

Most recently, the final phase for this project has been delayed for several years due to vegetation conditions which were too high or “too wet “ for managers to meet the objectives as identified in fuel treatment objective. This year’s warmer and drier conditions are most favorable for burning operations and meeting the project objectives for both community protection and wildlife habitat improvement.

**Teton fire managers respect the concerns of the public after a fire season like 2016. This project, once implemented and completed, will help to reinforce the protection area for the Bryan Flats community and the Hoback community north of Bryans Flats.**

**WHAT IS A FIRE ADAPTED COMMUNITY?**

A fire adapted community incorporates people, buildings, businesses, infrastructure, cultural resources, and natural areas into the effort to prepare for the effects of wildland fire. Community leaders and residents accept responsibility for living in an area with wildfire hazards. They have the knowledge and skills and have adopted tools and behaviors to prepare in advance for their community’s resilience in a wildfire prone environment.

*Defensible space and fire protection is a community responsibility. Unwanted wildfire is not restricted or limited to jurisdictional boundaries. Local fire staff is available to help provide information and offer a home inspection to help you as a homeowner, create a defensible space on your side of the property line. Together we can create a fire safe community and provide protection to firefighters should an unwanted fire start near your neighborhood.*

For more information on Fire Adapted Communities and your role visit;  
westernwyfac.org  
Tetonfires.com



Prior to each prescribed fire, crews will have already prepared the burn unit by constructing control lines on the ground and removing obstacles that may compromise controlling and holding processes. A local fire crew is currently in the unit, preparing control line and minimizing the risks for burnout strategies. On the first day of ignition, crews will further secure the burn perimeter by “blacklining,” (a method of applying fire to a swath of vegetation immediately inside the control lines) to create a wide barrier that contains the fire within the designated area. Once the blacklining area is secure Fire Managers will use the local helicopter to light vegetation in the interior of the burn area. In live wildfire situations, this luxury of pre-prep work is most often unavailable for firefighters and can make the difference of a community surviving the direct threat of a wildfire.

Managers review the burn plan ,fuels and weather conditions prior to ignitions and ensure firefighting resources are sufficient for the holding operations in the event of higher fire activity during operations. Once completed, fire staff continue to return to the unit to patrol for smoke impact, fire behavior along the perimeter/ holding line, fire effects and impacts to the community.

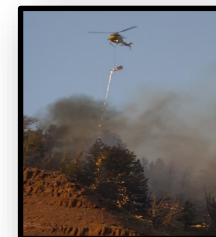
**Fire information will be available during operations and questions can be directed to 307-739-5424**

## Beaver Mountain Prescribed Fire (RX) For Wildland Urban Interface Protection



Teton Interagency fire managers, in collaboration with local fire departments, state and federal land agencies, are preparing to apply prescribed fire to positively treat approximately 400 acres within the Beaver Mountain RX project. The primary objective for the mosaic burn is to increase and reinforce forested fire protection zones on public land for wildland firefighters, who help to protect values at risk and local communities, neighboring federal lands. The Beaver Mountain project is identified as a section of the larger Hoback Fuels Reduction Project as classified in the Teton Counties Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

These RX fuel treatments help to slow the spread of wildfire and diminish wildfire intensity before a uncontrolled wildfire starts. During an uncontrolled wildfire, heavy fuel loads and mixed conifer trees ignite and generate flying embers, which can travel long distances creating “spot fires” which then ignite new fires. It is this fire behavior that causes an unwanted fire to spread quickly and uncontrollably. The speed and intensity of a wildfire spreading downslope through the untreated forest can be reduced dramatically when the wildfire enters the treated area and also provide firefighters a safe zone to combat fire before it hits a community.



