or soil strength. Generally, there will be less destruction of soil organic matter, roots, and structure in an area mapped as moderate compared to high. In areas mapped as moderate SBS, soil structure, roots, and litter layer may remain intact beneath a thin ash layer. Low soil burn severity results in very little alteration of soil organic matter and little or no change in soil structural stability.

Soil burn severity for the burned area within the Olympic NF is mostly Very Low/Unburned and Low. There are some scattered pockets of Moderate severity and fewer High severity locations. The condition is mosaic (see map on page 1). The more severe a fire's effects are on the soil, the more likely those soils will erode in subsequent rainstorms – especially in locations with steep slopes. Erosion after fires can cause tremendous damage to homes and other structures in the years after a fire.

Geology

The team identified the geologic conditions and processes that have shaped and altered the watersheds and landscapes and assessed the impacts from the fire on those conditions and processes that could affect downstream critical values. Using the understanding of rock types and characteristics, geomorphic processes, and distribution of geologic hazards helps predict how the watersheds will respond to and be impacted by upcoming storms.

The bedrock basement within the Bear Gulch Fire consists of assemblages of Cenozoic-age basalts and marine sedimentary rocks of the Crescent Formation. The bedrock has been deformed and uplifted during the accretion of the Olympic Peninsula. Erosion from alpine glaciers coinciding with the last glacial period of the Cordilleran ice sheet left behind a landscape with deep valleys and glacial outwash sediments. The rugged and steep topography along with the

fractured rock structure make it particularly susceptible to geohazards such as rock fall, landslides, and post-fire debris flows. The landscape within and surrounding the Bear Gulch Fire contains historic debris flow fans that demonstrate the susceptibility and frequency of debris flow hazards.

The team provided soil burn severity field data to the US Geological Survey Landslide Hazard Program to assist in forecasting the probability, potential volumes, and hazards of post-fire debris flows through their developed empirical models. The USGS Post-fire Debris Flow Combined Hazard Model (see Figure 2 attachment) estimates a low to moderate rating (risk) with increased ratings assigned to watershed basins affected by moderate to high soil burn severity. Despite the low to moderate determination of debris flow hazards, limitations of the USGS Post-fire Debris Flow models do not consider the historical debris flow frequency or predict complex landslide-triggered debris flows. Therefore, the rapid geological resource assessment suggests an increase in the probability of a post-fire debris flow event that will subsequently diminish over time during post-fire recovery of ground cover and improved soil stability.

Hydrology

Primary watershed response is expected to include an initial flush of ash and burned materials, erosion in drainages and on steep slopes in the burned area, increased peak flows and sediment transport and deposition, and debris flows. Watershed response is dependent on the occurrence of rainstorms and rain-on-snow events and will likely be greatest with initial storm events. Increased watershed response is most likely in areas with high to moderate soil burn severity. Disturbances will become less evident as vegetation is reestablished, providing ground cover that reduces erosion and increases surface roughness which slows flow accumulation and increases

infiltration.

A rapid hydrologic assessment suggests that there will be altered hydrologic function. This includes increased runoff with elevated and altered timing of peak flows. Shifts in channel structure and flow path are more likely to occur.



Photo 2 - Photo of the upstream channel where FSR 2451 crosses Copper Creek showing the range of clasts including large boulders and logs that can impact the functionality of the road-stream crossing infrastructure or be entrained in a debris flow and deposited downstream.

Critical Values

The first critical value BAER teams assess is always human life and safety on National Forest System lands. During and after heavy rainstorms,

Forest Service employees and visitors to National Forest System Lands could be threatened by floodwaters and debris flows. In addition, users of roads within and downstream of the burned areas may be affected by road washouts during and after heavy rainstorms. The National Weather Service can establish an early warning alert plan for areas that are potentially at risk from these events. The BAER team recommends general warning signs and communications to travelers on any National Forest System roads and trails within or directly adjacent to the fire.

In addition to specific treatments, the BAER team recommends the removal of “danger trees” (fire-killed trees) in areas where crews will be working to implement identified treatments.

Roads and Bridges

Roads downstream of burned areas are at risk of damage due to post-fire conditions. The most probable threat due to the fires is clogging of culverts, bridges, and other in-channel infrastructure from the higher levels of floatable debris (especially burned trees) in burned watersheds. Once blocked by debris, road drainage structures no longer function and the stream flows over the road, often causing considerable damage and limiting access. Various measures can reduce this risk, including protecting culvert inlets with debris racks, removing large floatable debris from channels upstream of structures before floods, and making heavy equipment available and readily mobilized during storm events to keep structures clear of debris.

Debris flows are less likely than debris-laden flood flows, but they pose a greater threat to roads when they do occur and are difficult to mitigate.

