

Appendix D
Bridger-Teton National Forest East Zone
2017 Project Level Fuels & Fire Effects Monitoring Reports

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Horse Creek Fire Aspen – Year 10 Post Fire

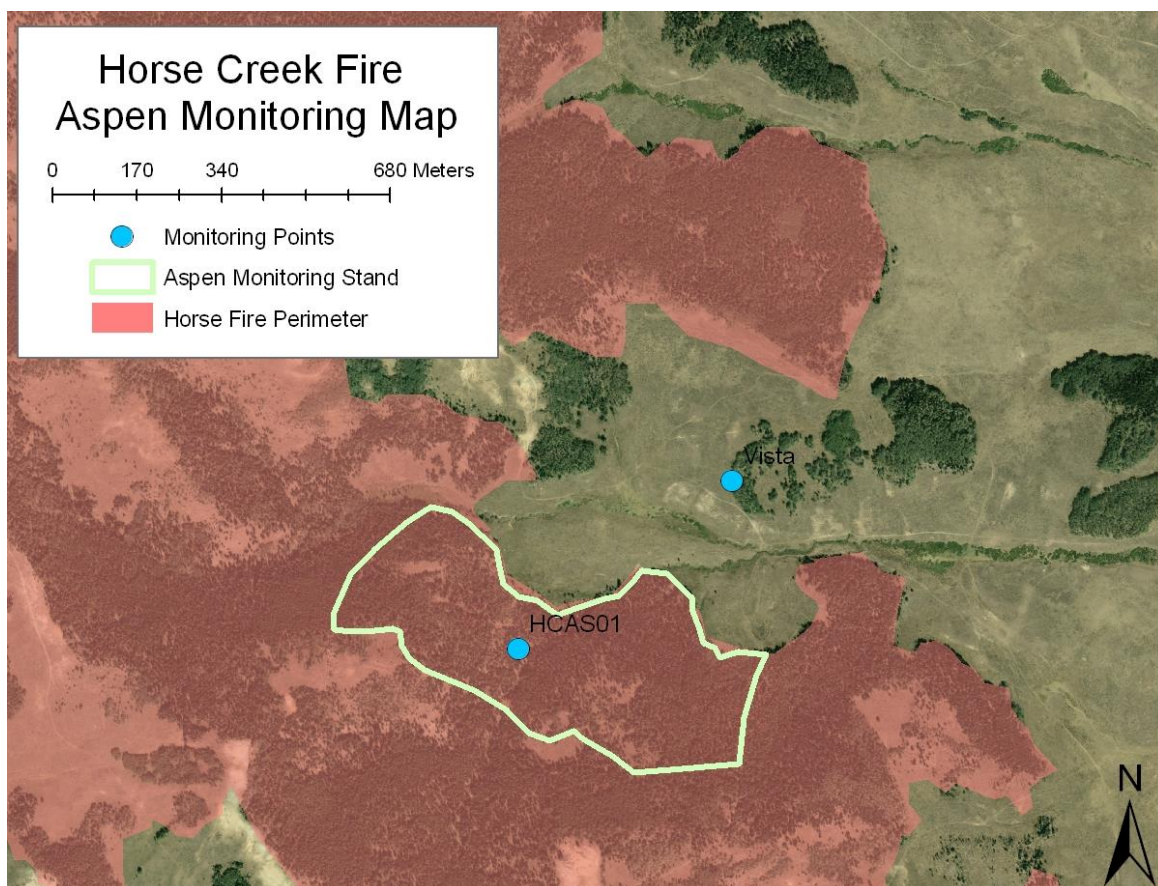
The Horse Creek Fire occurred during the summer of 2007. It was 9600 acres, located on the Piney Front in the Big Piney Ranger District. The fire was human caused and managed for suppression.

Mixed aspen and conifer forest was burned, and almost immediately there was widespread aspen regeneration in what had been mixed-aspen conifer stands. The East Zone fire management organization and Wyoming Game & Fish Department biologists became interested in monitoring the reforestation by aspen in the burned area. The local elk population was above the herd size objective, and cattle grazing could only be deferred for a couple of years. This browsing pressure has the potential to affect the aspen recovery.

In order to track the regenerating aspen, the Fire Effects Crew and WGFD biologists designated a mixed aspen and conifer stand for sucker density monitoring and photopoints. Objectives were stated as follows:

1. Attain 1000 stems per acre in burned aspen areas ≥ 10 feet tall within 15 years post burn.
2. Attain 60% ground cover in burned aspen areas within 2 years post burn and 80% within 5 years.

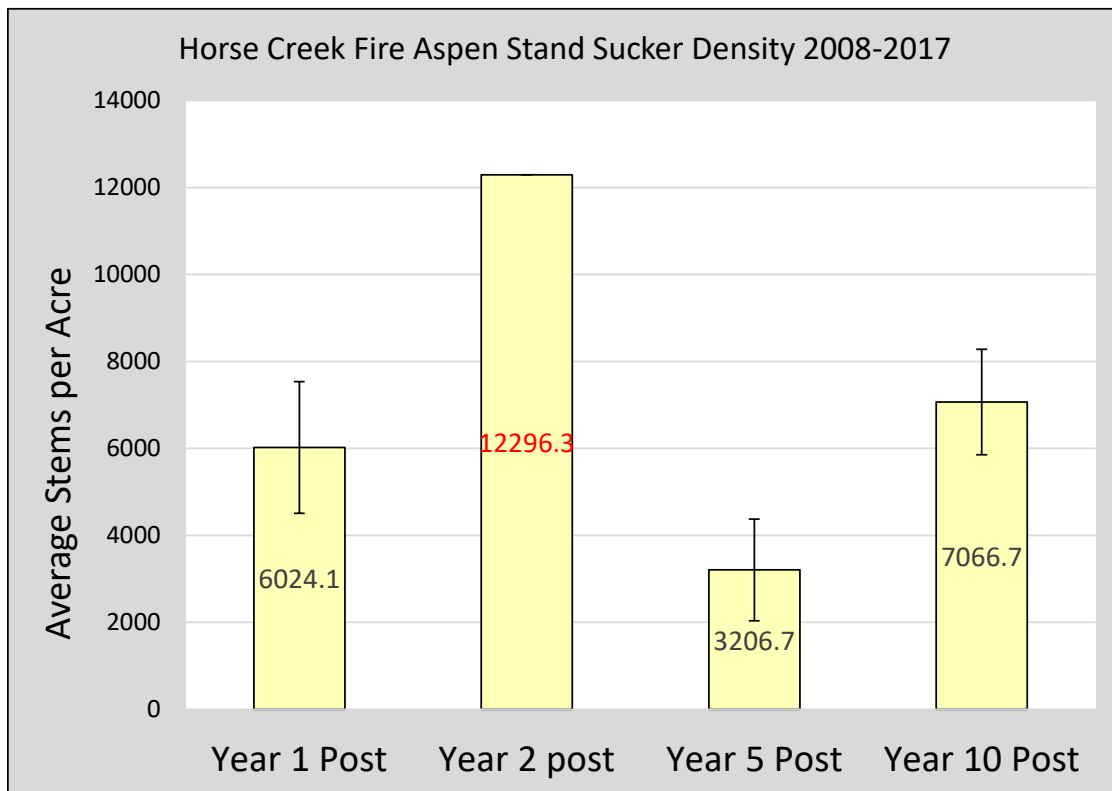
Non-permanent aspen circular plots were used to determine live aspen sucker density, browse status, and height class. Because aspen and conifer patches occur together in the stand, plot locations that did not have aspen presence were rejected. Specifically, at least one live or dead overstory aspen or one live aspen sucker had to be present in the plot for it to be counted.



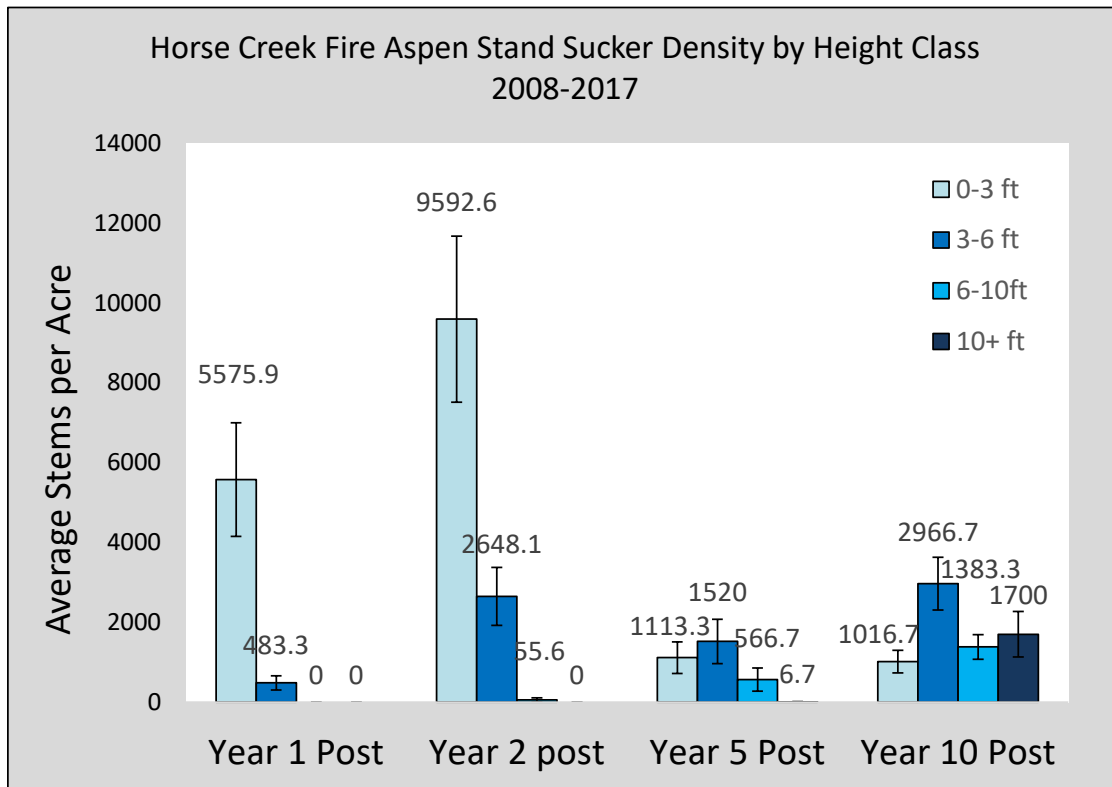
In 2017, the aspen sucker stand was again measured by the Fire Effects Crew and Wyoming Game & Fish.

Sucker density has been variable over time, probably due to both change over time and sampling error. The spatial distribution of the suckers is very irregular, with a combination of extremely lush aspen in some locations and patches of forest that were dominated by conifers and have few if any aspen now. Overall the stand has converted from conifer to aspen as a result of the fire.

The 80% Confidence interval error bar was removed from the 2009 mean sucker density below because it is too large to display on the graph.



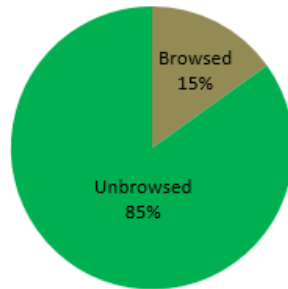
With the aspen suckers shown according to height class (below), it is clear that the regenerating stems are becoming taller in recent years. In fact, the mean density of stems over 10 ft. tall in year 10 post is over the objective of 1000 per acre. The error bars indicate that the true density may be much different however, so another round of sampling should be done in Year 15 Post to assure objectives have been met at that time.



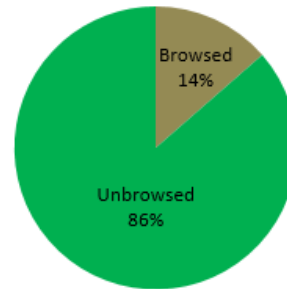
The percent browsing on terminal leaders has generally been moderate, and is not impacting height growth.

