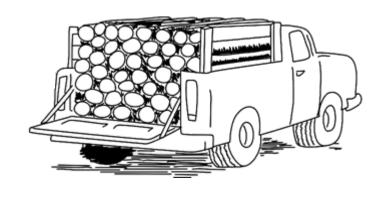
2024

Idaho Panhandle National Forests

Coeurd'AleneRiverRangerDistrict

Firewood Map

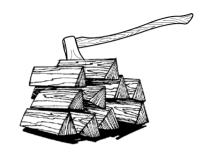
For Personal Use Firewood Permits



Welcome to the Coeur d'Alene River Ranger District. The District provides many resources including trees for firewood, wildlife, recreation, and unspoiled scenery for public use and enjoyment. As managers of the National Forests, we welcome the opportunity to provide firewood for public use. **This map is part of the firewood permit and highlights additional permit terms for specific areas (FS2400-1).** Please become familiar with the permit terms included here and on the permit to help make both your time in the Forest and our job more enjoyable.



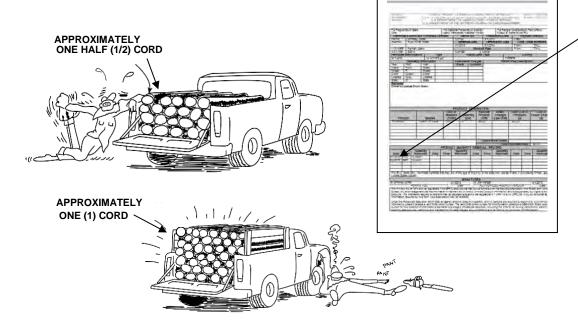
Holly Hampton District Ranger



Validating Your Firewood Permit

It is your responsibility to fill out your firewood permit properly. If you fail to fill out your permit you are in violation of the terms and conditions of your

permit and may be subject to fines, penalties, and further prosecution.



Remember to clean up slash you created out of any road ditches, and to scatter slash in the woods

Fill out permit before you start cutting your firewood.

To properly validate permit:

- Fill out the date, time BEFORE you start cutting. Fill out the quantity removed prior to transporting the firewood.
- You need to fill out the permit each time you collect/transport firewood.
- Have the permit with you at all times while you are collecting/transporting firewood.

Fire Precautions

Forest fire protection associated with cutting and removing firewood in the State of Idaho, which includes National Forest System lands, is controlled by IDAHO ADMINISTRATIVE CODE fire rules (IDAPA 20.04.01). Firewood cutters are required to have the following equipment while cutting and transporting firewood:



Saw: Exhaust system in good repair. Screen-type spark arrester of 0.023" mesh or less, qualified under US Forest Service standards.

Shovel: Long-handled, round point with 8 inch blade.

Fire extinguisher: A fully charged operable fire extinguisher with pressurized chemicals. Not less than eight (8) ounce capacity.

Critical Fire Danger: Restrictions that prohibit fuelwood cutting may be enacted during periods of critical fire danger.

Smoking: Smoking is prohibited during periods of critical fire danger.

Contact the Coeur d'Alene River Ranger Station for current fire restrictions.

Fire Prevention Safety Tips

- Keep the saw well away from cigarettes or open flame when adjusting the saw or fueling.
- Let your saw cool for at least 5 minutes before refueling.
- Carry your gas in a safety can equipped with a spout, or use a funnel so that gasoline does not spill on the ground.
- 4. Move your saw from the place where it was fueled and away from gasoline vapors before starting it. Also, remove oil and sawdust from all metal parts.
- 5. An 8-ounce minimum capacity fire extinguisher as well as a size "0" or larger shovel should be in your immediate possession within the cutting area.

Report Fires to: Coeur d'Alene Interagency Fire Dispatch Office (208) 772-3283 *24-hour number*

Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas (RHCA)

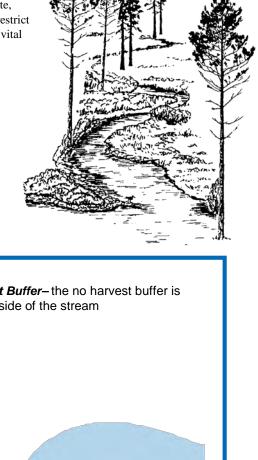
Riparian no harvest buffers occur throughout the Idaho Panhandle National Forests. These areas are referred to as Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas (RHCA). It is your responsibility to know when you are near a stream and in a riparian no harvest zone. National Forests in Idaho, as well as a variety of other State, Federal, and private partners are working to conserve and restore riparian areas. You are required to restrict your firewood cutting to 300' from streams, lakes and wet areas. Trees, logs, and other vegetation are vital within riparian zones for soil stabilization, influx of nutrients to the stream, cover for fish and aquatic organisms, and temperature regulation. Please help us protect these important riparian areas.

