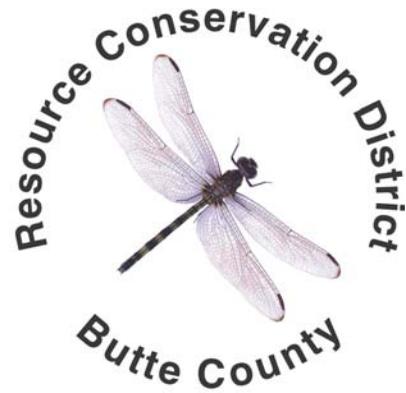


BC-RCD Vision Statement

The Butte County Resource Conservation District is leading working landscapes and open space management in the county through its unique and influential partnerships for the benefit of its citizens, resources, and the economy.



Helping People Help the Land

150 Chuck Yeager Way, Ste. A
Oroville, California 95965
Phone:(530) 534-0112 x116
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For more information visit our
webpage at
www.buttecountyrcd.org



Butte County Watershed Restoration and Erosion Control



Jason Halley/Chico Enterprise-Record

A Landowner's Post-fire Decision Making Guide

Butte County Resources

Butte County Resource Conservation District & Natural Resources Conservation Service

The BC-RCD & NRCS provide technical assistance to landowners throughout the county. NRCS provides technical expertise on soil erosion and ecosystem recovery at no charge. The BC-RCD also has rice straw bales available. The rice straw can be spread as a weed-free erosion control measure. (530) 534-0112 x 116

Butte County Fire Safe Council

BCFSC provides many resources on wildfire safety including defensible space and fuels reduction around your home. BCFSC also has a Brush Chipper Program which is available to residents for post fire clean up- FREE OF CHARGE. (530) 877-0984

University of California Cooperative Extension

UCCE has educational materials about rangeland protection and forest health including living with fire as well as how to protect your property from post-fire invasive weeds. (530) 538-7201

Butte County Public Works

For post-fire debris removal and landscape clearing contact Butte County Solid Waste at (530) 879-2352.

Mulching 101

Mulching with rice straw can be one of the simplest and most beneficial actions you take on your property. The mulch acts as protection for the soil during the first rain events when it is most susceptible to erosion. The mulch also provides protection for native seeds that will begin to germinate after the first few rains. Mulching is best used on bare sloped areas with little tree cover and white colored ash.

Unlike other straw types, rice straw will not bring in invasive plants.

BC-RCD has rice straw available. (530) 534-0112 x 116



Ty Barbour/Chico Enterprise-Record

Wildfire is a natural part of our California ecosystems and can have regenerating effects on native plants.

After a fire, there is often an opportunity to control invasive plants such as star-thistle and medusa head. For more information contact NRCS at (530) 534-0112 x 3.

Post Fire Restoration Do's and Don'ts

Do's:

Do consult with the Natural Resources Conservation Service



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(NRCS) and Butte County Resource Conservation District (BC-RCD) before

starting any landscape, slope or soil restoration effort to areas damaged by the Fires in Butte County. All technical assistance is FREE!

BC-RCD/NRCS Office
150 Chuck Yeager Way, Ste A
Oroville, CA 95965
(530) 534-0112 x 116
bc-rcd@carcd.org

Do gather as much information as possible from CalFire, NRCS, BC-RCD and UC Cooperative Extension.

Do consult guides for tree recovery after fire. Many trees, especially oaks will survive even if severely burned. BC-RCD/NRCS has guides to help determine recovery.

Do monitor and maintain fire and fuel breaks. Vigorous vegetation will often grow shortly after a fire. Vegetation can be reduced manually, with herbicide or goats.

Do install sediment control measures, such as mulches and log terraces. Ash and soil erosion affects water quality.

Do replant damaged landscaping with drought tolerant, fire resistant native plants.

Do monitor and control invasive species such as star-thistle to prevent recolonization.

Do monitor and maintain all erosion control measures to correct deficiencies as soon as possible.

Do coordinate and plan restoration efforts with neighbors.

