Chapter 6—Old Greer

The Old Greer Fire encompasses 73 acres within Clearwater County, Idaho. Land cover consists of forestland (44%), grassland/herbaceous (22%), agriculture (14%), and shrub/scrub (12%). Ownership is predominately private (100%). Precipitation average 26 inches while elevations range from 2,470 to 2,830 feet.

There are 0.6 miles of roads within the burned area. The majority of these occur on private ownership (93%). Of these roads, 0 miles were identified as having a road erosion hazard.

USGS identifies 0.5 miles of streams, with 0.7 miles considered perennial and a stream density of 9.1 miles per square mile of burned area. There is one water system considered to be a low risk for post-fire debris flows or runoff events.

Over 32 acres of private forestlands were damaged with the majority of these occurring on slopes greater than 20%. NRCS recommends 32 acres of private lands for reforestation. IDFG identified 32 acres of burned area as bird nesting habitat needing 1 to 3 trees per acre to provide nesting habitat for birds.

The following assessment areas were assessed but no concerns or issues were found: Burn Scar Flash Flooding Analysis, Culverts/Bridges at Risk, Farm Infrastructure Damages, Fire Suppression Restoration Needs, Fish Habitat at Risk, NRCS EWP Analysis, Structures at Risk and Road Erosion Hazard.

The following assessment areas are in progress and no data is available at the time of this publication: Weed Invasion Analysis.

The following assessment areas were not evaluated: Burn Severity, Debris Flow Hazard, Erosion Hazard, FS BAER Analysis, Hazard Trees, and Salvage Analysis.

Key Findings:

- 44% of the burned area is forestland.
- 100% of the burned area is privately owned.
- 32 acres of private forestlands were identified for reforestation treatment.
- 64% of the burned area is located on >20% slope.
Burn Scar Flash Flooding Analysis

The National Weather Service (NWS) conducts flash flooding and debris flow risk analysis in burn scars.

Locations downhill and downstream from burned areas are very susceptible to flash flooding and debris flows, especially near steep terrain. Rainfall that would normally be absorbed will run off extremely quickly after wildfire, as burned soil can be as water repellant as pavement. As a result much less rainfall is required to produce a flash flood.

No increased flash flooding or debris flow risk areas were identified by the NWS for this fire area.

Burn Severity Characterization
No analysis was completed for the Old Greer Fire.

Culverts/Bridges at Risk
No culverts or bridges were identified as at risk.

Debris Flow Hazard
No analysis was completed for the Old Greer Fire.

Erosion Hazard
No analysis was completed for the Old Greer Fire.

Farm Infrastructure Damages
No analysis was completed for the Old Greer Fire.

Fire Suppression Restoration Needs
No analysis was completed for the Old Greer Fire.

Fish Habitat at Risk
No analysis was completed for the Old Greer Fire.

Flooding Hazard
No analysis was completed for the Old Greer Fire.

FS BAER Analysis
A BAER analysis was not completed as no US Forest Service lands are located within the burned area.

Hazard Trees
No hazard tree risks were identified on private lands.
Land Cover Characterization

Legend
- Idaho Streams
- OldGreerFireBoundary

Land Cover
- Cultivated Crops (10 AC)
- Evergreen Forest (32 AC)
- Grassland/Herbaceous (22 AC)
- Shrub/Scrub (9 AC)

Description: Land Cover classes include; Developed, Open Space - Mix of constructed materials, but mostly lawn grasses. Impervious surfaces < 20% of total cover. Deciduous Forest - >20% deciduous trees. Evergreen Forest - >20% evergreen trees. Mixed Forest - >20% trees with mix of deciduous and evergreen trees. Shrub/Scrub >20% shrub vegetation. Grassland/Herbaceous - >80% grass/other herbaceous vegetation. Pasture/Hay - Areas of grasses, legumes, or grass-legume mixtures planted for livestock grazing or the production of seed or hay crops, typically on a perennial cycle. Cultivated Crops Areas used for the production of annual crops and/or being annually tilled. Woody Wetlands - Soils that are periodically saturated or covered with water and contain >20% forest or shrubland vegetation. Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands - Soils that are periodically saturated or covered with water and vegetation is >80% herbaceous.

Map generated by Cody Dawes, Nez Perce Soil and Water Conservation District.
Land Ownership Characterization

Legend

- Idaho Streams
- OldGreerFireBoundary

Ownership

- Private (73 AC)

Description: Land ownership classes include BLM = Bureau of Land Management, Federal agency; IR = Indian Reservation, designated as tribal ownership; Private = non-governmental ownership; State = State of Idaho; USFS = United States Forest Service, federal agency; Federal = federal agency.

NRCS EWP Analysis

A damage survey report and analysis for the NRCS Emergency Watershed Protection Program was not completed for the Old Greer Fire.
Reforestation Needs

Legend
- Roads
- Idaho Streams
- Forest (32 AC)
- Old Greer Fire Boundary

Forested Acres on Private Land, Old Greer Fire

Source: BLM ownership layer, National Land Cover Database

Map Generated by Cody Dawes, Nez Perce Soil and Water Conservation District. January 2016
Road Characterization
No analysis was completed for the Old Greer Fire.

Road Erosion Hazard
No road erosion hazards were identified.

Salvage Analysis
No analysis was completed for the Old Greer Fire.
**Slope Characterization**

Legend
- Idaho Streams
- Lewis County Roads
- Old Greer Fire Boundary

**Slope Category**
- 0-20% (26 AC)
- 21-40% (32 AC)
- >41% (15 AC)

Description: Slopes were identified using Digital Elevation Model data. Slopes were divided into 3 categories 0–20%, 21–40%, and >40%.


Map generated by Cody Dawes, Nez Perce Soil and Water Conservation District.
Stream Characterization

Legend
- Old Greer Fire Boundary
- Old Greer Streams
  - Intermittent (0.5 m)

Description: Stream segments are classified by perennial or intermittent. Perennial segments have water flowing throughout the calendar year. Intermittent segments contain water flow on a seasonal basis.

Structures at Risk

An analysis was completed and no structures at risk were identified.
Water Systems at Risk

Legend

- UNNAMED STREAM (1)
- Idaho Streams
- Old Greer Fire Boundary

Water Systems At Risk, Old Greer Fire

Source: Idaho Department of Water Resources; Licensed or Decreed Points of Diversion GIS layer. 2015. (http://www.idwr.idaho.gov/GeographicInfo/GISdata/water_rights.htm)

Map Generated by Cody Dawes, Nez Perce Soil and Water Conservation District. January 2016
Weed Invasion Analysis

The weed inventory and analysis is in progress, however data was unavailable as of the date of this report. Analysis is being completed by the Idaho County Weed Department.
Wildlife Habitat at Risk

No analysis was completed for the Old Greer Fire.