



**Figure 3** This image shows the complex fire patterns in Burnt Creek and the southwest part of the Tioga Creek Subwatershed. The fire history prepared for the Tioga Creek Subwatershed showed fires burned somewhere within the Tioga Creek Subwatershed, on average, every 17 years between 1404 and 1923 (Tioga Appendix: Fire History). These fires maintained natural openings, and created large snags patches, and timber scatterings, all which are now rare features in the managed Coast Range forests. Multiple low to moderate severity fires were responsible for complex age and stand structures found in the old-growth stands in the eastern and southern parts of Tioga Creek Subwatershed. The image shows one of the very few forest roads that existed on the eastern part of the Coos Bay District in 1943. This road went from Middle Creek Falls to Bateman Lookout.



**Figure 4** Burnt Ridge, which is the divide between Tioga Creek and Williams River runs north-south through the center of this image. Williams River is on the east side of the image. Burnt Creek is in the center west side of the image. The vegetation patterns are the result of fire.



**Figure 5** This photograph was taken in 1936 from the Coos Mountain Lookout. The numbers along the top of the image are degrees azimuth. The marks on the side of the image are degrees above and below level horizon. The foreground and middle ground is in the North Fork Coquille Watershed. The area of the photograph between 84 and 121 degrees azimuth and from 0 to -3 degrees below level horizon is the Tioga Creek Subwatershed. Azimuth 90 degrees looks up the Burnt Creek Drainage. From 1534 to 1923, a fire burned on average every 23 years in the Burnt Creek Drainage. One tree in that drainage had 6 fire scars between 1843 to 1942 (Tioga Appendix: Fire History). Original image belongs to Coos Forest Protection Agency, Coos Bay, Oregon.

