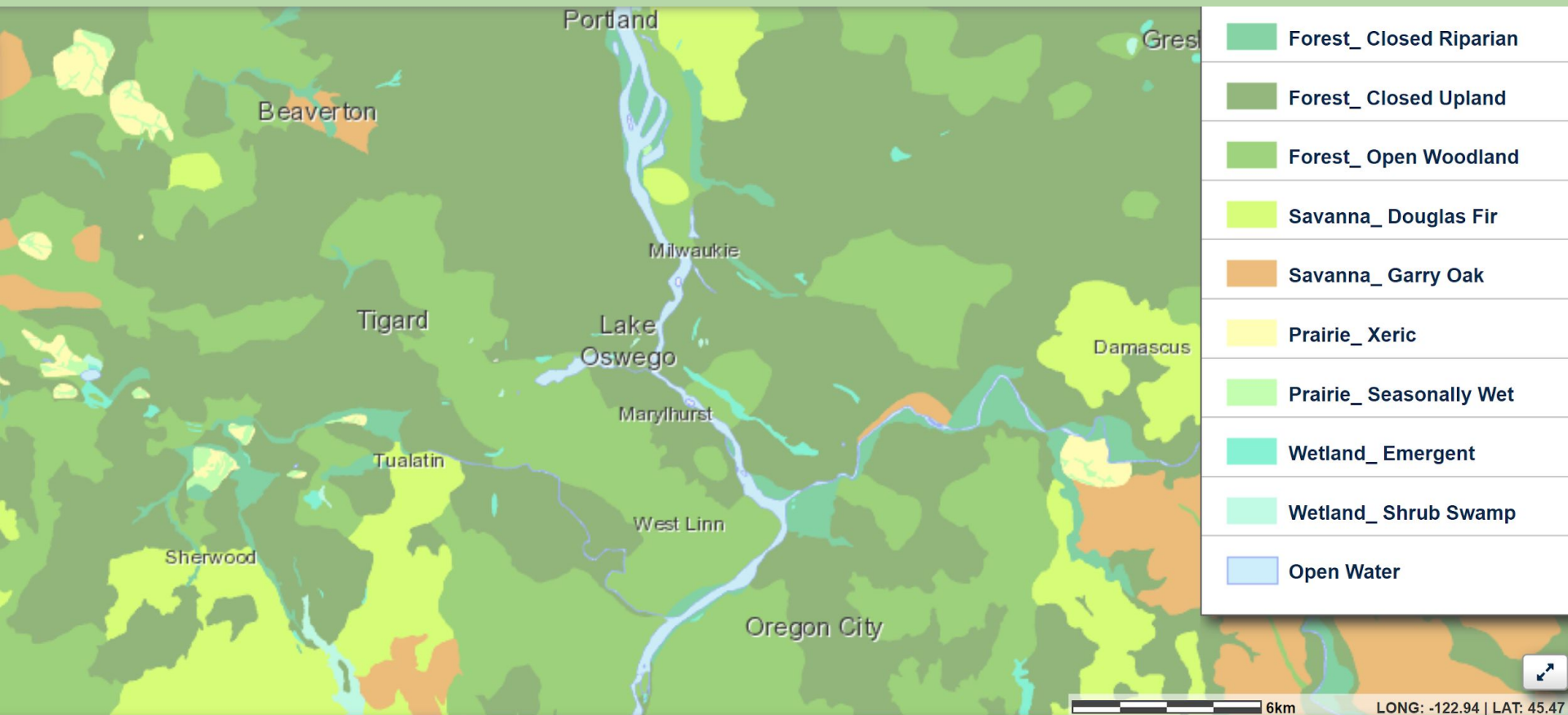


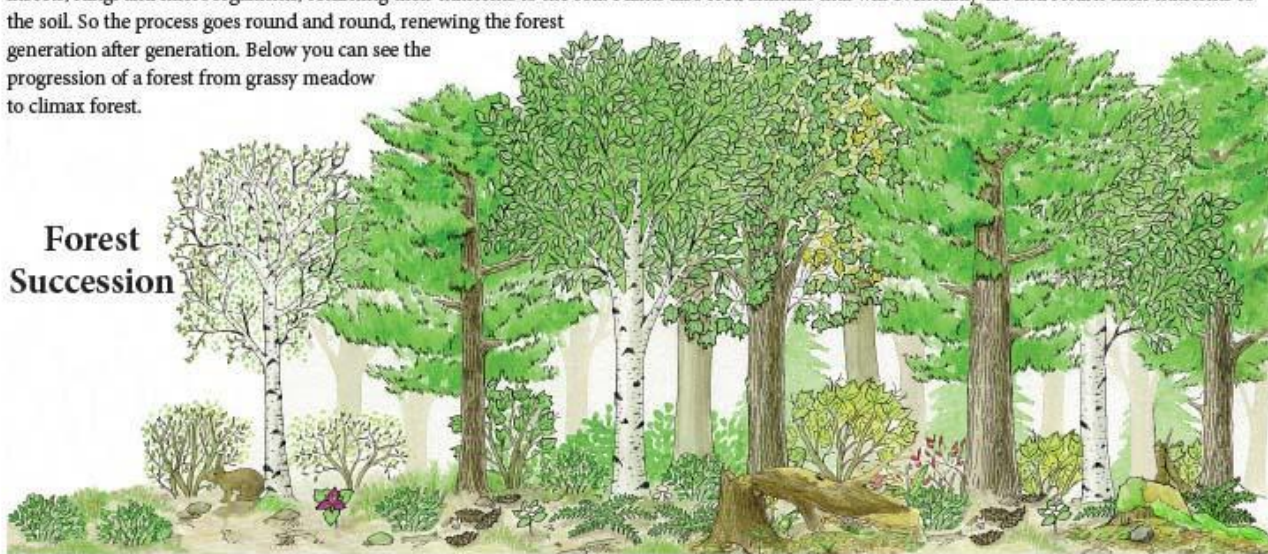
Reducing Wildfire Risk in Mountain Park and Creating a Healthy and Resilient Landscape



1850's Vegetation Composition - Mosaic



Forest succession is the change over time of the plants and animals in a forest as it matures. It is a cyclic process because a disturbance, such as a forest fire, can start the forest back at the beginning. Forests are changing all the time. Plants grow and die and are broken down by *decomposers*, such as insects, fungi and microorganisms, returning their nutrients to the soil. Plants also feed animals that will eventually die and return their nutrients to the soil. So the process goes round and round, renewing the forest generation after generation. Below you can see the progression of a forest from grassy meadow to climax forest.



Forest Succession

Plants Stage First 5 years

Pioneer plants like grasses and wildflowers, give way to shrubs and tree seedlings. Insects, small rodents, amphibians, reptiles, songbirds and birds of prey make up a thriving food web here.

©Sheri Amsel

Shrub Stage 6-25 years

Tree seedlings and larger shrubs take over from plants and provide habitat for rodents, small mammals, nesting birds and deer. These attract hunting predators like weasels, coyote, bobcats and bear.

Young Forest 6 - 50 years

Deciduous trees grow into a shading canopy and dominant the forest. They shade out most plants in the understory except evergreens and shade tolerant wildflowers. Animals needing larger trees, like beaver, take advantage of this forest stage.

Mature Forest 51 - 150 years

Large evergreens take over the forest. The deciduous trees die and open holes in the canopy for plants, shrubs and young trees to come back. This provides habitat for small birds and mammals again.

