



The hydromulch applied using a jet hose operated by a person on foot. (Maruxa Malvar Cortizo)

Hydromulching for reducing runoff and soil erosion (ປໍ່ຕູໂກລ)

Hydromulch

ចំណងចូលរួម

Hydromulch is spread immediately after a wildfire in order to reduce overland flow and prevent soil erosion.

The research team of the University of Aveiro in collaboration with the fire Brigade and a private company applied the hydromulch in a burnt pine area burnt at moderate fire severity. Hydromulch was spreaded manually from a jet hose over a group of erosion plots, and both runoff and erosion were compared to an untreated group of plots. The hydromulch was applied at a ratio of 3.5 Mg ha⁻¹ providing an initial ground cover of 80%, and was found to reduce post-fire runoff in 70% and soil erosion in 83%.

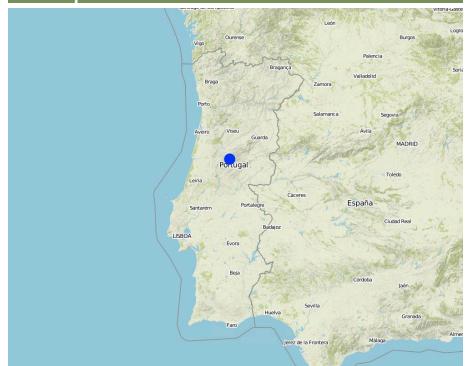
Purpose of the Technology: Hydromulch has been particularly useful on steep slopes and strongly modified areas such as quarries, construction sites, and cut and fill slopes along roads (Robichaud et al., 2010). The hydromulch is a complex mixture which contain basically water and wood or paper fibers. Additionally it can contain seeds, surfactants, seed-growing biostimulants, nutrients and a green colorant. It is intended that each component affected

some of the pieces of the post-fire runoff erosion process. The high effectiveness in runoff reduction could be related to the effect of the wood fibers, because it increases the surface water storage capacity, but also due to the effect of the surfactants, a wetting agent that reduces SWR and increases soil infiltration. Ideally, post-fire hydromulching must be carried out immediately after the fire, over bare, unprotected and steep burnt areas. It is intended for places in which burnt severity was moderate to high and where there are very important values at risk, such as water reservoirs, populations, industries, human and wild life

Establishment / maintenance activities and inputs: The hydromulch is applied once, immediately after the wildfire, aerially, from a tractor or also manually by using a jet hose operated by a person on foot. It basically consisted of a mixture of water, wood fibers and seeds. The seed composition should include autoctonous plant species, in order to avoid alien species into the burnt area and increase the germination success. Besides the composition, the application technique can influence the hydromulch effectiveness. Rough (2007) and Robichaud et al. (2010) reported that the hydromulch sprayed from vehicles was intercepted by the standing trees, and they recommended special caution when applying the mixture in areas with a high density of dead trees and from long distances. Aerial hydromulch can be a better and less expensive option, but Hubbert et al. (2012) checked that the intended application rates of 50% and 100% hydromulch cover resulted in only 20–26% and 56%.

Natural / human environment: The natural forest in central Portugal has been substituted by pine and eucalypt trees that are typically planted as monocultures for wood and paper pulp production. The landscape reflects a long history of intense land management, with a mosaic of (semi-) natural and man-made agricultural and afforested lands. In recent years, however, wildfires have increased dramatically in frequency and extent, and have been associated to soil fertility losses, and consequently to socio-economic losses.

ສະຖານທີ່



GOIBIOTAR

ຈຳນວນ ຜົນທີ ຫິຫຼັກ ຕັ້ງໂນໂລຢີ ຫິນດັບອີຄາະ:

ການອັດເລື່ອງຜົນທີ່ ທີ່ອີ້າ? ສະຫຼັມນທາຜົນສາກ

ການແຜ່ງກະຈາຍຂອງເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ: ແຜ່ຂະຫຍາຍໆຢ່າງ

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សំណើនូវរាយការណ៍ 10.50 ដី ផ្លូវយោ

ធនាគារនៃក្រសួងពេទ្យ និងក្រសួងសំគាល់

ປ່ານສ່ວນປົງຂອງລະບົບຜົນເມືອງ (>50 ປີ)
ໃນໄລຍະການທຶດລອງ / ການຄົນຄວາ



Detail of hydromulch fibers covering the soil surface. (Maruxa Malvar Cortizo)

ການໄສແຍກເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ

ຈຸດປະສົງຕົມຕໍ່

- ປັບປຸງ ການຜະລິດ
- ຫຼັດຜ່ອນ, ບ້ອງກັນ, ຜື້ນູ່ ການເຊື່ອມໄຂມຂອງດິນ
- ການອະນຸລົງ ລະບົບນິເວດ
- ປົກປັກຮັກສານ້າ / ມ້າຜົນທີ່ - ປະລິມປະສານກັບ ເຕັກໂນໂລຢີອືນໆ
- ປົກປັກຮັກສາ / ການປັບປຸງຊີວະນາງູ້ຜົນ
- ຫຼັດຜ່ອນຄວາມສ່ວງ ຫາງໄສ່ຍືດຕໍ່ທ່າມະຊາດ
- ບັນດີວິທີກັບການປ່ຽນແປງດິນຝ້າອາກາດ / ທີ່ຮ້າຍແຮງ ແລະ ຜົນກະທີບ
- ຫຼັດຜ່ອນຜົນກະທີບ ຈາກການປ່ຽນແປງດິນຝ້າອາກາດ
- ສ້າງຜົນກະທີບ ທາງເສດຖະກິດ ທີ່ເປັນປະໂຫຍດ
- ສ້າງຜົນກະທີບ ໃຫ້ເປັນຫາງບວກ ໃຫ້ແກ້ວສ້າງດິນ

ການນຳໃຊ້ດິນ

ປ້າໄມ້ / ຢ່າ

- ການປູກຕົກໄນ້, ການປູກປ່າ
- ຜົນຜະລິດ ແລະ ການບໍລິການ: ເຄືອງປ່າຂອງດິນ, ນັ້ນຝຶ່ງ

ການສະຫນອງນ້ຳ

- ນ້ຳປິນ
- ປະລິມປະສານ ກັນລະຫວ່າງ ນ້ຳປິນ ແລະ ມ້າຊົນລະປະຫານ
- ນ້ຳໃຊ້ ມ້າຊົນລະປະຫານ ພົງຍ່າງດຽວ

ຈຸດປະສົງທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງກັບການເຊື່ອມໄຂມຂອງດິນ

- ບ້ອງກັນການເຊື່ອມໄຂມຂອງດິນ
- ຫຼັດຜ່ອນການເຊື່ອມໄຂມຂອງດິນ
- ການຜົນູ່ / ຜົນູ່ທີ່ຊົດໄຂມ
- ບັນດີວິທີກັບການເຊື່ອມໄຂມຂອງດິນ
- ບໍລິມາດໃຊ້ໄດ້

ການເຊື່ອມໄຂມ ທີ່ຕ້ອງໄດ້ເຮົາໃຈໃສ່

- ດິນເຊາະເຈືອນ ໂດຍນ້າ - Wt: ການສູນເສຍຊັ້ນປ່າດິນ / ການເຊາະເຈືອນ
ຜົວປ່າດິນ, Wg: ການເຊາະເຈືອນຮ້ອງນ້ຳ / ຫ້ວຍ, Wo: ຜົນກະທີບ ຂອງການ
ເຊື່ອມໄຂມ ຕໍ່ຜົນທີ່ພາຍນອກ
- ການເຊື່ອມໄຂມ ຂອງດິນ ທາງກາຍະພາບ - Pk: ການບັນທຶກ ແລະ ການ
ປົກຄຸມຂອງເປົກໄລກ

ກຸ່ມການຄຸ້ມຄອງທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ

- ການປັບປຸງດິນ / ພິດຄຸມດິນ

ມາດຕະການ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ

- ມາດຕະການ ທາງການກະສິກໍາ - A3: ການບໍາລຸງຮັກສາຊັ້ນປ່າດິນ

ເຫັກນິກການແຕ່ມຮູບ

ຂໍ່ກໍາມືດທາງເຕັກນິກ

Hydromulch should be spread as homogeneous as possible over steep areas (higher than 15°) burnt at high fire severity (represented in green and 1). Other areas which are flat (2) and burnt at low severity or only partially burnt (3) must be avoided.

