

Forest Service-Savannah River Fiscal Year 2015 Highlights

Bill Crolly, Assistant Manager of Fire & Fleet March 28, 2016

Operating under Interagency Agreement Number DE-A109-00SR22188





Purpose

To satisfy a Strategic & Legacy

Management Committee 2015 Work Plan
topic

Highlights

- Natural Resources
- Fire
- Engineering
- Research
- Community Outreach



Endangered Species Management

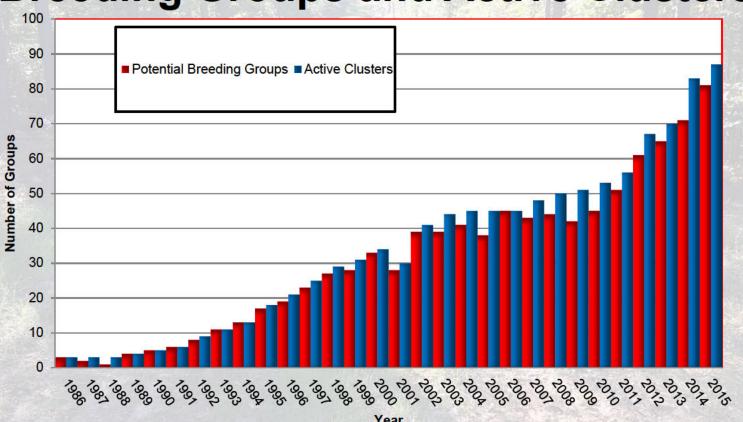


- We presently manage 94 Redcockaded Woodpecker clusters.
- In 1986, the site had a total population of four birds. In 2015, the population stands at 330.



Red-cockaded Woodpecker nestlings

Red-cockaded Woodpecker Potential Breeding Groups and Active Clusters



Red-cockaded Woodpecker Studies

Research

- Reanalyzed regional Red-cockaded Woodpecker foraging habitat thresholds for comparison with SRS data
- Completed home range mapping of SRS populations (field work) to test foraging relationships to regional standards Partner: North Carolina State University

Nuisance Species Management



 Since 2005, over 7,700 feral hogs have been removed from the site with aid from nuisance wildlife control contractors.

We closely work with the USDA
 Forest Service Southern Research
 Station and the Savannah River
 Ecology Lab (SREL) to enable and
 assist feral hog research.

Nuisance Species Management

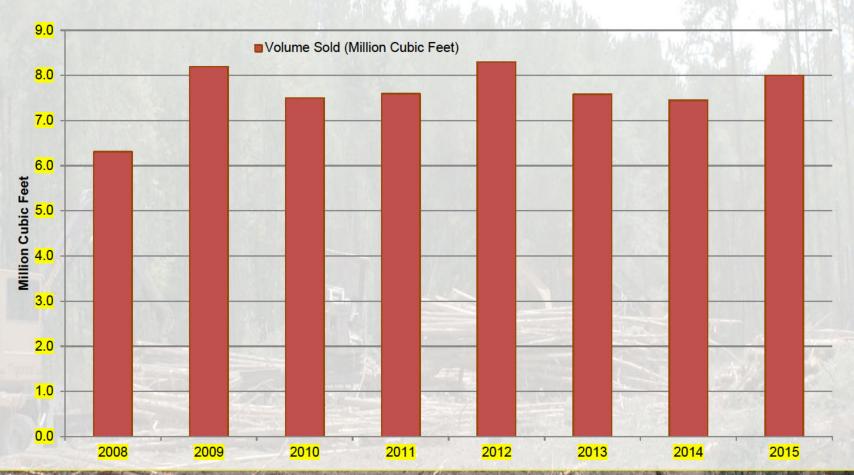




Research helped to improve the effectiveness of feral hogs management by:

