

1: Wildfire Update: Fire Acreage Increases | Golden Trout Wilderness

MALIBU, Calif. (AP) — Southern California's huge wildfire roared to life again Tuesday in a mountain wilderness area. But in a sign of significant progress against the blaze, more.

A massive plume rose suddenly at midmorning in the Santa Monica Mountains near the community of Lake Sherwood, prompting authorities to send aircraft to drop retardant and water on the blaze. Forecasters had warned of continuing fire danger in Southern California due to persistent Santa Ana winds, the withering, dry gusts that sweep out of the interior toward the coast, pushing back moist ocean breezes. Except for an apartment building that burned overnight in coastal Malibu, there was little sign of fire activity elsewhere in the vast fire zone west of Los Angeles. Officials said their most recent assessments indicated that the fire burned buildings as it spread over about square miles square kilometers and was 35 percent contained, with full containment expected Thursday. It was unclear how many people remained under evacuation orders, though at one point the number hit about , Authorities were expected to disclose details later Tuesday at a news conference. The dry, gusty winds were expected to blow through Wednesday, although not quite as furiously as last week. Winds, coupled with higher average annual temperatures, tinder-dry brush and a lack of rain in recent years, make the "perfect ingredients" for explosive fire growth around the state, said Chris Anthony, a division chief with the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. Fire officials lifted evacuation orders early Tuesday in all or parts of about five communities in Ventura and Los Angeles counties. But large, populated areas remained off-limits and authorities warned residents of those areas to stay out, saying there were hazards including downed power lines, embers that could re-ignite, buckled roads and lack of power and communications. Relief and heartache awaited those who were allowed to return home Monday. Paul Rasmussen, his pregnant wife and 6-year-old daughter fled their mountainside Malibu home Friday for what they thought would be the last time. Paul Rasmussen gasped Monday as he rounded corners on the road home that revealed the extent of damage with more than a dozen nearby houses reduced to rubble. But their home survived. Berkeley and his wife, Robyn Berkeley, choked back tears as they recounted their ordeal holding back a foot wall of flames and then repeatedly beating back hot spots that continued to flare up throughout the night and next day. The couple and their year-old son, Colin, used hoses, buckets of water and chain saws to battle flames and cut back brush as the fire kept coming to life. They have not been identified. At least 42 people were confirmed dead in the wildfire that obliterated the Northern California town of Paradise , making it the deadliest wildfire in recorded state history. The search for bodies continued. The cause of the Southern California fires remained under investigation. Southern California Edison reported to the California Public Utilities Commission "out of an abundance of caution" that there was an outage on an electrical circuit near where the fire started Thursday. The report said there was no indication its equipment was involved in the fire reported two minutes after the outage. Downed powerlines and blown transformers have been blamed for several of the deadly fires that have burned in recent years. California regulators said initial testing found no elevated levels of radiation or hazardous compounds after the fire burned near a former nuclear test site in hills northwest of Los Angeles. The state Department of Toxic Substance Control said its staff went to the site known as the Santa Susana Field Laboratory on Saturday and found that facilities that previously handled radioactive and hazardous materials were not affected by the Woolsey fire. The organization Physicians for Social Responsibility said in a statement Monday that it was likely that smoke and ash from the fire spread radiological and chemical contamination that was in soil and vegetation. The site was used for decades for testing rocket engines and nuclear energy research. One of its nuclear reactors had a partial meltdown in and battles over decontamination efforts have gone on for years, with neighbors blaming illnesses on the site.

2: Southern California Wildfire Roars to Life in the Wilderness

MALIBU, Calif. (AP) — Southern California's huge wildfire roared to life again Tuesday in a mountain wilderness area even as many neighborhoods were reopened to thousands of residents who fled its advance last week.

