

North Hebgen Project



Objectives

- Desired Conditions identified in the Hebgen Duck Landscape Assessment
 - Increase forest resiliency to insects, diseases, and fire
- Project Objectives
 - Fuel reduction, wildlife habitat enhancement, and forest resiliency

Wildlife Resource Conditions



Unique Habitat Types:

- Lodgepole/bitterbrush
- Sagebrush & Grasslands
- Wetland and Riparian Areas
- Parks and Meadows
- Aspen
- Whitebark Pine



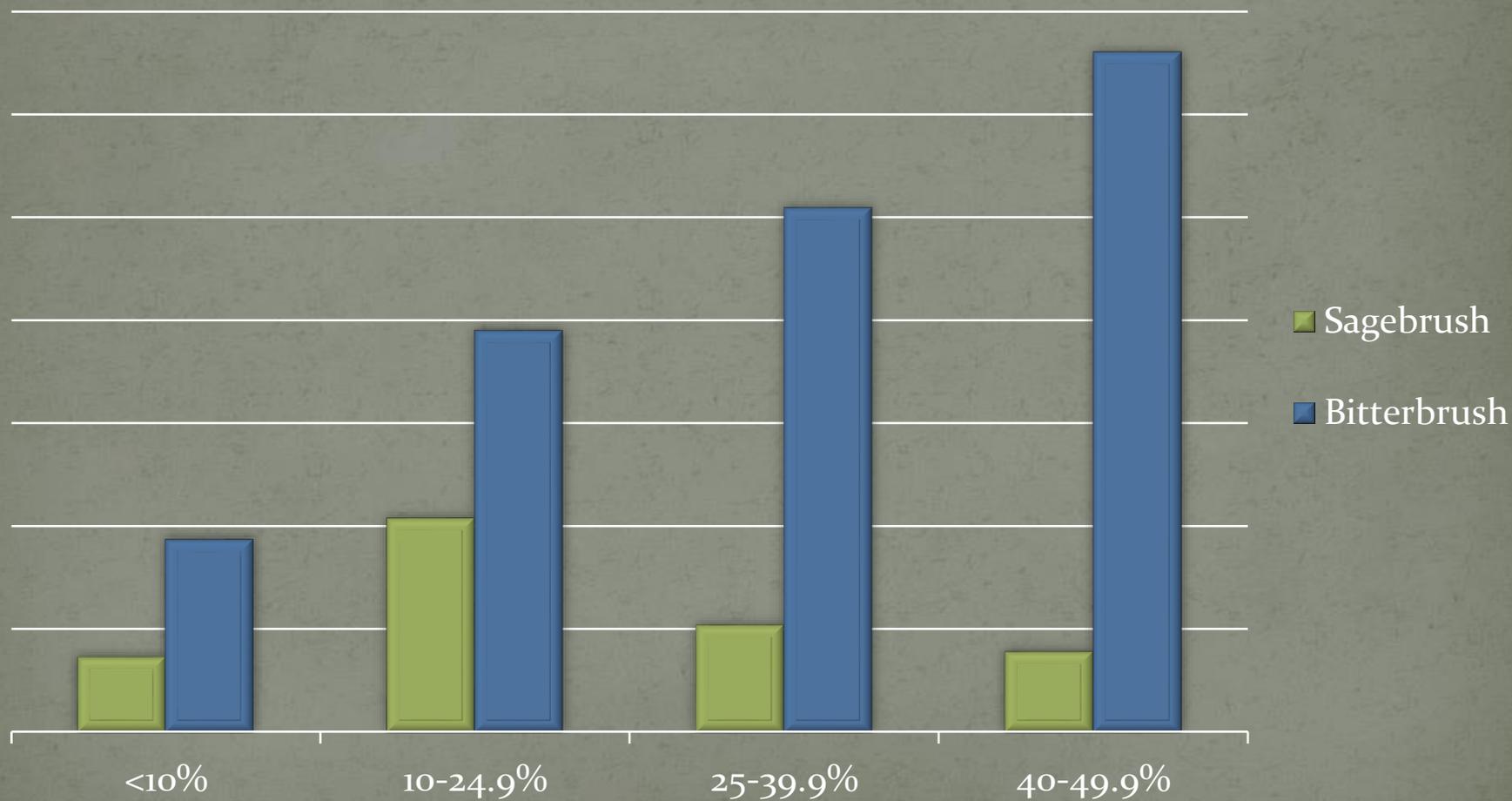
Lodgepole/Bitterbrush



Survey Methods

- 300' transect
- # Bitterbrush shrubs
- # Sagebrush shrubs

Shrubs By Canopy Cover Class



Sagebrush & Grasslands



Willow Enhancement

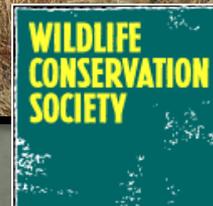
- Completed willow inventory
- Prioritized areas for treatment
- Completed 10 acres of treatment



Beaver Management



- Completed inventory of potential relocation sites
- Prioritized areas for relocation
- MEPA must be completed
- Master's project to initiate in 2015



