

SAFE BACKCOUNTRY TRAVEL ALASKA

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



rees are the dominant feature of forested ecosystems. Every tree will ultimately die, decay, and be recycled into the ecosystem to

provide nutrients for future forests. While these processes are natural, they can pose a threat to backcountry travelers.





WHAT IS A HAZARD TREE,

ANYWAY? a tree is considered hazardous if it has defects that may cause a failure resulting in property damage, personal injury, or death. In other words, for a tree to be considered hazardous it must have a structural weakness and something to hit (target) if it falls.

A PARTNERSHIP OF RESPONSIBILITY

Land management agencies strive to maintain the forest in an pleasing condition, while, at the same time, reducing risks to recreationists. Visitors, likewise, have a responsibility to accept a certain level of risk and act accordingly.

HOW DO YOU RECOGNIZE A HAZARD TREE? ———FIRST LOOK UP!

dead trees and branches



leaning trees at greater than 10° from vertical







signs of disease, especially mushrooms





material hung up



ASSESSING HAZARD POTENTIAL

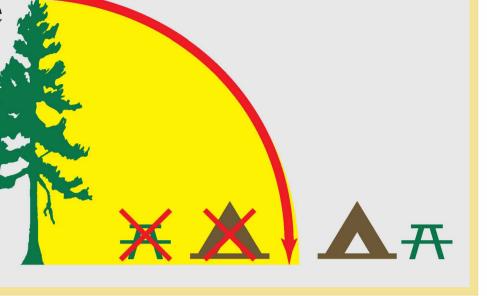
All trees have a potential for failure or hazard potential. The total hazard potential of a tree is the sum of its potential for failure and its potential for damage.





WHAT CAN YOU DO TO REDUCE RISK?

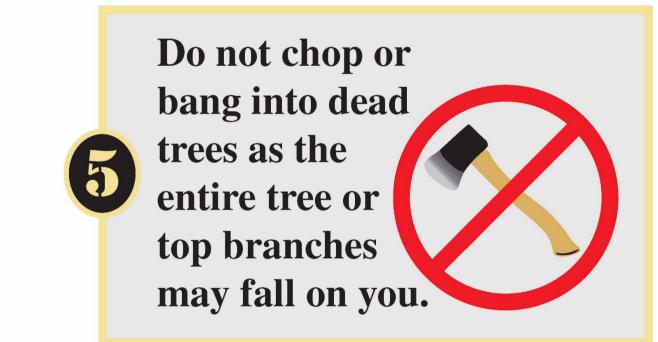
Avoid all dead trees and the danger zone in which they may fail. Never picnic or camp close to a dead tree. It could fall at any time without warning.



Never underestimate the danger posed by small trees. Dead trees or tree parts 6" in cross-section have fallen and killed people.



Do not stop to camp if it is excessively windy. Choose a safe place to spend the





If you can use these three basics, your backcountry experience should be memorable, safe and enjoyable.