Horse Creek Fire Aspen Stand Percent Browsing on Terminal Leaders

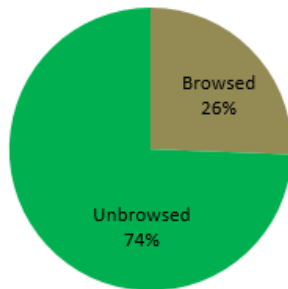
Year 1 Post



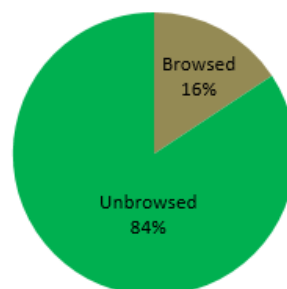
Year 2 Post



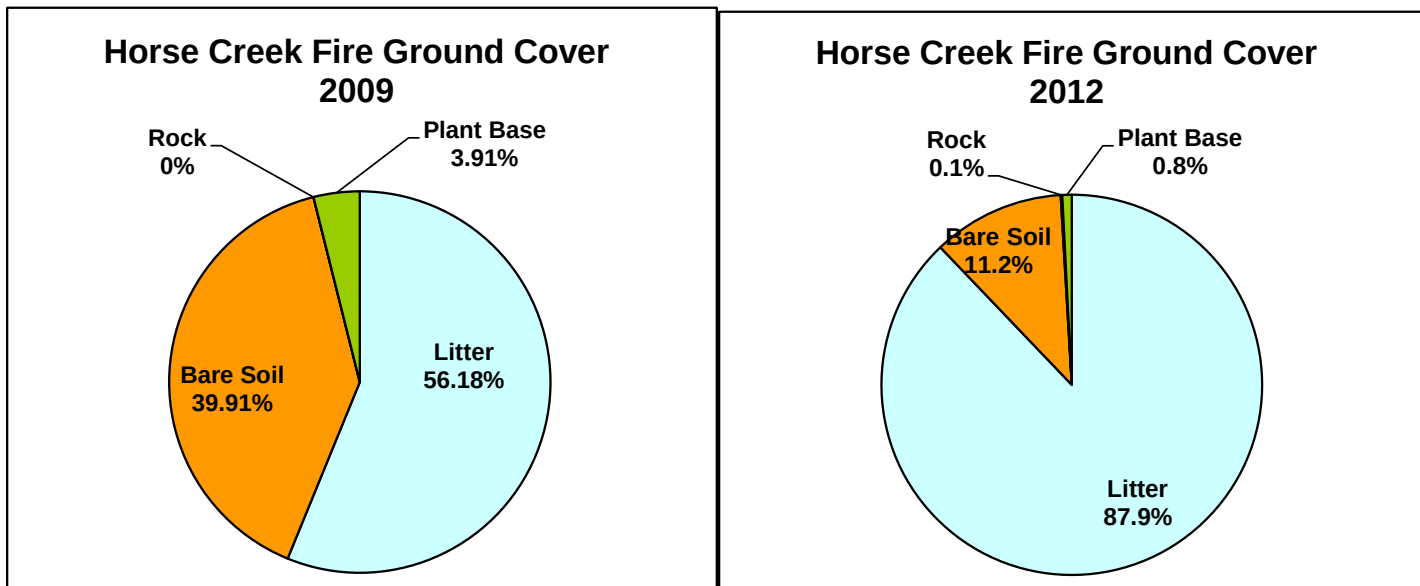
Year 5 Post



Year 10 Post



Ground cover measurements taken in year two post burn and in 2012 show that after five years the objective of at least 80% ground cover were met.



A vista view of the aspen stand shows the aspen regeneration emerging from beneath the standing dead overstory.

Horse Creek, HC1



HC1, 230 DEG, YR01, 2008



HC1, 230 DEG, YR02, 2009



HC1, 230 DEG, YR05, 2012



HC1, 230 DEG, YR10, 2017

Horse Creek, HCAS01



360 DEG, YR01, 2008



360 DEG, YR02, 2009



360 DEG, YR05, 2012

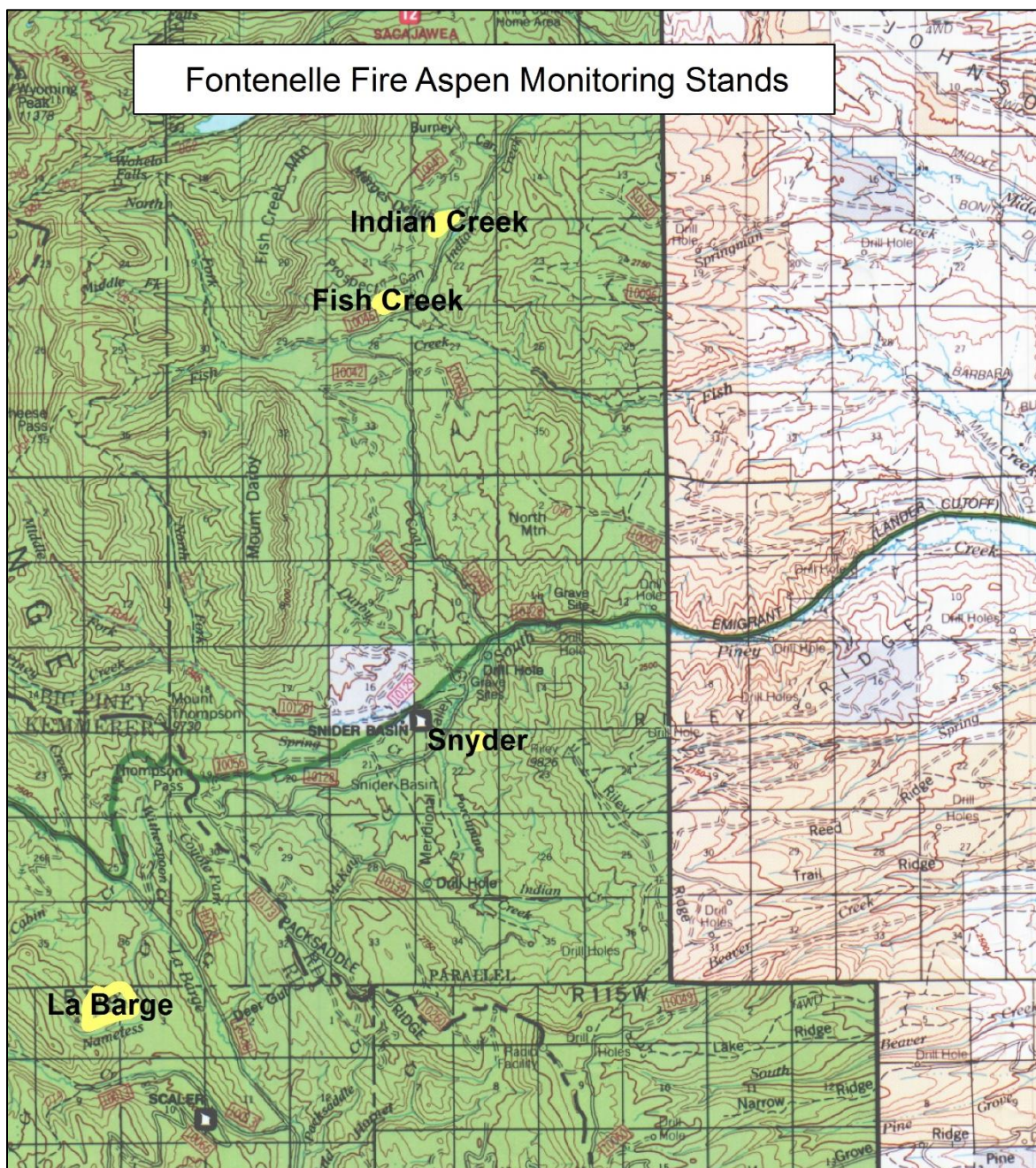


360 DEG, YR10, 2017

2017 Fontenelle Fire – Year 5 Post Burn

The Fontenelle Fire was located on the Piney Front on the west side of the Wyoming Range. It burned over 60,000 acres on the East Zone of the Bridger-Teton National Forest and adjacent BLM and private lands. In general, fire effects were severe in mature conifers, low in aspen, and moderate in aspen-conifer mix.

Concerns about aspen recovery and browse pressure in recovering aspen stands led managers to request fire effects monitoring. The BTNF and Wyoming Game & Fish Department selected four stands different grazing allotments that are representative of burned aspen throughout the fire. The monitoring objectives are as follows:



Ground Cover:

- Obtain total basal cover (litter, plant, rock) of $\geq 60\%$ by the end of 2014 and $>80\%$ by 2017. Ground cover was measured using 20 line point intercept transects in each of the four aspen stands.

Aspen Recovery:

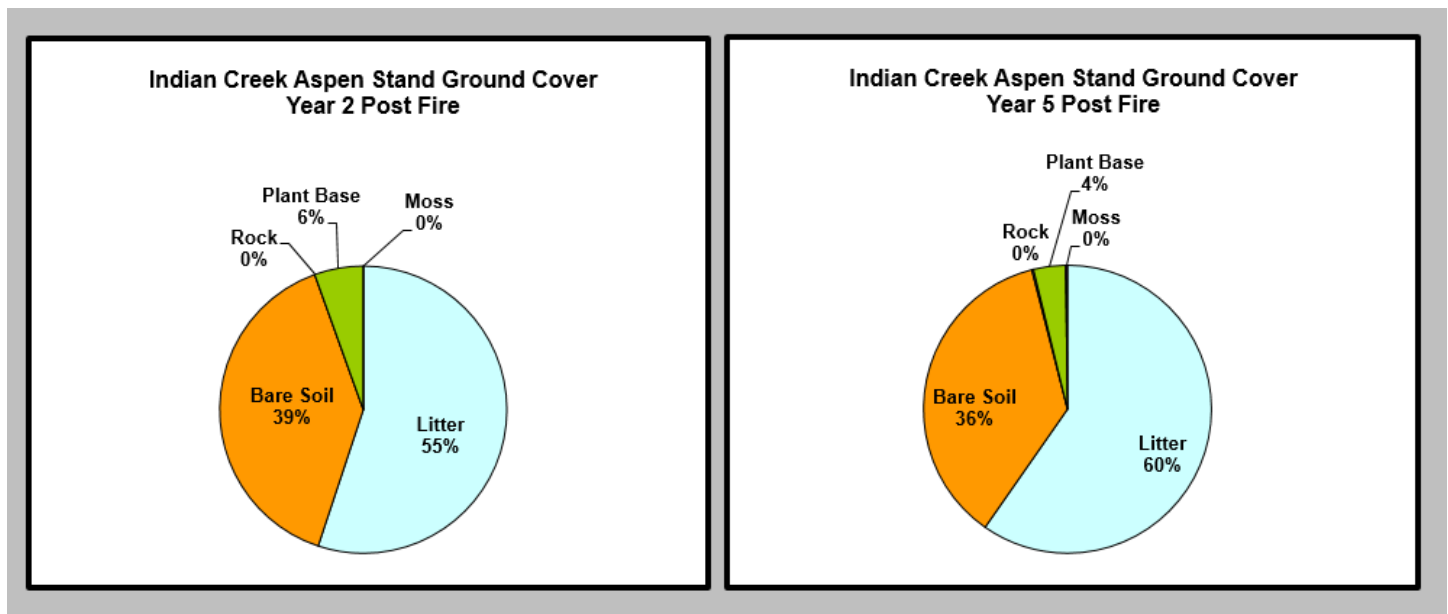
- Attain 1000 stems per acre in burned aspen areas ≥ 10 feet tall within 15 years post burn.
- Limit browsing to 30% or less of all current-year terminal leaders of aspen

2017 Results

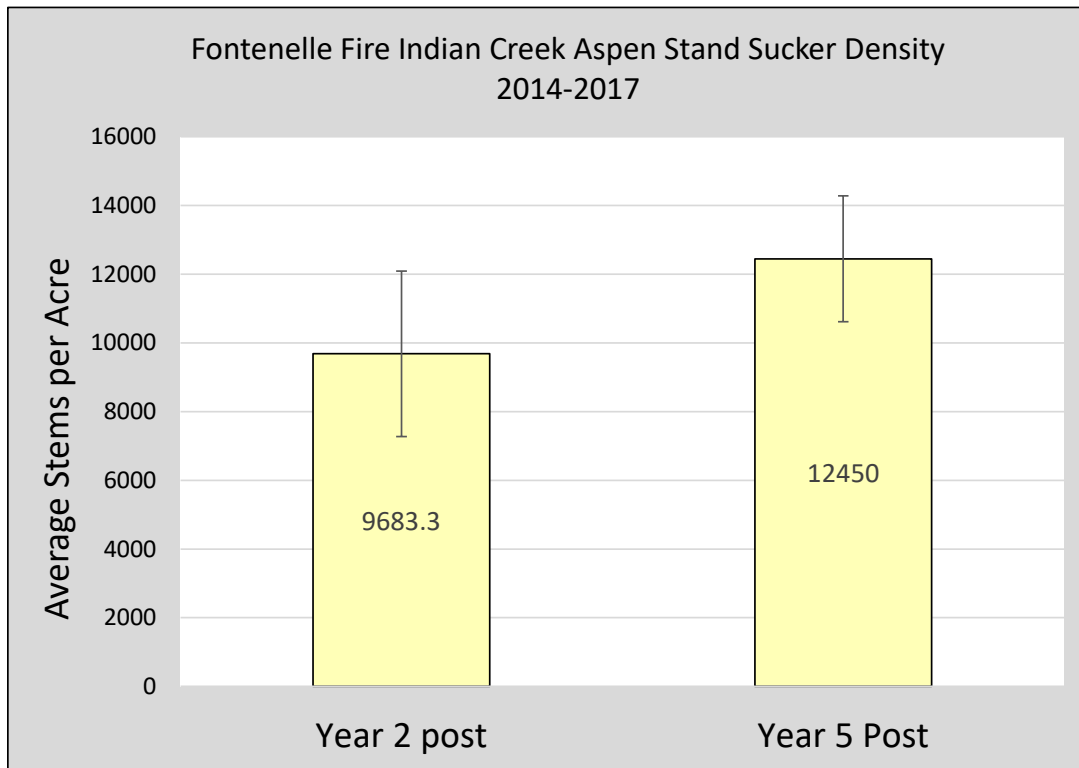
Indian Creek

The Indian Creek stand had moderate to high severity fire. Most dead trees are still standing. There was a leaf blight this year that stunted the current growth. The understory is dominated by fireweed, with some hollyhock. Elk and cattle use was evident.

