

# MAST Bark Beetle Emergency Outreach Program

2007 CALENDAR





# MAST Bark Beetle Emergency Outreach Program

*A thinner forest is a  
healthier forest, and  
a healthier forest is a  
fire-resistant forest.*

San Bernardino County  
Assistant Chief Peter Brierty

The Mountain Area Safety Taskforce (MAST) has prepared this calendar as part of its Bark Beetle Emergency Outreach Program to educate residents of the San Bernardino Mountains about the importance of thinning trees and vegetation to reduce fire risks.

While maintaining fire safety on private land has always been the responsibility of property owners, over the past three years the San Bernardino County and other members of MAST — including the U.S. Forest Service, California Department of Forestry, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Southern California Edison, and Caltrans — have removed more than 250,000 dead and dying trees from private property thanks to technical assistance and a \$70 million grant from the USDA's Natural Resource Conservation Service. In addition, several hundred dead and dying trees have been removed utilizing funding from other programs.

Existing grant money for dead tree removal is expected to run out by December 2007. Any trees eligible for removal under existing grant money must be identified and marked by authorities no later than June 2007.

While dead and dying trees will continue to be a concern and should be removed, the next phase of the outreach program will focus on educating property owners about the importance of thinning live trees, or “green fuel,” as a way to reduce fire risk.

MAST is here to help you comply with the law and make the San Bernardino Mountains a safer, healthier place to live. Thank you for joining us to make this important program successful.



## Fire Protection Agencies

- Arrowbear Lake Fire Department (909) 867-3479
- Big Bear Lake Fire Protection District (909) 866-7566  
[www.citybigbearlake.com/departments/fire/fire.html](http://www.citybigbearlake.com/departments/fire/fire.html)
- Big Bear City Fire Department (909) 585-2362
- Crest Forest Fire Department (909) 338-3311  
[www.cffd.org](http://www.cffd.org)
- Running Springs Fire Department (909) 867-2630  
[www.runningspringsfd.org](http://www.runningspringsfd.org)
- San Bernardino County Fire Department (909) 386-8400  
Emergency Information Line (909) 355-8800  
[www.sbcfire.org](http://www.sbcfire.org)
- US Forest Service (909) 382-2600  
Emergency Information Line (909) 383-5688  
[www.fs.fed.us/r5/sanbernardino](http://www.fs.fed.us/r5/sanbernardino)
- California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (909) 881-6900  
[www.fire.ca.gov](http://www.fire.ca.gov)

## Fire Safe Councils

Local Fire Safe Council meetings are held on a regular basis throughout the year. For a listing of meetings in your area go to [www.calendar.yahoo.com/iefiresafecouncils](http://www.calendar.yahoo.com/iefiresafecouncils)

In case of emergency:  
Call 9-1-1

Lunar Phases

● New Moon    ● First Quarter    ○ Full Moon    ● Third Quarter

Cover photo: Sailboats on Lake Arrowhead. Kerst Scenic Photography, Inc.

# The Healthy Forest



# January



## Get thin, get healthy

It may seem counter-intuitive, but a properly thinned forest is a healthy forest. A healthy forest has the resources, trees and other vegetation needed to maintain health and longevity. A healthy forest is a safer forest.

- A century of human intervention and fire suppression has protected our community. At the same time, the process has created a dense, overstocked forest that has become a fire risk for mountain residents and has a natural imbalance that threatens the health of the forest itself.
- Much of the forest in our region has 400-500 trees per acre, compared to a healthy mountain forest that has fewer than 150 trees per acre.
- A healthy forest better resists pests, is more fire-safe and recovers more quickly from fires.

### *Design your forest care plan*

- A licensed, professional forester will visit your property and make recommendations for thinning your land.
- You may be eligible for reimbursement up to 75 percent of the cost of implementing your Forest Care Plan for forest thinning.
- Contact Forest Care toll-free at 1-888-883-THIN or visit [sbnfa.org](http://sbnfa.org). It's free and there's no obligation.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
	1	2	3°	4	5	6
New Year's Day						
7	8	9	10	11 <sup>●</sup>	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19 <sup>●</sup>	20
Martin Luther King, Jr., Day						
21	22	23	24	25 <sup>●</sup>	26	27
28	29	30	31			

DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
25	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

FEBRUARY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28			



# Thinking Ahead





# February



## Create a disaster plan

Meet with your family to discuss why you need to prepare for a disaster, discuss the types of disasters most likely to happen and what you need to do in each case.

