Post Fire Monitoring Using Remote Sensing for the Southern Nevada Complex

Randy A. McKinley[1], Karen Prentice[2], Neil Frakes[3], Matt Brooks[4] and John R. Matchett[4]; (1) ASRC Research and Technology Solutions/Contractor to USGS EROS, (2) BLM, (3) Eastern Nevada Landscape Coalition, 4) USGS; Contact Author Email: RMcKinley@usgs.gov

The 2005 fire season was one of the largest in Nevada fire management history and the largest in the BLM Ely and Las Vegas (Nevada) Districts. Over 700,000 acres burned as part of the Southern Nevada Complex fires, primarily in Mojave Desert ecosystems. Six other fires, for which the Ely BLM wrote emergency stabilization plans, also burned in 2005. These emergency stabilization plans called for a variety of treatments to be monitored. In addition to an extensive three year ground sampling effort, remote sensing was used to assist in monitoring overall vegetation recovery, map the distribution of invasive annual *Bromus* grasses, and monitor grass seeding treatment success. A Landsat satellite image time series, providing near monthly post fire observations for a three year period, was used to monitor phenological trends and extrapolate ground truthed data, collected within the Southern Nevada Complex, to more extensive burned and unburned areas of the BLM Ely District. This poster provides an overview of the Landsat time series developed for the study area and examples of the effectiveness of remote sensing to monitor vegetation recovery and map invasive annual grasses.

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