

WEEDS, FIRE RISK, & RESILIENT FOREST LANDSCAPES

Weeds can become an unintended consequence of fire & fuels management



THE PROBLEM

Woody fuel treatments can increase weeds by:



Opening canopy for light-loving weeds



Disturbing soil & established native species



Spreading seeds between treatment sites



ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS

Weeds impact biodiversity & ecosystem function



FIRE IMPACTS

Weeds alter fuel & fire characteristics





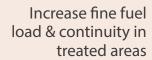
Decrease native plant & wildlife habitat

Fires often exacerbate the impacts of weeds by removing natives & benefiting invasives





Dry out quickly in summer, easily ignite and shift fire season earlier









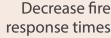
Increase erosion & alter hydrologic cycling

WEEDS ARE FUEL!





Increase fire spread rates across landscapes















Increase fire frequency as weeds recover quickly (1-3 years) after fire



of effective weed management include:



Weeds not uniformly viewed as a fuel and fire problem (especially in forests)



Weeds aren't viewed as an issue until widespread, when management is much more difficult



POLICY CHALLENGES

Lack of weed-focused management targets



Funds only available immediately after fires, not when weed invasions occur years later



CHALLENGES MENTATION Limited integration among resource specialists during project planning



Limited seed resources and species for post-fire restoration efforts



TACKLING THE PROBLEM

Working towards effective weed management by:



Planning & embracing existing policies together



Setting quantifiable weed targets



Investing in weed management & offering flexible funding for post-fire weed treatments



Increasing options for post-fire seed resources



Conducting targeted weed research



Spreading the word! Effective education & sharing science at local & leadership levels

Weed management is part of building resilient forest landscapes