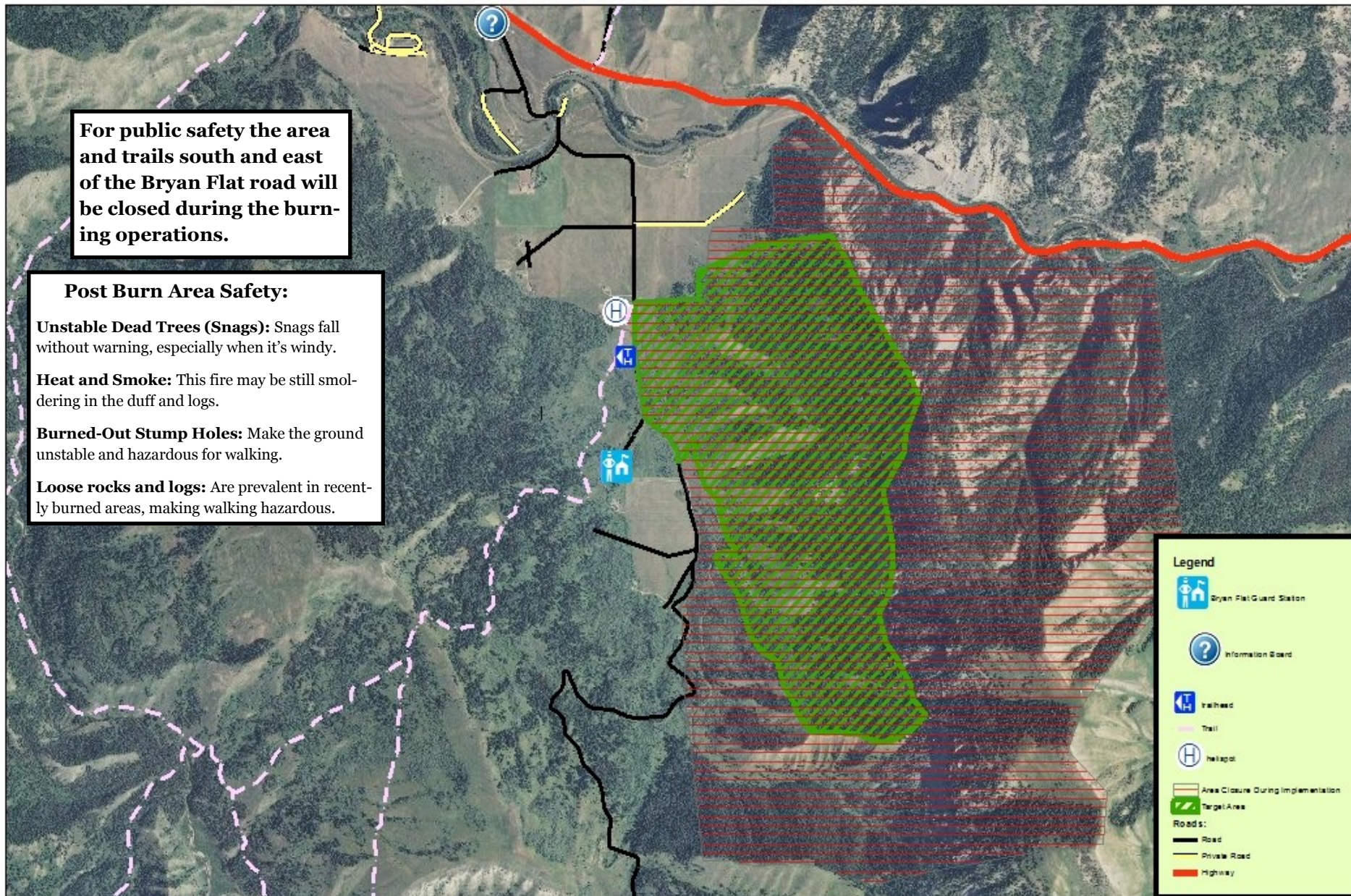
Ignitions will include a local helicopter applying fire from above the unit while firefighters and engines, hold the fire in place on the ground.



# Teton Interagency Fire

## Jackson Ranger District

### Beaver Mountain Prescribed Fire



**For public safety the area and trails south and east of the Bryan Flat road will be closed during the burning operations.**

**Post Burn Area Safety:**

**Unstable Dead Trees (Snags):** Snags fall without warning, especially when it's windy.

**Heat and Smoke:** This fire may be still smoldering in the duff and logs.

**Burned-Out Stump Holes:** Make the ground unstable and hazardous for walking.

**Loose rocks and logs:** Are prevalent in recently burned areas, making walking hazardous.

**Legend**

- Bryan Flat Guard Station
- Information Board
- trailhead
- Trail
- helipad
- Area Closure During implementation
- Target Area

**Roads:**

- Road
- Private Road
- Highway

