Recent Wildfire Lessons Learned: What do wildfires/drought mean for lake and streams? Monitoring needs?

Angela White – US Forest Service Resesarch

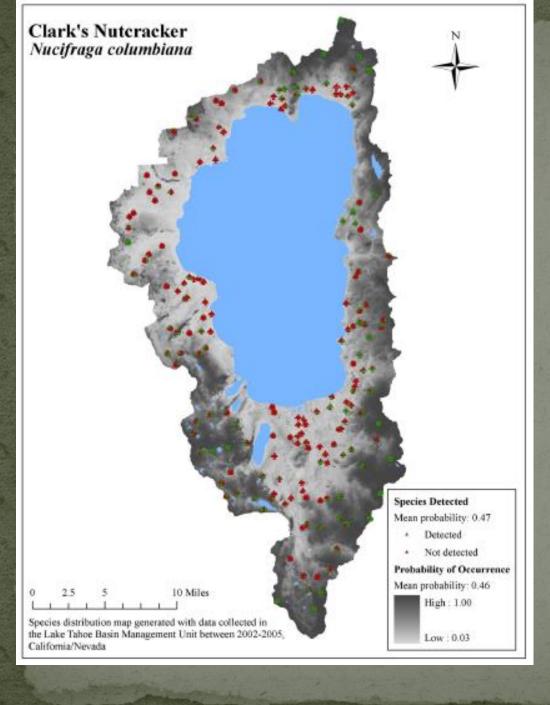
Pacific Southwest Research Station

Davis, CA



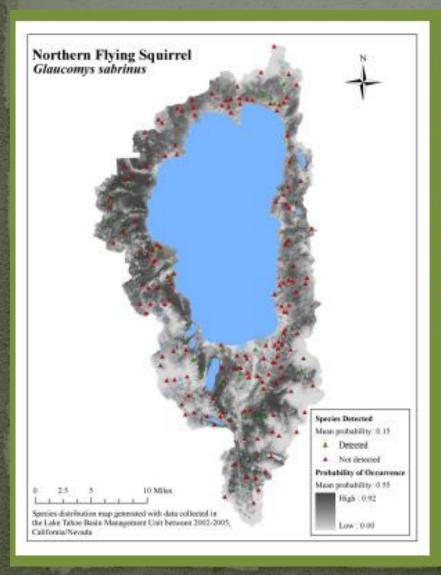
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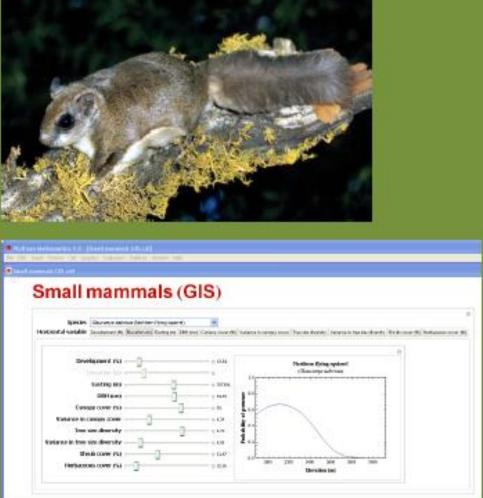
Angela White (USFS - PSW)

