

Data Submitted (UTC 11): 9/19/2024 4:00:00 AM

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Comments: Having lived within the boundaries of the of Cascade Siskiyou National Monument for fifty years, I'm seeing the decline of forest and old growth health. With since based climate change forest ecosystems are under stress, with sound science-based silviculture practices (which includes fuel reduction), the forest is able to withstand drought, insect infection and wildfire.

I've heard it said, "the smell of wildfire smoke is a forest being restored". To me the smell of wildfire smoke is the death of forest ecosystems from soil organisms, reptiles, plant communities, mammals and biodiversity.

Fire is recognized as a natural disturbance process. If forests had low fuel loads and a natural ecosystem that existed [pre-European], we could use indigenous practices [prescribed fire] to maintain a vibrant forests.

Active management would protect old growth ecosystems. Incorporating input from the scientific community and the public. Active management practices would improve soil organism health, and address reducing tress per acre in overgrown or dense forest stands. Management planning needs to cover a wide range forest types, coastal redwood forests to dryer Sierra pine forests.

Best management practices need to be ADAPTIVE and FLUID with the ability to change to best fit the changing ecosystems. People make decisions that greatly affect my property, my neighbors and ultimately, my trust. Wildfire will change you and the course of your life. The damage is irreversible.