Technical knowledge required for field staff / advisors: moderate

Technical knowledge required for land users: high

Main technical functions: control of raindrop splash, control of dispersed runoff: impede / retard, control of concentrated runoff: impede / retard, improvement of ground cover, increase in nutrient availability (supply, recycling...), sediment retention / trapping, sediment harvesting

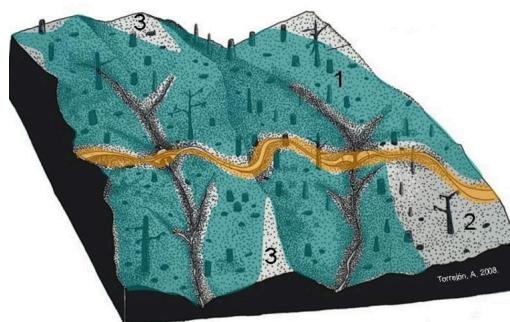
Secondary technical functions: control of dispersed runoff: retain / trap, control of concentrated runoff: retain / trap, increase of surface roughness, improvement of surface structure (crusting, sealing), increase of infiltration, increase / maintain water stored in soil

Mulching

Material/ species: water-based mixture of organic fibers and green colorant

Quantity/ density: 3.5Mg ha⁻¹

Remarks: achieve a ground cover of 80%



ການຈັດຕັ້ງ ແລະ ບໍາລຸງຮັກສາ: ກິດຈະກຳ, ວັດຖຸດິບ ແລະ ຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍ

ການຄໍານວນ ປັດໃຈການຜະລິດ ແລະ ຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍ

- ຄົດໄລ່ຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍ:
- ສະກຸນເງິນທີ່ໃຊ້ສໍາລັບການຄົດໄລ່ຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍ: euros
- ອັດຕາແລກປ່ຽນ (ເປັນເງິນ ໂດລາ): 1 USD = 0.78 euros
- ຄ່າແຮງງານສະເລ່ຍ ຂອງການຈັດຕັ້ງແຮງງານຕົມ: 64.50

ປັດໄຈທີ່ສໍາຄັນສຸດທີ່ສົງເຜົນກະທິບຕໍ່ຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍ

Accessibility and steepness will raise the costs, but selecting hydromulchings is also a main factor. The more complex the hydromulch the more expensive the application cost. Hydromulch with seeds have also the possibility of introducing invasive plants into the ecosystems and increase the costs. For large and inaccessible areas the aerial hydromulch can reduce the costs.

ກິດຈະກຳການສ້າງຕັ້ງ

- Apply hydromulch (ໄລຍະເວລາ / ຄວາມຖື: None)
- Trasportation (Track with a jet-spreading system) (ໄລຍະເວລາ / ຄວາມຖື: None)
- Other (ໄລຍະເວລາ / ຄວາມຖື: None)

ປັດໄຈນໍາເຂົາໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງ ແລະ ຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍ

ລະບຸ ປັດໃຈ ນໍາເຂົາ ໃນການຜະລິດ	ຫົວໜ່ວຍ	ປະລິມານ	ຕົນຫີ່ນ ຕໍ່ຫົວໜ່ວຍ (euros)	ຕົນຫີ່ນທັງໝົດ ຂອງປັດໃຈ ຂາເຮົາ ໃນການ ຜະລິດ (euros)	% ຂອງຕົນຫີ່ນ ທັງໝົດ ທີ່ຫຼັບນໍາ ໃຊ້ທີ່ດີ ໃຊ້ ຈ່າຍໂອງ
ແຮງງານ					
Labour	ha	1.0	128.2	128.2	100.0
ອຸປະກອນ					
Machine use	ha	1.0	128.2	128.2	100.0
ຫີ່ນໍງ					
Hydromulch	ha	1.0	3205.0	3205.0	100.0
Others	ha	1.0	128.2	128.2	100.0
ຕົນຫີ່ນທັງໝົດ ໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງຜະລິດ ເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ				3'589.6	
ຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍຫຼັງໝົດ ສໍາລັບການສ້າງຕັ້ງເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ ເປັນສະກຸນເງິນໄດລາ				4'602.05	

ກິດຈະກຳບໍາລຸງຮັກສາ

n.a.