*Pick two places to meet in the event of a disaster*

1. Right outside your home.
2. Outside your neighborhood, in case you cannot return to your home.

Ask an out-of-state friend to be your family contact. After a disaster it is often easier to call out of state. Everyone should know this contact's phone number.

*Develop and plan evacuation routes*

- Become familiar with all evacuation routes in and out of your area.
- The type of incident, location and weather conditions play a critical role in the selection of an evacuation route. Some predetermined routes may prove ineffective if disaster strikes.
- Only use travel routes specified by authorities. Do not use off-road shortcuts.
- Drive with your headlights on.
- Don't re-enter an area until it has been declared safe for re-entry.
- Tune in to the following radio stations for emergency information:

95.1 FM KFRG Valley/High Desert/Mountains

93.3 FM KBHR Big Bear Valley

For a map of escape routes, go to [www.calmast.org/mast/public/index.html](http://www.calmast.org/mast/public/index.html)

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
				1	2°	3
					Groundhog Day	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10°
Burn Awareness Week						
11	12	13	14	15	16	17°
			Valentine's Day			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24°
	President's Day		Ash Wednesday			
25	26	27	28			

JANUARY							MARCH						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
												1	2
												3	4
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
28	29	30	31				25	26	27	28	29	30	31



# Getting Started



*Blooming yucca in Lone Pine Canyon. The mosaic pattern on the hillside is the result of a fuel modification program.*

*John Aziz, Wrightwood Fire Safe Council*



# March



## Clear leaves, debris and downed limbs

Dead vegetation constitutes a significant fire hazard. Remember to remove dead vegetation at regular intervals.

### *Remove dead vegetation*

- Remove trees, shrubs, dead branches still attached to plants, dried grass and flowers, dropped leaves and needles and firewood.
- The only exceptions: pine needles covering bare soil and downed trees embedded in the ground. These help reduce erosion, conserve water and maintain a healthy forest.
- Be sure to remove all pine needles and leaves from beneath decks and within two feet of any structure.
- In all other locations, pine needles should be removed to a thickness of between one and two inches. More is a hazard and less promotes erosion.

### *Eliminate ladder fuels*

- Ladder fuels include plants or vegetation which allow flames to climb upward like rungs of a ladder.
- Minimize the ladder fuel problem. Raise the height of the upper fuel layer by removing lower tree branches to a height of 6 feet. Eliminate the lower fuel layers (such as tall shrubs or small trees) in addition to other low-lying debris beneath trees.

FEBRUARY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28			

APRIL						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
				1	2	3°

American Red Cross Month

4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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11	12°	13	14	15	16	17
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Daylight Saving  
Time Begins  
Change Smoke  
Detector Batteries

Saint Patrick's Day

18	19°	20	21	22	23	24
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First Day of Spring

25°	26	27	28	29	30	31
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# Protecting Your Property



# April



Create a 100-foot defensible space around structures:  
It's the law.

Two zones make up the required 100 feet of defensible space, which can protect your property if a forest fire does occur.

## *Lean, clean and green zone*

- Remove all flammable vegetation and any dead or dying plants within 100 feet of each building or structure (or to the property line).
- You may keep single trees or other vegetation that are trimmed of all dead and dying foliage and are well pruned and maintained.

## *Reduced fuel zone*

- Decrease fuel in the remaining 70 feet (or to the property line) by removing surface litter, logs, stumps and snags, and by trimming or thinning live vegetation.
- Property on a steep slope will require greater spacing between trees and shrubs than a level property.