Meadow Enhancement



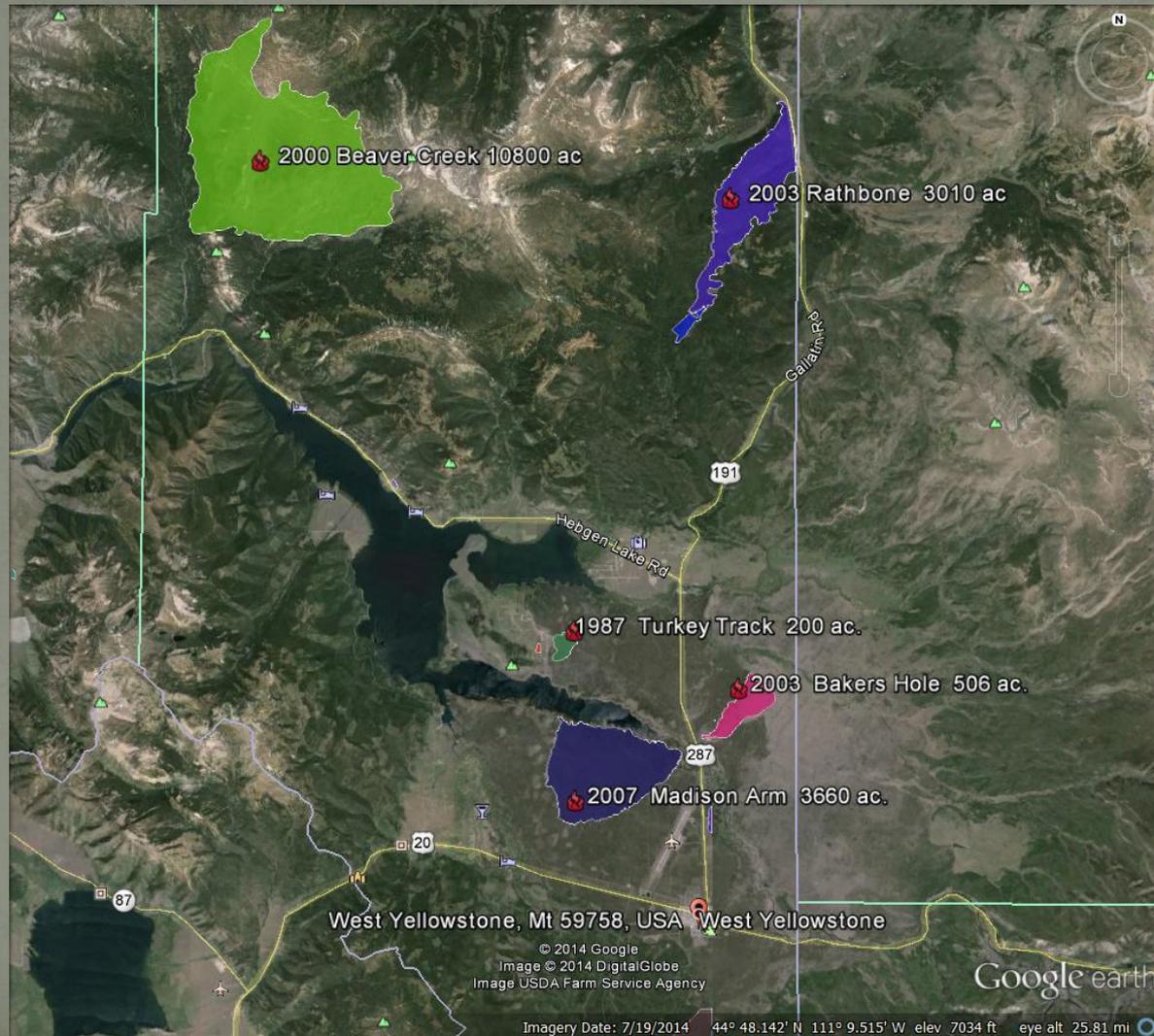


Vehicle Collisions

Aspen & Whitebark Pine

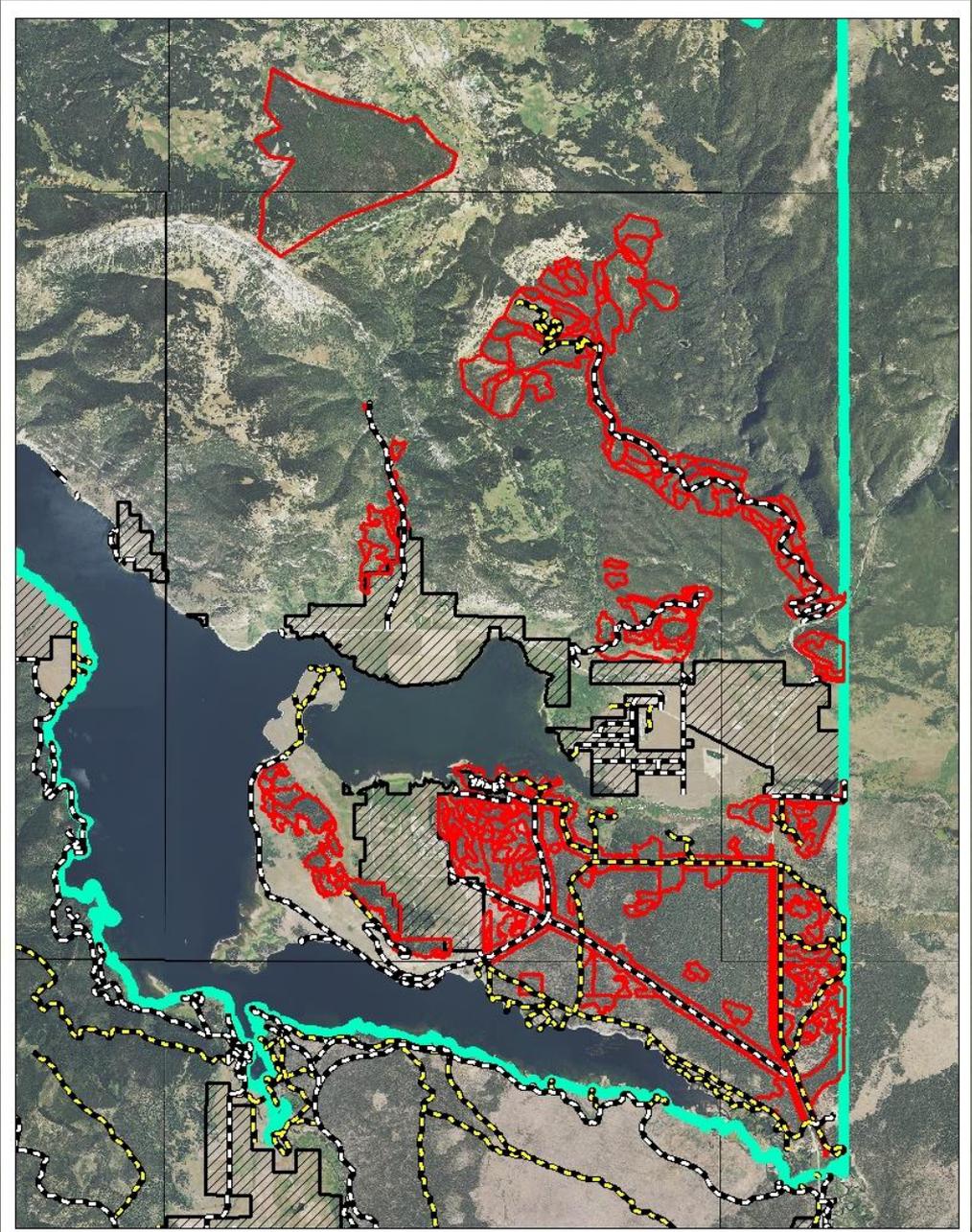


Recent Fires



Proposed Forested Vegetation Management Treatments

- Range of commercial, non-commercial, and prescribed fire treatments
- 4,250 acres of commercial, variety of logging systems, and ~21 miles of temporary road (~200ac/mile)
- Integrated to meet multiple objectives when/where possible