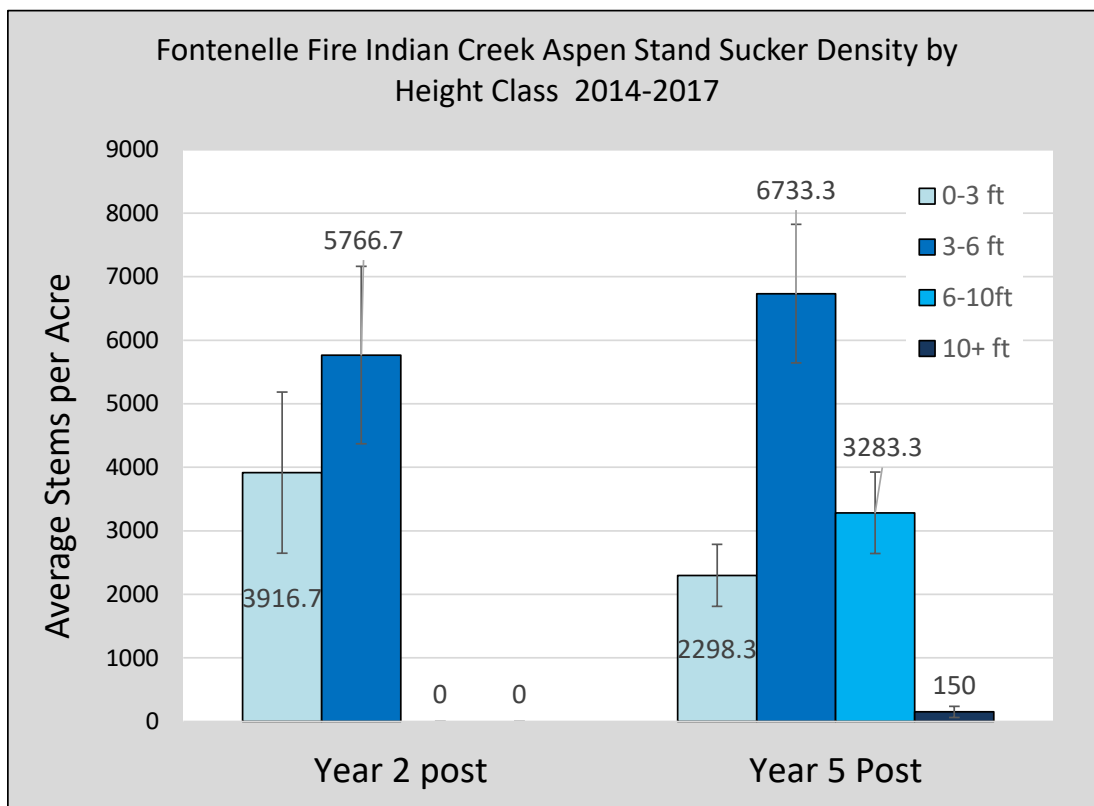
Ground cover results are compared to the Year 2 values below. In 2014 (Year 2) the objective of having less than 40% bare ground was achieved. However, little recovery has occurred since (only 5% increase in litter) and there is still 36% bare ground, exceeding the less than 20% objective for year 5 post burn. The photopoints show much more abundant plant canopy cover, but litter has not built up appreciably.



Aspen Suckering at Indian Creek has been very strong, with an increase in mean density (but not statistically significant) since the Year 2 measurements in 2014. This is very abundant regeneration and higher than the usual response to prescribed burns that have lower severity.



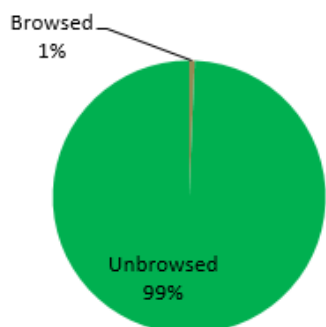
Height classes are separated in the graph below. The increase in density of suckers over 6 ft. tall (with a few over 10 ft.) is very promising for the future stand.



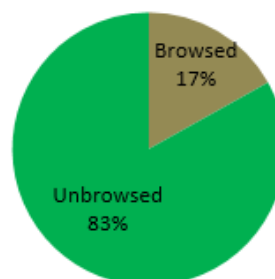
Browse levels at Indian Creek are increased from the 2014 (very low) level but they are still moderate.

Percent Browsing on Aspen Suckers

Indian Creek Aspen Year 2 Post



Indian Creek Aspen Year 5 Post



Indian Creek Photopoint

Year 02, Year 05



INDIAN_CREEK01_YR02_2014_270



INDIAN_CREEK01_270_YR05_2017



INDIAN_CREEK01_YR02_2014_360

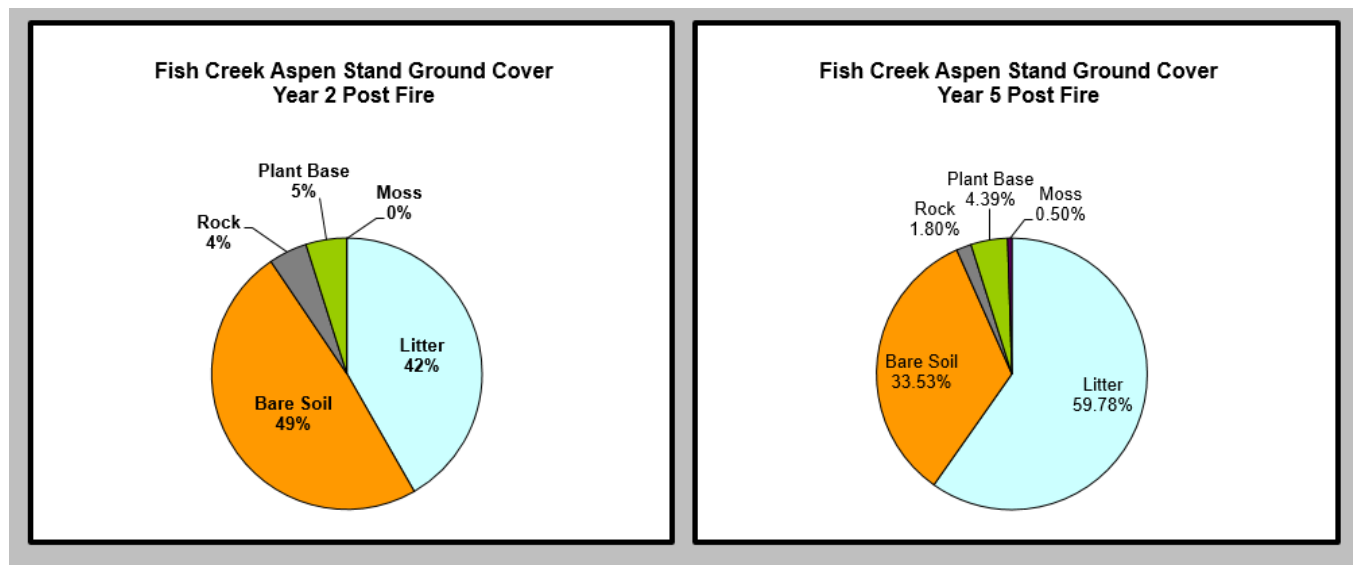


INDIAN_CREEK01_360_YR05_2017

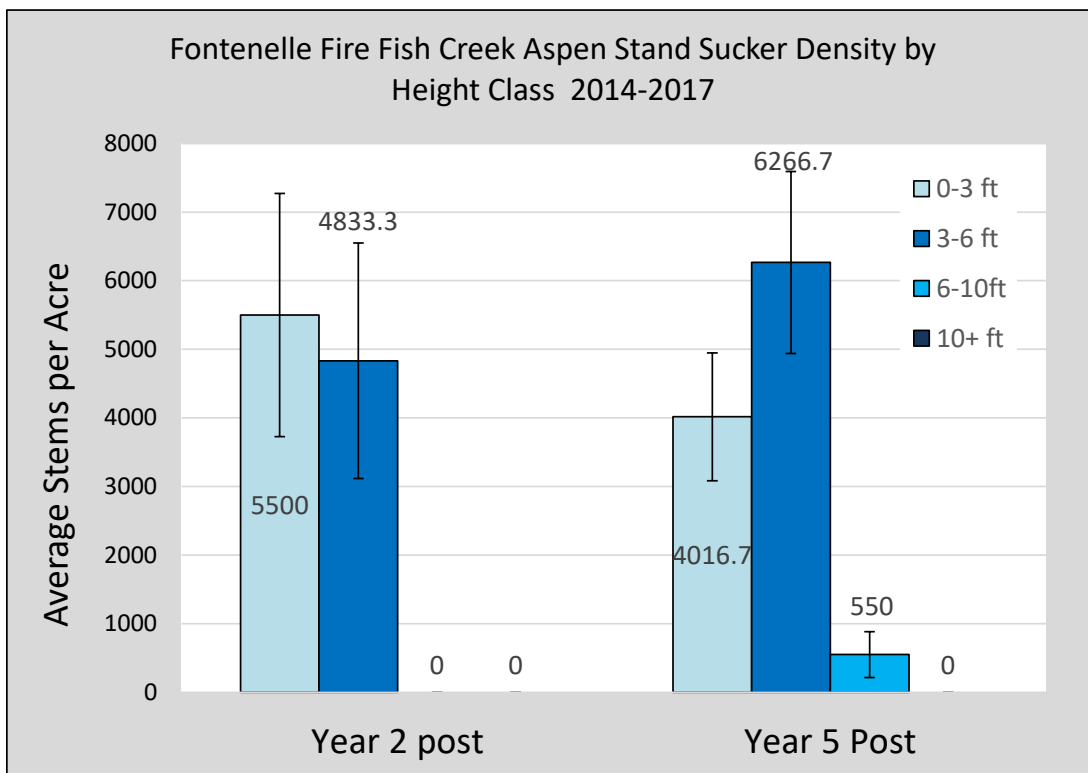
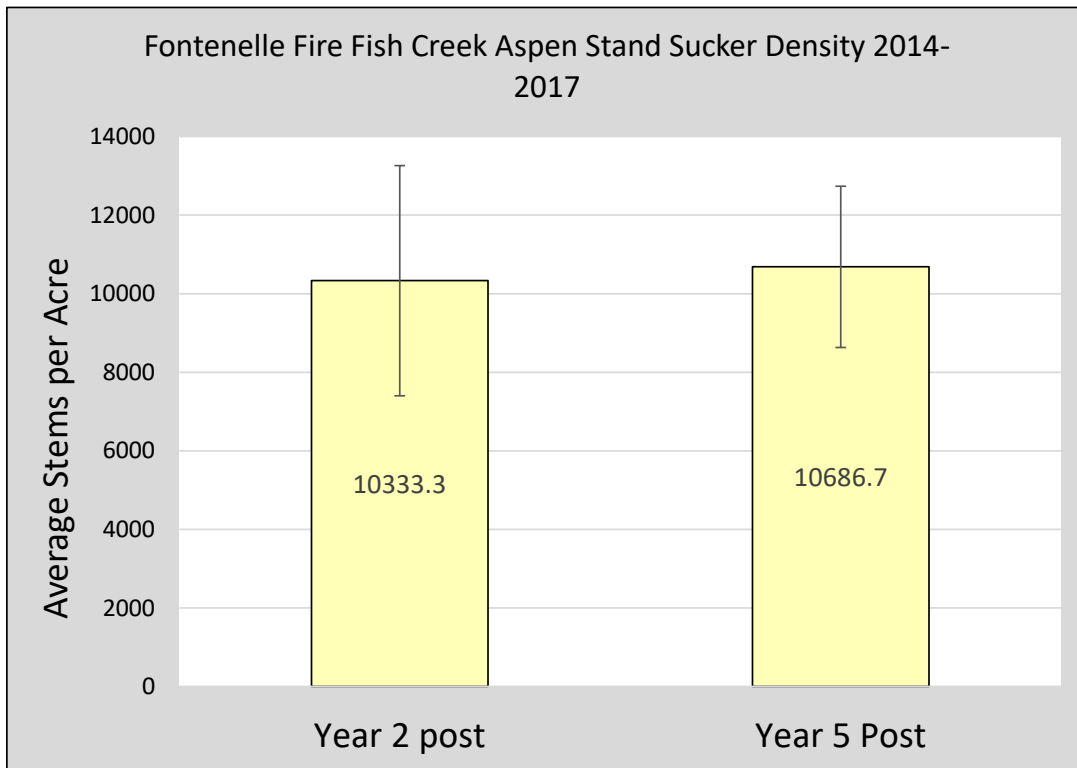
Fish Creek

The fire effects crew noticed that the aspen regeneration is patchier and not as dense in the Fish Creek stand. The burn severity was higher as indicated by hollyhock dominating the understory. Smooth brome was present near the aspen edge and weeds were noted in high severity patches and along the road (Canada and musk thistle, bulbous bluegrass and cheatgrass in particular).

In 2014 the Fish Creek stand did not meet the 60% ground cover objective. In 2017, there was a substantial increase in litter, however the 80% ground cover objective was still not achieved. With the more severe fire effects and high consumption of organic matter, there is still a lot of bare soil exposed.

