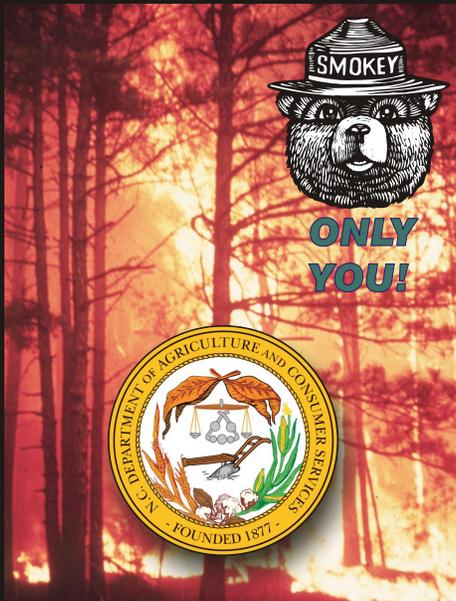


SMOKE MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

There are smoke management guidelines that need to be followed when doing prescribed burns.

- Obtain and use the weather forecasts
- Comply with air pollution control regulations
- Don't burn during pollution alerts or temperature inversions (air is cooler near the surface than the air above it) because smoke won't rise
- Burn when conditions are good for rapid dispersion so smoke will rise and dissipate
- Determine the direction and volume of smoke
- Notify local fire control office, nearby residents and adjacent landowners
- Use test fires to confirm smoke behavior
- Use backing fires when possible
- Burn in small blocks
- Mop-up, making sure the fire is out along roads
- Be cautious of nighttime burning
- Have an emergency plan

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North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

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HOW TO REACH US...



Central Office
Raleigh N.C.
(919) 857-4801

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REGION III
(828) 665-8688
Asheville

REGION II
(919) 542-1515
Jordan Lake

REGION I
(252) 520-2402
Kinston

District Offices

D1	Asheville	(828) 667-5211
D2	Lenoir	(828) 757-5611
D3	Rockingham	(910) 997-9220
D4	New Bern	(252) 514-4764
D5	Rocky Mount	(252) 442-1626
D6	Fayetteville	(910) 437-2620
D7	Elizabeth City	(252) 331-4781
D8	Whiteville	(910) 642-5093
D9	Sylva	(828) 586-4007
D10	Lexington	(336) 956-2111
D11	Hillsborough	(919) 732-8105
D12	Mt. Holly	(704) 827-7576
D13	Fairfield	(252) 926-3041

Other Offices

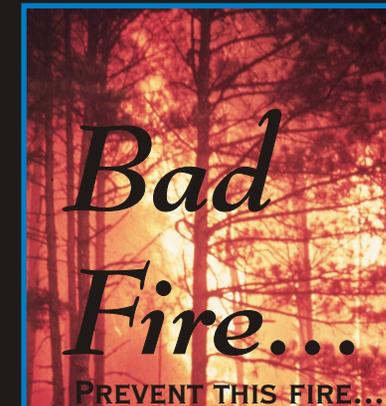
1	Goldsboro Forestry Center	(919) 731-7988
2	Griffiths Forestry Center	(919) 553-6178
3	Morganton Forestry Center	(828) 438-3793
4	Holmes Educational State Forest	(828) 692-0100
5	Gill State Forest- Crossnore Mountain Training Facility	(828) 733-5236 (828) 733-4242
6	Clemmons Educational State Forest	(919) 553-5651
7	Bladen Lakes State Forest	(910) 588-4964
8	Turnbull Creek Educational State Forest	(910) 588-4161
9	Rendezvous Mt. Educational State Forest	(336) 667-5072
10	Tuttle Educational State Forest	(704) 757-5608
11	Jordan Lake Educational State Forest	(919) 542-1154
12	BRIDGE (Morganton)	(828) 438-6267
13	Dupont State Forest	(828) 877-6527

or contact your County Forest Ranger

FC 0113



Not all fire is bad...
**Prescribed
Burning**



PREVENT THIS FIRE...



*The use of FIRE as a
fire control and
forest management tool...*

HISTORY OF PRESCRIBED BURNING

The use of fire in the forests of the U.S. has come full cycle. Early settlers used fire to keep down brush for better access and hunting and to get rid of brush and timber so they could farm.

Over time, the increasing wildfire problem caused many foresters to advocate for the exclusion of all fire from the woods. By the turn of the 20th century, however, foresters discovered that fire does play a role in Forest Management. Today prescribed burning has become an established resource management tool in southern pine forests.

A prescribed burn can be used for more than one purpose. There are essentially three types of prescribed burns: Site preparation burn, Understory and an Ecosystem burn.

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Ecosystem Burn

There are several fire dependent species that need fire for regeneration and can not survive unless burned. Some are:

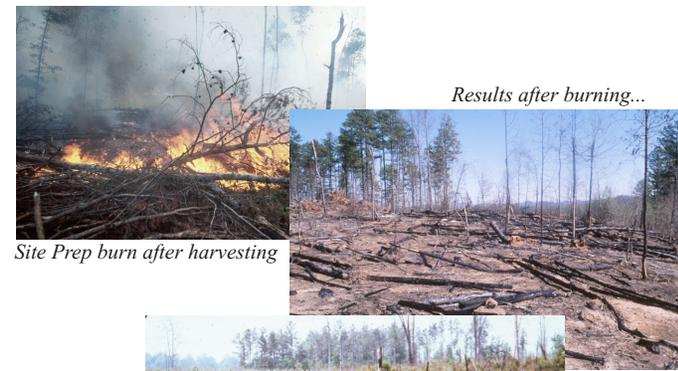
- Pond Pine
- Swamp Cyrilla
- Pocosin species
- Longleaf Pine
- Wire Grass



Site Preparation Burn (for Reforestation)

Prescribed burning is useful in regenerating southern yellow pine by direct seeding, planting seedlings or natural regeneration.

- Low cost site preparation
- Less evasive or damaging than mechanical site preparation
- Burn only if necessary to plant tract; residual materials will rot if left alone



Site Prep burn after harvesting



Understory Burn

Using prescribed burning of the understory can limit competition with desired species and help wildlife habitats.

Hazard Reduction Burning

- Reduces fuel loading to prevent catastrophic fire
- Reduces the risk that your timber stand will not be lost to fire
- Burns fuels at a time when you can control intensity of fire, reduce damage to residual stand
- Strategically located controlled burns can stop major fires
- Intensity can be controlled by burning when weather and fuel moisture combine to produce the proper flame length
- Reduces fire hazard



After replanting

Sivicultural Burning

- Controls competing species (usually hardwoods competing with pines for water, sun and nutrients)
- Improves conditions for wildlife by increasing availability and quality of food and habitat
- Controls spread of some tree diseases
- Reduces the cost of logging, site preparation and planting
- Used to thin stands that are too thick
- Maintains a park like vista (appearance, recreation, etc.)
- Prepares seedbed for seeding



Results for a hazard reduction burn