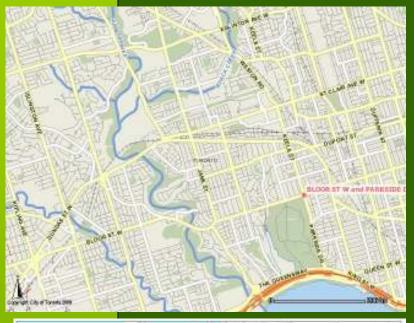
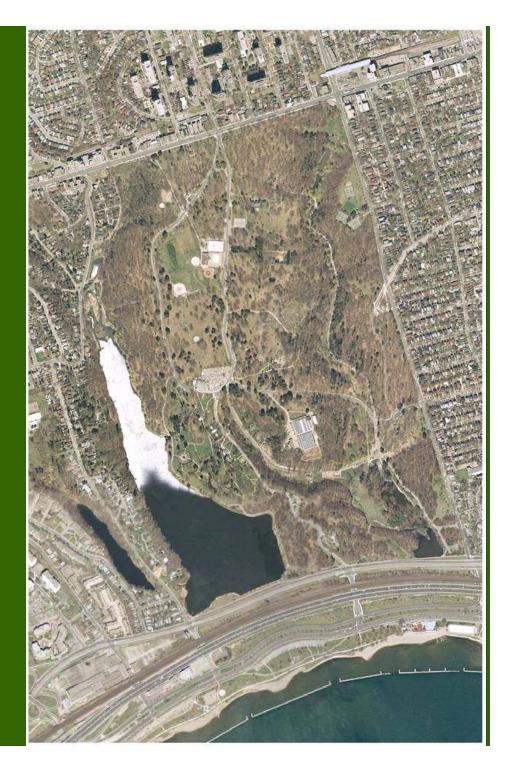
Oak Savannah Restoration in Toronto – A Progress Report