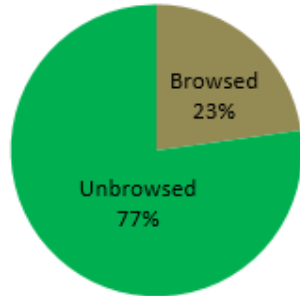


Aspen sucker density has been consistently high between Year 2 and Year 5. The 6-10 ft. height class is increasing. Browsing is moderate to high (32%) at Fish Creek according to 2017 data.

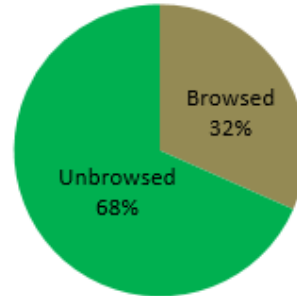


Percent Browsing on Aspen Suckers

**Fish Creek Aspen Year
2 Post**



**Fish Creek Aspen Year
5 Post**



Fish Creek Photopoint

Year 02, Year 05



FISH_CREEK01_YR02_2014_270



FISH_CREEK01_270_YR05_2017



FISH_CREEK01_YR02_2014_360



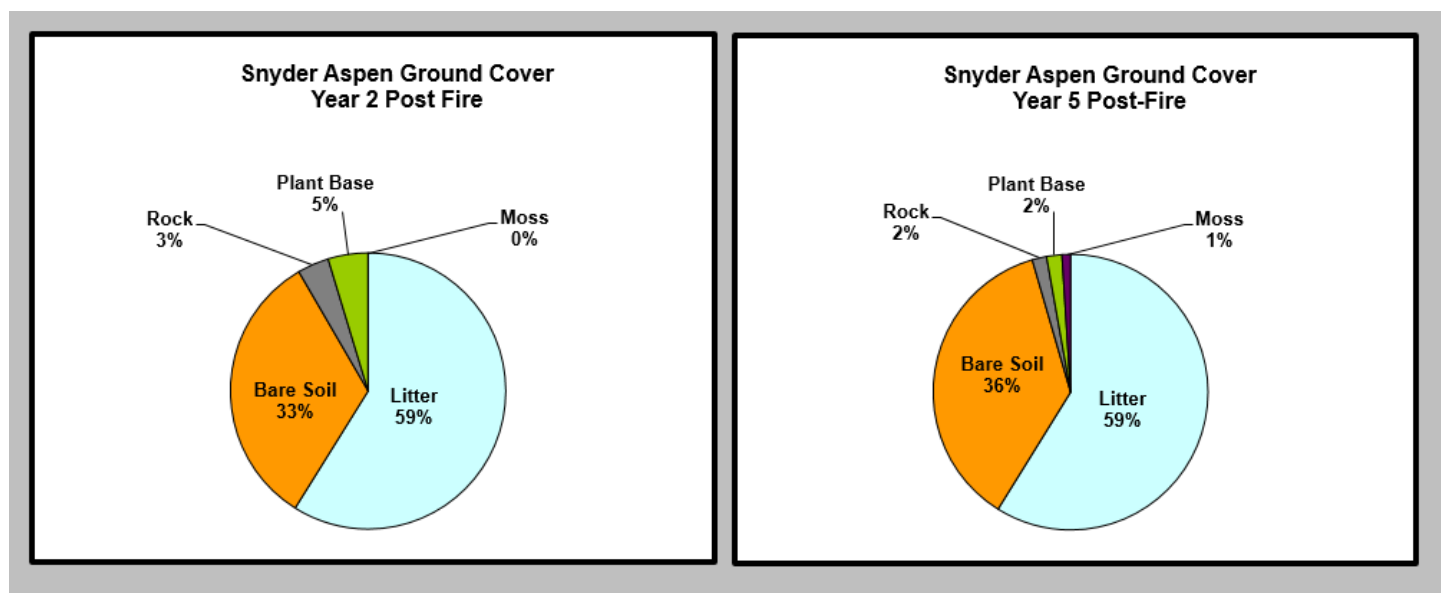
FISH_CREEK01_360_YR05_2017

Snyder Basin

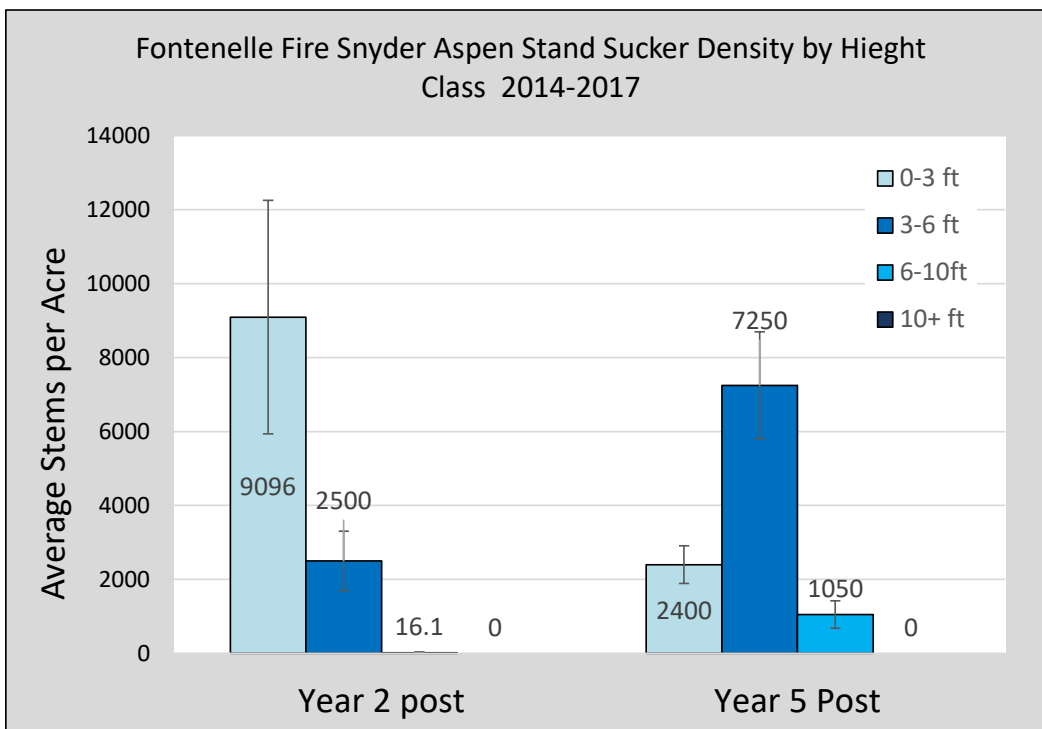
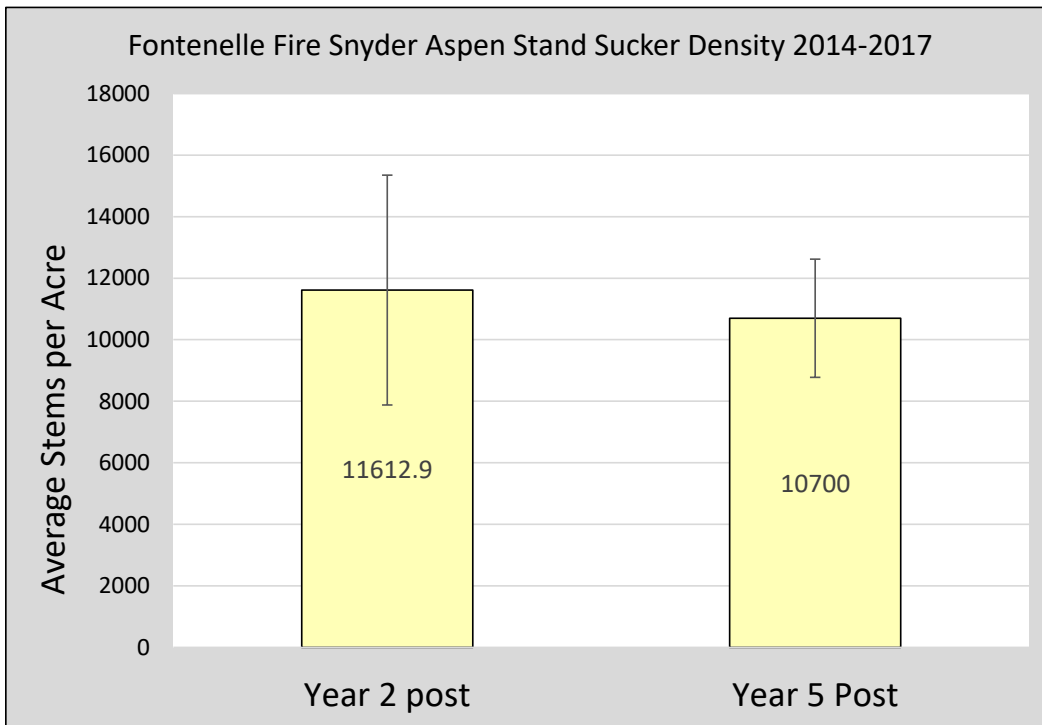
The Snyder Basin stand was also burned with fairly high severity for aspen. The understory is now dominated by hollyhock and fireweed with some sedge. Little dead and down wood remains. Most of the dead trees are still standing. There is some Canada thistle in an adjacent meadow but weeds are not significant within the unit. The soil surface is fairly bare and gopher disturbance was noted. According to the ground cover measurements, average bare soil exposure has actually increased since 2014 with no increase in litter.



Close up of ground cover in the Snyder stand.

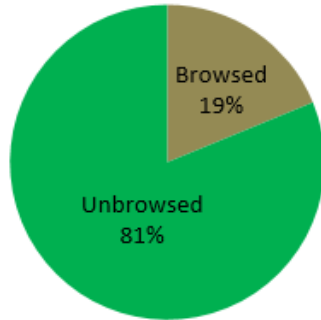


Aspen sucker density remains high in the Snyder stand. Both the 3-6 ft. and 6-10 ft. height classes have increased as the suckers become taller. Browse on the suckers is moderate and does not appear to impact the growth.

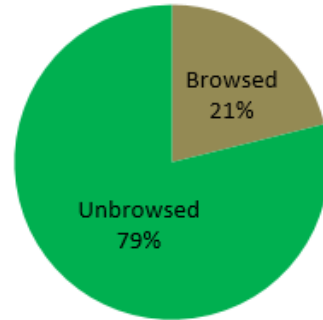


Percent Browsing on Aspen Suckers

**Snyder Aspen Year 2
Post**



**Snyder Aspen Year 5
Post**



Snyder Basin Photopoint

Year 02, Year 05



SNYDER_BASIN01_YR02_2014_64



SNYDER_BASIN01_64_YR05_2017



SNYDER_BASIN01_YR02_2014_146



SNYDER_BASIN01_146_YR05_2017

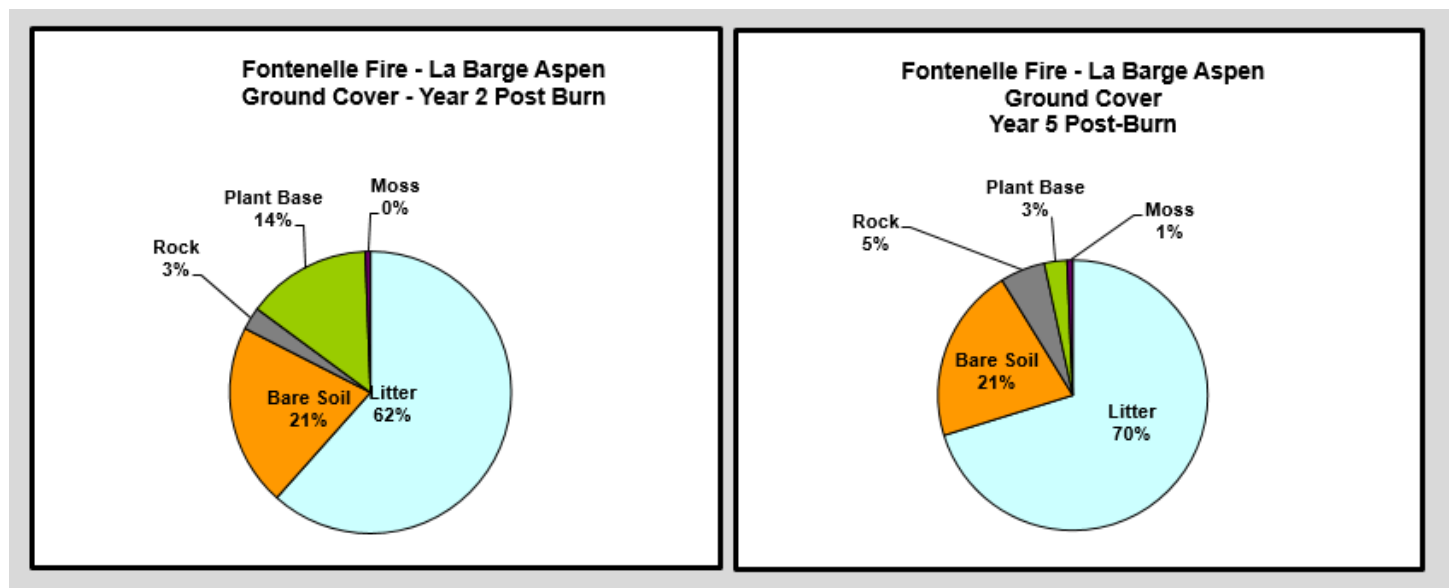
La Barge

The LaBarge stand features a rockier soil type with more complex topography including a small creek. Cattle grazing in the riparian areas does not seem to be impacting the uplands. Burn severity is generally moderate with some lightly burned patches.