For guidelines, see the CDF brochure: "Why 100 Feet?" available from your local CDF office or online at [www.fire.ca.gov/](http://www.fire.ca.gov/)

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
1	2 <sup>o</sup>	3	4	5	6	7
April Fool's Day	Passover Begins				Good Friday	Easter Celebration - Lake Arrowhead
8	9	10 <sup>o</sup>	11	12	13	14
Easter Sunday Easter Celebration - Lake Arrowhead						
15	16	17 <sup>•</sup>	18	19	20	21
22	23	24 <sup>o</sup>	25	26	27	28
Earth Day					National Arbor Day	
29	30					

MARCH							MAY							
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
					1	2	3			1	2	3	4	5
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	27	28	29	30	31			



# Planning Your Planting



*Flowering grape lupine in the San Bernardino Mountains.*



# May



## Think water-wise

Reducing the amount of water your landscape needs by using drought resistant plants conserves natural resources and protects your home from fire. Vegetation can become highly flammable in times of drought or irregular watering.

- Consider replacing lawn with low-water-use ground cover and shrubs.
- Do not plant lawns or other high-water-use plants around the base of trees.
- Keep a mix of plant species with varying ages on your property to lessen the chances of severe insect or disease problems and provide better wildlife habitats.
- For reforestation, plant native trees.
- Use accent plants sparingly.
- Group plants into moisture zones.
- Mulch around trees and shrubs to discourage weeds and slow evaporation.
- Build a four-to-six inch earthen dam around the drip line of all trees and shrubs to ensure they retain the water they receive.

For a list of recommended trees, shrubs, flowers and ground cover, see "A Landscape Guide for Mountain Homes." Call (909) 337-8555 or visit [www.calmast.org/mast/public/pdf/landscape\\_guide.pdf](http://www.calmast.org/mast/public/pdf/landscape_guide.pdf)

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
		1	2°	3	4	5
						Cinco de Mayo
6	7	8	9	10°	11	12
Arson Prevention Week						Wildfire Awareness Day
Wildfire Fire Awareness Week						
13	14	15	16•	17	18	19
Mother's Day						
20	21	22	23°	24	25	26
Emergency Medical Services Week						Market Nights & Summer Concert Series Begins - Lake Arrowhead
Wildland Fire Prevention Week	Armed Forces Day					
27	28	29	30	31		
	Memorial Day					

APRIL							JUNE						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7						1	2
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29	30						24	25	26	27	28	29	30



# Short and Simple





# June



## Cut tall grasses and weeds

Ideally, grass should not exceed four inches in height. In situations where these fuels are isolated from other fuels or where necessary to stabilize soil, grasses and similar vegetation may reach a height of 18 inches. Cutting grass is preferable to completely removing it in order to stabilize soil and prevent soil erosion.

### *In addition to grass and weeds*

- Clearance between shrubs should be 4 to 40 feet depending on the slope of the land and size and type of vegetation.
- Remove surface litter, logs, stumps and snags, and trim or thin live vegetation.
- Remove all ground fuels greater than four inches high. Single specimens of trees or other vegetation may be kept if they are well-spaced, well-pruned and create an overall condition that avoids the spread of fire to other vegetation or to structures.
- Train your plants to develop deep roots by watering thoroughly but infrequently.

For more information, see "A Landscape Guide for Mountain Homes." Call (909) 337-8555 or visit [www.calmast.org/mast/public/pdf/landscape\\_guide.pdf](http://www.calmast.org/mast/public/pdf/landscape_guide.pdf)

**Deadline for notification for removal of dead, dying or diseased trees is June 30. Contact San Bernardino County Hazardous Tree Removal Operations at (909) 867-1240.**

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
					1°	2
Fireworks Safety Month Home Safety Month					SBCFD Begins Issuing Abatement Notices	Garden Tours - Wrightwood Wooden Boat Show - Lake Arrowhead
3	4	5	6	7	8 °	9
10	11	12	13	14	15 •	16
Xeriscape Garden Tour - Big Bear Lake						
17	18	19	20	21	22 °	23
Father's Day				First Day of Summer		
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
						Mountaineer Days - Wrightwood July 4th Celebration Starts - Lake Arrowhead

MAY							JULY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
27	28	29	30	31			29	30	31				



A scenic view of Big Bear Lake under a bright blue sky with scattered white clouds. In the foreground, a large white boat with a red hull and a small blue boat are on the water. The lake is surrounded by green pine trees and rocky shorelines. In the background, there are rolling mountains. The text "Family Celebrations and Mountain Visitors" is overlaid in white on the right side of the image.

