

Planned Prescribed (RX) Fire Events

Cimarron National Grasslands **1,712 acres**

- **Quicksand (348 acres)** —Approx. 8 miles Northwest of Elkhart near Forest Service road 701. (Morton County)
- **Point (810 acres)** — Off Highway 51, approx. 13 miles Northwest of Elkhart near Forest Service road 664. (Morton County)
- **Cottonwood Picnic area (405 acres)**— Off Highway 27 near the Cimarron River and Forest Service road 798. (Morton County)
- **Cimarron Rec Area (348 acres)**— Off Highway 27 near the Cimarron River and Forest Service road 798. (Morton County)



Fire personnel use drip torches to ignite grass, using broadcast burning tactics, during a prescribed fire project.

Prescribed (RX) Fire on Social Media

 Follow on Facebook @PSICCNF

 Follow on X @PSICC_NF

For up-to-date prescribed fire information, use the following hashtag:

#CimarronRD

Contact Us

Cimarron Ranger District

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Forest Service
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Prescribed (RX) Fire on the **Cimarron and Comanche National Grasslands**



The mission on the Forest Service is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the nation's forests

Fire in the Natural Ecosystem

Fire in the wildlands is a natural process of the environment. Historically climatic patterns of spring drought followed by summer lightning storms have persisted for thousands of years in the southwest. These summer lightning storms ignited fires that burned unchecked across our landscapes. These fires determined the composition, structure, and natural processes, which make up the western forests & grasslands. Prescribed fire mimics important natural processes such as recycling of nutrients, improving vegetative diversity and wildlife habitat and regenerating grasses and shrubs. It is one tool in the toolbox of land managers that can be used to create

Interactive Map of RX Fire Projects on the PSICC

For an interactive map and to learn more about current and planned prescribed fire projects across the PSICC, please visit

<https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/72518e70e4924b00ab30440a9a7bb017/page/PSICC-Prescribed-Fire-Broadcast-Burning-Map>



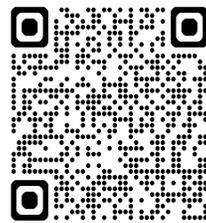
View Real-Time Air Quality Information



Scan the QR code with your phone or tablet or visit <https://fire.airnow.gov> to get information on the Air Quality Index in your area.

More Information on Smoke

and maintain resilient fire-adapted landscapes, improve habitat and restore ecological balance. Smoke from all prescribed burns is closely monitored to ensure that the Colorado Air Pollution Control Division regulations and permit requirements are



being met. Prescribed fire smoke may affect your health.

For more information and tips on how to limit your exposure to wood smoke, visit [https://](https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/wood-smoke-and-health)

www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/wood-smoke-and-health



More Information on Prescribed Fire

Prescribed fire minimizes hazardous fuels, which reduces the risk of high-severity wildfires impacting communities and damaging natural resources and infrastructure. If a future wildfire ignites within a prescribed fire project area, the completed fuel reduction work reduces the wildfire's intensity, giving firefighters a better chance of success. It also provides firefighters with a safer area to work.

An additional benefit of prescribed fire is long-term sustainability of healthier ecosystems and the services they provide.

Each prescribed fire project has a detailed prescribed fire plan developed from comprehensive planning efforts conducted long before the project activities are initiated. The burn plan provides guidelines for what objectives are desired, when and where to burn, under what conditions to burn, desired fire effects, organization, contingency plans for fire control, smoke management and public concerns. Burn plans take up to several years for creation and approval.

On the day of a prescribed fire, when the right conditions are present, fire personnel conduct a test fire to see if the desired effects will be achieved. If the test fire is successful, operations will continue. Fire managers monitor conditions throughout the day and consult regularly with the State Air Pollution Control Division and the National Weather Service.