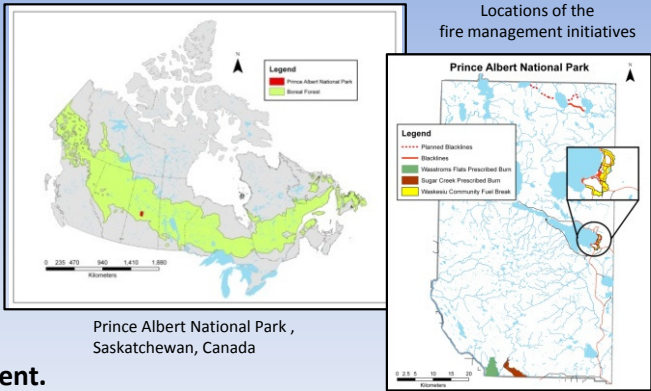


Fire Management Successes in Prince Albert National Park of Canada

Overview

Prince Albert National Park of Canada (4000 km²) has been working in the areas of ecosystem restoration, safety, and values protection through the use of prescribed fire and fuels management.

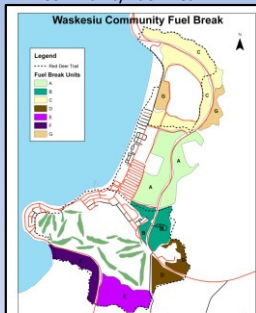


Prince Albert National Park, Saskatchewan, Canada

Waskesiu Community Fuel Break

- Allowed for community consultation during the development of the 300 ha fuel break and its integrated trail system
- Allows fire management options beyond direct attack
- Allows a proactive response to fire near the community
- Avoids the reactive use of heavy equipment

Sub-units within the Waskesiu Community Fuel Break



Before thinning



After thinning

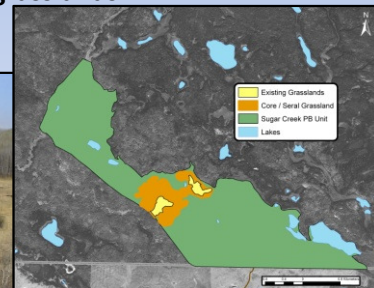


Crutwell fire (2002) near Prince Albert, SK

Fescue Grasslands Restoration

- Prescribed fire reduces aspen and shrub growth in grasslands
- Over the past 60 years, two thirds of fescue grassland has been lost due to the encroachment of aspen and shrubs because of increased fire suppression
- Research is being conducted to determine if prescribed burns are decreasing aspen and shrub encroachment in fescue grasslands
- At 1100 ha, the Sugar Creek prescribed fires are among the largest in Saskatchewan to date

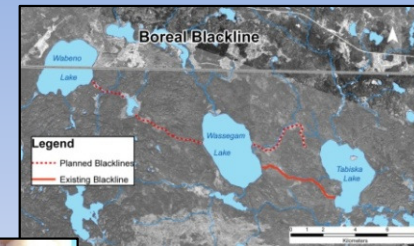
Sugar Creek Prescribed Burn (2006)



The vegetation sub-units of the Sugar Creek restoration area

Boreal Blacklining

- Creates a landscape-scale fuel break that maximizes the use of natural features
- Allows for more fire on the landscape resulting in increased ecosystem health
- Fuel breaks are in place when needed and have less impact on the environment than heavy equipment
- Allows for the use of alternative fire suppression methods



Location of Boreal Blacklines



Burning the lines



Completed boreal blacklines