# Family Celebrations and Mountain Visitors

# July



## Cookouts and campfires heighten need for vigilance

July is both National Recreation Month and National Picnic Month. As the dry season begins and activities such as barbecues and campfires increase, extra vigilance is required to prevent accidental wildfires. The July 4 weekend, one of the year's major travel holidays, brings many mountain visitors, and the month also marks the start of family vacation season.

### *Common causes of fires during this season*

- Unattended or improperly extinguished campfires.
- Forgotten or unattended food on a stove top or outdoor barbecue.
- Unsupervised children near campfires or cooking.
- Forgotten candles or mosquito coils on decks or in campgrounds.
- Improperly disposed-of cigarette butts.
- Unauthorized fireworks.
- Improper ash disposal. Place ashes in a metal container, soak with water, and place on a non-combustible surface.

Festivities with family and friends are enjoyable. And exercising a little caution as we celebrate friends, family and America's independence will ensure the safety and fond memories of residents and mountain visitors alike.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7 <sup>°</sup>
Mountaineer Days - Wrightwood		Independence Day				
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 <sup>•</sup>
				Annual Flower Show - Big Bear Lake		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27 <sup>•</sup>	28
29	30 <sup>°</sup>	31				

JUNE							AUGUST						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2				1	2	3	4
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	26	27	28	29	30	31	





Time for some R&R (&R)

# August



## Maintain defensible space

Once you've determined how much defensible space your property requires (see April sidebar), make a list of crucial maintenance steps and develop a plan for getting them done.

Depending on your defensible space needs, you may need the cooperation of adjacent property owners. The County Assessor's office can help if the owners of adjacent parcels are unknown.

### Remember the three Rs of defensible space

#### Remove

- Dead vegetation, ladder fuels, and firewood piles near the house.

#### Reduce

- Dense shrub fields, thick tree cover, dead wood, low branches or highly flammable native vegetation which can spread fires quickly within your defensible space.

#### Replace

- Highly flammable grass, trees and shrubs with less flammable, low-growing species.
- For more information, see "A Landscape Guide for Mountain Homes." Call (909) 337-8555 or visit [www.calmast.org/mast/public/pdf/landscape\\_guide.pdf](http://www.calmast.org/mast/public/pdf/landscape_guide.pdf).

Embers can travel half a mile or more from the fire source. Homes located in the urbanized areas of mountain communities, blocks away from the forest, can be just as vulnerable to new fires started from floating embers as those in woodland settings.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
			1	2	3	4
						Mountain Top Days - Running Springs
5°	6	7	8	9	10	11
		National Night Out		Smokey Bear's Birthday		
12°	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20°	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28°	29	30	31	

JULY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						



# Leave the Crowd Behind



# September



## Even 'healthy' live trees can be a problem

Many people think removing dead vegetation is the most important part of maintaining our defensible space. But removing live trees and shrubs to thin the forest is equally significant.

### *Break up the canopy*

- If the branches of neighboring trees or shrubs touch without large openings between them, fires can spread regardless of how well tended the ground below is.
- Homeowners should concentrate on two types of dense, continuous vegetation: brush fields and crowded stands of coniferous trees.

### *Brush fields*

- The separation between individual or small groups of shrubs on flat or gently sloping terrain should be twice the height of remaining shrubs.
- For example, if the shrub height is four feet, the separation – measured from the *edge* of the canopy of one shrub to another, not from the trunks – should be eight feet.