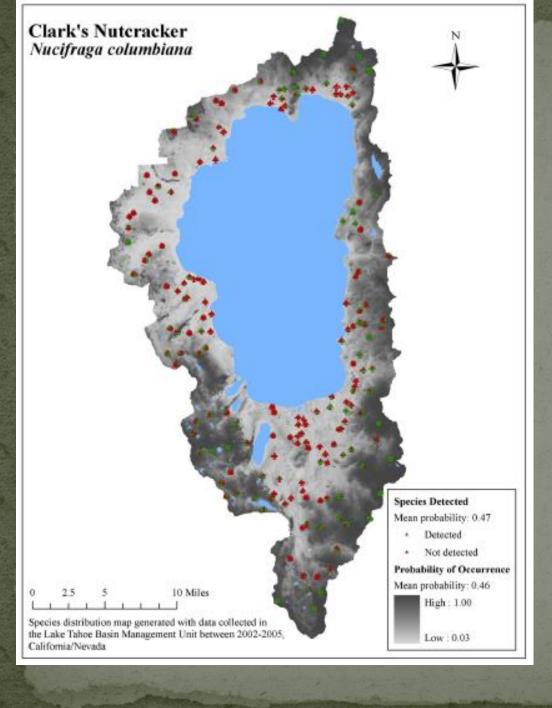


- Bioclimatic envelopes
 - High elevation habitats
 - Life history characteristics
 - Phenology
- Single species
- Species Richness

Wildlife Habitat Occurrence Models for the Lake Tahoe Basin





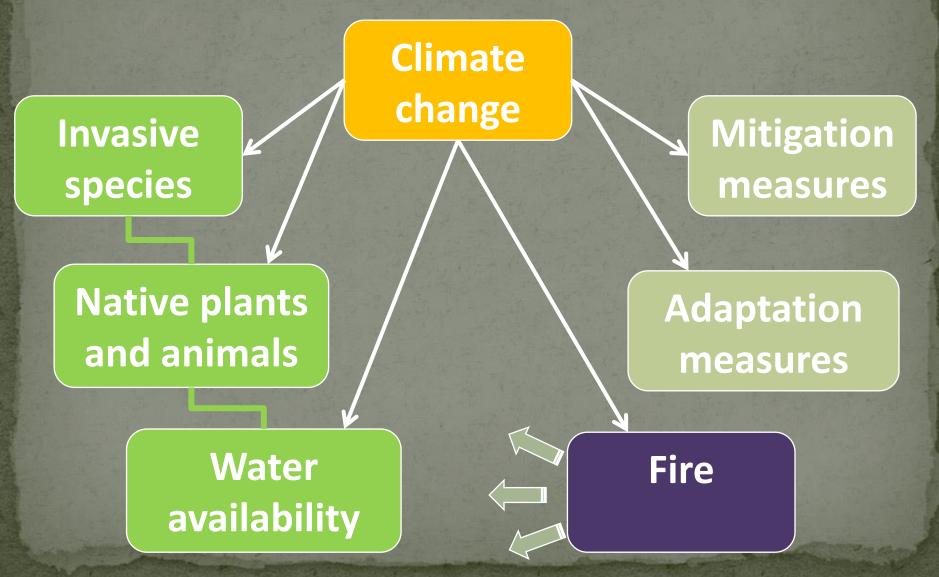


- Uncertainties
 - Species interactions
 - Predator-prey
 - Facilitation
 - Species plasticity & adaptability
 - Compound stressors
- Worst case? Range of scenarios?
 - Aided dispersal
 - Plants and animals

Recent Wildfire Lessons Learned: What do wildfires/drought mean for lake and streams? Monitoring needs?

Hugh Safford (USFS)

Indirect Effects and Feedbacks: Biodiversity Conservation



Forest Biomass Reductions: Mitigation and Adaptation

Forest restoration to reduce the risk of fire and generate biomass – risk management and trade-offs for forest dependent communities and species-at-risk (e.g., fisher, spotted owl, black-backed woodpecker)









United States
Department of Agriculture
Forest Service
Pacific Southwest
Research Station
General Technical
Report
PSW-GTR-232



Using Forest Inventory and Analysis Data and the Forest Vegetation Simulator to Predict and Monitor Fisher (Martes pennanti) Resting Habitat Suitability

William J. Zleiinski, Andrew N. Gray, Jeffrey R. Dunk, Joseph W. Sherlock, and Garv E. Dixon



Wildfire

Wildfire management and burn restoration practices affect and wildlife community recovery and fire-dependent species, such as the black-backed woodpecker





Angora Fire Wildlife Recovery Study 2008-2010

Final Report April 2011

California Tahoe Conservancy & South Nevada Public Lands Management Act







Brewer's Blackbird