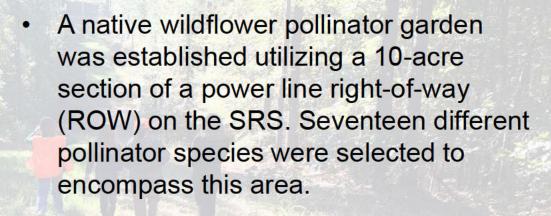
- Completing annual determination of piglet survival/mortality to better estimate pig population size
- Continuing evaluation of wholesounder (whole social group) trapping as a control technique
- Monitoring sounder dynamics to better inform trapping efforts

Volume of Forest Products Sold



Pollinator and Native Plant Restoration



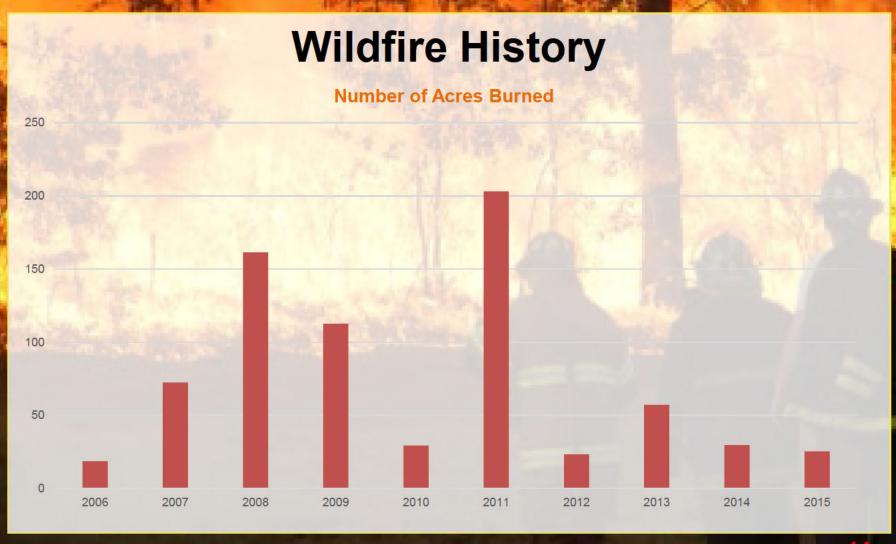




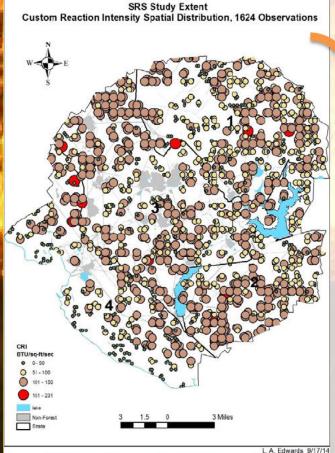
 Since 1994, native grass plugs have been planted annually ranging from 20,000 to 70,000.





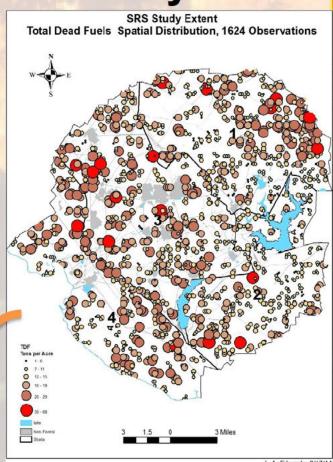


Savannah River Site Fuels Analysis



Heat energy release BTU/sqft/sec at extreme conditions

Surface fuel load in tons/acre



Prescribed Fire

- Emphasis is on frequency, priorities and objectives.
- The goal is to minimize impacts to on-site and off-site populations.
- In FY15, we initiated collaborations with Savannah River National Laboratory (SRNL) and the USDA Forest Service Pacific Northwest Research Station to become one of five sites nationwide to study emissions and smoke plume development from prescribed fires. The work is externally funded by five agencies.