Critical values addressed in the BAER report include Forest Service System Roads and related drainage features. Treatments for the protection of these roads include expanding rockfall protection structures along the road and keeping culverts and ditches cleared of debris throughout the rainy season.

Recreation

National Forest System recreation infrastructure includes campgrounds, trails, and day use areas. Most of the recreation assets within the Bear Gulch Fire burned area relate to trails. Similar to roads, recreation infrastructure could be damaged in post-fire storm events.

The team proposes trail drainage stabilization treatments, which include armoring and/or cleaning existing water control features and adding additional drainage features to provide additional capacity for elevated sediment laden post-fire runoff.

Botany

Invasive plants adversely affect native plant communities through allelopathy (suppression of growth of a native plant by release of a toxin from a nearby invasive plant) and direct competition for water and resources. Over time, native plant diversity decreases as invasive plants expand, reducing habitat for native plant species and wildlife. Shifts from diverse native plant communities to non-native invasive plant dominance could alter future fire behavior, intensity, extent, and season of burning.

Current infestations are primarily located along roads, old dozer lines, campgrounds, and trails throughout the burned area, with interior areas being largely un-infested. However, the burned area creates conditions for invasive species to outcompete native plants. The team recommends a treatment of Early Detection, Rapid Response (EDRR) to monitor noxious weed infestation and expansion in areas disturbed due to mechanical suppression activity and burned areas prone to new noxious weed infestations.

Cultural Resources

The most typical post-fire threats to cultural sites are physical threats such as erosion or damage from (now dead) falling trees. In some cases, newly

exposed artifacts are threatened by human damaging activities such as looting or vandalism. Cultural resources were evaluated by the team and treatments proposed as necessary to protect these values from post-fire threats.



Photo 3 – Regrowth of vegetation started before winter. With the loss of organic materials, the rocky landscape has become more noticeable. Some areas had large amounts of coniferous needles cast on the ground, which will help reduce further erosion.

Federally Listed Species - Wildlife and Fisheries

The Bear Gulch Fire is within the current range of Northern Spotted Owl and Marbled Murrelet. Threats include additional loss of habitat in the fire area due to blowdown, mass soil movement, flooding, and insects and disease.

Critical habitat for Federally listed Bull Trout and Chinook occurs in select river drainages. Impacts to aquatic systems are directly related to the anticipated increases to runoff, erosion, and sedimentation in streams.

Anticipated Vegetation Recovery

Post-fire recovery varies greatly based on climate, vegetation types and burn severity. It is typical for recovery to take between 3-5 years for reestablishment of ground cover. The persistence of drought in the years following wildfires also delays the recovery time frame. Even with only a short period of time since fire containment, resprouting of

trees and shrubs as well as emergence of forbs have been noted within the burned area.

Non-Forest Service Values

Since fire effects follow no administrative boundaries, additional threats exist for assets not owned or managed by the Forest Service. Post-fire emergency response is a shared responsibility. There are several Federal, State, and local agencies that have emergency response responsibilities or authorities in the post-fire environment. The BAER team and local unit BAER Coordinator has engaged with interagency partners to facilitate consideration of off-Forest values covered through other programs with the relevant responsible entities.

Partner agency contacts:

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Conclusion

There are multiple phases of post-fire actions after a wildfire covering suppression repair through long-term recovery. BAER is the rapid assessment of burned watersheds by a BAER team to identify imminent post-wildfire threats to human life and safety, property, and critical natural or cultural resources on National Forest System lands and take immediate actions to implement emergency stabilization measures before the first major storms. The BAER team has identified imminent threats to critical values based on a rapid assessment of the area burned by the Bear Gulch Fire. The assessment was conducted using the best available methods to analyze the potential for damage from post-fire threats, including flooding and debris flows. The findings provide the information needed to prepare and protect National Forest System critical values

against post-fire threats.

BAER treatments cannot prevent all the potential flooding or soil erosion impacts, especially after a wildfire-changed landscape. It is important for the public to stay informed and prepared for potentially dramatic increased run-off events. Many burned-area watersheds were already hydrologically responsive to rainfall and prone to erosion and sediment transport prior to the fire and will likely be even more responsive due to post-fire conditions. However, vegetation recovery is anticipated to be rapid with ground cover approaching pre-fire conditions within 1-3 years, which will attenuate any post-fire effects on watershed processes. The Forest Service will continue to provide information and participate in interagency efforts to address threats to public and private values resulting from the Bear Gulch Fire.

The Forest Service will continue to work towards long-term recovery and restoration of the burned area in coordination with efforts to rebuild and restore the communities affected. A vegetation burn severity map, or mortality map, may be produced as a part of the recovery efforts to help other scientists, such as wildlife biologists, botanists, and silviculturists understand what to expect from this changed landscape for wildlife habitat, invasive weeds, timber salvage, and reforestation needs.

Local Forest Service Leadership

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References:

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