Grandfather Restoration Project

a Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration (CFLR) Program

Presentation by Lisa Jennings Grandfather Restoration Project Coordinator lisanjennings@fs.fed.us August 12, 2014

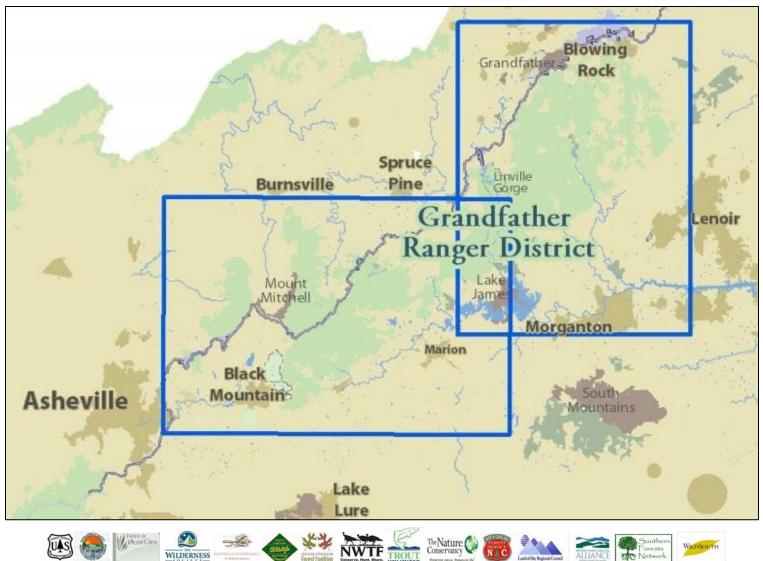
The Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program

The purpose of the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration (CFLR) Program is to encourage the collaborative, science-based ecosystem restoration of priority forest landscapes. The Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program expands collaborative landscape partnerships to:

- encourage ecological, economic, and social sustainability;
- leverage local resources with national and private resources;
- facilitate the reduction of wildfire management costs, through reestablishing natural fire regimes and reducing the risk of uncharacteristic wildfire;
- demonstrate the degree to which various ecological restoration techniques achieve ecological and watershed health objectives; and,
- encourage utilization of forest restoration by-products to offset treatment costs, to benefit local rural economies, and to improve forest health.



The Grandfather Ranger District



Network

A Fire-adapted Landscape

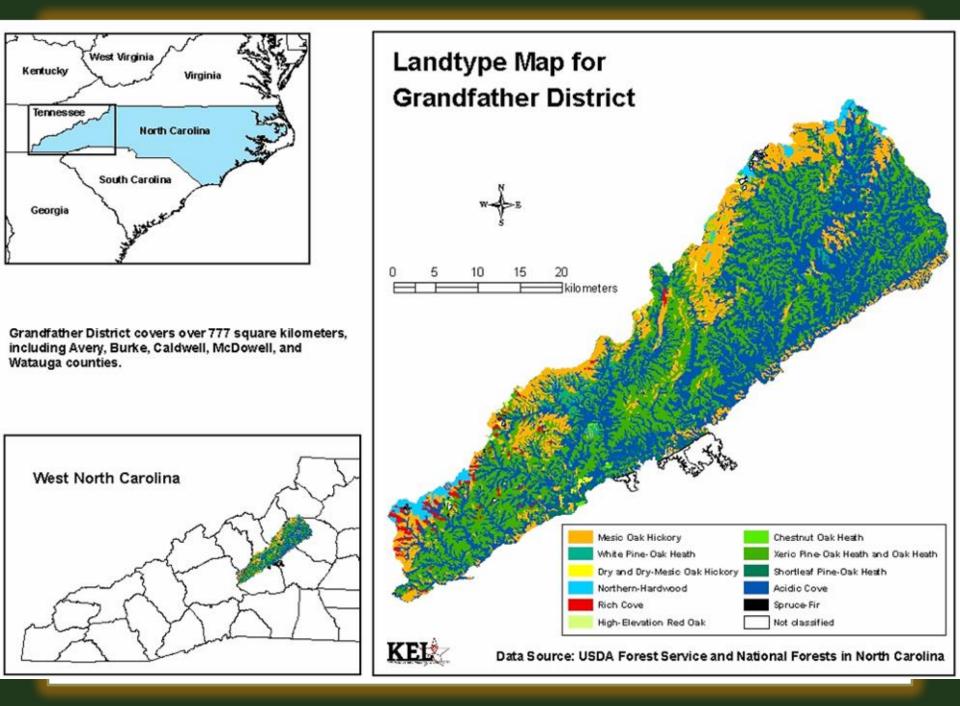














Grandfather Restoration Project

- **Restore the natural fire regime** to fire adapted vegetation to benefit T&E species, restore native forests and woodlands, benefit early successional wildlife species, and reduce wildfire costs and severity.
- **Control non-native invasive plants** to benefit threatened and endangered species at Linville Gorge and restore riparian vegetation at Wilson Creek Wild and Scenic River.
- **Treat eastern and Carolina hemlock** for hemlock woolly adelgid to maintain genetically and ecologically important hemlock forest in the face of a non-native pest.
- Use small diameter materials for specialty furniture and building products such as railings. Use small diameter wood for firewood, pulp, and if a facility is available, bioenergy.
- Use off-site species as saw timber. Use white pine from restored plantations as saw timber, pulp, firewood and specialty wood products.