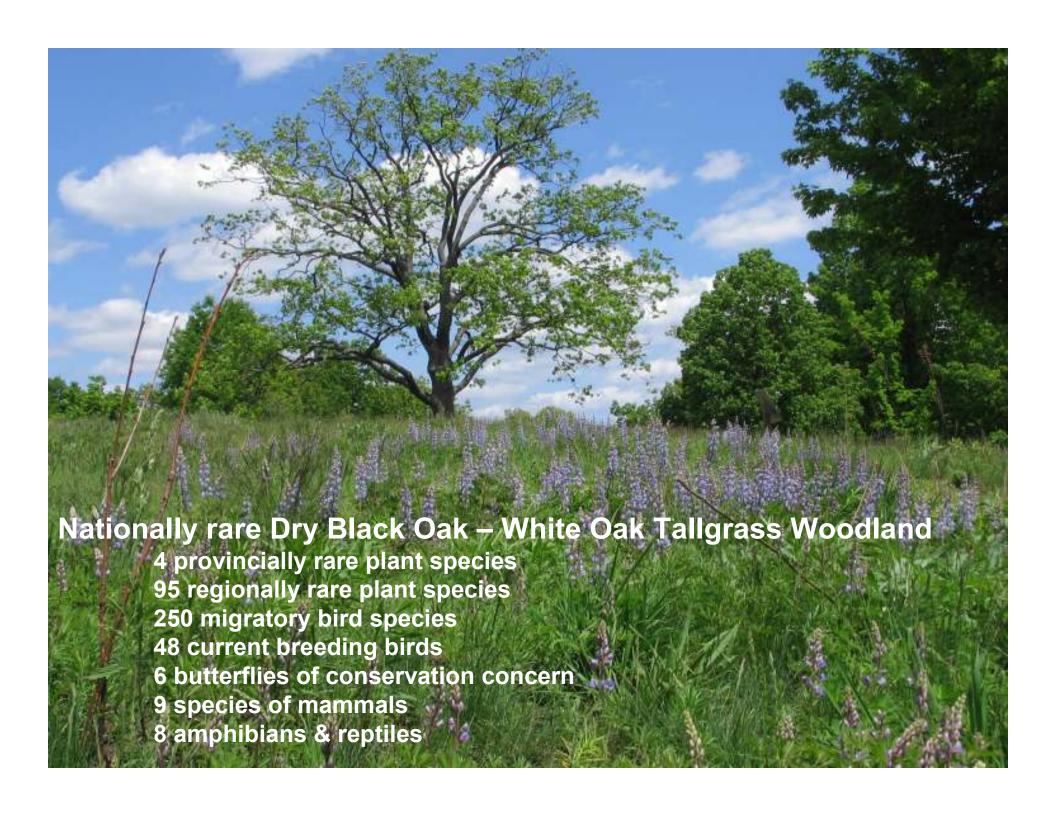


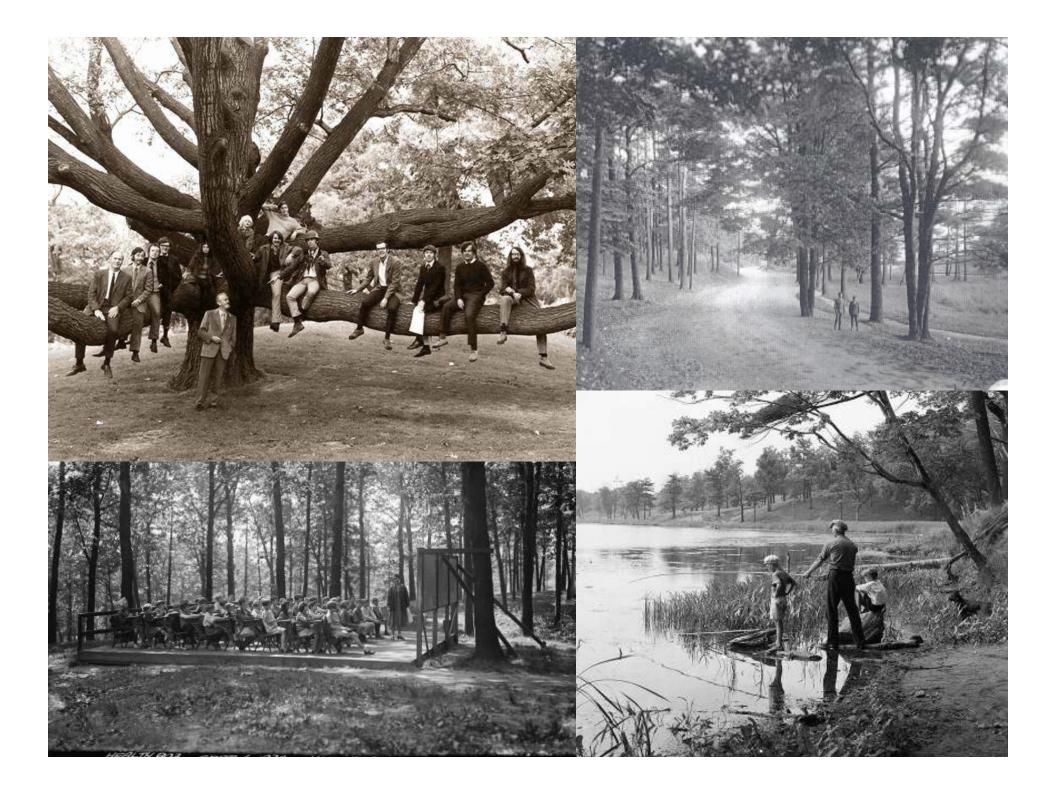


















High Park Volunteer Stewards

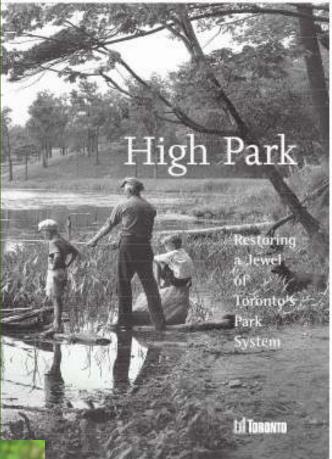




HIGH PARK WOODLAND & SAVANNAH MANAGEMENT PLAN









August 2001



Lands & Forests Consulting













- Time and place for a public briefing
- Expected start time for the burn; planned duration
- Reason for the prescribed burns
- Description of the burn
- Information to describe the expected smoke
- Warning to individuals with asthma or high sensitivity to smoke
- Suggestion that people keeping windows closed on the day of the burn
- The role of the Fire Boss, city staff
- What to expect after the fire



Areas of the Park burned by Year:

1B: 1997/1998, 2003,

2004

1C: 2001, 2003

1D: 2000, 2001, 2002

1E: 2000, 2001, 2005,

2006, 2007

3B: 2000, 2001

7B: 2003, 2006, 2007

7C: 2003

8A: 2002

9A: 2004, 2005

9B: 2001

9C: 2002, 2007

10A: 2000, 2001, 2004

Burn Monitoring