Climax Forest 150 - 300 years

Fewer, larger evergreens (or forests of oak or maple) dominate the forest and grow massive. Dead trees provide good and nest holes for woodpeckers and small mammals. Large fallen trees become nurse logs to seedlings and cover to animals.

www.exploringnature.org

Canopy

Mid-Story

Understory

Forest Floor

Soil





Lake Oswego Fire Department

Map #15

Mountain Park/Johns Woods/Holly Orchard

Springbrook Park

Iron Mountain

Waluga Park

Oswego Lake

Palisades

Cooks Butte

Hill Top Rd/Sunnyslope

Tryon Creek

Riverdale RFPD #11 JT

Willamette River

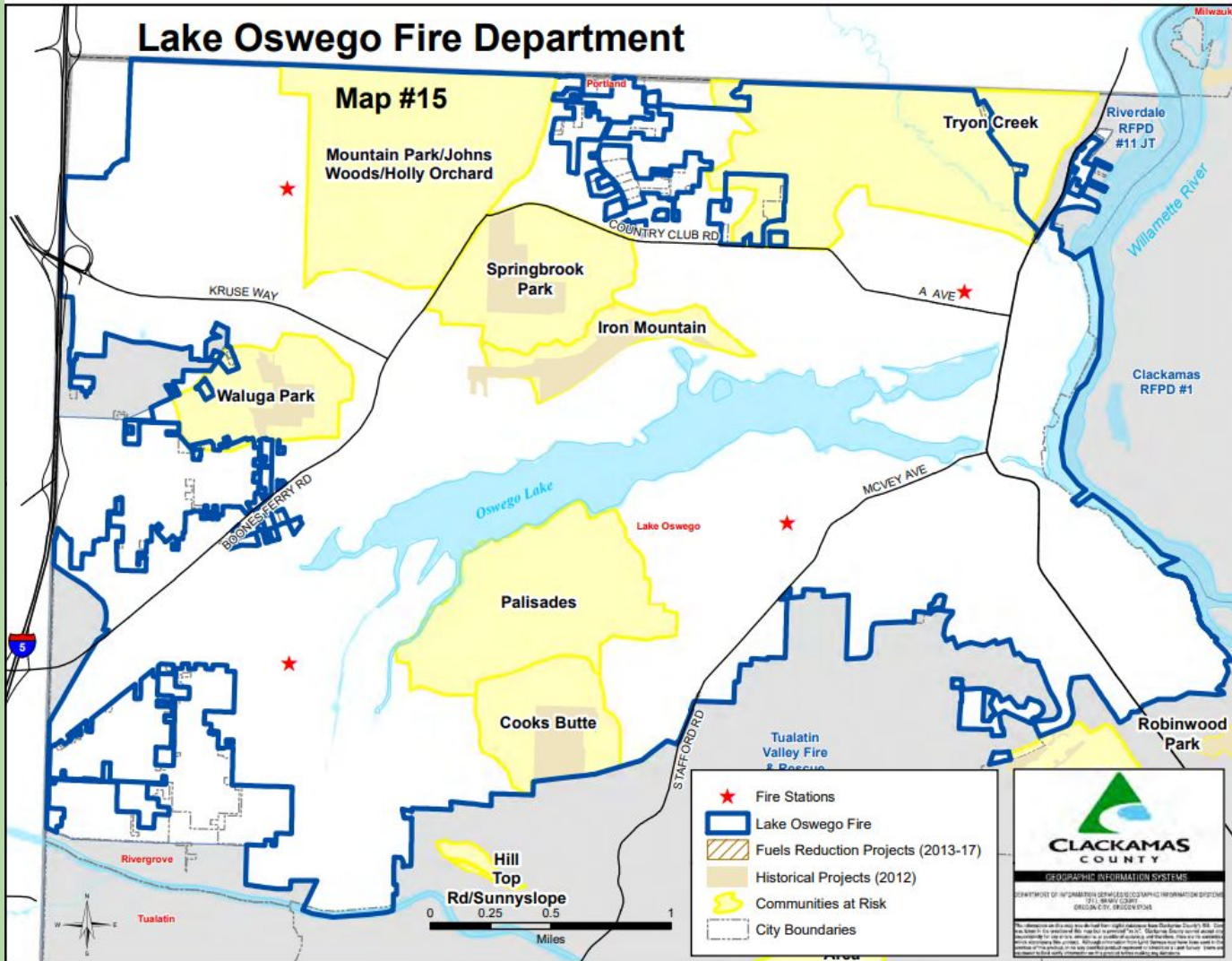
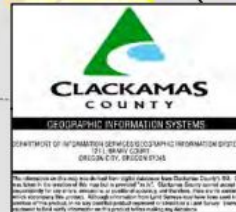
Clackamas RFPD #1