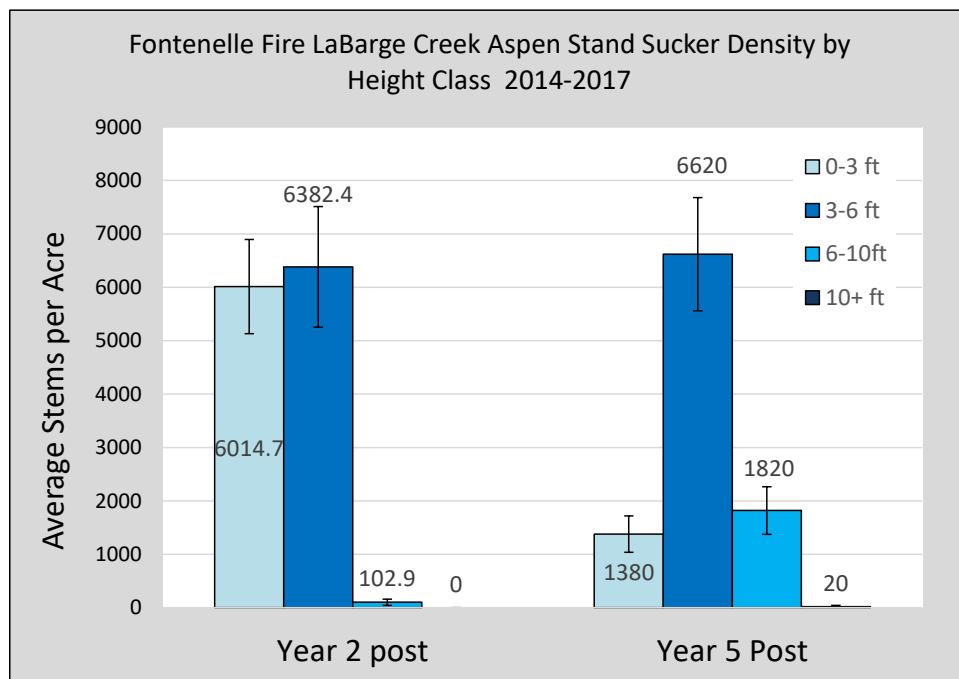
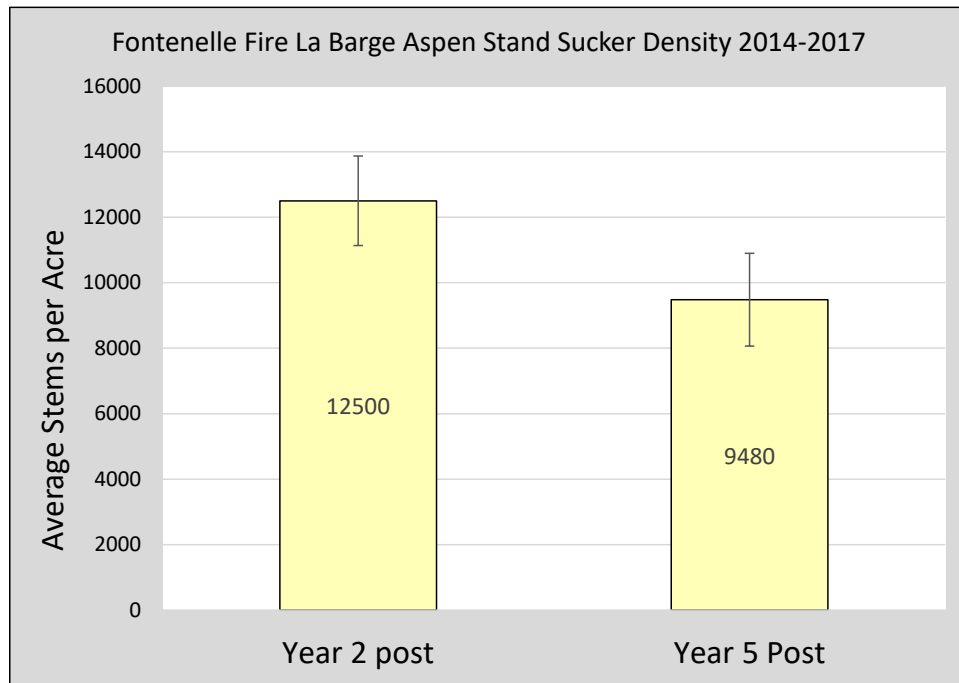
Ground cover shows little change since 2014, but the bare soil exposure is close to the 20% or lower objective for five years post fire.



The La Barge Stand shows more litter and duff

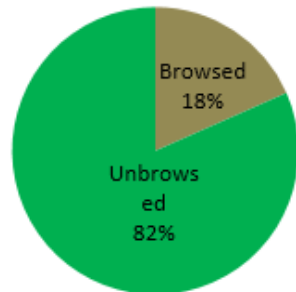


The aspen sucker growth in the La Barge stand shows a reduction in density and an increase in height. The suckers are still quite abundant however and the outlook for the stand is very favorable. Browsing appears to be moderate and does not seem to be impacting regeneration.

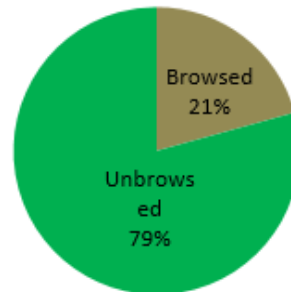


Percent Browsing on Aspen Suckers

La Barge Aspen Year 2 Post



La Barge Aspen Year 5 Post



La Barge Photopoint



LA_BARGE01_YR02_2014_210

Year 02, Year 05



LA_BARGE01_210_YR05_2017



LA_BARGE01_YR02_2014_320



LA_BARGE01_320_YR05_2017

Conclusions

The four stands in the Fontenelle Fire were recovering with very lush aspen sucker regrowth. Understory plants were very vigorous, and have increased since Year 2. Ground cover is not recovering as rapidly as desired, which is likely associated with burn severity. Browse pressure appears to be at an average level and does not presently threaten the ability of the stand to reach height objectives.

Sylvan Bay Road RX – Pre and Immediate Post Burn

The Sylvan Bay Road unit is part of the East Zone's Skyline Fuels Reduction Project. It is a prescribed fire unit located in a Douglas-fir stand south of the Sylvan Bay summer homes on Fremont Lake. The purpose of the burn was to clean up accumulated slash, litter, and duff in this previously thinned area. It was completed in the spring of 2017.

Monitoring Objectives:

1. Woody Fuel Loading: Reduce down woody fuel loading (tons per acre) in the 1-100 hour time lag classes by 80%
2. Retention of large-diameter Douglas-fir trees: Kill less than 10% of the Douglas-fir trees over 12" DBH within the treated area by year 2 post burn.

Methods:

Browns transects located at 15 randomly-selected points were measured pre and post burn in 2017 to measure the fuel reduction. To measure Douglas-fir survival, a unit-wide overstory tree transect of 30 live trees with diameter greater than 12" were marked and mapped. These will be revisited two years post burn to determine percent mortality.

Results:

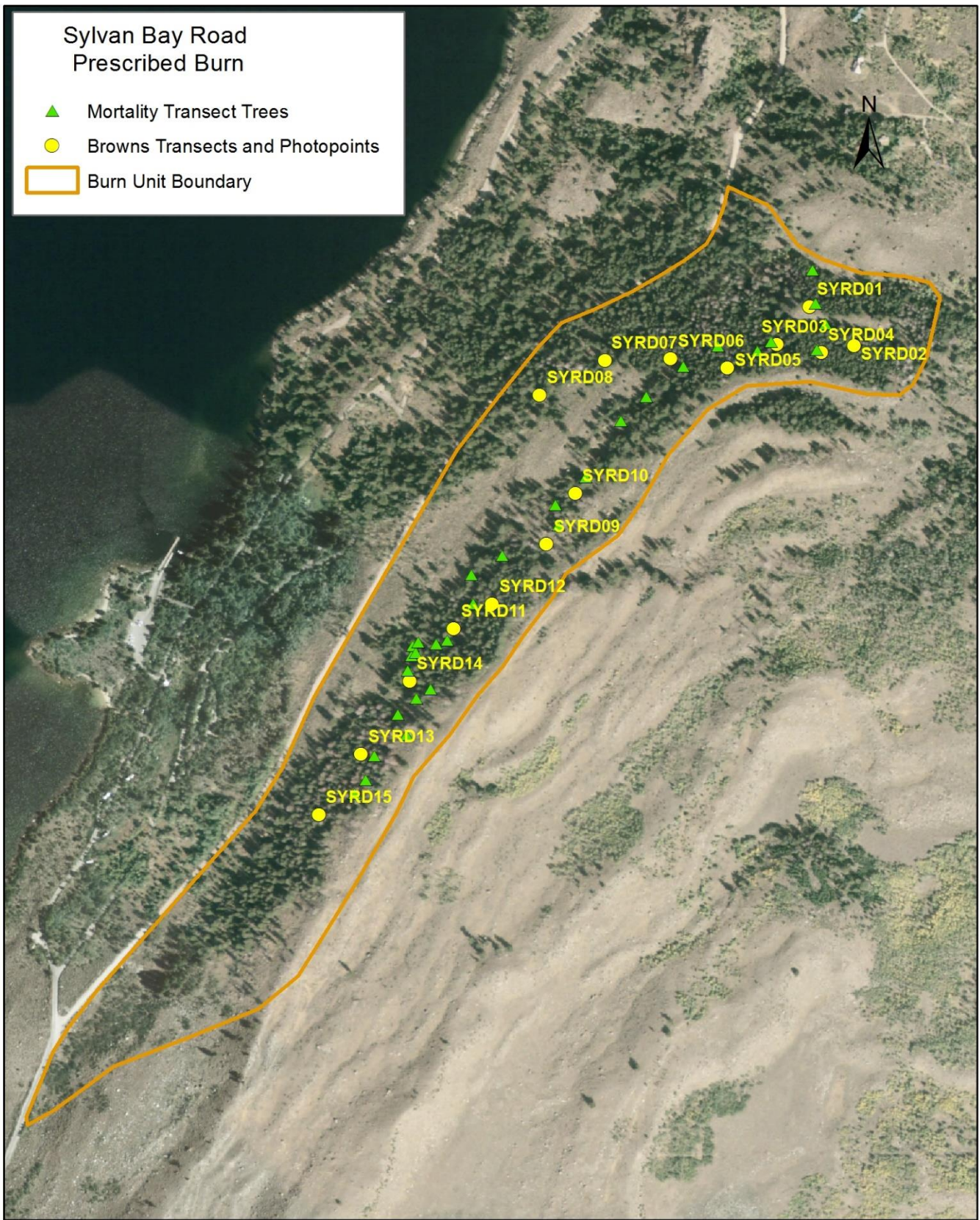
The fire behavior during the burn was variable. With the uneven distribution of fuels, the burn mosaic was also patchy. Fire effects on the north end of the unit appeared to be consuming fuels as desired. Later in the day, the south end did not burn as well due to moisture moving into the area.