ສະພາບແວດລ້ອມທຳມະຊາດ

ສະເລ່ຍປະລິມານນັ້ນເປັນປະຈຳ

- < 250 ມືລືແມັດ
- 251-500 ມືລືແມັດ
- 501-750 ມືລືແມັດ
- 751-1,000 ມືລືແມັດ
- 1,001-1,500 ມືລືແມັດ
- 1,501-2,000 ມືລືແມັດ
- 2,001-3,000 ມືລືແມັດ
- 3,001-4,000 ມືລືແມັດ
- > 4,000 ມືລືແມັດ

ເຂດກະສິກຳ-ສະພາບອາກາດ

- ຄວາມຊຸມ
- ເຄີງຄວາມຊຸມ
- ເຄີງແຫຼ່ງແລງ
- ແຫຼ່ງແລງ

ຂຶ້ນຈໍາເພາະກ່ຽວກັບສະພາບອາກາດ

Thermal climate class: temperate

ຄວາມຄ້ອຍຊັ້ນ

- ໃນຫີ່ນະບາຍງົງ (0-2%)
- ອອນ (3-5%)

ຮູບແບບຂອງຕົມ

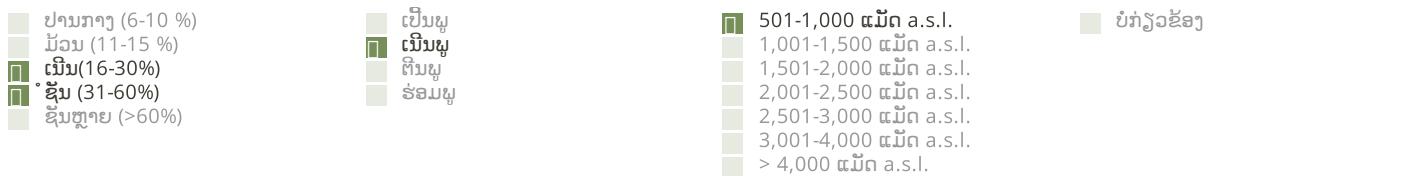
- ຜູ້ພຽງ / ຫົງພຽງ
- ສິ້ນຜູ້

ລະດັບຄວາມສູງ

- 0-100 ແມ່ດ a.s.l.
- 101-500 ແມ່ດ a.s.l.

ເຕັກໂນໂລຢີໄດ້ຖືກນໍາໃຊ້ໃນ

- ລັກສະນະສວດ
- ລັກສະນະກົວ



គោលការណ៍ធនធាន	
តិចម្ខាយ (0-20 ឆ្នាំ)	ពិស់ម្ខាយ (21-50 ឆ្នាំ)
តិច (21-50 ឆ្នាំ)	ជីវិកប្រាំរាង (51-80 ឆ្នាំ)
ជីវិក (81-120 ឆ្នាំ)	ជីវិកខ្ពស់ (> 120 cm)

ໂຄງສ້າງຂອງຕົນ (ເທິງໝໍ້າຕົນ)

ຫຍານ / ເບີ້າ (ຕົນຊາຍ)
ປານກາງ (ຕົນໜີ້ ພວກດິນໄລນ)
ບາງລະອຽດ / ແກ້າ (ໜີ້ ວຸ້ມ)

ໂຄງສ້າງຂອງຕົນ (ເລືກລົງ 20 ຊັ້ນຕີແມ່ດ)

- ທາດອິນຊີຢູ່ເທິງບ້າດິນ
- ສູງ (> 3 %)
- ປໍານກາງ (1-3 %)
- ຕໍ່ເ (<1 %)

ມີນ້າຫຼັມ້າດິນ
ເກີນ
ຕີ
ປານກາງ
ທຸກຍາກ / ບໍ່

- ຄຸນນະພາບນ້ຳ (ການຮັກສາ)
 - ມີນັ້ນດີມ
 - ບໍ່ມີນັ້ນດີມ (ຮຽກຮ້ອງໃຫ້ມີການ
ບໍ່ຢູ່ດີມດັ່ງ)
- ນໍ່ໃຊ້ຂຶ້ນໃນການຜະລິດການສິ່ງ
ຝວງຢ່າງດົງ (ເຊີນລະປະຫາງ)
 - ຜິດປ່າດຕີ້
- ຄຸນນະພາບນ້ຳ □ ອີງຕູ້