The Alder Fire, located on the Western Divide Ranger District, is burning north of North Alder Creek in dense timber with extensive tree mortality, many dead snags and heavy fuels on the ground. The extensive number of dead trees creates a serious safety concern for firefighters. Given these conditions, a confine and contain suppression strategy is being used to manage the fire. Aerial reconnaissance flights continue to monitor the fire each day. The fire remains contained to the south, by North Alder Creek. The Northwest flank of the fire has backed down into the Burro Creek drainage, and rock outcrops have slowed the progression northward. It has not progressed to the east. The fire remains confined to the ground, slowly creeping and smoldering among dead trees stressed by drought and killed by insects, cleaning up dead fuel on the ground in its path. Minimal growth in the perimeter is expected. Firefighters continue to monitor the southwest corner of the Alder Fire in the vicinity of the small slope overs that occurred in the past several days. Suppression repair of contingency fire lines near Mountain Home State Forest on the west side of the Alder Fire is complete. Crews are finishing suppression repair of hand fire lines in the area of Sequoia Crest today. Suppression repair of fire lines is done largely to mitigate the potential for erosion. The excavator has finished suppression repair of secondary dozer lines on the west side of the fire. Two engines are working night shift to monitor the fire through the night near the Doyle Springs and Sequoia Crest communities, and also monitor the area around the Summit Trailhead on the Mountaineer Fire. One mile south of Moses Mountain Acres Burned: The fire is exhibiting minimal fire behavior. The aerial reconnaissance flight found very little visible smoke from the Moses Fire. Smoke production will decrease in quantity over the next few days. Sequoia National Forest Advertisements.

3: Wildfire in the Wilderness by Chris Czajkowski

Wildfire in the Wilderness, describes recent visitors to her world--filmmakers, media people, pilots, friends and paying guests--and a technician, who flew in to connect her cabin to the Internet, despite the vagaries of a homemade power system and winds that can make short work of a satellite dish. Her stories of the many people she meets are.

Cavalry Corps , under Maj. Stuart , including the divisions of Maj. Wade Hampton , Fitzhugh Lee , and W. Disposition of forces and movement to battle[edit] Start of the Overland Campaign, May 4, Visibility was limited, making it extremely difficult for officers to exercise effective control. Attackers could only thrash noisily and blindly forward through the underbrush, perfect targets for the concealed defenders. In attack or retreat, formations could rarely be maintained. In this near-jungle, the Confederates had the advantages of being, on the whole, better woodsmen than their opponents and of being far more familiar with the terrain. Federal commanders were forced to rely upon maps, which soon proved thoroughly unreliable. Early settlers in the area had cut down the native forests to fuel blast furnaces that processed the iron ore found there, leaving what was mainly a secondary growth of dense shrubs. This rough terrain, which was virtually unsettled, was nearly impenetrable to 19th-century infantry and artillery maneuvers. A number of battles were fought in the vicinity between and , including the bloody Battle of Chancellorsville in May But Grant chose to set up his camps to the west of the old battle site before moving southward; unlike the Union army of a year before, Grant had no desire to fight in the Wilderness, preferring to move to the open ground to the south and east of the Wilderness before fighting Lee, thereby taking advantage of his superior numbers and artillery. Speed was of the essence to the plan because the army was vulnerably stretched thin as it moved. Although Grant insisted that the army travel light with minimal artillery and supplies, its logistical "tail" was almost 70 miles. Grant gambled that Meade could move his army quickly enough to avoid being ensnared in the Wilderness, but Meade recommended that they camp overnight to allow the wagon train to catch up. Grant also miscalculated when he assumed that Lee was incapable of intercepting the Union army at its most vulnerable point, and Meade had not provided adequate cavalry coverage to warn of a Confederate movement from the west. He realized that Grant was getting ready to attack, but did not know the precise route of advance. He correctly predicted that Grant would cross to the east of the Confederate fortifications on the Rapidan, using the Germanna and Ely Fords, but he could not be certain. To retain flexibility of response, Lee had dispersed his Army over a wide area. He therefore ordered his army to intercept the advancing Federals in the Wilderness. Adding to the confusion, Meade received an erroneous report that the Confederate cavalry under J. He ordered the bulk of his cavalry to move east to deal with that perceived threat, leaving his army blind. But he assumed that the corps of Sedgwick, Warren, and Hancock could hold back any potential Confederate advance until the supply trains came up, at which time Grant could move forward to engage in a major battle with Lee, presumably at Mine Run. During the battle this structure, then owned by J. Horace Lacy, was used as the headquarters of Gouverneur Warren. Ellwood is the last remaining structure from the Battle of the Wilderness still standing today. Actions in the Wilderness, May 5, I saw many wounded soldiers in the Wilderness who hung on to their rifles, and whose intention was clearly stamped on their pallid faces. I saw one man, both of whose legs were broken, lying on the ground with his cocked rifle by his side and his ramrod in his hand, and his eyes set on the front. I knew he meant to kill himself in case of fireâ€”knew it as surely as though I could read his thoughts. Charles Griffin on the right and the division of Brig. As the Union men advanced, Brig. The brigade of Brig. Jones , who was killed. Lysander Cutler , advanced through woods south of the field and struck a brigade of Alabamians commanded by Brig. Although initially pushed back, the Confederates counterattacked with the brigade of Brig. Gordon , tearing through the line and forcing the Iron Brigade now filled with green recruits from its devastating losses at Gettysburg to break for the first time in its history. As the majority of the new recruits fled from the terrors of combat, the old veterans of the brigade attempted to hold their ground and eventually were forced to retreat against overwhelming odds. Roy Stone and Brig. Rice attacked the brigades of Brig. Both attacks failed under heavy fire and Crawford ordered his men to pull back. Warren ordered an artillery section into Saunders Field to support his attack, but it was

