Blue Mountains Forest Resiliency Project

**What is “Resiliency”?**

Forest resilience is expressed when the dynamic range of species, structure, vegetation patterns, and fire size distributions are similar to those naturally emerging from the local climate, geography, disturbance regimes, and fuel.

**Project Objectives**

- Restore landscapes toward desired conditions for forest structure, composition, density, function, and distribution.
- Focusively set landscapes to better manage fire behavior and effects that are only for the public and fire/divestiture, and support the sustained use of prescribed and unplanned wildland fire, where appropriate.
- Protect against commercial timber, and other high value resources (both fire adapted and fire sensitive).
- Contribute to social and economic vitality and resiliency.
- Test new ways of ecosystem planning that reduce planning time for implementable projects, while satisfying policy, regulatory, and budget requirements for environmental analysis, public involvement, and social decision-making.

**What are Ecological Subregions?**

Ecological subregions (ESRs; Hessburg et al. 2000) represent ar

**Appropriate Treatment Placement**

Thinking, prescribed fire, and natural disturbances are some of the primary drivers of forest conditions on National Forest Land system in the Blue Mountains. The Forest Resilience Project will identify conditions and geographic area where active management can be used appropriately to reduce the extent of forest conditions that are in excess of desired conditions, and increase the extent of conditions that fall before the distant amount.

In some cases, active management can promptly skill stand conditions toward desired amount. For example, the ex

**Strategic Fuel Treatments**

The same general approach to treatments can also be used to proactively reduce forest conditions to the point that more active treatments can accomplish the goal. In some cases, these treatments can reduce the severity and extent of active treatments needed to achieve the desired conditions. In other cases, treatments can be used to reduce the number of active treatments needed to achieve the desired conditions.