## Table 1. Prescribed fire objectives for grasslands

Prescribed burns should be conducted about every 3 years to:

- Remove dead grass and litter and create bare ground between plants for wildlife
- Stimulate germination of legumes, forbs and other wildlife beneficial plants
- Reduce the vigor of a grass stand that is too thick for wildlife (e.g. fescue)
- Kill or set back encroaching woody vegetation

Grass Type	Growth Stage*	Approx. Month	Objectives			
NWSG <sup>1</sup>	Before new growth starts	January-March	<ul> <li>To prepare for overseeding of legumes or forbs</li> <li>Recommended in thick stands of NWSG to stimulate germination of legumes and forbs</li> </ul>			
CSG <sup>2</sup>	Less than 2 inches of new growth	February-March	<ul> <li>To prepare for overseeding of legumes</li> <li>To stimulate CSG and thicken the stand</li> <li>To stimulate germination of legumes in rank stands of grass</li> </ul>			
NWSG	1-3 inches of new growth	April	<ul> <li>To thicken a poor stand of NWSG or encourage NWSG in old fields and pastures</li> <li>May set back some woody vegetation</li> <li>Not recommended for wildlife purposes in thick stands of NWSG</li> <li>CAUTION: Burning at this time will kill germinated annual lespedeza</li> </ul>			
CSG	At least 4-6 inches of new growth	April-May	<ul> <li>To set back thick stands of CSG and encourage forbs and annuals</li> <li>To set back woody vegetation</li> <li>To reduce thick stands of CSG</li> <li>CAUTION: Burning at this time will kill germinated annual lespedeza</li> </ul>			
NWSG and CSG	Extensive top growth	June-November	<ul> <li>To stimulate native forb growth and seed germination</li> <li>To set back rank stands of NWSG</li> <li>Will kill trees and shrubs not in dormancy</li> </ul>			

<sup>\*</sup> Plants are most susceptible to the effects of fire when they are actively growing.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Native Warm Season Grass (NWSG) – big bluestem, little bluestem, Indiangrass, sideoats grama <sup>2</sup>Cool Season Grass (CSG) – fescue, brome, orchardgrass, timothy

 Table 2. Prescribed fire parameters for woodlands

Land Cover	Timing	Fire Behavior	Dates	Fire Weather			Fuel Moisture (%)			
				Wind (midflame)	Temp (°F)	RH (%)	1-hr	10-hr	100-hr	1,000-hr
Glades	Restore: every 2-3 yr. (dormant) Maintain: every 3-5 yr. (fall or spring)	Moderate intensity; Flame 3-5 ft.; Ring or head fire	March 1 - April 1	3-10 mph	40-75	25-45	6-9	7-10		
Savannas	Restore: every 2-3 yr. (dormant) Maintain: every 3-5 yr. (fall or spring)	Flame 1-2 ft. for herbaceous; 3-5 ft. for woody	Feb. 1 - April 1	3-10 mph	40-75	25-45	6-9	7-10	13-17	>18
Woodlands	Restore: every 2-3 yr. (dormant) Maintain: every 3-5 yr. (fall or spring)	Flame 2-4 ft.	Feb. 1 - April 1	3-8 mph	40-65	30-50	6-9	7-10	13-17	>18
Forest	Restore: every 2-3 yr. (dormant) Maintain: every 3-5 yr. (fall or spring)	Flame 1-3 ft.	Feb. 1 - April 1	0-5 mph	40-65	30-50	8-10	9-10	>15	>18
Forest Products	Dormant season - 3 fires 10 yrs. prior to harvest or shelterwood and every 2-3 years for advanced regen	Flame 1-3 ft.	Feb. 1 - April 1	0-5 mph	40-65	30-50	8-10	9-10	>15	>18
Summer Burns	At least 2 yrs. of residual fuel on the ground	Canopy <50%	July 15 - Sept. 15	3-8 mph	60-100	30-60	6-9	7-10	>13	>18
Landscapes	Select highest priority management objectives	Consider topo, fuel variations	.1							