Do consult with NRCS to develop a voluntary rangeland conservation plan which could reduce fuel load.

Do evaluate and map locations of pre-fire subsurface drainage, irrigation and utility facilities on your property as they might be damaged.

Don'ts:

Don't be too quick to remove fire damaged vegetation. Many damaged native plants will re-sprout and come back. The



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root structure of the vegetation holds the soil together. Consider pruning before removing entire plant.

Don't immediately DO anything- This may be the best solution on some properties. These ecosystems often rely on fire as part of a natural process. Doing nothing will allow nature and time to heal soil and vegetation damage naturally. Be sure to manage vegetation re-growth with fire safety in mind.

Don't disturb burned slopes in the first season following a fire. Disturbances such as removing tree roots and heavy equip-

ment traffic will increase the likelihood of slope failure.

Don't plant generic annual seed mixes. All reseeding should be done with professional restoration advice.

Don't allow shrubs and trees in the landscaping around your home and structures to grow under roof eaves, decks, or against siding. Create defensible space of 30-100 feet around your home.

Don't place loose debris and prunings in drainage swales without first consulting NRCS. Some debris can be chipped for mulch. Contact Butte Fire Safe Council to find out more about the Chipper Program (530) 877-0984.



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Don't cover fire damaged slopes with plastic sheeting. Plastic sheeting will increase runoff and the likelihood of erosion. The use of mulches is a more effective way to protect soil.

Don't use whole straw bales for water diversion or sediment control. These devices require a great deal of maintenance and should only be done with a qualified contractor certified in erosion and sediment control. Rice straw mulches are most effective in protecting the soil. Rice straw is available for erosion control. Contact Butte County RCD for more information. (530) 534-0112 x 116

Don't wait until the last minute to plan, design, and install erosion devices. Erosion control may be necessary to protect your home and property before next winter.



Landscaping with California Native Fire Resistant Plants

Note: All plants will eventually burn with enough heat.

- Big leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*)
- Yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*)
- California buckeye (*Aesculus californica*)
- Quail bush (*Atriplex lentiformis*)
- California poppy (*Eschscholzia californica*)
- Flowering ash (*Fraxinus dipetala*)
- Flannel bush (*Fremontia californica*)
- Oregon ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*)
- Golden aster (*Heterotheca villosa*)
- Alumroot (*Heurchera micrantha*)
- Douglas' iris (*Iris macrosiphon*)
- Bladder pod (*Isomeris arborea*)
- Creeping mahonia (*Mahonia repens*)
- Bush monkey-flower (*Mimulus aurantiacus*)
- Scarlet monkey-flower (*M. cardinalis*)
- Seep monkey-flower (*Mimulus guttatus*)
- Cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*)
- Quaking aspen (*Populus tremulaoides*)
- Hoary coffeeberry (*R. tomentella* spp *tomentella*)
- California coffeeberry (*R. californica*)
- Holly-leaved redberry (*Rhamnus ilicifolia*)
- Western azalea (*Rhododendron occidentale*)
- Pink flowering current (*Ribes sanguineum*)
- Evergreen currant (*Ribes viscosissimum*)
- W. gilman sage (*Salvia clevelandii* "W. Gilman")
- Blue-eyed grass (*Sisyrinchium bellum*)
- Hummingbird fuchsia (*Zauschneria cana*)
- California fuchsia (*Zauschneria californica*)
- White California fuchsia (*Z. californica alba*)
- Buckbrush (*Ceanothus cuneatus*)
- Prostrate ceanothus (*Ceanothus prostratus*)
- Smooth horsetail (*Equisetum laevigatum*)
- Turkey tangle fogfruit (*Phyla nodiflora*)
- Purple mountainheath (*Phyllodoce breweri*)
- Wax currant (*Ribes cereum*)
- American speedwell (*Veronica americana*)
- Black oak (*Quercus Kelloggii*)
- Blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*)
- Valley oak (*Quercus lobata*)
- Interior live oak (*Quercus wislizenii*)