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Comments: Timber sales are one big answer to compensate for greenhouse gas emissions from wildfires is to lower the amount of biomass available for decay. Removing dead trees and storing carbon they contain in solid wood products consumers need can reduce total CO2 emissions by 15 percent. with interim harvests for wood products after planting, effectively reverses impact of wildfire emissions on global warming. illustrate an opportunity that is still available to remove dead trees from public forestlands and to manufacture solid wood products before the trees lose their economic value. The money could be used to help pay for planting. This would restore these forests at minimal cost to the public, reduce and recover greenhouse gases from these wildfires, protect nearby communities from another wildfire, and help fight global warming. it is essential to remove dead trees. Not only does it make it safe to plant, but it also reduces emissions from decay by storing CO2 in solid wood products. Equally important, removing dead trees and replanting would help protect surrounding communities from a second wildfire, which is called a reburn, that often occurs in fire-killed forests that become brush fields filled with dead trees. Without money made available from harvesting and selling fire-killed trees, there is little chance that the Forest Service will be able to pay to remove dead trees, plant young trees, and manage the young forest by releasing overtopping brush to ensure that a brush field doesn't take over the area. Tree density, especially young trees growing under larger trees as ladder fuel, and surface fuels are the two most important contributors to the size and severity of wildfires. Most natural fires didn't sweep across landscapes destroying whole forests as wildfires do today. Underlying cause of modern catastrophic wildfires is overcrowded with trees or too many trees. with trees of all sizes intermixed to form a uniform mass of fuel spreading over the landscape. They averaged 350 trees per acre when 50-60 trees per acre would be natural. Those who have not stood in the midst of flames 200-feet high, felt the overwhelming heat from a temperature more than 3,000 degrees Fahrenheit, and smelled the smoke and gases released, cannot fully appreciate a catastrophic wildfire. It is awesome and terrible, and firefighters who brave these conditions deserve our respect.an industrialized world can't live with fire. We would have to move out of our forests to be safe and get out of our cars to eliminate tailpipe emissions to make up for the greenhouse gases that wildfires emit into the atmosphere. only solution is to fight and protect our communities and forests by reducing the threat of catastrophic wildfires. The Angora Fire of 2007 blackened 3,100 acres of forest and destroyed 254 homes in the Tahoe Basin because most of the forest was so dense. Estimates that combustion emissions could have been lowered from 46.2 tons per acre to 12 tons per acre if the density of trees had been reduced from 273 per acre to the more natural density of 60 per acre. A fire burning in the same forest after thinning would not have been catastrophic. It would have killed few large trees, covered less acreage, and left adjacent communities relatively unharmed. The Angora, Fountain, Moonlight, and Star Fires wildfires burned over 144,825 acres of forestland. Forest also contained unnaturally heavy surface fuels composed of litter, duff, down dead wood, shrubs, and small trees that ranged from an estimated 25 to 40 tons per acre. Tree density, especially young trees growing under larger trees as ladder fuel, and surface fuels are the two most important contributors to the size and severity of wildfires. The most important question is: Can we recover from our mistake of letting forests become unnaturally overcrowded with trees and vulnerable to catastrophic wildfire