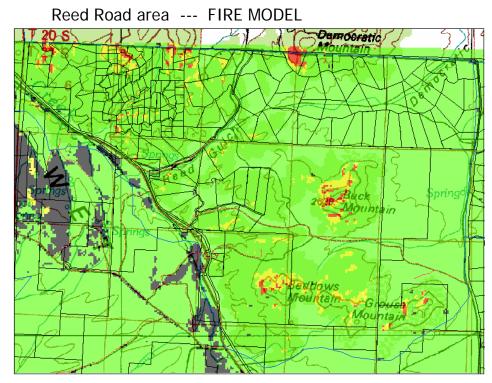
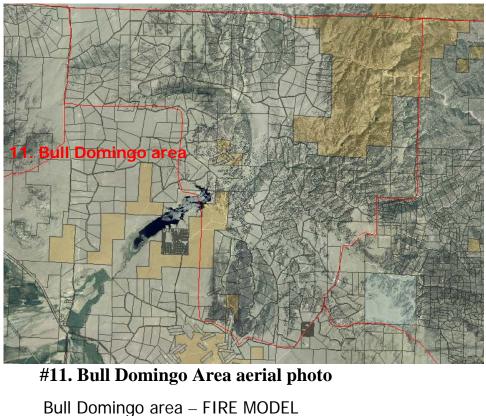
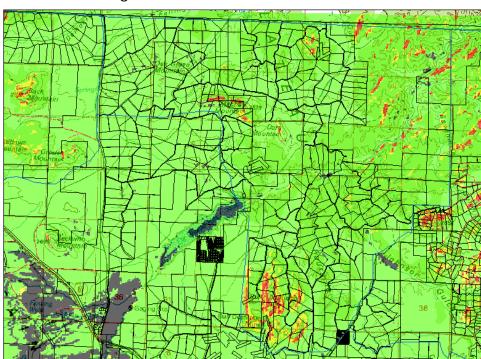


#10. Reed Road aerial photo



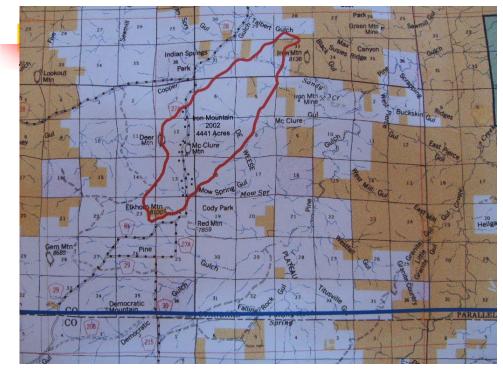
#10. Reed Road has several red zones, and its density area north of Reed Road has steep and difficult roads and over-dense trees. Water source on Texas Creek needs development. Larger lot subdivisions have good meadows as breaks and escape zones, but need emergency escape route developed East. Note some extreme red zones on some lots in dense trees and steep terrain.





#11. Bull Domingo Area has numerous loop roads, but confusing access system. Good meadows create firebreaks and escape zones, but continuous overly dense trees and brush in some areas are extreme fire hazard similar to Iron Mountain Fire north of this neighborhood. Red zones on steep slopes need fuel reduction. Many homes need defensible space and meadow enlargements.

Iron Mtn. – 2002 – 4,439 acres



The Iron Mountain Fire, June 2002.

North of Custer County, next to Cody Park, the sister subdivision to Custer County's Bull Domingo. This fire swept across terrain and pinon-juniper-pine similar to the Bull Domingo Area of Custer County.

History. Started from a turned-over barbeque pit fire, and was driven by high southwest winds in a mixture of pinon, juniper, grass, oak brush, and ponderosa pine.

Damage. Burned 4,439 acres, 100 homes and 100 outbuildings, mostly on private land.

Lessons learned. This fire jumped major openings and a wide county road due to firebrands being thrown ahead of the ground fire by fire windstorms.

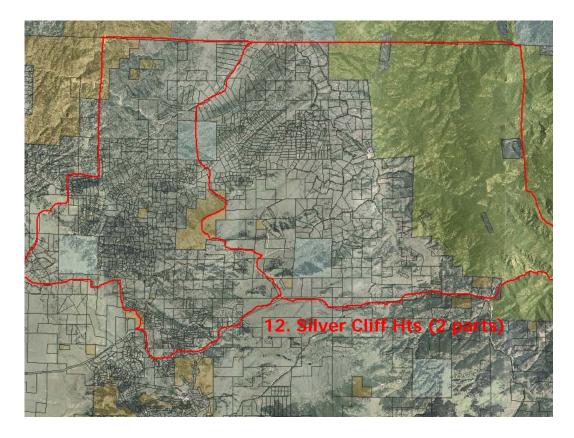
Costs. Approximately \$1,918,000 for fire suppression, or about \$432 per acre.