June 9, 2017

Sylvan Bay Road Prescribed Burn

- ▲ Mortality Transect Trees
- Browns Transects and Photopoints
- Burn Unit Boundary

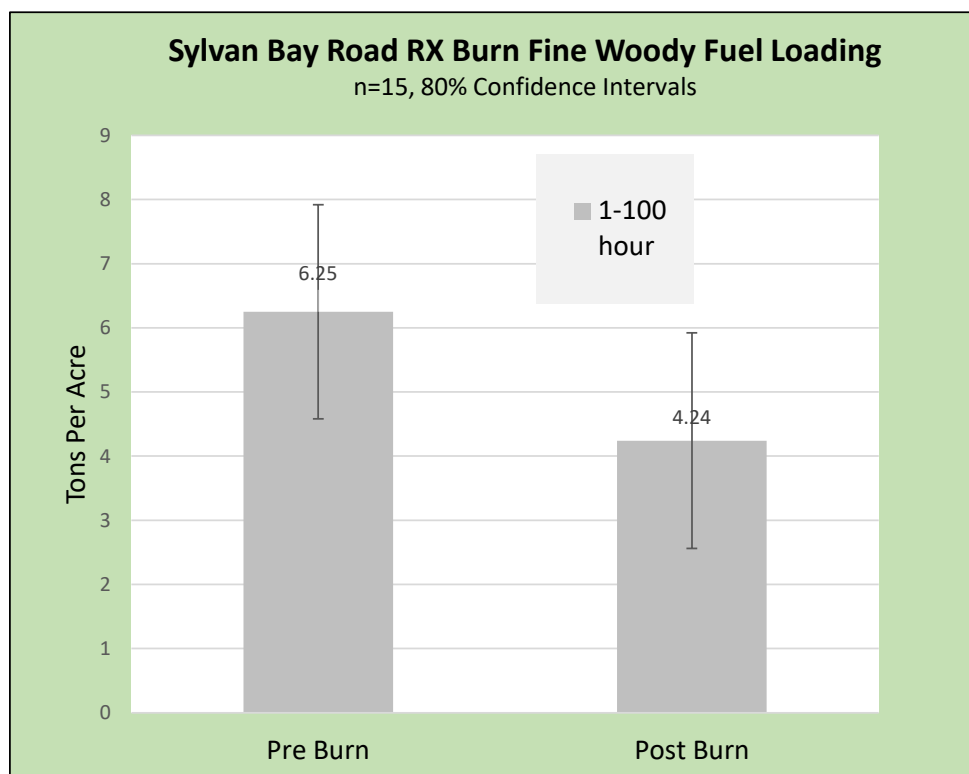
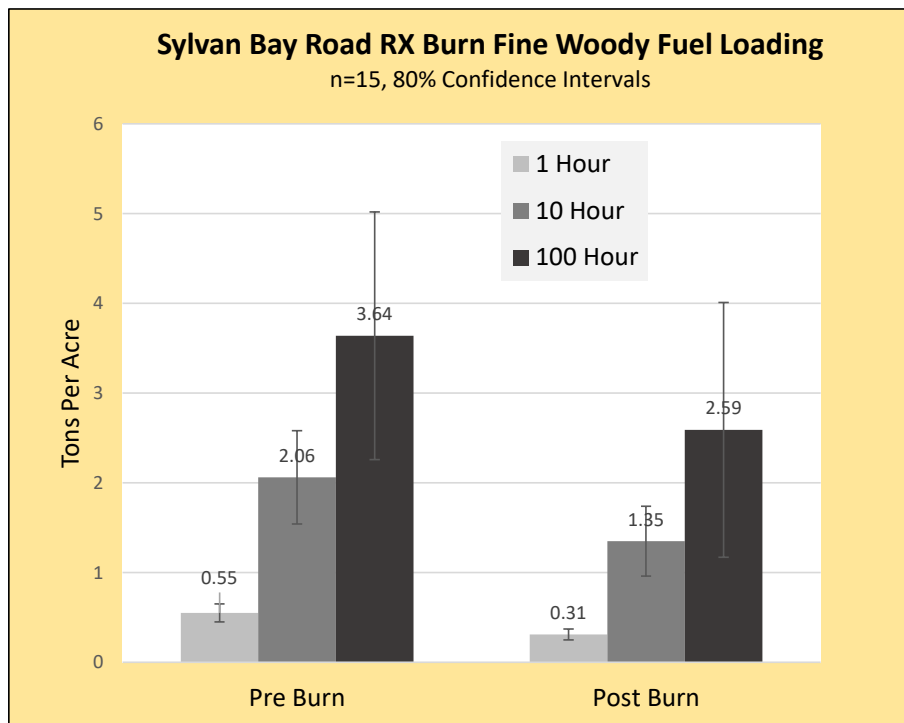


0 90 180 360 Meters

Fuel Reduction:

Brown's transects provided the following fuel loading data pre and post burn:

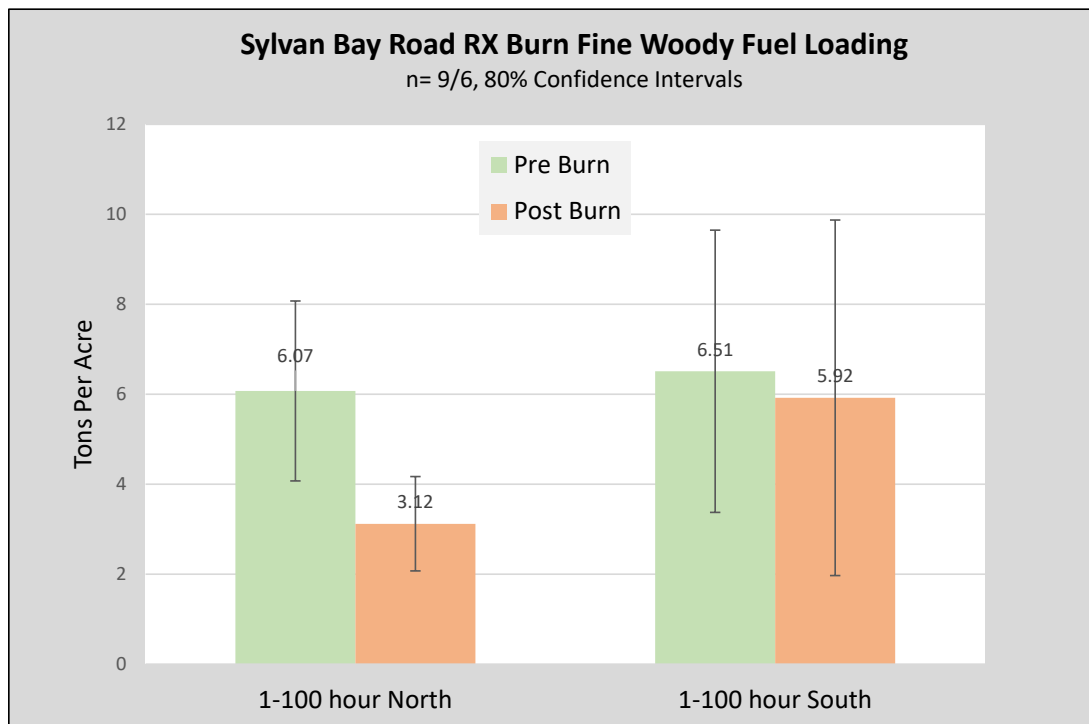
The objective of reducing the 1h-100h fuels by 80% was not achieved. The average reduction was 32.2%.



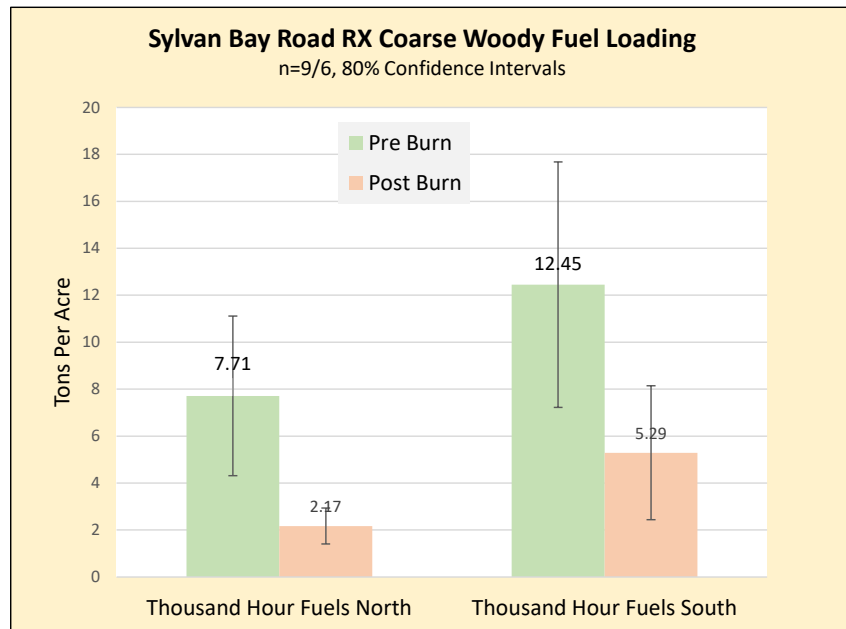
Average thousand-hour fuel loading was reduced by 64.4% at the plots, and total woody loading changed from 15.9 tons per acre to 7.7 tons per acre, a 51.7% reduction.

Litter depth decreased from .78 inches to .39 inches (50%), and duff depth dropped from 1.24 inches to .14 inches (88.7%)

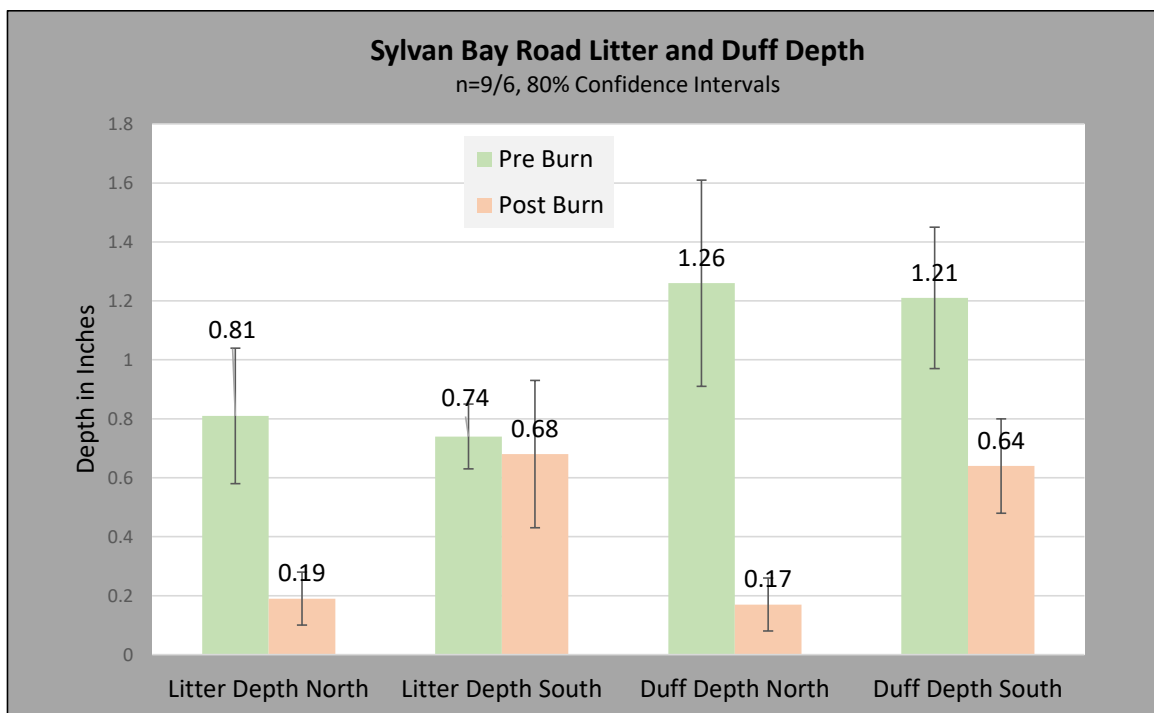
Examining the plots on the north portion of the unit (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10) compared to the south side (9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15) shows a more successful fuels reduction with 48.6% reduction on the north end vs. only 9.06% on the south end.



Thousand hour fuel loading was decreased by 71.9% on the north half and 57.5% on the south half. Total woody fuel loading was reduced 61.5% on the north half and 40.8% on the south half.



Pre and post burn litter and duff depth (in inches) for the two areas is shown below:



Conclusions:

Woody fuel loading, litter and duff depth were all reduced by the burn according to the plot data. Many of the changes were statistically significant.

Even the north half of the burn unit, where fire behavior and effects were considered desirable, did not meet the 80% reduction objective. Managers will need to determine whether the objective should be modified or if the burn was not sufficiently severe. See the photopoints below for more information:

Plot 3 – North Half:

Sylvan Bay Road Rx



SYRD03_90_PRE_2017

SYRD-03, 90°



SYRD03_90_IMMPOST_2017

Plot 11- South Half:

Sylvan Bay Road Rx



SYRD11_90_PRE_2017

SYRD-11, 90°



SYRD11_90_IMMPOST_2017

Plot 15 – South half:

Sylvan Bay Road Rx



SYRD15_360_PRE_2017

SYRD-15, 360°



SYRD15_360_IMMPOST_2017

Sweeny Creek Mx – Pre-treatment Report, 2017

Sweeny Creek is a mechanical fuels treatment unit within the greater Skyline Fuels Reduction project. The project aims to reduce fuel loading in the Fremont Lake area through various treatment methods and across a number of treatment units.

In 2017, eight pre-treatment monitoring plots were installed by the Teton Fire Effects crew. Monitoring at each location included two Browns transects and a stand exam “quick plot” (which differed from standard protocol for stand exams). Overstory tree data were collected within a 1/20th acre circular plot. Photographs were taken at three of the plot locations.

Specific objectives for fuel reduction have not yet been defined.