captured by Confederate soldiers, who were pinned down and prevented by rifle fire from moving the guns until darkness. In the midst of hand-to-hand combat at the guns, the field caught fire and men from both sides were shocked as their wounded comrades burned to death. During the fray, Confederate Brig. Stafford was shot through the shoulder blade, the bullet severing his spine. Despite being paralyzed from the waist down and in agonizing pain, he managed to still urge his troops forward. Union cavalry under Brig. Lee, Jeb Stuart, and Hill were meeting there when they were surprised by a party of Union soldiers entering the clearing. The three generals ran for safety and the Union men, who were equally surprised by the encounter, returned to the woods, unaware of how close they had come to changing the course of history. As the Union men approached the position of Maj. Henry Heth, they were pinned down by fire from a shallow ridge to their front. As each II Corps division arrived, Hancock sent it forward to assist, bringing enough combat power to bear that Lee was forced to commit his reserves, the division commanded by Maj. Fierce fighting continued until nightfall with neither side gaining an advantage. When that occurred, he planned to shift Hill to the left to cover some of the open ground between his divided forces. Longstreet calculated that he had sufficient time to allow his men, tired from marching all day, to rest and the First Corps did not resume marching until after midnight. Moving cross-country in the dark, they made slow progress and lost their way at times, and by sunrise had not reached their designated position. But he always made a sensation and that of delight, when he got in, with the grand old First Corps sweeping behind him as his train. Before a total collapse, however, reinforcements arrived at 6 a. General Lee, relieved and excited, waved his hat over his head and shouted, "Texans always move them! Longstreet was able to convince Lee that he had matters well in hand and the commanding general relented. Field on the left and Brig. Kershaw on the right. The Union troops, somewhat disorganized from their assault earlier that morning, could not resist and fell back a few hundred yards from the Widow Tapp farm. The Texans leading the charge north of the road fought gallantly at a heavy price—only of the men emerged unscathed. Longstreet assigned his aide, Lt. Moxley Sorrel, to the task of leading four fresh brigades along the railroad bed for a surprise attack. Sorrel and the senior brigade commander, Brig. William Mahone, struck at 11 a. Hancock wrote later that the flanking attack rolled up his line "like a wet blanket. The Virginians believed the mounted party were Federals and opened fire, wounding Longstreet severely in his neck and killing a brigade commander, Brig. Longstreet was able to turn over his command directly to Charles Field and told him to "Press the enemy. The following day, Lee appointed Maj. Anderson to temporary command of the First Corps. Longstreet did not return to the Army of Northern Virginia until October. By coincidence, he was accidentally shot by his own men only about 4 miles. Hancock attacks Hill on the Plank Road 6—10 a. Longstreet counterattacks 11 a. Early in the morning, Brig. Gordon scouted the Union line and recommended to his division commander, Jubal Early, that he conduct a flanking attack, but Early dismissed the venture as too risky. In any event, Ewell authorized him to go ahead shortly before dark. An officer accosted Grant, proclaiming, "General Grant, this is a crisis that cannot be looked upon too seriously. Some of you always seem to think he is suddenly going to turn a double somersault, and land in our rear and on both of our flanks at the same time. Go back to your command, and try to think what we are going to do ourselves, instead of what Lee is going to do. Instead, he chose maneuver. By moving south on the Brock Road, he hoped to reach the crossroads at Spotsylvania Court House, which would interpose his army between Lee and Richmond, forcing Lee to fight on ground more advantageous to the Union army. Once again faced with formidable earthworks, Grant fought the bloody Battle of Spotsylvania Court House May 8—21 before maneuvering yet again as the campaign continued toward Richmond. And, unlike Grant, Lee had very little opportunity to replenish his losses. The only way that Lee could escape from the trap that Grant had set was to destroy the Army of the Potomac while he still had sufficient force to do so, but Grant was too skilled to allow that to happen. Thus, the Overland Campaign, initiated by the crossing of the Rappahannock, and opening with this battle, set in motion the eventual destruction of the Army of Northern Virginia. Under such circumstances previous Union commanders in Virginia had withdrawn behind the nearest river. Men in the ranks expected the same thing to happen again. But Grant had told Lincoln "whatever happens, there will be no turning back. If successful, this move would place the Union army closer to Richmond than the enemy and force Lee to fight or retreat. After dark the blue divisions pulled out one by one. But instead of heading north, they turned