The Iron Mountain Fire burned homes and forests

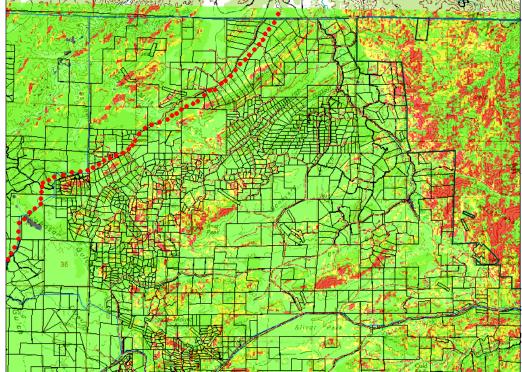






#12. Silver Cliff Heights Area aerial photo

Silver Cliff Heights - all parts - with POWERLINE - FIRE MODEL

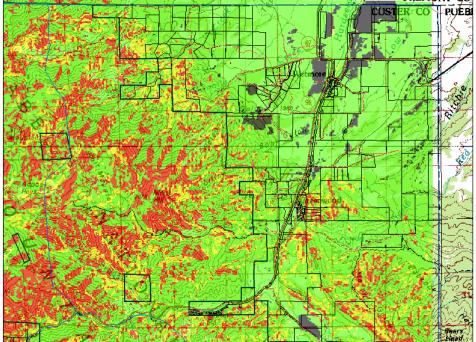


#12. Silver Cliff Heights Area has southwest alignment coinciding with prevailing winds and aiming possible fire path through intermittent private forests to extreme forest red zones in National Forest. Some loop roads. Main powerline to the Wet Mountain Valley is at risk (red dots.) Few water sources – so more need identification and improvement.



#13a. Wetmore North aerial photo

Wetmore – north part – FIRE MODEL

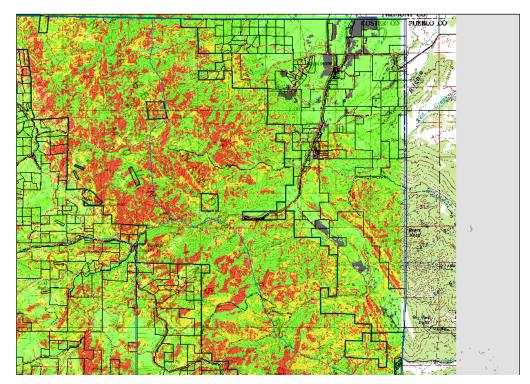


#13a. Wetmore North has extreme red zones in the mountains adjacent to private land, and the southeast corner is part of the Mason Gulch Fire showing extreme fire history. Parcel density is not high, but fuel treatment needs action.



#13b. Wetmore South aerial photo

Wetmore, entire area --- FIRE MODEL



#13. Wetmore is on the seemingly safer, prevailing southwest downwind side of the Wet Mountains, but the Mason Gulch Fire (southeast of Greenwood) demonstrated a northwest wind could drive a huge wildfire to the southeast. Buffer zones of forest treatment are needed along the National Forest Boundary, on both public and private land.

Mason Gulch – 2005- 11,357 ac.

The Mason Gulch Fire, July 2005.

Started in Custer County near Greenwood and spread into Pueblo County. Fire history: Started by lightning in heavy fuels (oakbrush, ponderosa pine with heavy dead fuels, and mixed conifer) and very steep terrain.

Damage: no structures lost. Total acres, 11,357. USFS lands 9,124 acres. Private 2,233 acres burned. Also threatened the town of Beulah. Total suppression costs were \$5,525,851, or about \$487 per acre. Whole forested watersheds were burned. Lessons learned: Hydro-mowed, thinned areas near Greenwood stopped fire spread. The fire also demonstrated that with high winds, fire can spread perpendicular to mountain and watershed alignments. The fire also was driven by a northwest wind, not the normal prevailing southwest wind.

Impact on watersheds. Extreme erosion and high water flows have been experienced yearly downstream in 2006 and 2007.





Mason Gulch Fire