### *Crowded stands of trees*

- In many areas, coniferous trees occur in dense, overcrowded stands where their branches are touching or interwoven. To prevent the spread of fire through these dense canopies, homeowners must thin the stands.
- Removing living trees may seem counterproductive. But conifers should be at least 30 feet apart on flat or gentle slopes.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
						1
2	3	4 <sup>•</sup>	5	6	7	8
Labor Day					Oktoberfest Begins - Lake Arrowhead	
9	10	11 <sup>•</sup>	12	13	14	15
Family Fun Night - Big Bear Lake			Rosh Hashana; Ramadan Begins		Chamber of Commerce Home Tour - Lake Arrowhead	
16	17	18	19 <sup>•</sup>	20	21	22
Shoreline Clean Up Day - Big Bear Lake	National Public Lands Day - Big Bear Lake				Yom Kippur	
23	24	25	26 <sup>•</sup>	27	28	29
First Day of Fall						
30						

AUGUST							OCTOBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	6
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
26	27	28	29	30	31		28	29	30	31			



# The Human Factor



*Oak trees in full autumn color dot the shoreline of Big Bear Lake.*

*Kerst Scenic Photography, Inc.*



# October



## Fire prevention starts with you

Although natural causes like lightning and the Santa Ana winds can contribute to wildfires, four out of five forest fires are started by people.

### *Smoke detectors – push the button, not your luck*

- Install smoke detectors on each level of your home, especially near sleeping areas. Test smoke detectors monthly and replace batteries twice a year. Vacuum cobwebs and dust from the detectors each month.

### *Invest in fire extinguishers*

- Keep working fire extinguishers (ABC type) in the kitchen and the garage. Teach family members how to use the fire extinguishers and show them where they are kept.

### *Make fire safety a part of your nightly routine*

- You are far more likely to be killed or injured by a fire that takes place at night – be sure your home is safe before you go to bed.

### *Talk to your family about fire*

- Teach children about fire safety. Post emergency phone numbers. Make a Family Disaster Plan. Have emergency supplies ready and accessible. Designate a meeting place should your family get separated during a disaster.

### *Check your brakes*

- Friction from improperly adjusted brakes and inadequately lubricated bearings can produce enough heat to ignite your car or flammable vegetation.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
	1	2	3 <sup>•</sup>	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11 <sup>•</sup>	12	13
Fire Prevention Week	Columbus Day					
14	15	16	17	18	19 <sup>•</sup>	20
21	22	23	24	25	26 <sup>•</sup>	27
		Tree Lighting Ceremony - Running Springs			SBC Community Cleanup Day Halloween Party - Lake Arrowhead	
28	29	30	31			
			Halloween Trick or Treat in the Village - Lake Arrowhead			

SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

NOVEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30





# A Time for Thanks

# November



... And a time for extra caution

It takes only a moment's distraction for a fire to start. One-third of home fires start in the kitchen or cooking area, more than any other place in the home. On Thanksgiving, the incidence of home cooking fires increases to three times the daily average.

## For holiday cooking

- Always stay in the kitchen while cooking.
- Keep baking soda on hand to extinguish stove top grease fires. Never throw water over a pan of burning grease.
- Keep things that can burn, such as dishtowels, paper or plastic bags, and curtains at least three feet away from the range top.
- Make sure saucepan handles are not over the stove's flame or electric burner.
- Do not use turkey fryers except by properly trained individuals using professional-quality equipment.
- Keep matches and candles out of children's reach. Also, never leave burning candles unattended.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
				1 <sup>°</sup>	2	3
Home Care Month						
4	5	6	7	8	9 <sup>•</sup>	10
Daylight Saving Time Ends Change Smoke Detector Batteries						
		Election Day				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17 <sup>°</sup>
Veterans Day						
18	19	20	21	22	23	24 <sup>°</sup>
Holiday Parade of Lights - Wrightwood Thanksgiving Day Holiday in the Village Starts - Lake Arrowhead						
25	26	27	28	29	30	

OCTOBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					



# Safely Celebrate the Holidays



# December



## You'd better watch out ... for fire hazards

The holidays are a special time, but the season brings its own fire hazards.

### *Holiday lights*

- Inspect holiday lights each year for frayed wires, bare spots, gaps in the insulation, broken or cracked sockets, and excessive kinking or wear before hanging them.