Wildlife Treatments

Three primary opportunities:

- Public Safety - Highway Corridor and Rainbow Point Campground
- Aspen Enhancement
- Whitebark Pine Enhancement



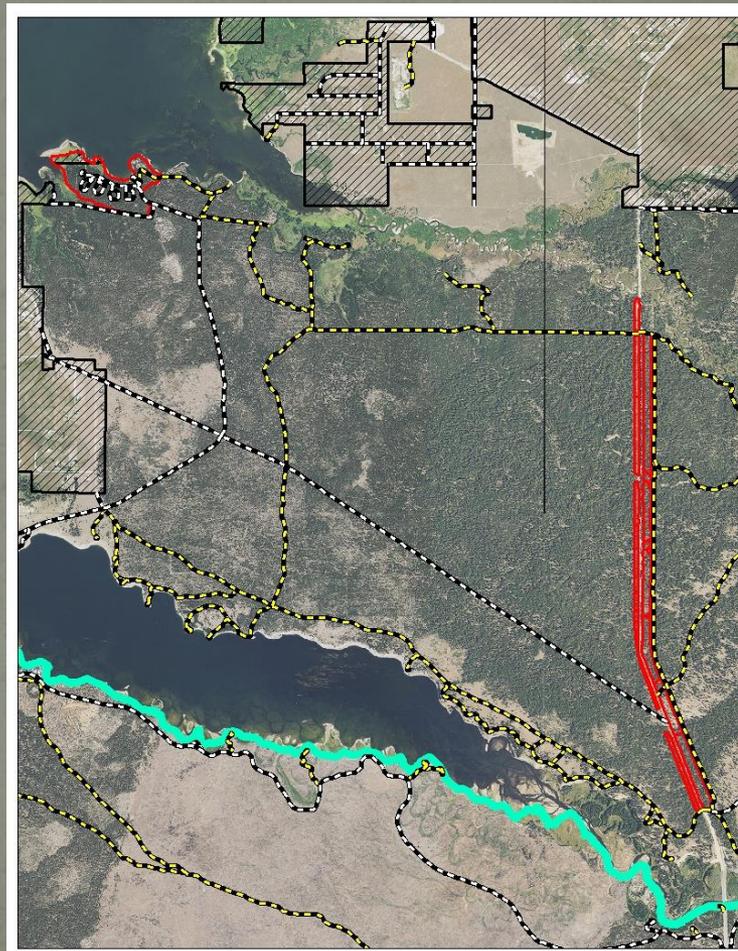
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Wildlife Treatments

