

Photo Gallery



Southwestern corner of the shaded fuel break. There's not much shade, with lots of slash still on the ground three weeks after fuel break was started. Person for scale in center of photo. Most of the larger, fire-resistant trees have been cut. Photo 10-1-2022.



Eastward view of the commercial logging area, which extends beyond the upper edge of the photo. The largest and most fire-resistant trees have been cut. BNF's own definition of shaded fuel break posted on Inciweb on 9-19 is:

"mechanically created buffer zones that remove shade tolerant brush, but mature trees that are more fire resistant are left standing." Many stumps like the one in the foreground had been 100-130 years old. Note large amount of slash still on the ground. Photo 10-1-2022.



View east from the western edge of the shaded fuel break. Note large amount of slash remaining three weeks after this fire line was deemed necessary. Photo 10-1-2022.



View west along the forest boundary at the southwest corner of the commercial logging area. National forest lands on the right (north). Note that no work has been done farther west and south along the boundary, an observation

confirmed by Inciweb maps. The fence line was erected to mark the private-public land boundary. A later survey must have found it was farther south (left) as seen by the National Forest sign with new pink flagging near the left edge of the photo, making almost the entire photo national forest. The forest here consists mostly of small, crowded Doug firs.



Looking west from the Keeling land across the narrowest part (250' wide) of the shaded fuel break south of the Mill Creek trailhead road. The haul road used by the tractor-forwarders runs through the middle of the photo. The Keeling land had a 40-year-long climate

study site as well as botanical study plots that straddled the BNF border. Both are severely and negatively impacted by this project. Photo 10-1-2022.



Reconstructed road used to haul logs out of the southern part of the commercial logging area. Steve Brown commented in newspaper articles that the normal bulldozed fire lines "cause a lot of damage", in contrast to this light-on-the-land approach. Photo 10-1-2022.



Log truck loading up at the Mill Creek trailhead log deck, taking them a couple miles down to the drop off on Dutch Hill Rd. Photo 10-1-2022.



Log deck at the drop off on Dutch Hill Road resulting from the "shaded fuel break" near the Mill Creek Trailhead. Logs are transferred from the log deck at the trailhead (previous photo) to this location. These large trees tend to be fire-resistant and also store the most carbon.

They are the same mature trees that Executive Order 14072 orders the Forest Service to protect. 9-16-2022 photo.



This sign at the closure on the trailhead road— "Fire Traffic Only". It was pouring rain (10-1-2022). This closure was still in place Oct 18. From it, the trailhead area with its large log decks is/was not visible to the public.



Hand line cut along the old irrigation ditch several hundred feet west of the commercial logging area, rehabbing the 2000 fire line. Dead trees and downed logs were cut up, and live trees were limbed. This work here was done after the commercial logging farther east had begun, according to local residents. In the Bodgett Creek area, where there

are few large trees on BNF land, this type of hand line was considered sufficient, even though the Blodgett fire (also more than 6 miles from the forest boundary) was larger and more active.



*Aerial view of
log deck
taken on
October 22,
2022*



*Photo of log
deck taken
October 21,
2022 Note
the person
standing in
front of the
logs for scale.*