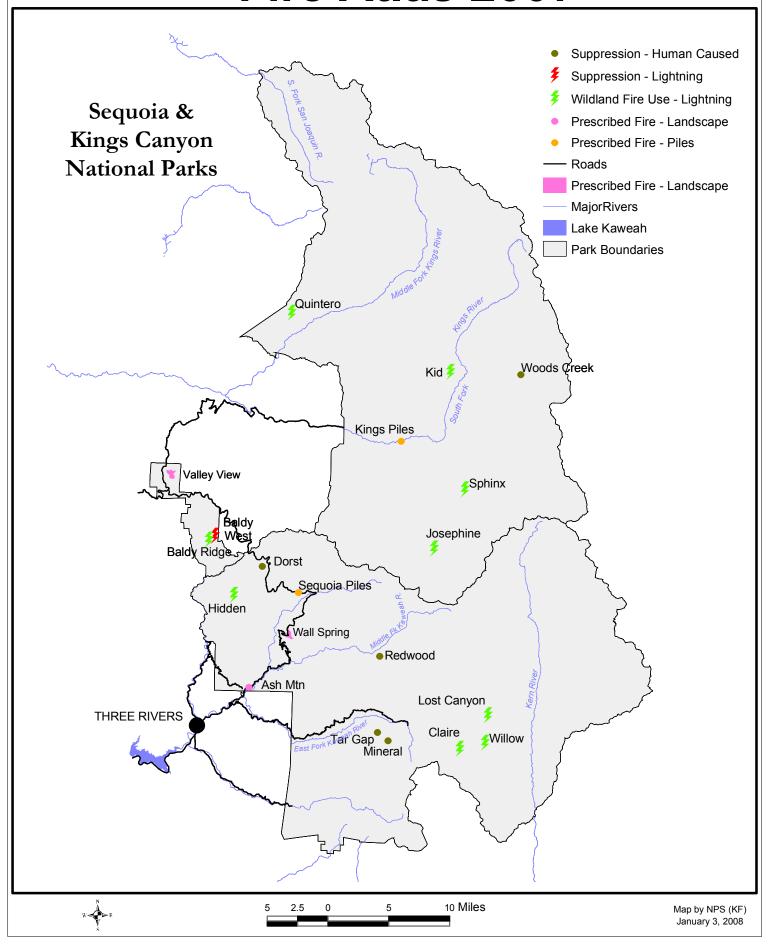
Fire Atlas 2007



Fire Atlas – 2007

Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks

December 31, 2007

Total Acreage Burned by all Causes: 668.1 acres
Total Number of Fires: 20
Mechanical treatments: 40 acres

Wildland Fires (212.1 acres)

Unplanned fires started by humans or lightning. Human-caused fires are always suppressed. Lightning-caused fires are evaluated to determine the appropriate management strategy. Some of these fires are allowed to burn for resource benefit (fire use), others are suppressed.

• Fire Use (210.05 acres)

Lightning-caused and actively managed to maintain natural ecosystem processes. In 2007, there were 9 fire use projects including the Willow Fire (185 acres). (Other fire names: Sphinx, Lost Canyon, Claire, Josephine, Quintero (named for David Quintero, a member of Sequoia National Park's Crew 91 who died in an automobile accident in 2006), Kid, Baldy Ridge, Hidden)

• Suppressed (2.05 acres)

• Lighting Fires

Lightning-caused fires that were suppressed due to factors such as proximity to park boundary, unacceptable smoke impacts, unacceptable weather conditions, or competition for firefighting resources regionally or nationally. In 2007, there was one of these fires—the Baldy West Fire totaling .25 acres.

• Human-Caused Wildfires

Unplanned and unwanted fires that were aggressively suppressed. In 2007, there were 5 human-caused fires totaling 1.8 acres. (Fire names: Cedar Grove, Dorst, Tar Gap, Mineral, and Woods Creek)

Prescribed Fires (456 acres)

Fires planned and set by NPS staff in designated areas to reduce hazardous fuels and/or restore natural conditions. This also includes "pile burning" mechanical thinning projects. In 2007, there were 3 prescribed burns:

Ash Mountain	Sequoia NP	25 acres
Sequoia District Piles	Sequoia NP	19 acres
Kings District Piles	Kings Canyon NP	10 acres
Wallspring	Sequoia NP	175 acres
Valley View	Kings Canyon NP	227 acres

Mechanical Fuel Reduction Projects

Hazardous fuels are removed around communities and structures to create defensible space. Crews use chainsaws to cut small trees and pile dead and down materials. The piles are burned in the winter. In 2007, thinning projects were completed near Wilsonia in Kings Canyon National Park (25 acres) and near Beetle Rock in the Giant Forest (15 acres).