HIGHWAY CORRIDOR AND RAINBOW POINT CAMPGROUND

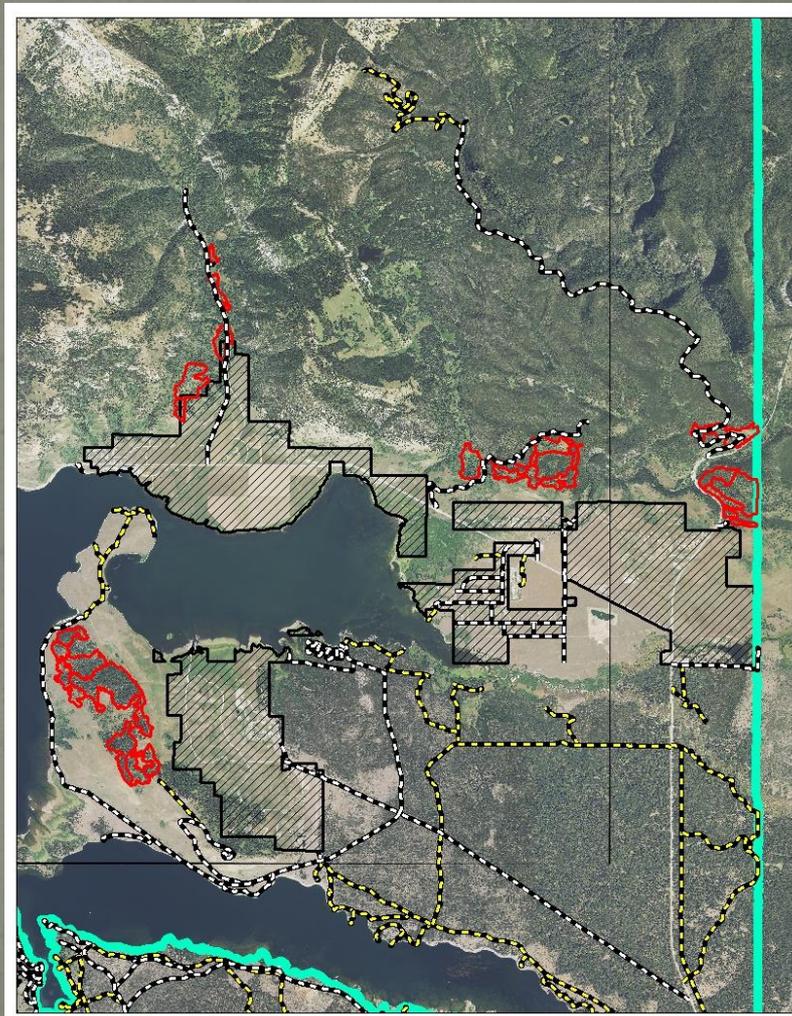
- Increase visibility along highway and reduce potential for vehicle collisions
- Decrease screening and cover within campground



Wildlife Treatments

ASPEN ENHANCEMENT

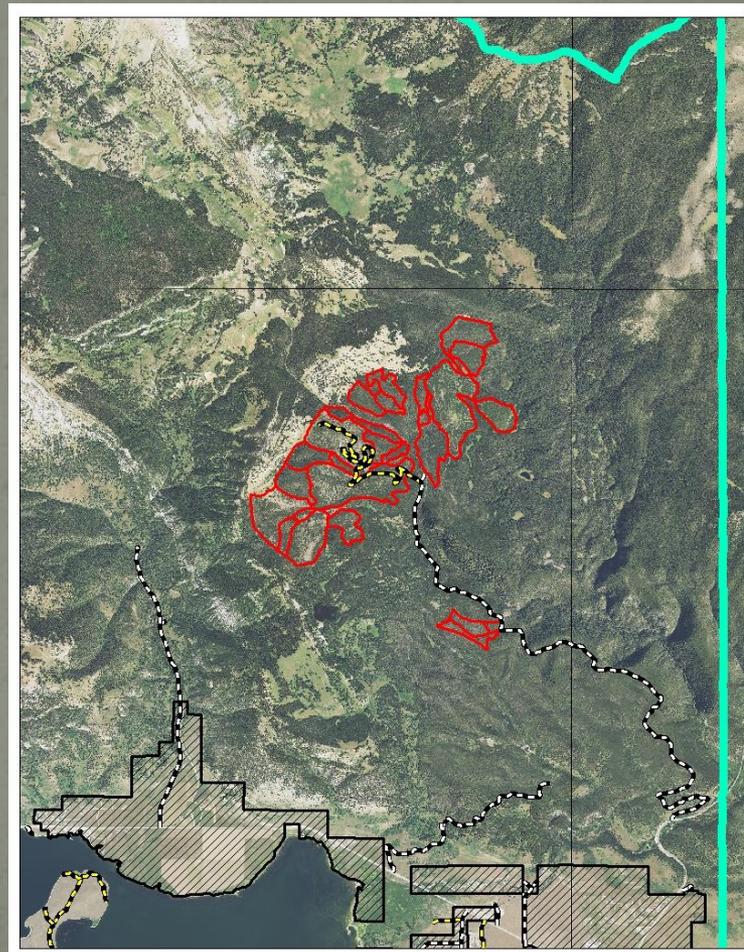
- Removal of conifer and promote aspen regeneration
- Specific treatment areas and also addressed in other treatments when encountered