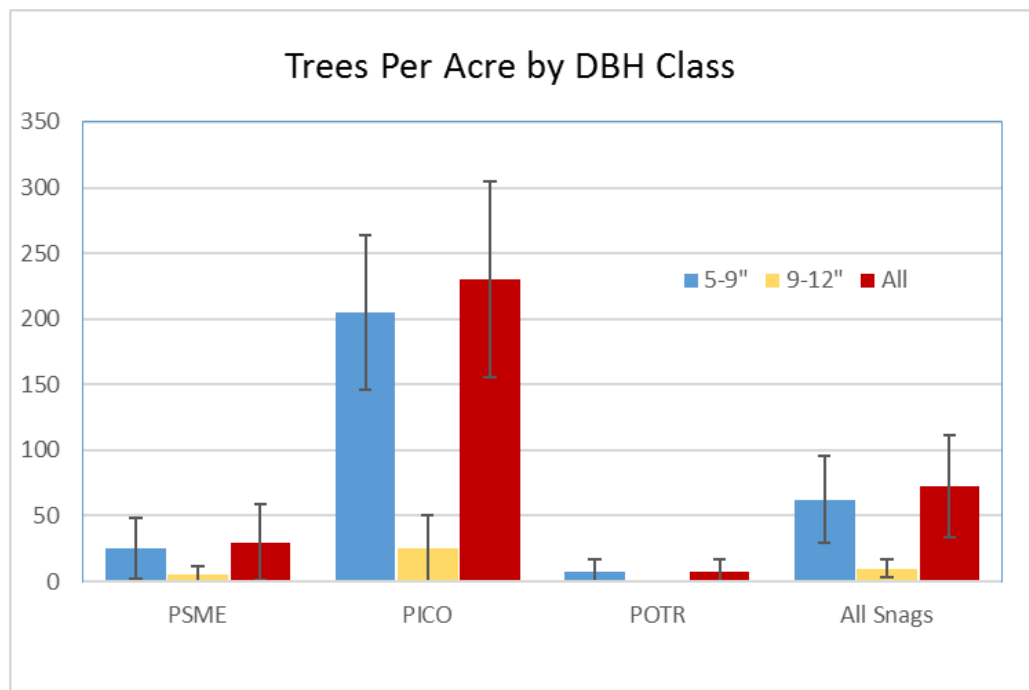
Fuel Loading Data

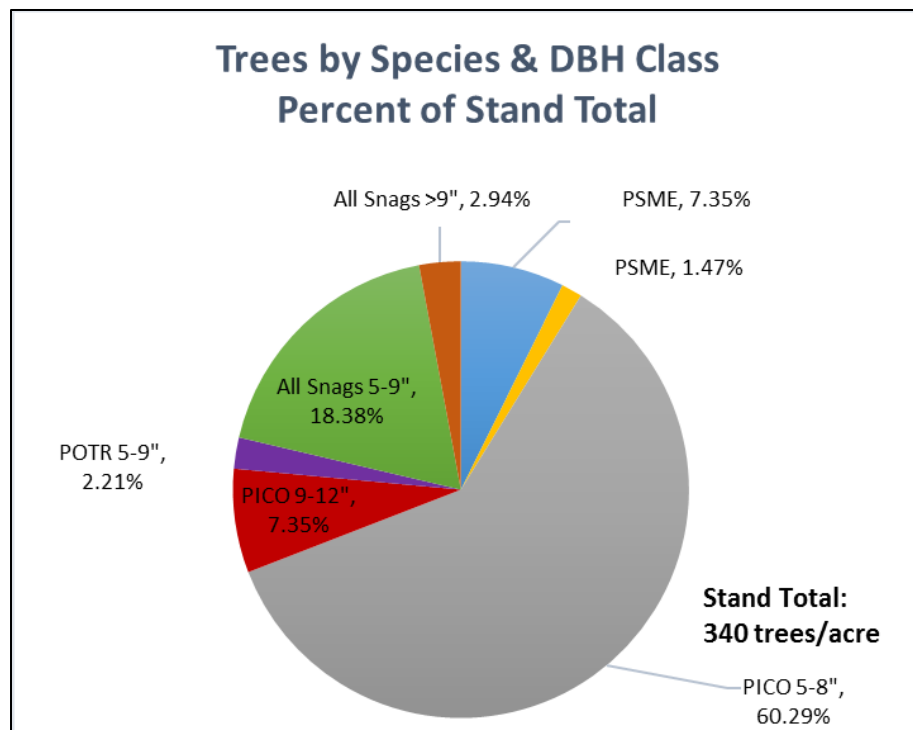
The following table shows fuel characteristics for Sweeny Creek. Specific numbers have not been outlined for treatment specs, but a large reduction of woody fuels is to be expected. Reducing fuel loading will in turn reduce fuel bed depth.

Sweeny Creek - Pre-treatment 2017	
1, 10, & 100 Hour Fuels Tons/ac	7.5
1000 hour Fuels Tons/ac	18.7
Total Woody Fuels Tons/ac	26.2
Litter Tons/ac	7.2
Duff Tons/ac	15.2
Fuel Bed Depth	7.6 in.

Overstory Tree Data

Overstory tree data was analyzed as trees per acre by DBH class and species. Sweeny Creek is a proposed timber sale unit, which species and DBH class play an important role in. Lodgepole pine is the dominant species in this stand with over 200/acre. Douglas fir and aspen are also present but much less prevalent. There is also a high number of snags within the unit at around 60/acre. The pie chart below breaks up the stand in to percentages.





Photopoints

Three permanent photopoints were installed at plot locations. The photographs show heavy loading of 1,000-hour fuels, nearly all of which is lodgepole pine. If anything, actual fuel loading throughout the unit was heavier than what is shown in the photographs.

SWCR-01 (lodgepole with Douglass fir)



SWCR-07 (lodgepole with aspen)



SWCR-08 (lodgepole, aspen in background)



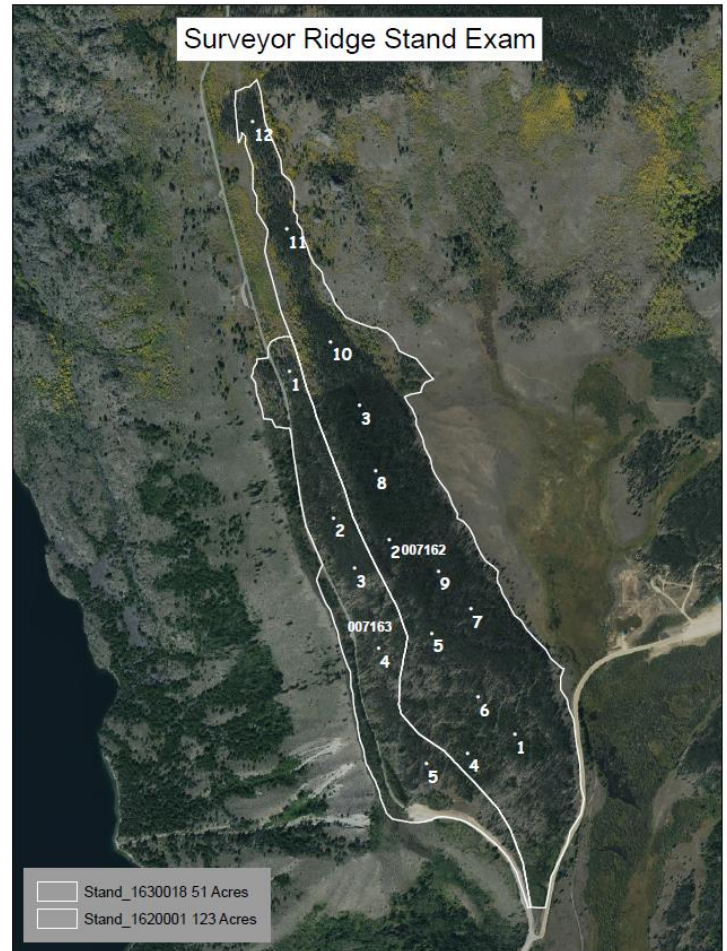
Surveyor Ridge Mx – Pre-treatment Report, 2017

Surveyor Ridge is a planned timber sale intended to reduce fuel loading in addition to commercial benefits. It is composed of two monitoring stands; Stand 162 and Stand 163. Both stands are mostly mature lodgepole pine with sparse understory of russet buffalo berry, and an accumulation of down logs (Fuel Model TU4/ 184). Mature aspen stands are present near the unit boundary at the north end.

Pre-treatment monitoring in 2017 involved installation of permanent stand exam plots – to measure surface fuels and overstory trees – and photopoints.

** To accommodate unique needs of the timber sale coordinator, stand exam plots were intentionally located where a minimum of 5 overstory trees would be included. Plots were thus not random and tree density numbers should not be regarded as true averages for the unit. **

Specific objectives for fuel reduction have not yet been defined.



Fuel Loading Data

Permanent stand exam plots were installed in both units; twelve in unit 162 and 5 in unit 163, totaling seventeen total. Each plot involved two browns transects to measure surface fuels, overstory tree inventory within a variable radius (20BAF prism), and seedling- and pole-sized conifers within 1/100th acre. Fuel loading data was calculated using outputs from FFI.

Stand 162 – Pre-treatment 2017	
1, 10, & 100 Hour Fuels Tons/ac	4.1
1000 hour Fuels Tons/ac	7.5
Total Woody Fuels Tons/ac	11.6
Litter Tons/ac	4.4
Duff Tons/ac	11.6
Fuel Bed Depth	3.3
Canopy base Height, ft.	23.5
Canopy Bulk Density kg/m3	--
Conifer Seedling Trees/ac	1791.7

Pole sized Conifer Trees/ac	300
Overstory Trees/ac (avg. tree spacing)	464 trees/ac (14x14 spacing)
Snags per Acre	93.6

Stand 163 – Pre-treatment 2017	
1, 10, & 100 Hour Fuels Tons/ac	3.4
1000 hour Fuels Tons/ac	3.3
Total Woody Fuels Tons/ac	6.7
Litter Tons/ac	3.9
Duff Tons/ac	13.1
Fuel Bed Depth	1.9
Canopy base Height, ft.	24
Canopy Bulk Density kg/m3	--
Conifer Seedling Trees/ac	940
Pole sized Conifer Trees/ac	560
Overstory Trees/ac (avg. tree spacing)	475 trees/ac (13.5x13.5 spacing)
Snags per Acre	122

Predicted Fire Behavior

Fire Vegetation Simulator (FVS) software was used to predict potential fire behavior in each unit of Surveyor Ridge separately. Each unit was modeled under severe and moderate fire weather conditions, the parameters for which are presented below. Both units were modeled as fuel type TL4 – 184, as they are both mature lodgepole stands with sparse understory, and the primary carrier of fire would be small-diameter woody debris. The areas of aspen in the north part of the unit were ignored because they are unlikely to receive any fuels treatment.

Fire Condition	Wind (mph)	Temp (°F)	Fuel Moisture Conditions (% Fuel Moisture)						
			0-0.25"	0.25-1"	1-3"	3+ "	Duff	Live Woody	Live Herb
Severe (97 th %)	14	82	2	3	7	10	15	102	86
Moderate (75 th %)	9.0	74	4	5	10	13	20	118	119

Stand 162 – PRE-TREATMENT		
	Mod. 75 th %	Severe 97 th %
Surface Flame Length, ft	0.9	1.4
Fire Type	Surface Fire	Surface Fire
Probability of Torching	0.06	0.13
Torching Index, mph*	NA	242.5
Crowning Index, mph*	NA	31.1

Potential mortality, % of BA	71	71
Potential Smoke tons per acre <2.5	0.20	0.20

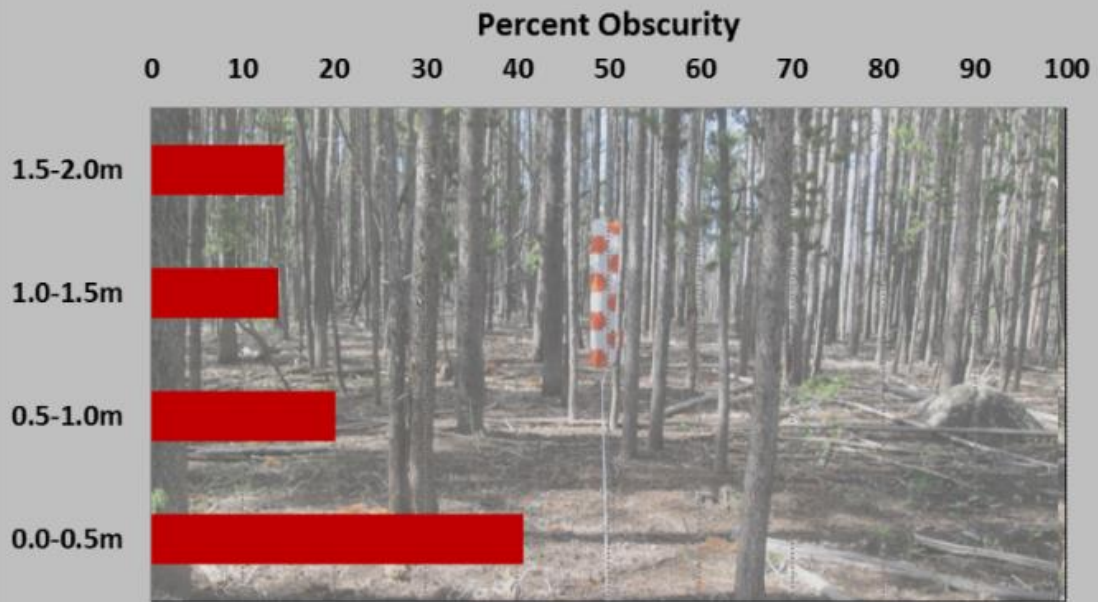
Stand 163 – PRE-TREATMENT		
	Mod. 75 th %	Severe 97 th %
Surface Flame Length, ft	0.9	1.3
Fire Type	<i>Surface Fire</i>	<i>Surface Fire</i>
Probability of Torching	0.00	0.00
Torching Index, mph*	NA	264.8
Crowning Index, mph*	NA	25.0
Potential mortality, % of BA	72	72
Potential Smoke tons per acre <2.5	0.18	0.19

Under both 75th and 97th percentile weather scenarios, both units of Surveyor Ridge are expected to burn as surface fires.

