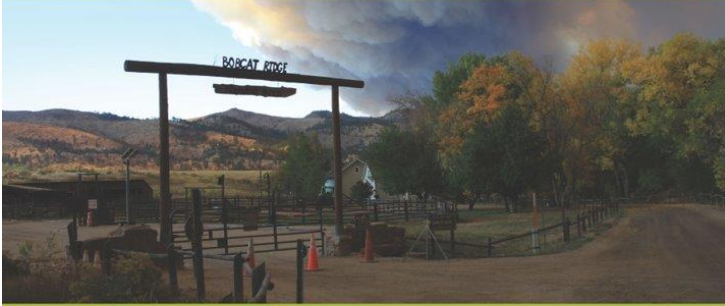


## Examples of Post Fire Education and Outreach

**Fire is Part of Life Here**

In 2020, almost 80% of Bobcat Ridge Natural Area burned in the Cameron Peak Fire. Fires occur regularly in nature; the last large fire here was in 2000 and smaller fires happen every few years. Decades of fire suppression have created an unnatural build-up of fuels across the western United States.



**CAMERON PEAK FIRE RESTORATION  
BOBCAT RIDGE**

**Fire is a Restoration Opportunity**

Before the Cameron Peak Fire, this valley was full of invasive grasses. With the non-natives burned off, the stage was well set to improve the habitat. Between now and 2024, 600 acres will be seeded with native plants to create habitat for native birds, bees, and butterflies. The Pulliam Charitable Trust supported the restoration and recovery work with a generous grant, thank you!




**CAMERON PEAK FIRE RESTORATION  
BOBCAT RIDGE**





**Diversity is Healthy & Beautiful**

Invasive grass species such as smooth brome and cheatgrass create large patches of a single plant that crowd out native plant species. Removing these invasive species creates an opportunity to provide habitat for native pollinators. A variety of plants, colors, heights, and textures are signs of a healthy habitat.




**CAMERON PEAK FIRE RESTORATION  
BOBCAT RIDGE**

**Restoration Takes Time**  
You can watch the changes take place over time!

**CAMERON PEAK FIRE RESTORATION  
BOBCAT RIDGE**

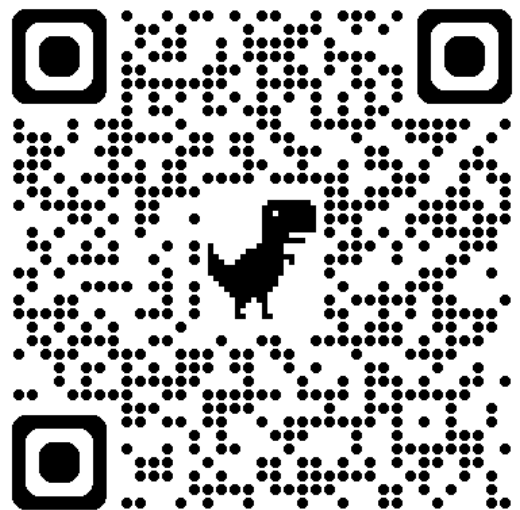
**Do you notice more pollinators here?**

This area is a remnant of the native prairie grassland that benefited from the effects of fire. Native plants, like the ones you see here, have adapted to fire, growing back in abundance, and creating habitat for more birds, bees, and butterflies.




**CAMERON PEAK FIRE RESTORATION  
BOBCAT RIDGE**

Check out our video!



## **Goals of Bobcat Ridge Natural Area Grassland Restoration**

- Reduce cheatgrass by 50% in sample units. This is not specific to the restoration area.
- Reduce smooth brome cover in the valley per restoration unit after three years from initial treatment by 75%.
- Increase native plant cover in the Valley from 0-25% to 25-75% by 2031 and then maintain this level of native species.
- Detect 50% grassland bird indicator species (*Grasshopper, Cassin's, Vesper, Lark, Brewer's sparrows, Western Meadowlark*) at 65% of survey points (35 of 54) by year 2030.
- Monitor native bees and butterflies to detect change over time post-restoration. Goals can then be established for future restorations based on results and literature.