### *Selecting a Christmas tree*

- Needles on fresh trees should be green and hard to pull back from the branches. A dried tree is a fire hazard. If using an artificial tree, make sure it is flame retardant.

### *Caring for your Christmas tree*

- Do not put your live tree up for longer than two weeks. Keep the tree stand filled with water at all times.

### *Disposing of your Christmas tree*

- The best way to dispose of your tree is by taking it to a recycling center or having it hauled away by a community pick-up service.

### *Never put wrapping paper in a fireplace*

- It can throw off dangerous sparks and cause chimney fires.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
						1 <sup>●</sup>
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Fireman's Bonfire - Lake Arrowhead		Hanukkah Begins				
9 <sup>●</sup>	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17 <sup>●</sup>	18	19	20	21	22
First Day of Winter						
23	24 <sup>○</sup>	25	26	27	28	29
	Christmas Eve in the Village - Big Bear Lake	Christmas Day	Kwanzaa Begins			
30	31 <sup>●</sup>	New Year's Eve				

NOVEMBER							JANUARY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3			1	2	3	4	5
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
25	26	27	28	29	30		27	28	29	30	31		



# Make Your Forest Fire-Resistant



Overly dense stands of trees and prolonged drought have left the forests in the San Bernardino Mountains in a weakened state, vulnerable from the bark beetle infestation.

To combat the bark beetles and help make your property more fire-safe, the forest must be properly managed. This requires thinning the overstocked forest of certain live trees and shrubs to restore vigor to the remaining trees.

MAST has spearheaded this effort to restore the health of the forest and make it more fire-resistant. This calendar is part of a two-year education and outreach program to continue building on the healthy foundation established by MAST thus far. Find out what you can do to help by contacting a MAST participant.

MAST is a coalition of local, state and federal government agencies, private companies and volunteer organizations in San Bernardino and Riverside counties that are concerned with public safety in the mountain areas of their respective jurisdictions. For more information, including names and contact information of MAST participants, visit [www.calmast.org](http://www.calmast.org).

## Special thanks

To the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors:

Bill Postmus

*Chairman*

*First District Supervisor*

Paul Biane

*Vice Chairman*

*Second District Supervisor*

Dennis Hansberger

*Third District Supervisor*

Gary Ovitt

*Fourth District Supervisor*

Josie Gonzales

*Fifth District Supervisor*

To the following for donating photography for use in this calendar:

*Kerst Scenic Photography, Inc.*

(909) 866-7659

[www.kerstphoto.com](http://www.kerstphoto.com)

*John Aziz, Wrightwood Fire Safe Council*

(760) 249-5248

To the responsible homeowners who have helped make our community fire safe.

For general tree-removal advice, including information concerning regulatory requirements, financial assistance programs, and tree-removal services in the San Bernardino Mountains area, contact:

- San Bernardino County Fire Department Hazardous Tree Abatement Program: (909) 867-1240  
[www.sbcfire.org](http://www.sbcfire.org)
- California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection: (909) 881-6900  
[www.fire.ca.gov](http://www.fire.ca.gov)
- The National Forest Association and California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. A grant from the USDA Forest Service allows property owners to be reimbursed up to 75% of the cost of implementing a qualified tree-removal plan. Call (888) 883-THIN or complete the form online at [www.sbnfa.com/forestcare.php](http://www.sbnfa.com/forestcare.php)
- For more information on natural resources conservation contact Natural Resources Conservation Service at [www.ca.ncrs.usda.gov](http://www.ca.ncrs.usda.gov)

If you have trees near power lines, contact:

- Southern California Edison, Tree Removal Program (800) 640-3652  
[www.sce.com](http://www.sce.com)

For guidelines on low-water-use landscaping and creating a defensible space around your home and other structures, see:

- "A Landscape Guide for Mountain Homes." Call (909) 337-8555 or obtain online at [www.calmast.org/mast/public/pdf/landscape\\_guide.pdf](http://www.calmast.org/mast/public/pdf/landscape_guide.pdf)