Record Nr. UNINA9910696857103321

Titolo Fire ecology and management of the major ecosystems of southern

Utah [[electronic resource] /] / Sharon M. Hood and Melanie Miller.

editors

Pubbl/distr/stampa Fort Collins, CO:,: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky

Mountain Research Station, , [2007]

Descrizione fisica vii, 110 pages : digital, PDF file

Collana General technical report RMRS;; GTR-202

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Soggetti Fire ecology - Utah

Fire management - Utah

Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese

Formato Materiale a stampa

Livello bibliografico Monografia

Note generali Title from Web page (viewed on Feb. 26, 2008).

"November 2007."

Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references.

Sommario/riassunto This document provides managers with a literature synthesis of the

historical conditions, current conditions, fire regime condition classes (FRCC), and recommended treatments for the major ecosystems in southern Utah. Sections are by ecosystems and include: 1) coniferous forests (ponderosa pine, mixed conifer, and Engelmann spruce-subalpine fir), 2) aspen, 3) pinyon-juniper, 4) big and black sagebrush, and 5) desert shrubs (creosotebush, blackbrush, and interior chaparral). Southern Utah is at the ecological crossroads for much of the western United States. It contains steep environmental gradients and a broad range of fuels and fire regimes associated with vegetation types representative of the Rocky Mountains, the Great Basin, Northern Arizona and New Mexico, and the Mohave Desert. The Southern Utah Demonstration Area consists of contiguous state and federal lands

within the administrative boundaries of the Bureau of Land

Management (BLM), Fishlake and Dixie National Forests, National Park Sevice, and State of Utah, roughly encompassing the southern 15 percent of Utah (3.24 million ha). The vegetation types described are

similar in species composition, stand structure, and ecologic function, including fire regime to vegetation types found on hundreds of millions of hectares in the 11 western states.