MCVEY AVE

STAFFORD RD

Robinwood Park

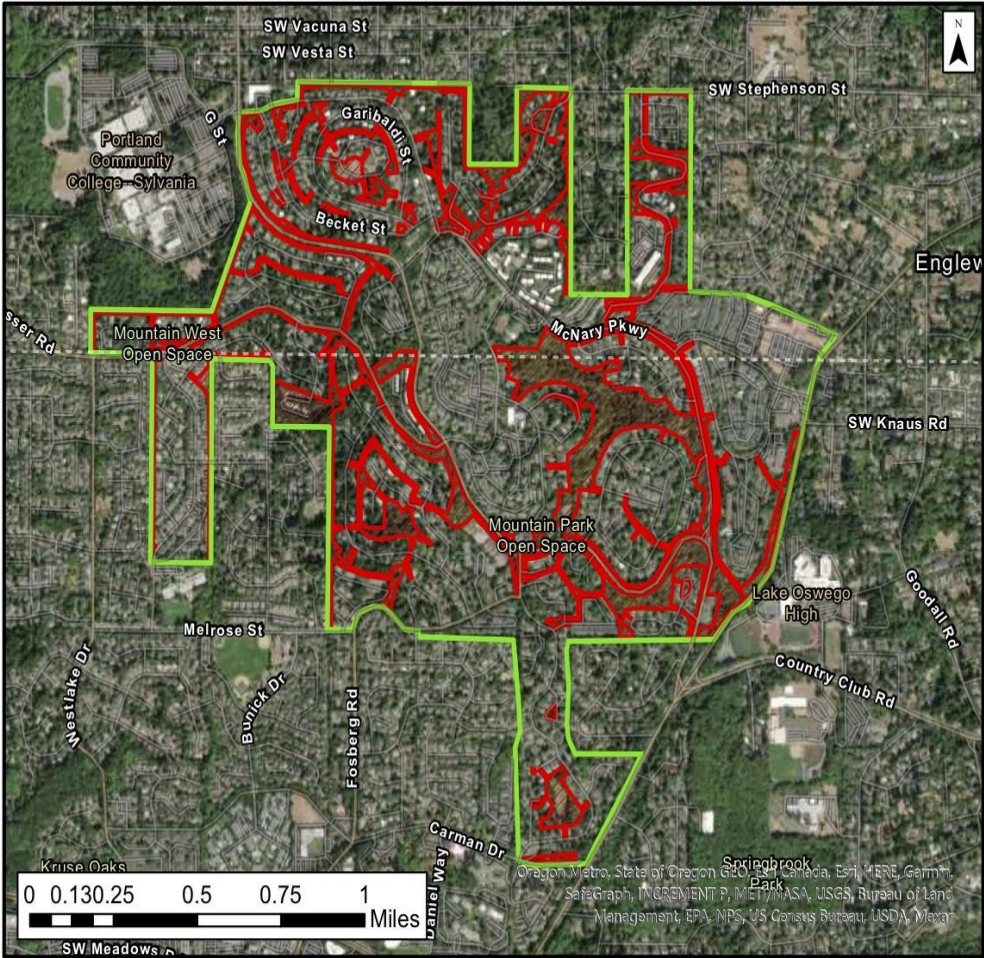
- ★ Fire Stations
- ▮ Lake Oswego Fire
- ▨ Fuels Reduction Projects (2013-17)
- ▩ Historical Projects (2012)
- ⬭ Communities at Risk
- ▭ City Boundaries



Project Partners



Mountain Park HOA Land Resiliency



Project Location



T2S R1E Section 5 Scale: 1:297,334

- Treatment Areas
- Project Area Boundary

Project Sponsored by:
Oswego Lake Watershed Council

Coordinate System:
WGS 84 Pseudo Mercator

Scale: 1:24,473









Lake Oswego Teen Rangers









RDO
EQUIPMENT CO.