ពិនិត្យផែនការណ៍របស់ខ្លួន
ឯកសារសម្រាប់បង្កើតរបស់ខ្លួន

គោលប្រាកប្រាណខេរដុំទិន្នន័យ

ຄວາມຫຼັກຫຼາຍຂອງສົງທີມ
ຊື່ເດ

ຄນລັກສະນະຂອາຜົນໍາໃຊ້ທີດິນການນຳໃຊ້ເຕັກໂນໄລຢີ

- ▣ ການວາງແນວທາງຕະຫຼາດ
 - ▣ ກັມຕົນເອງ (ຝ່າຍງົງ)
 - ▣ ປະສົມປິບເປີ (ກັມຕົນເອງ)/ປິບມືນຄ້າ)
 - ▣ ການຄ້າ / ຕະຫຼາດ

- වායිස්කීඩ්මාජාගරිතාජකා
විංගු තිබ්ແມැນගානුපූදිගාස්
ගා
- ප්‍රෝට්‍රොට් 10 % ඔසුගායිස්
ත්ංගුලා
- 10-50 % ඔසුගායිස්ත්ංගුලා
- > 50 % ඔසුගායිස්ත්ංගුලා

- ឧបករណ៍ទីផ្សារ
- ឧបករណ៍ទីផ្សារ
- សម្រាប់បង្កើត
- ទីផ្សារ
- ទីផ្សារ

- ລະດັບຂອງການຫັນເປັນກົມຈັກ
- ການໃຊ້ແຮງງານຄືນ
- ສັດລາກແກ່
- ເຄືອງກົມຈັກ

- ຢູ່ປະຈຳ ຫຼື ເລວ້ອນ
- ບໍເຄືອນໄຫວ
- ແບບເຖິງຂັງ-ເຖິງປ່ອຍ
- ແບບປ່ອຍຕາມທຳມະຊາດ

ບຸກຄົນ	ຫຼື	ກົມ
		ບຸກຄົນ / ຄົວເຮືອນ
		ກົມ / ຊຸມເຊີນ
		ການຮ່ວມມື
ໜ	ການຈັດງານ	(ບໍລິສັດ, ອີງການ ລັດນະບຽງ)

၄၈

ອາຍຸ
ເຕັກນ້ອຍ
ຊາວໂລມ
ໄວກາງຄົນ
ຜິສ້າຄະຍາ

Regions	Average Monthly Rainfall (mm)	Number of Regions
悱ຕັກ	<0.5	1
ຫຼວງຈີ່າຍ	0.5-1	1
ຫຼວງບໍລະຍາດ	1-2	1
ຫຼວງວຽງຈັນ	2-5	1
ຫຼວງວຽງຈັນ	5-15	1
ຫຼວງວຽງຈັນ	15-50	1
ຫຼວງວຽງຈັນ	50-100	1
ຫຼວງວຽງຈັນ	100-500	1
ຫຼວງວຽງຈັນ	500-1,000	1
ຫຼວງວຽງຈັນ	1,000-10,000	1
ຫຼວງວຽງຈັນ	> 10,000	1

ຂະໜາດ

ເຈົ້າຂອງທີ່ດິນ
ລັດ
ບໍລິສັດ
ຊຸມຊົງ / ບ້ານ
ກົມ
ບຸກຄົນ, ຂົມຕໍ່ມ້າແງ່ງ ບຸກຄົນ, ທີ່ມີຕໍ່ມ້າແງ່ງ

- ສືບທິການນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ
- ເປົດກວ້າງ (ບໍ່ມີການຈັດຕັ້ງ)
- ຂຸມຂົມ (ທີ່ມີການຈັດຕັ້ງ)
- ເຊົ້າ
- ບຸກຄົນ

