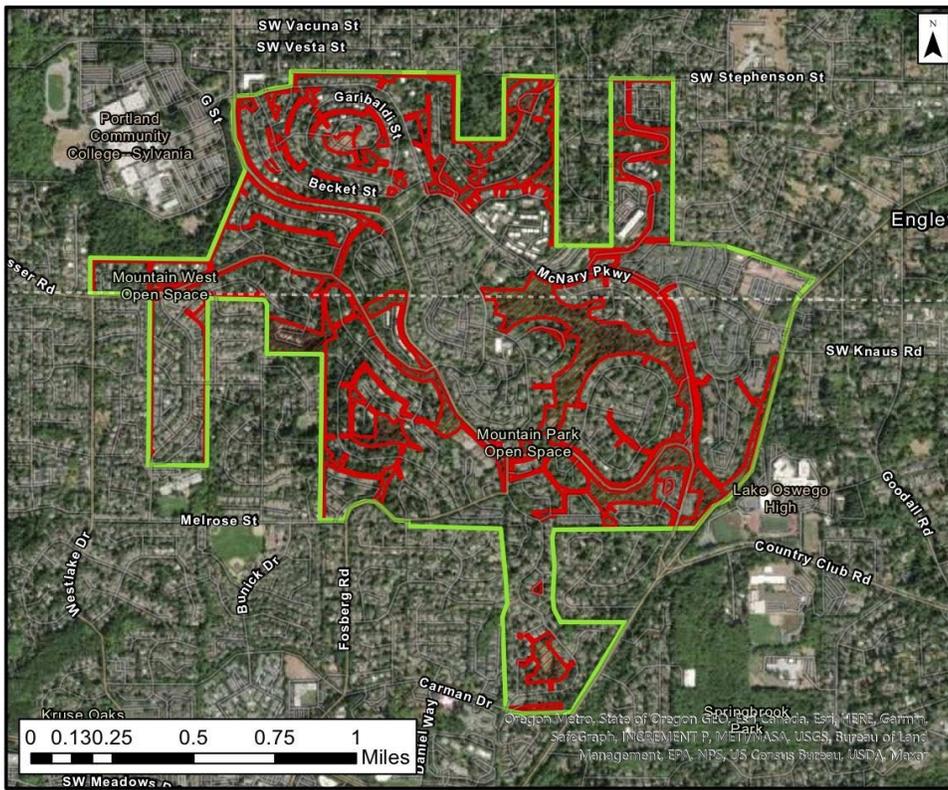
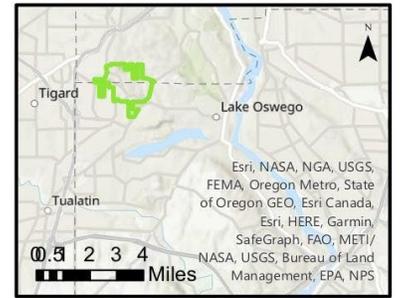


MOUNTAIN PARK COMMON PROPERTY PROJECT SUMMARY



Project Location



T2S R1E Section 5 Scale: 1:297,334

- ▨ Treatment Areas
- ▭ Project Area Boundary

Project Sponsored by:
Oswego Lake Watershed Council

Coordinate System:
WGS 84 Pseudo Mercator

Mountain Park is the largest planned community in Oregon with over 8,500 residents living in a mix of multifamily apartments, condominiums, and single-family homes. Reduction of hazardous fuels and removal of select invasive species will take place on 120 acres of MPHOA owned common property, much of which is forested. The project area includes environmentally sensitive lands (forested, streamside, and wetland ecologies) and has a trails network that is open to the public. Steep slopes, dense non-native vegetation, and the interface between wildland and urban areas present high risk for wildfires. The forested area is mainly confined to steep slopes that are topped by the residential areas, increasing the likelihood that a wildfire could develop with catastrophic results to residences - a single cigarette or coal from a barbecue has the potential to start a catastrophic wildfire in these conditions. This forested property is also infested with invasive plants (including ivy, European clematis, blackberry and invasive tree species) that threaten the resilience of the forest and health of native trees, shrubs, and wildlife within the system.

Description of Treatment Activities

Treatment focuses on hazardous fuel reduction including both ground and ladder fuels. Woody debris from the 2021 ice storm, and other accumulated debris, will be treated by a combination of collection and chipping and bucking into smaller sections to allow soil contact that promotes natural disintegration. Ladder fuels from woody invasive species will be removed with a major focus on English holly, common hawthorn and sweet cherry. Lower limbs from some native trees will be pruned to further reduce ladder fuels. Resulting fuels will be chipped and stumps carefully treated with herbicide to prevent regrowth. Removal of hazardous fuels within 20 feet of trails will be particularly thorough to reduce the possibility of human caused fire.

Where necessary there will be replanting with fire adapted native species that also meet anticipated requirements to flourish in a warmer climate with prolonged periods of summer drought. One of the benefits of this project beyond wildfire protection is the enhancement of a significant urban forest to support anticipated pressures from climate change and the removal of invasive plant species resulting in a healthier urban forest ecosystem.

This work will be completed by a combination of MPHOA Landscape Stewardship staff, ODF Fuels Reduction Crews, OLWC workforce development participants (Teen Rangers) and volunteers organized by OLWC.