Wildlife Treatments

WHITEBARK PINE ENHANCEMENT

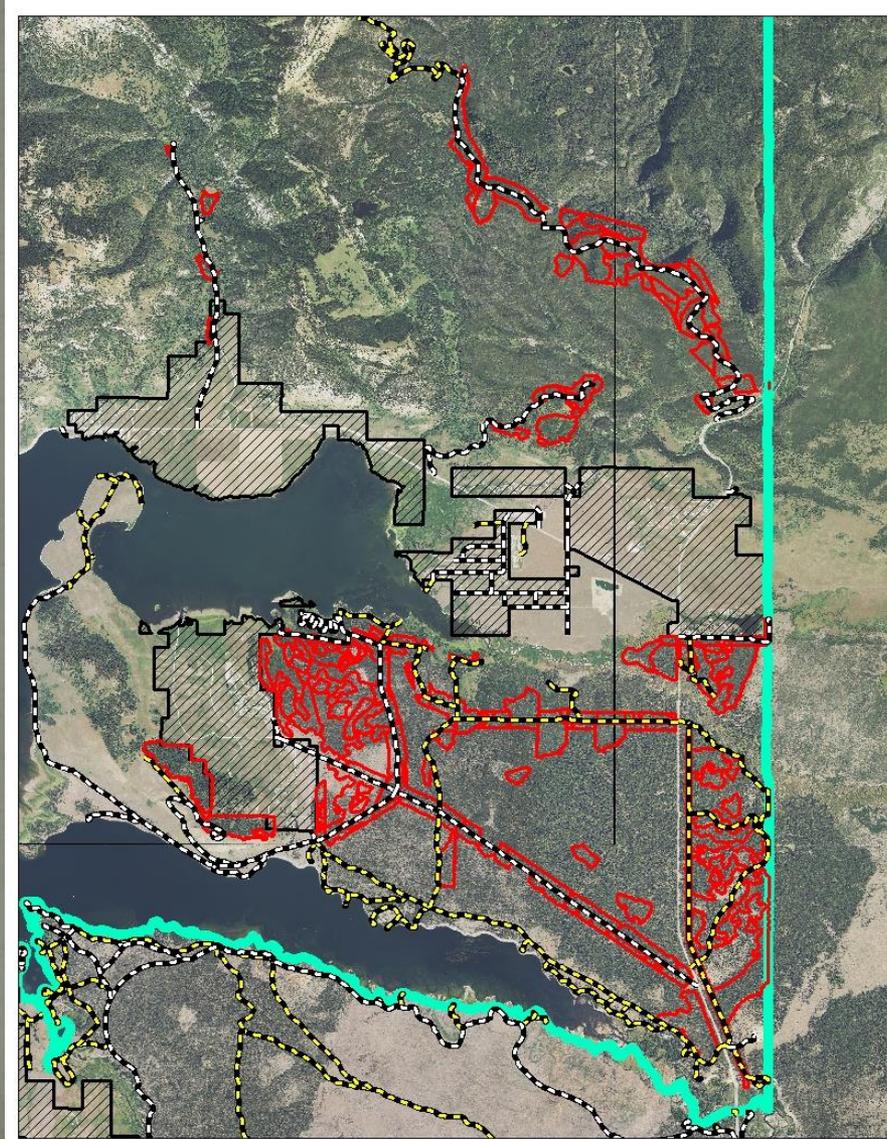
- Daylight thinning
- Creation of “Nutcracker Openings” and planting of whitebark pine