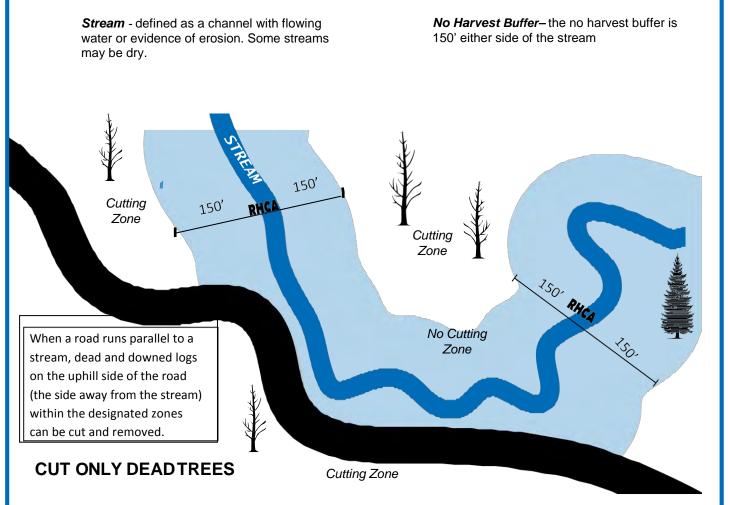
No-Harvest Buffer

If you are unsure whether a dead tree or log is within a riparian buffer zone, measure the distance with a tape or similar equipment. Some rules of thumb for buffer widths are listed below.

300 feet: The length of a football field between the end zones or about 120 full paces by a person of average height.









Wildlife Trees Look Before You Cut!

Standing dead trees, or snags, are very important to many animals and play a role in supporting wildlife populations in the forest. They are a source of food, perches, and protective cover for many birds and mammals. Large dead trees (especially those with cavities) are particularly important and can remain standing for many years. Since removal of snags must be carefully managed, some cutting areas on the forest are restricted to certain sized trees or species. These specifications are found on each cutting area map.



Cutting and removal of any tree bearing this sign is prohibited.

Whitebark Pine

- Cutting whitebark pine on the Idaho Panhandle National Forests is prohibited.
- High elevation whitebark pine snags of all sizes (including dead or downed logs) provide valuable wildlife habitat.
- Standing dead or downed logs are also valued for watershed protection. The physical position of trees on the landscape along with downed logs helps to delay snowmelt and retains snowdrifts into early to mid - summer preventing rapid snowmelt.
- Identification: If the tree still has needles it will have five needles per bundle as compared to lodgepole pine that only has two needles per bundle. These stately trees are known for their multi-forked silhouettes on high mountain ridges.

Crown is broadly - branched and open.

Thin gray bark.

WBP can easily be confused with lodgepole pine, which has similar bark, but only 2 needles per fascicle.



Is this Larch tree dead? How can I tell?

In the fall of the year, the needles of the western larch turn a straw yellow, contrasting sharply with the green of surrounding trees. The needles soon drop to the ground, leaving the larch bare of foliage throughout the winter and early spring. Larch is the only cone-bearing tree in the western United States that sheds all of its needles. To tell the difference between a living western larch and a dead one in the wintertime, examine the twigs. Larch needles grow from short spurs which are conspicuous on living larch trees. These spurs, like rows of tiny barrels, are absent from a dead larch. In addition, the bark on a live larch tree will be tight. If you accidentally cut into a live tree its wood will be wet. STOP cutting immediately if this happens! If the bark is intact on the tree, and branches are still attached during the dormant season the safest bet is to leave the tree standing.



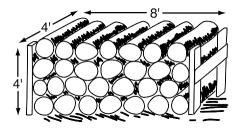
Why Can't I Cut in Active Timber Sales?

- Cutting in active timber sales is prohibited. When a timber sale is purchased by the purchaser they have bought all of the timber to be harvested within the sale area boundary.
- A timber sale will typically have "no firewood cutting signs" located in the sale area boundary. Sometimes these signs are vandalized or removed. So how will you know you are within a timber sale?
- The boundary of a sale unit is always painted with ORANGE VERTICAL STRIPES, the middle stripe faces into the cutting unit and the other two face on line with the unit boundary. All timber within this boundary is part of the timber sale.
- Most of the trees within this boundary may or may not have paint on the trees; they still cannot be cut since they could be timber that the purchaser has bought. Or the prescription that was written for this unit requires certain trees to remain standing.
- Standing dead or downed logs are also valued for large woody debris within the timber sale to help reduce soil erosion or shade protection for planted trees. The physical position of trees on the landscape along with downed logs helps to delay snowmelt and retains snowdrifts into early to mid - summer preventing rapid snowmelt.
- Cutting where log decks are present is prohibited.



How Do I Estimate the Number of Cords on My Load?

- Firewood is commonly measured in cords. A standard cord is the amount of tightly piled wood in a stack, 4 feet high by 4 feet wide by 8 feet long.
- 1 cord = 128 cubic feet approximately 2,700 lbs.
- To calculate the number of cords in a stack of wood, multiply the piles height by its width, and then by stick length (all in feet), then divide by 128.



Areas shown in red on the following maps generally depict major travel corridors, special use areas, recreational areas, and timber sales. If in question about cutting in direct proximity to these areas, please contact the district office at (208)-765-7233 or avoid them within reason.