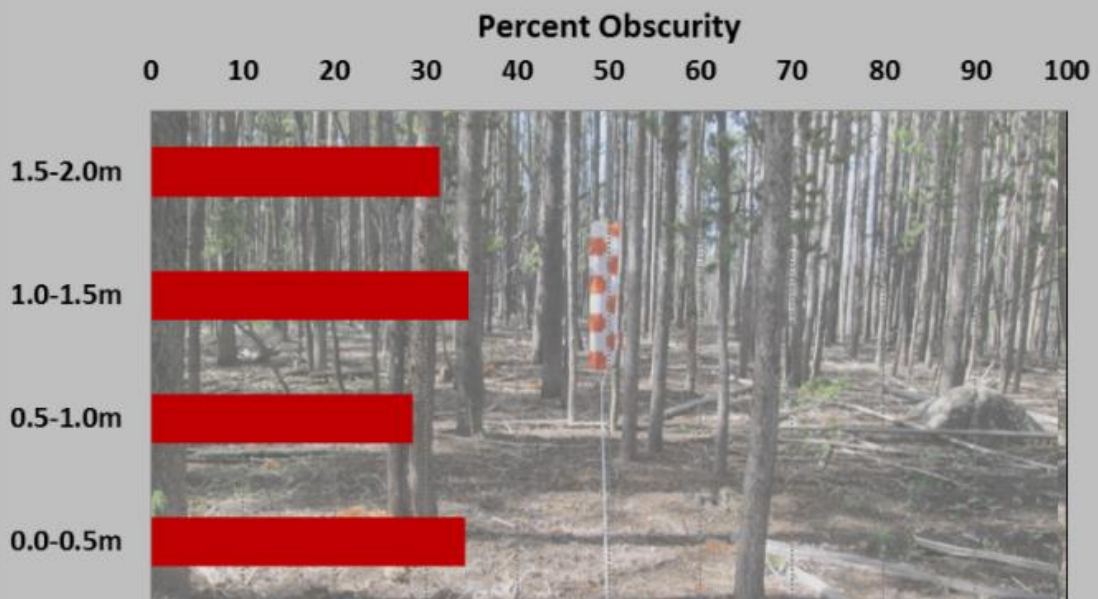
Visual Obscurity Data

At each stand exam location, percent visual obscurity was measured at 30ft. from plot center. Visual obscurity is measured as the percent of the visual obscurity board (a.k.a. the invisibility cloak) that is totally obscured by vegetation. It is used as an indicator of fuel arrangement and also for wildlife habitat assessment.

Pre Treatment Visual Obscurity Unit 162



Pre Treatment Visual Obscurity Unit 163



Photopoints

Photos were taken at five of the stand exam plots; three in stand 162 and two in 163. Only two photopoints are shown in this report, one from each unit. These photos are generally representative of the vegetation and fuel load characteristics seen throughout the unit, however some areas of stand 162 had much higher fuel loading, particularly on steep east-facing slopes.

Stand 162_SURI-05



Stand 163_SURI-16



Fortification Mountain Mx 2017 – Pre Treatment

Background:

The Fortification Mountain (previously called “White Pine”) thinning project site is located approximately 10 miles to the Northeast of Pinedale, WY, near the White Pine Ski Resort. The purpose of the project is to reduce fuels near the White Pine Ski Resort structures. The Teton Interagency Fire Effects Crew collected data within the project area in July of 2016. In 2017 the Fire Effects Crew returned to relocate 2 stand exam plots that were installed outside of the unit boundary.

The current objectives for the Fortification Mountain unit are based on predicted fire behavior; encompassing flame length, torching index and crowning index. The parameters are outlined in the table below.

Vegetation	Indicator	2015 Existing Condition	2025	2035	Project Objectives	2035 Net Departure From 2015 Existing Condition
Aspen	Flame Length (Feet)	2.8	5.6	5.2	<4	+2.8
	Torching Index (MPH)					
	Crowning Index (MPH)					
Douglas fir Mix	Flame Length (Feet)	3.4	4.6	6.1	<4	+2.7
	Torching Index (MPH)	40.9	17.7	13.6	>30	-27.3
	Crowning Index (MPH)	55.6	42.2	34.6	>30	-21.0
Lodgpole pine Mix	Flame Length (Feet)	5.1	5.8	8.6	<4	+3.5
	Torching Index (MPH)	16.5	19.8	16.8	>30	+0.3
	Crowning Index (MPH)	30.9	27.6	23.4	>30	-7.5

Fuels and Fire Behavior:

The following tables are a product of the Forest Vegetation Simulator (FVS). Fuel models were manually added to FVS to more accurately model predicted fire behavior. For the White Pine project, TL4 (184) was weighted 63% and TU1 (161) was weighted 37%. The fuel type TL4 (large downed logs) models the primary carrier of fire as heavy forest litter, while the TU1 (low load dry climate timber/grass/shrub) models the main carrier of fire as low load grass and shrubs with litter. TL4 was more heavily weighted, as there was a significant load of large diameter fuels in the White Pine area. However, TU1 accounted for the moderate understory load of grass/forbs and shrubs present.

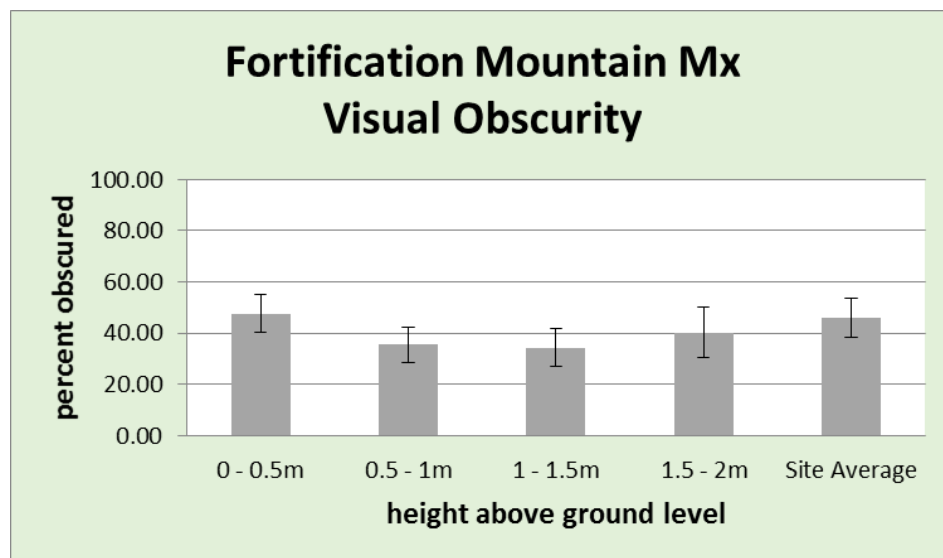
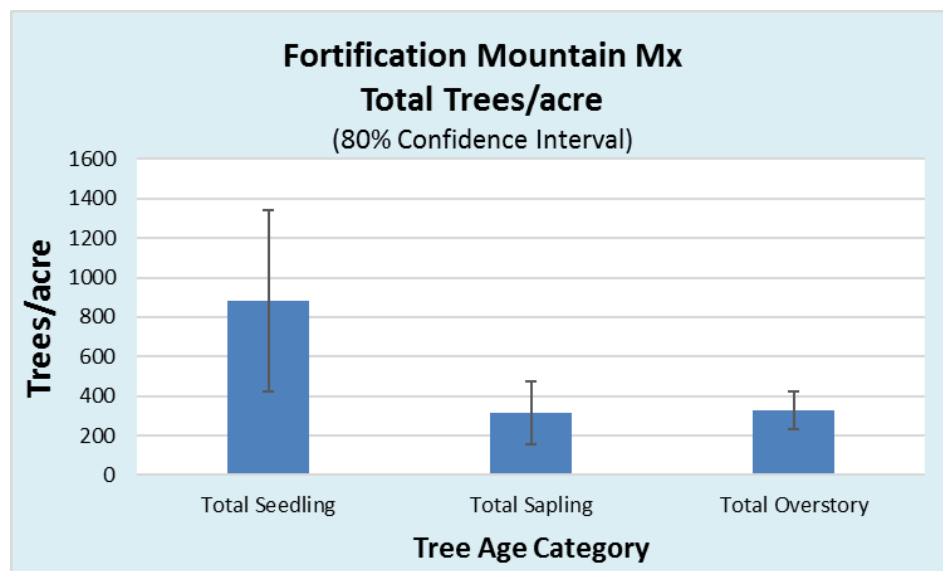
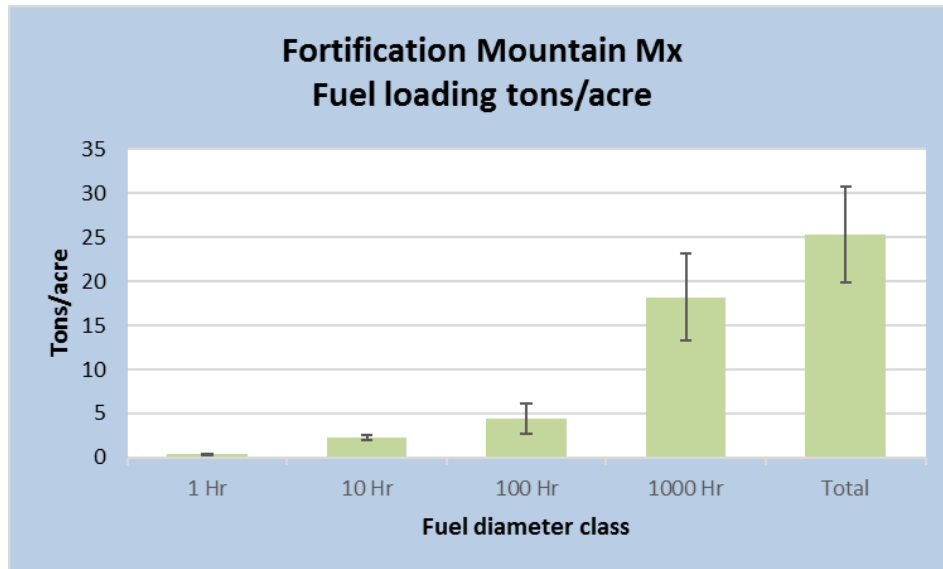
Fuels Characteristics	Pre-treatment 2017
1, 10, & 100 Hour Fuels Tons/ac	7.1 (+/- 1.67)
1000 hour Fuels Tons/ac	18.2 (+/- 4.97)
Total Woody Fuels Tons/ac	25.31 (+/- 5.42)
Litter Tons/ac	8.92 (+/- 2.61)
Duff Tons/ac	9.5 (+/- 2.82)
Fuel Bed Depth, in.	6.95 (+/- 2.24)
Canopy Base Height (ft)	26.47 (+/- 5.93)
Canopy Bulk Density kg/m3	0.040
Seedling Trees/ac	883
Pole Trees/ ac	317
Overstory Trees/ac	329
Assigned Fuel Model	TU1 (161) 37%, TL4 63%

Predicted fire behavior is significantly lower than the outlined project objectives above. Flame lengths are predicted to be less than half of the flame length objective and the torching index to be about four times higher.

Predicted Fire Behavior	Pre Treatment 2017	
	90 th Percentile (High-Very High Breakpoint)	97 th Percentile (Very High-Extreme Breakpoint)
Surface Flame Length (ft)	1.7	1.5
Fire Type	Surface	Surface
Probability of Torching	0.21	0.24
Torching Index (mph)	121.0	113.0
Crowning Index (mph)	48.9	48.3
Potential mortality (% of BA)	65	65
Potential <2.5μ Smoke (tons/acre)	0.26	0.27

2016 Field Data:

The Teton Interagency Fire Effects Crew collected data within the White Pine thinning project in July of 2016 and 2017. The following graphs were created using this data. The project area was dominated by 1000 hr fuels (see below). The predominate trees in the area were seedling trees, defined as trees less than 4 ½ ft in height (see trees/acre graph). The overall average visual obscuration was about 45%, implying that the understory in this area was not extremely overgrown (see visual obscuration graph).



Photopoints:

Photopoints WHPI01 and WHPI02 show fuel loading and vegetation type in the Fortification Mountain project area.



2002 Divide Fire – Year 15 Post

The Divide fire was a lightning caused fire in the East Zone of Bridger Teton National Forest, in the Bridger Wilderness. The fire started in August of 2002 and was managed as a wildland fire for resource benefit. In 2003, the Fire Effects Crew installed CBI plots and photopoints in the fire scar. A handful of the photopoints were retaken in fall of 2017. Due to the high elevation of the fire (above 9000 feet), vegetation regeneration has been very slow. The majority of the conifer regeneration seen in the photopoints is lodgepole pine. No whitebark pine regeneration was noticed in the photos.

Photopoints

Divide7_50

2003



2017



Divide25_245

2003



2017



Divide33_130

2003

2017



Divide33_310

2003

2017