BC1000 XL





A photograph of a forest scene. A dirt path leads from the bottom left towards the center of the image. The forest is filled with tall, thin trees, mostly deciduous, with green foliage. The ground is covered with fallen leaves and ferns. The text "Management Plan" is overlaid in the center of the image in a white, sans-serif font.

Management Plan

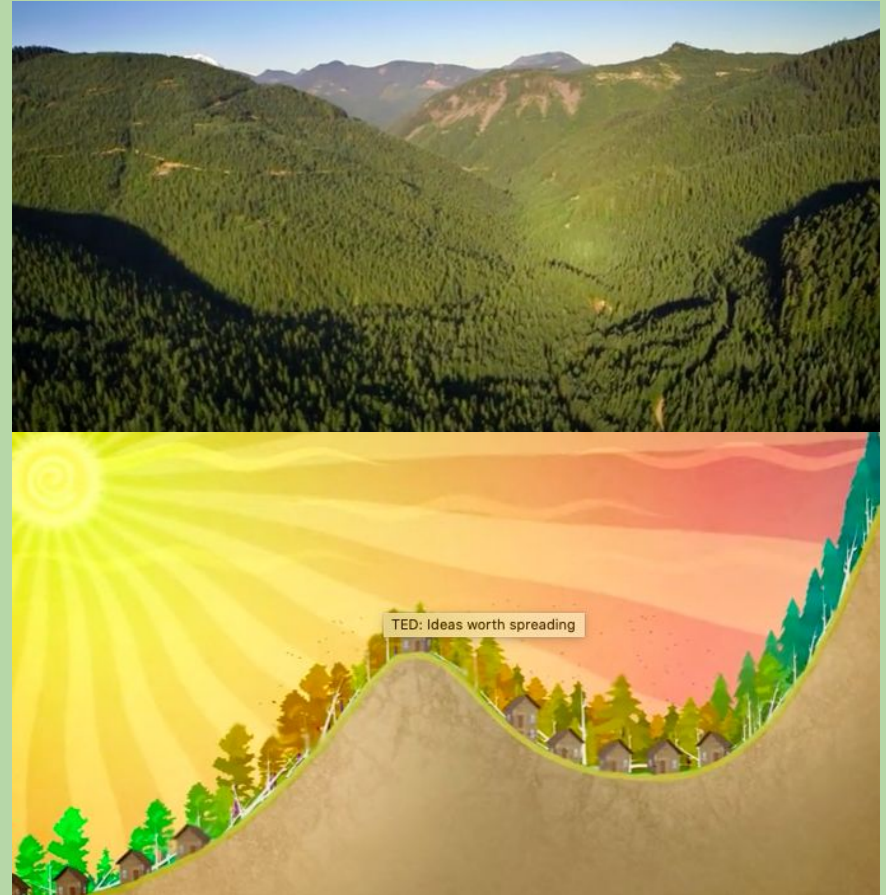
Supporting Fire Adapted Communities and Resilient Urban Landscapes

Change in the landscape

Power in the patchwork



Valley of the Willamette River, Henry J Ware, 1848



What about my backyard?

What can residents do to support resilient landscapes in LO?



WUI Zones and Communities at Risk

The WUI is the zone of transition between unoccupied land and human development. It is the line, area or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels.

The WUI area continues to grow by approximately 2 million acres per year in the United States

Fire professionals considered the following factors to determine the local CARs including:

- Need for defensible space
- Access limitations (narrow driveways, lack of address signage, one way in/one way out)
- Steep slopes that can hinder access and accelerate the spread of wildfire
- Lack of water available for wildland firefighting
- Heavy fuels on adjacent public lands
- Potential ignition sources from recreationists and transients
- Agricultural and backyard burning
- Lack of community outreach/awareness
- Communication issues

Creating a Defensible Space

Defensible space is the area around the home that reduces fire intensity and gives firefighters space to do their job and protect your home.