- Difficult to establish a good technique
- Photomonitoring
- •Mapping patches of species and monitoring their advancement/decline
- Mapping burn patterns and void areas





Buckthorn response to burning



Resprouting in 2004

Following burn 2002





Buckthorn response to burning





Dog Strangling Vine (DSV) Response to Burning



Dog Strangling Vine Test Plot – pre burn



DSV emerging before other vegetation



DSV 'wicking' method



Sassafrass Management





Site After Burning



Site after Thinning





Oak Regeneration







Adaptive Management





- Prescribed Burn alone not sufficient
- •A mix of complimentary management tools used based on each individual site
- •High Park Prescribed Burn Program successful in large part to dedicated 3 person restoration crew



Responses from Native Species









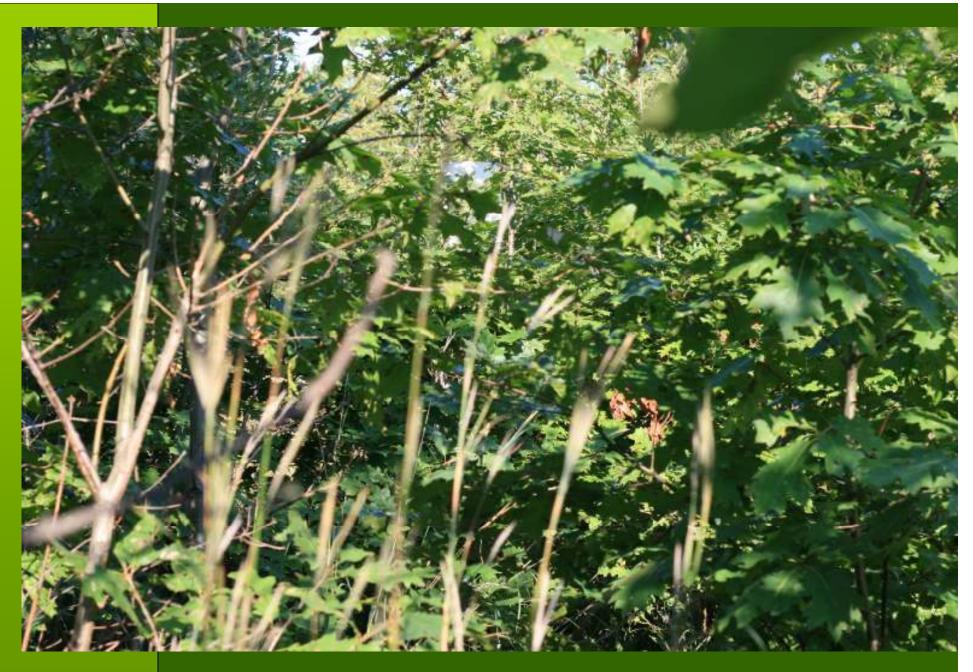


2005-following burn

2002









2008 – plot has filled in with many savannah grasses, and large oaks