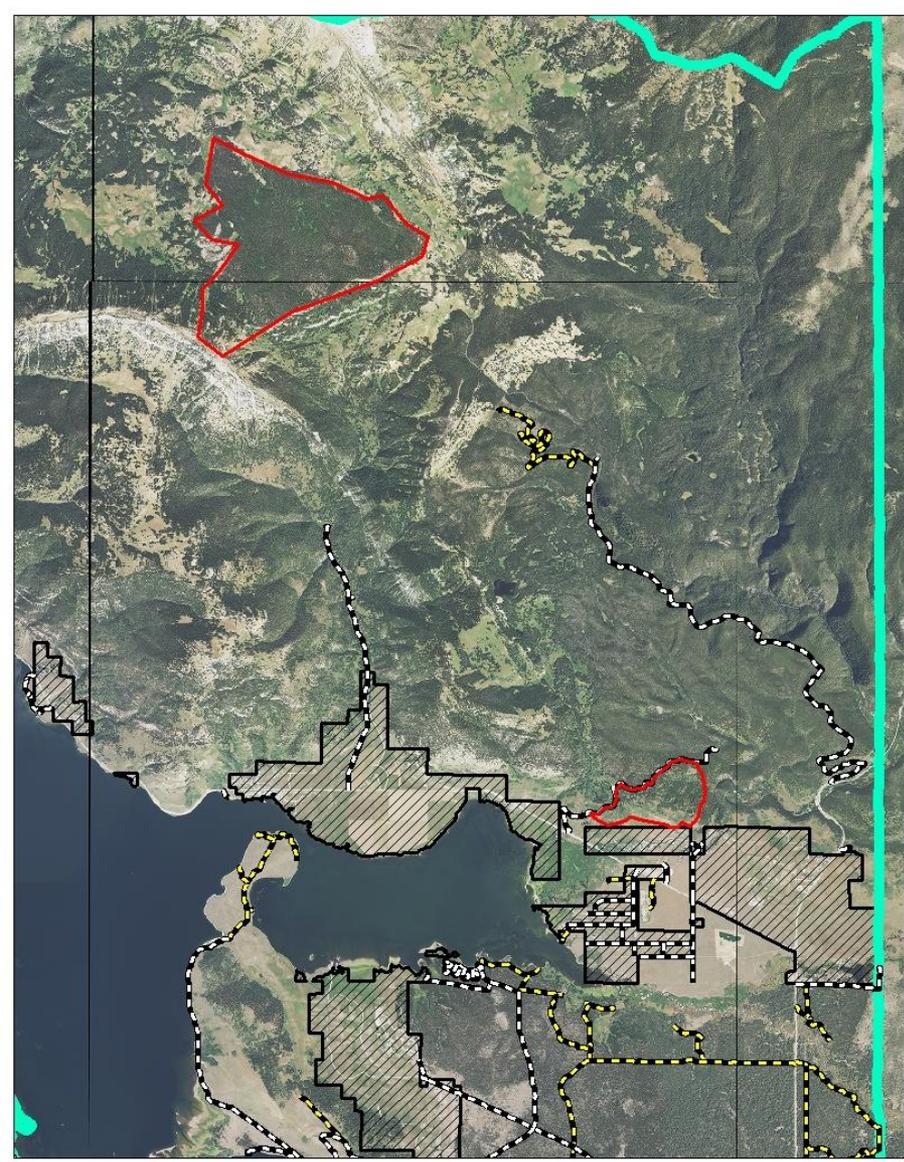
Fire and Fuels Treatments

- Primary Focus Areas
 - Evacuation Routes
 - Wildland Urban Interface (WUI)
 - Powerline Corridors
 - Reduced fuel continuity across the landscape
 - Returning fire to ecosystem – prescribed fire and proactive treatments
- Integrated with other objectives
- Range of commercial, non-commercial and prescribed fire treatments

Fuels Treatments – Commercial/Non-commercial



Fuels Treatments – Prescribed Fire



Insect and Disease Treatments

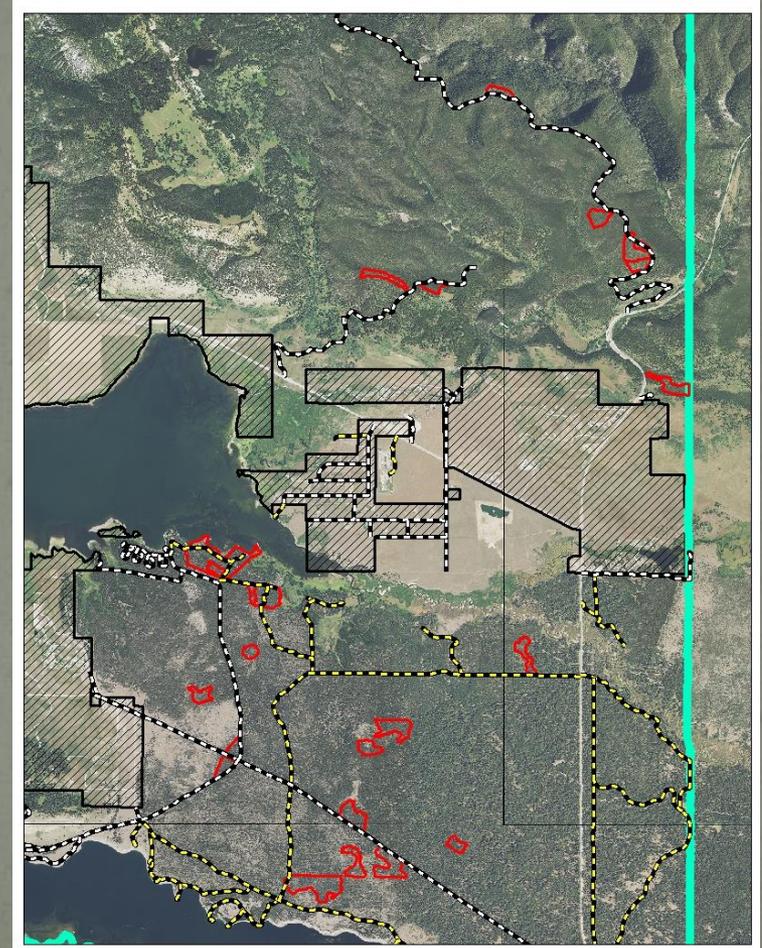
- Three most prevalent agents
 - Lodgepole Pine Dwarf Mistletoe
 - Mountain Pine Beetle
 - Western Spruce Budworm



