



King Fire Watershed Rehabilitation and Reforestation



The King Fire Watershed Rehabilitation and Reforestation project will begin the process of reversing the ecological, economic, environmental, aesthetic and social impacts of 1,300 acres burned in the King Fire in the Fall of 2014. The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection partnered with the United States Forest Service, Georgetown Divide Resource Conservation District and University of California Cooperative Extension to plant approximately 390,000 trees, sequestering over 169,671 tons of greenhouse gases over the next 60 years. With funding from the Forest Health Program and California Climate Investments, the project aims to rally landowners within the King Fire perimeter to the cause of reforestation through educational and financial support to foster healthier forests. The improved health and re-established cover of forested lands will increase potential carbon sequestration and reduce the greenhouse gas emissions on the burned areas, benefitting not only local habitat, but protecting watershed values and water quality in areas that are important sources of domestic water supply. Removing accumulated debris and dead trees from the affected lands not only improves the growth potential of future vegetation, but also reduces the risk of wildfire and makes the forests more resilient to drought.



Images provided Images provided by the Georgetown Divide Resource Conservation District.

For more information about Safeguarding California and Climate Change Adaptation efforts in California, visit <http://resources.ca.gov/climate/safeguarding/>