The Proposal: 2012-2019

Forest Restoration Wildland urban interface (WUI) areas treated with prescribed fire; restoring natural 46,590 acres fire regime to areas with fire adapted species Silviculture and timber treatments to create early successional habitat, and to 4,613 acres restore fire adapted species **Invasive Treatments** Highest priority acres treated for non-native invasive species 2,825 acres Hemlock woolly adelgid treatments 586 acres **Fish and Wildlife Habitat Restoration** Terrestrial acres restored or enhanced 4.043 acres Stream miles restored or enhanced 2 miles Watershed, Road, and Trail Restoration 4 AOPs Stream crossing structure upgrades to provide for aquatic organism passage (AOP) Watershed function restored from Functioning at Risk to Properly Functioning 109 717 miles Road best management practices (BMP) work and maintenance **57.5 miles** Trail maintenance and improvement for water quality and drainage **Social and Economic** 48.1 jobs Local jobs created as economic benefit of CFLR work

WILDSOUTH







CFLR and Prescribed Fire

- Goal of 6,000 acres per year
- 5,191 acres in FY12; 5,322 acres in FY13





Added Capacity through CFLR



- Grandfather RD burns
 3x more acres than
 other RDs in Pisgah NF
- Priority for:
 - Personnel
 - Equipment
 - Helicopter
 - Funding

















Grandfather Rotational Burns

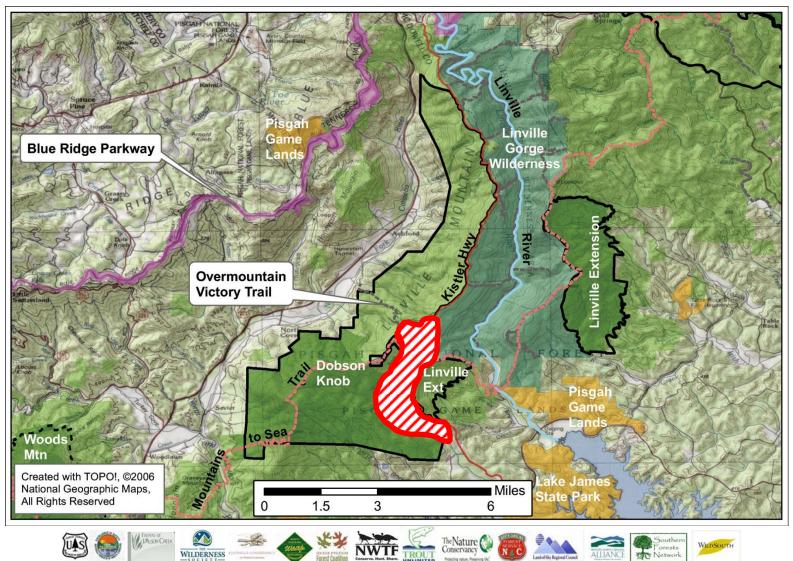
Goal: to reduce fuels, improve wildlife habitat, and promote fire adapted and fire dependent species

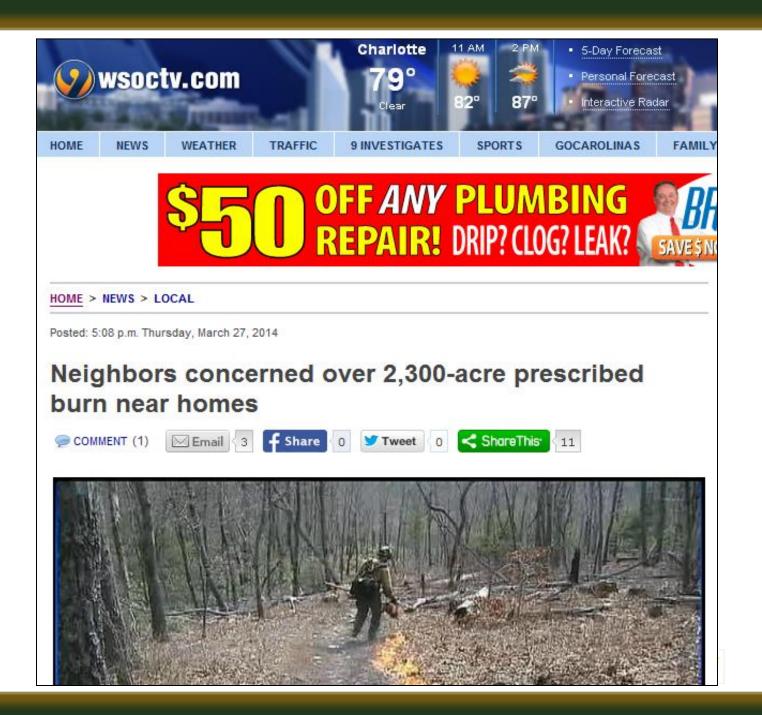
- Prescribed burns on 14,965 acres in 13 burn units
- Lost Bear E & W (4,725 ac), Dobson Knob (2,365 ac), Singecat (2,100), Lake James (1,950 ac), Wilson Creek (1,240), Adams Mtn (340 ac), Boyd Gap (200 ac), Woodruff Ridge (255 ac), and Rock House (560 ac), Bee Branch (235 ac), Bark Camp Ridge (550 ac), Laurel Mtn (445)

