6/4/2014 - The Slide Fire removed vegetation in many areas, including steep canyons. Rock fall has always been a risk in these areas. Roots, from trees and shrubs burned in the fire, no longer holding rocks, subject the canyons to increased potential for dry ravel and rock fall. This progressive accumulation of sediment without vegetation to slow it down creates an increased impact throughout Oak Creek Canyon.
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6/4/2014 – A thick layer of powdery gray or white ash covering the ground is an indicator of high soil burn severity. Ash and debris can be swept into rivers and streams by summer rain storms, potentially impacting downstream water sources.
6/3/2014 – A thick layer of powdery gray or white ash covering the ground is an indicator of high soil burn severity. Ash and debris can be swept into rivers and streams by summer rain storms, potentially impacting downstream water sources.
In the aftermath of the Slide Fire, a Public Information Officer with the Type 1 Incident Management Team photographed a series of photos in the West Fork of Oak Creek. This photo, north of the footbridge, illustrated the potential for ash and potential rock fall that may occur following a thunderstorm.
6/4/2014 – This photo, taken in Oak Creek Canyon, shows potential for debris and ash flow that may have downstream impacts following a thunderstorm.
6/3/2014 – This photo, taken in Sterling Canyon, shows potential for debris and ash flow that may have downstream impacts following a thunderstorm.
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