

Coordination of Burning

These guidelines are general and will not fit all situations.

<i>PURPOSE</i>	<i>TIME OF BURN</i>	<i>SIZE OF BURN</i>	<i>TYPE OF FIRE</i>	<i>FREQUENCY</i>	<i>REMARKS</i>
REDUCE FUELS	Winter	Large enough to break fuel continuity	Not critical. Do not ring fire.	2 to 4 years	Use line-backing fire, or point-source fires under moist conditions for initial burn. Grid-firing technique excellent for maintenance burns.
IMPROVE WILDLIFE HABITAT					General — Protect transitional or fringe areas. Do not burn stream bottoms.
Deer	Winter preferred	Small or leave unburned areas	Backing fire or point-source fires	2 to 4 years	Want to promote sprouting and keep browse within reach. Repeat summer fires may kill some rootstocks.
Turkey	Winter preferred; summer burns in July - August	Small or leave unburned areas	Backing fire or point-source fires	2 to 4 years	Avoid April through June nesting season.
Quail	Late winter	25+ acres	Not critical. Do not ring fire	1 to 2 years	Avoid April through June nesting season. Leave unburned patches and thickets.
Dove	Winter	Not critical	Not critical. Do not ring fire	Not critical	Leave unburned patches and thickets.
Waterfowl	Late fall or winter	Not critical	Heading fire	2+ years	Marshland only. Do not burn in hardwood swamps.
CONTROL COMPETING VEGETATION	Heavy roughs in winter, otherwise not critical	Not critical.	Not critical. Do not ring fire.	2 to 8 years	Summer burns result in higher rootstock kill and affect larger stems. Exclude fire from desirable hardwoods in pine-hardwood type.
IMPROVE FORAGE FOR GRAZING	Winter through late spring for most situations	Not critical but will be damaged by overuse if too small for herd.	Not critical. Do not ring fire.	3 years	Split range and burn one-third each year. Individual herbs and grasses respond differently to fire and season of burn. Consult expert.
IMPROVE ACCESSIBILITY	Will vary with understory and desired use	Varies with individual situation	Depends on amount of fuel present	As needed	Coordinate with other resource objectives. They will dictate size, timing and frequency of burn.
CONTROL DISEASE	Brownspot, winter	Depends on size of infected area. Include a buffer strip	Strip-heading or heading fire	2 to 3 years	Burn when humidity is above 50%. Avoid leaving unburned pockets of infected seedlings within or adjacent to burn.

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ENHANCE APPEARANCE	Late fall through late winter	Varies with each situation	Backing fire or point-source fire	1 + years	Requires precise prescription to protect vegetative type changes. Know effect of fire frequency and season of burn on both annual and biennial flowering plants. Provide pleasing visual lines.
PERPETUATE FIRE DEPENDENT SPECIES	Will vary with species	Will vary but usually fairly small	Will vary with fuel conditions and species requirements.	Will vary with species	Fire intensity, timing and frequency all dictated by species requirements.
YOUNG PINE STANDS	Winter	Varies with size of stand	Backing fire	2 to 4 years	Pine diameter 3 inches or more at ground. Pine height above 10 ft. Burn only after a strong cold front with rain.
DISPOSE OF LOGGING DEBRIS	Not critical	Small areas mean fewer nighttime smoke problems	Center firing with helitorch preferred	--	Smoke management is a must! Take care not to damage soil or water resources with these hot fires. If a broadcast burn will not meet objectives, pile - do not wind-row debris.
PREPARE SITES FOR SEEDING	Natural seeding, summer to early fall prior to seed fall.	Large enough to prevent concentrations of birds & rodents (usually 10 acres or more).	Not critical. Do not ring fire	--	Be careful not to kill seed trees. If logging debris present, manage your smoke.
	Direct seeding, fall to late winter for spring sowing. Previous winter for fall sowing of longleaf.	Large enough to prevent concentrations of birds & rodents (usually 10 acres or more).	Not critical. Center firing with helitorch preferred if slash present.	--	If logging debris present, smoke management is a must! Take care not to damage soil or water resources with these hot fires
PREPARE SITES FOR PLANTING	Growing season for hardwood control.	Large enough to prevent concentrations of birds & rodents (usually 10 acres or more).	Not critical. Center firing with helitorch preferred if slash present.	--	If logging debris present, smoke management is a must! Take care not to damage soil or water resources with these hot fires