Status: Ongoing; currently burning on approx. 3 year rotation as weather permits



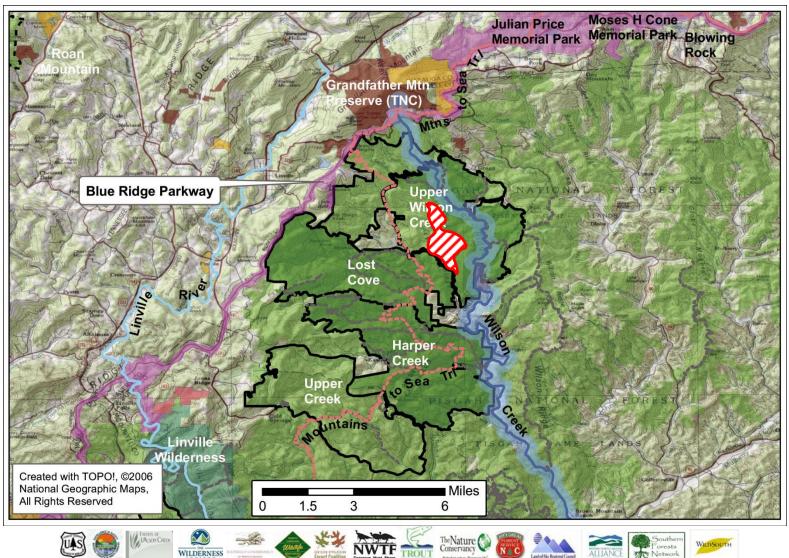
Dobson Knob Rx – 1488 ac







Rockhouse Creek Rx – 560 ac





Restoration Burns

Goal: reduce fuels, improve wildlife habitat, and promote fire adapted and fire dependent species

- Prescribed burns on 10,405 acres in 6 burn units
- Roses Mountain (2,887ac), Old Way Ridge (1,688 ac), Steels Creek (4,156 ac), Mills Creek (519 ac), Upper Creek (603 ac), and Crawley Branch (552 ac)

Status: EA under analysis; final draft expected summer 2014; first burns to be conducted fall 2014





Linville Gorge Rx Fire Proposal

Goal: Use prescribed fire in LGW to reduce dangerous fuel loads, allow lightning fires to play more of its natural role, and restore fire adapted T&E species, all of which will contribute to restoring and maintaining wilderness character

- Allow lightning fires to burn under prescribed conditions
- Use prescribed fire to reduce fuels to an acceptable level to allow lightning fire to play more of its natural role in the LGW
- Use prescribed fire to restore, recover and maintain natural fire-dependent communities in the LGW when lightning fire does not occur with the frequency or intensity needed

Status: Early stages of project planning



Save the Linville Gorge!

SaveLGW - Home

Time to Save the Gorge

CALL TO ACTION

Sign the <u>online petition</u> to stop the US Forest Service plan to burn the Linville Gorge Wilderness.

More Information SaveLGW - Home

About Us Calendar Contact Public Agencies Contact Us Gallery Links to our Friends News Out of Control Burns Prescribed Burn Research Resources Stop the US Forest Service Burning of Linville Gorge Wilderness

Support our Grassroots Effort



Save the Linville Gorge Wilderness



March 2011, U.S.F.S. Prescribed Burn Dobson Knob

Why You Should Stop the U.S. Forest Service Prescribed Burning of the Linville Gorge

The US Forest Service has advised that the Grandfather Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Grant Program plan that would include extensive "prescribed" burning of the 12,000 acre Linville Gorge Wilderness has been put on hold. Many thanks to all of you that have supported efforts to stop the burning of the Linville Gorge.

Grandfather Media Response



GrandfatherRestorationProject.wordpress.com

GRANDFATHER RESTORATION PROJECT

A COLLABORATIVE FOREST LANDSCAPE RESTORATION PROGRAM

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07.24.14 by Lisa Jennings

JAPANESE WEED A GROWING PROBLEM AT WILSON CREEK

The Grandfather Restoration Project has been highlighted in the news once again! A story detailing the invasive species work being done at Wilson Creek was featured on the front page of the Sunday edition of the Lenior, NC Newspaper, The Lenior News Topic.



RECENT POSTS

Japanese weed a growing problem at Wilson Creek

Silver Lining Seen in Linville Gorge Wildfire

Fuel Treatments and Wildfire Behavior: A Preliminary Report from the Rim Fire

Upcoming Project: Catawba Falls Improvements

Rockhouse Creek Prescribed Burn: First ever Growing Season