CREATE A **DEFENSIBLE SPACE!**



Resources for LO Residents

Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Assessments



Community-led approach to wildfire prevention





FIREWISE USA®
RESIDENTS REDUCING WILDFIRE RISKS

The Firewise USA Program is focused on prevention and preparation.

Provides actions neighbors can do in their neighborhood at a residential level.

Are you Firewise?



“We make instant decisions in our efforts to protect homes during a wildfire based on what looks to be defensible; take the Firewise Prevention steps today to make sure you are ready for tomorrow.”

—Chief Don Johnson, LOFD



Following Firewise recommendations \neq cutting down all of the trees on your property

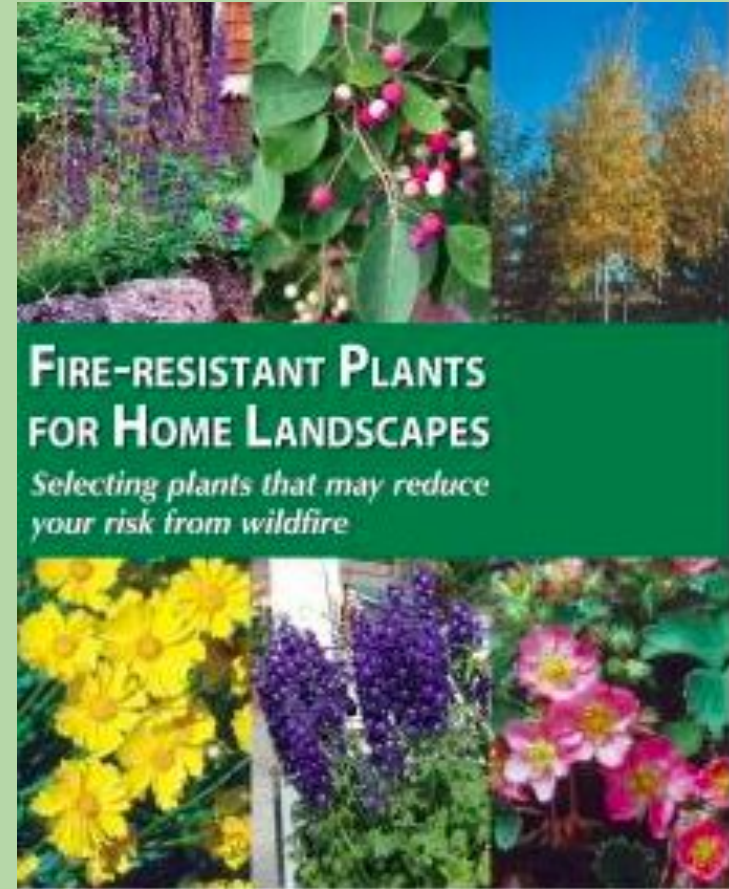
Firewise is designed to incorporate local fire department AND resident feedback to tailor recommendations to the region's native ecology and landscape, as well as individual landscaping goals.



Prune overhanging tree branches that are touching the house or roof.



Choose fire-resistant plants



FIRE-RESISTANT PLANTS FOR HOME LANDSCAPES

*Selecting plants that may reduce
your risk from wildfire*

Clear away debris and flammable items from decks and sides of houses.



Benefits to becoming Firewise Accredited

- Attainable framework for creating defensible spaces
- A place where homeowners can voice their concerns and ideas
- FEMA Grants
- Builds relationships with Lake Oswego Fire Department, Lake Oswego Parks & Rec, OLWC
- Existing educational material and ongoing research
- Brings community together over a common goal
- Can act as an example for other neighborhoods in Lake Oswego

Fostering fire-adapted landscapes on your property benefits the entire urban ecosystem and promotes land resiliency.

Other at-risk
urban
communities
are using
Firewise



Does Lake Oswego have to experience a catastrophic wildfire before community members and leaders are motivated to action?

Be empowered by knowledge of fire's inevitability, because empowerment leads to action.



You have support!



Questions about the
MPHOA Land
Resilience project and
Firewise?

Small Group Discussion #3

What can my neighbors and I do to improve wildfire resilience in our neighborhood?