ການເຂົ້າເຖິງການບໍລິການ ແລະ ຜົນຖານໂຄງລ່າງ

សៀវភៅបាប	ឃ្លាយរកា	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	គិត
រាជនាសីវភោែនា	ឃ្លាយរកា	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	គិត
រាជនាថ្មូលឱ្យត្រួតពិនិត្យរាជការ	ឃ្លាយរកា	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	គិត
ទីនំ តីវិញ្ញាន (ពីរីយាទុ រាយអិនីតិតិជាតាំង ទីនំ តីវិញ្ញាន រាយអិនីតិតិជាតាំងវាំង)	ឃ្លាយរកា	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	គិត
ពេជ្ជាតាត	ឃ្លាយរកា	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	គិត
ធម៌លីវីរុញ្ញុយ	ឃ្លាយរកា	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	គិត
ពេជ្ជាបិនិមាត្រ ឬនៅ រាជនិនិមីរឹង	ឃ្លាយរកា	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	គិត
រាជនាគិច្ចិវាំង ឬនៅ ស្វាគិច្ចិវាំង	ឃ្លាយរកា	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	គិត
រាជនាបំផិតរាជការ ទាំងអាជីវការរាជការ	ឃ្លាយរកា	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	គិត

ຜົນກະທິບ

ຜົນກະທິບທາງສ້າງຄົມ ແລະ ສະຖາປະກິດ

ເມືນຜະລິດໄນ້
ມີນັດ ໃຫ້ສິດລວງ

ຫຼາດລົງ  ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ
ຫຼາດລົງ  ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ

ຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ: ທັດສະນະມູມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ນໍາໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ

- It will prevent sediment movement and accumulation over roads and down slope properties and values at risk.

How can they be sustained / enhanced? By developing more economic application formulations and schemes.

ຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ: ທັດສະນະມູມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ປ້ອນຂໍ້ມູນເອງ

- It is a technology that has the advantages of the mulching technique and also can be used as a tool for increase the biodiversity, expand the distribution of some protected plant species at the same time that soil is keep in place.

How can they be sustained / enhanced? The use of longer mulch fibers can still increase the hydromulch effectiveness, since some researchers found the longest fibers to be more effective in soil erosion control than the shorter ones.

ຈຸດອ່ອນ / ຂັ້ນສະຍ / ຄວາມສ່ຽງ: ທັດສະນະມູມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ນໍາໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ ວິທີການແກ້ໄຂແນວໃດ

- Hydromulch is very expensive when compared to straw mulch, but not more effective in post-fire soil erosion reduction. To develop hydromulch mixtures using the lowest amount of water as well as other chemical components to the minimum.
- Some researchers found very low performance due to the interception of the hydromulch jet by the dead standing trees Verify when applying it that the ground coverreach a minimum of 60%
- Sometimes the mulch component (wood fibers, chopped paper) can be removed very easily by heavy rainfall, and thus treatment effectiveness can decrease greatly.

ເອກະສານອ້າງອີງ

ການລວບລວມ

Sergio Prats Alegre Prats

Editors

ການທຶນທວນຄົນ

Valentin Zuercher
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ບຸກຄົນທີ່ສໍາຄັນ

Sergio Prats Alegre Prats - ຜູ້ຊ່ວງຊານ ດ້ານການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ
Maruxa Malvar Cortizo - ຜູ້ຊ່ວງຊານ ດ້ານການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ
Celeste Coelho - ຜູ້ຊ່ວງຊານ ດ້ານການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ
Jan Jacob Keizer - ຜູ້ຊ່ວງຊານ ດ້ານການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ

ການບັນຍາຍລາຍລະອຽດ ໃນຖານຂໍ້ມູນ ຂອງ WOCAT

https://qcat.wocat.net/lo/wocat/technologies/view/technologies_1299/

ຂໍ້ມູນການເຊື່ອມໂຍງຂໍ້ມູນການຄຸ້ມຄອງການນໍາໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ

n.a.

ເອກະສານ ແມ່ນໄດ້ອໍານວຍຄວາມສະດວກໂດຍ

ສະຖາບັນ

- Fundaçao para a Ciéncia e a Tecnologia (FCT) - ບໍລິສູງໄກລ
- University of Aveiro (University of Aveiro) - ບໍລິສູງໄກລ

ໂຄງການ

- Catastrophic shifts in drylands (EU-CASCADE)
- Preventing and Remediating degradation of soils in Europe through Land Care (EU-RECARE)

ການຮັກງອງທີ່ສໍາຄັນ

- EFFECTIVENESS OF HYDROMULCHING TO REDUCE RUNOFF AND EROSIONIN A RECENTLY BURNT PINE PLANTATION IN CENTRAL PORTUGAL.
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