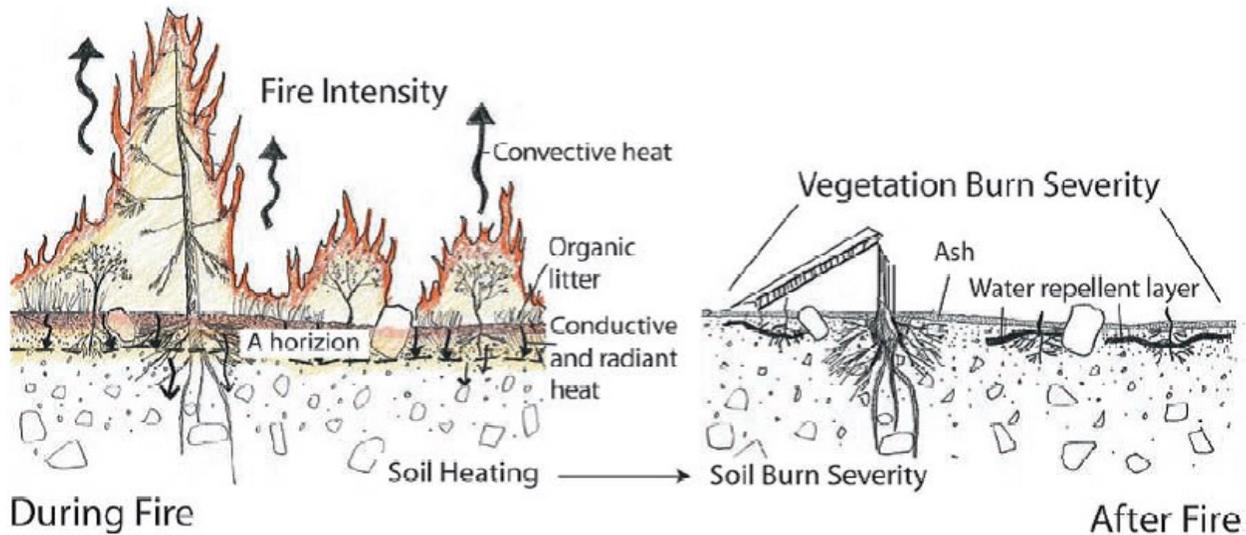


2016 Pioneer Fire—Post Fire Conditions Definitions and Summary

Post Fire Conditions – Terminology and Definitions

Fire effects literature, Incident Management Teams, and post fire assessment teams use various terms to describe post fire conditions. It's important to understand the terminology and definitions to consistently apply the proper terms to avoid confusion and clarify the focus and products developed by these different teams and resource groups. This diagram portrays how *Fire Intensity* and *Vegetation Burn Severity* influence *Soil Burn Severity*.



This section could also be an article

Pioneer Fire BAER – Summary

Total Assessment Area: 189,032 acres (completed with 2 assessments, covering 5 zones: Crooked River, Upper Grimes, Deadwood, Clear Creek, and Bear Valley)

Evaluate burned areas for post fire changes in watershed conditions that increase the potential for threats such as flooding, debris flows, soil erosion, and other hazards. The Soil Burn Severity (SBS) map is the fundamental tool for locating and prioritizing areas having greatest risk to critical BAER values. SBS is developed by assessing fire effects to indicators of ground surface and soil conditions, properties that affect infiltration, runoff, and erosion (effective ground cover; char, ash, & soil oxidation; loss of soil structure; consumption/damage to fine roots; water repellency).

SBS Class	Acres	Percent
High	7,706	4
Moderate	68,130	36
Low	81,172	43
Unburned/Very Low	32,024	17