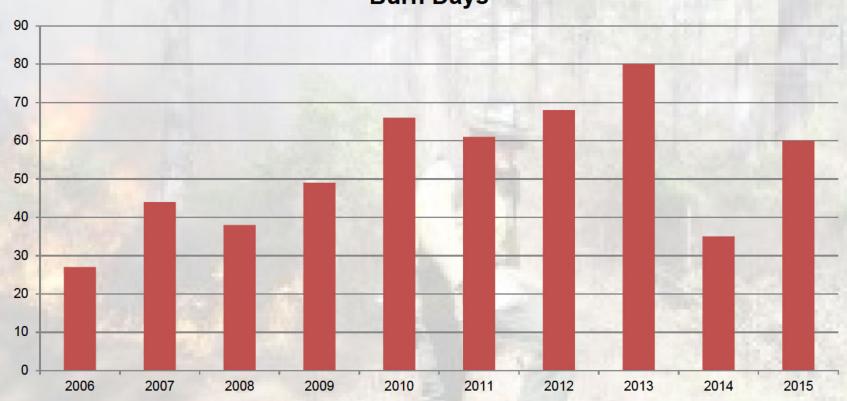
Prescribed Fire

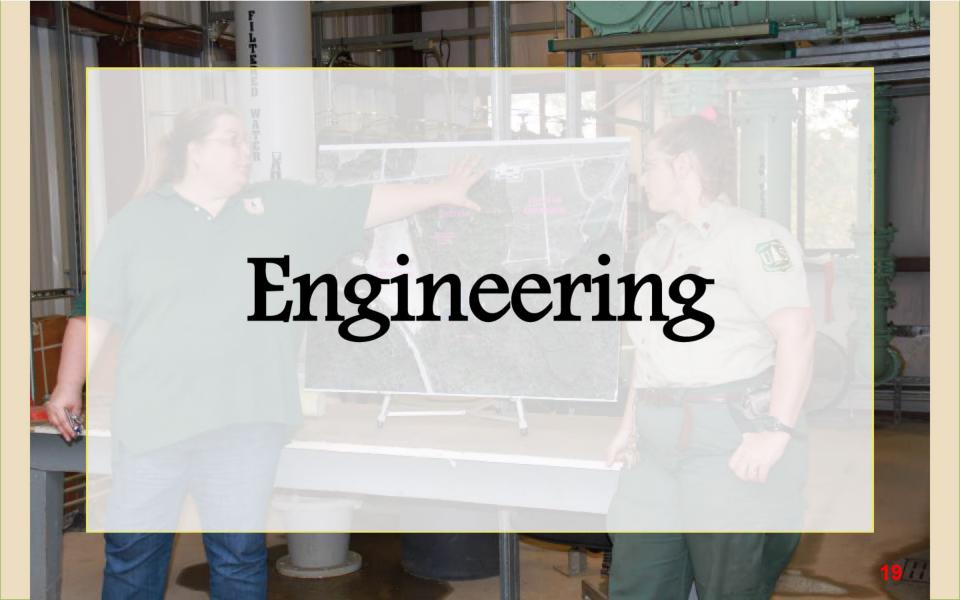
Prescribed Fire Acres



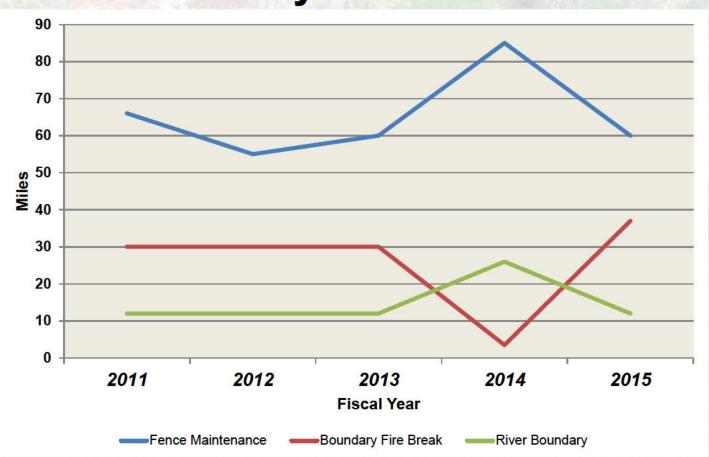
Prescribed Fire

Burn Days

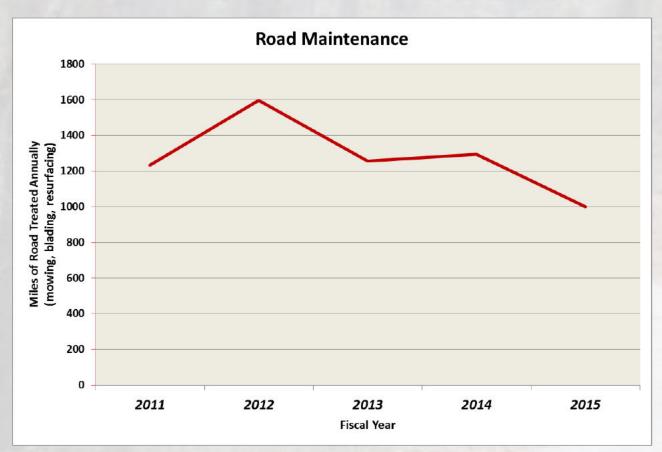




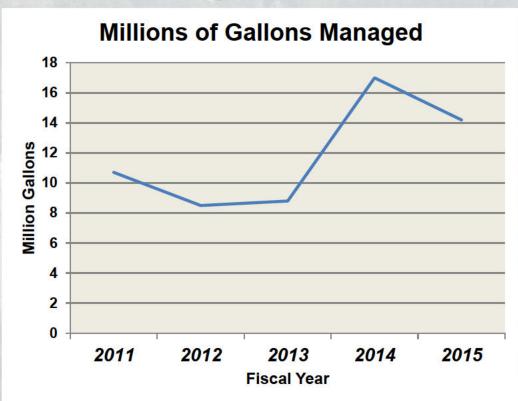
Boundary Maintenance



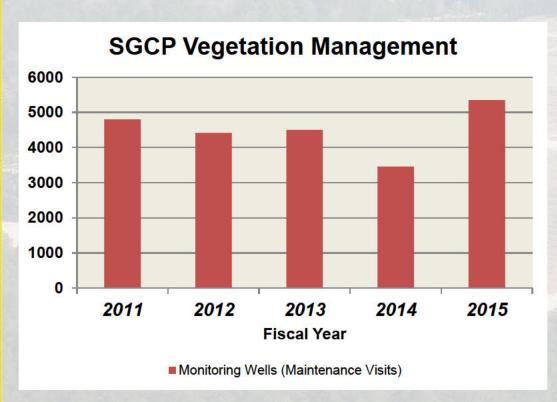
Road System Management



Mixed Waste Management Facility Tritium Phytoremediation



Soil & Groundwater Closure Program Acres of Cap and Well Management

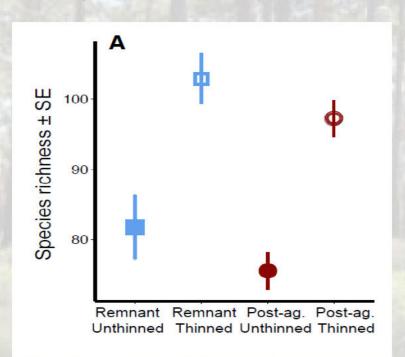


- Annually, we do routine vegetation maintenance, repair erosion and animal control on approximately 586 acres of caps.
- Vegetation
 maintenance includes
 mowing, fertilizer and
 pesticides.



Savanna Restoration

Large-scale field studies show native herbaceous and grass species diversity increase in response to harvesting.





Partners: Michigan State University and University of Wisconsin

DOE Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Project



Partners: Oak Ridge National Lab, USDA Forest Service Southern Research Station, University of Georgia, University of Alabama, Oregon State University and University of Saskatchewan

Impacts of Bioenergy Crop
Production on Water Quality and
Use:

 After three years of monitoring, there were no negative impacts to water quality or water use relative to sustainability standards when Forestry Best Management Practices were followed.