Insect and Disease Treatments

LODGEPOLE PINE DWARF MISTLETOE

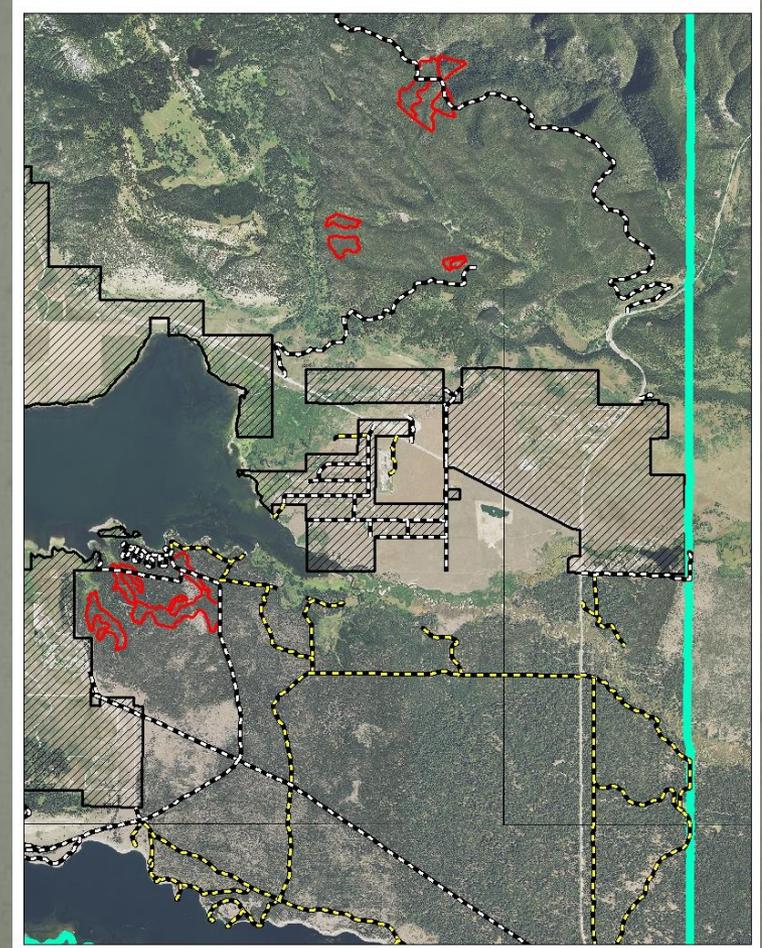
- Regeneration and Sanitation treatments targeted at high infection areas
 - May be coincident with mountain pine beetle treatment areas
 - Addressed in other treatments when encountered (e.g. thinning, group selection)



Insect and Disease Treatments

MOUNTAIN PINE BEETLE

- Thin/regenerate to reduce hazard and create age class/structural mosaic
- Stand and landscape level approach
- Integrated



Insect and Disease Treatments

WESTERN SPRUCE BUDWORM

- Thin to increase vigor, promote single story, and select for resistance
- Often combined with aspen enhancement treatments