south. A mental sunburst brightened their minds. It was not another "Chancellorsville Despite the terrors of the past three days and those to come, "we marched free. The men began to sing.

4: Southern California Wildfire Roars To Life In Wilderness | Black America Web

Summary: The Mountaineer Fire is burning north of the Summit Trailhead, by South Mountaineer Creek, in the Golden Trout Wilderness, on the Western Divide Ranger District. The Mountaineer Fire is about 3/4 mile east of the Alder Fire.

Hong A mountain is seen through charred window frames of a mansion burned down by the Woolsey Fire Tuesday, Nov. Hong The Malibu, Calif. Hong A melted fence runs along a hillside as firefighters continue to battle the Woolsey Fire burning in Southern California, Tuesday, Nov. But in a sign of significant progress against the blaze, more neighborhoods were reopened to thousands of residents who fled last week. A massive plume rose suddenly at midmorning in the Santa Monica Mountains near the community of Lake Sherwood, prompting authorities to send numerous aircraft to drop fire retardant and water on the blaze. Forecasters had warned of ongoing fire danger because of persistent Santa Ana winds, the withering, dry gusts that sweep out of the interior toward the coast, pushing back moist ocean breezes. But except for an apartment building that burned overnight in coastal Malibu, there was little sign of fire activity elsewhere in the vast fire zone west of Los Angeles. Officials tempered optimism with caution, saying there were hotspots and pockets of unburned vegetation. The death toll from the Woolsey fire stood at two — a pair of adults found last week in a car overtaken by flames. They have not been identified. The number of homes and other structures destroyed had reached . Damage assessments were continuing, with crews having to gain access to canyon areas on foot. Residents who stayed behind in coastal communities that were cut off by road closures were getting supplies by boat. Gas, food, baby wipes and horse pellets were among the items brought ashore in the Paradise Cove area of Malibu. Large boats arrived from Redondo Beach, about 25 miles 40 kilometers to the south. Supplies were unloaded onto smaller boats, jet skis and even surf boards. Some residents donned wetsuits and swam ashore with cases of water and beer. A statement from the couple says they "are very grateful to be safe along with their animals. Authorities lifted evacuations Tuesday in several neighborhoods, and other areas have been repopulated since the weekend. Tens of thousands of people remained under evacuation orders, down from a high of as many as , The area has not seen such a firestorm since the Old Topanga fire of . The firestorm has left an array of hazards, including trees ready to fall, downed power lines, toxins, water main and gas leaks, and other destroyed infrastructure. A forecast of possible rain next week would help firefighters but also raised the prospect of potential mud flows, Osby said. At least 42 people were confirmed dead in a wildfire that obliterated the Northern California town of Paradise , making it the deadliest wildfire in recorded state history. The search for bodies continued. The cause of the Southern California fires remained under investigation. Southern California Edison said last week that it reported to the California Public Utilities Commission "out of an abundance of caution" that there was an outage on an electrical circuit near where the fire started Thursday but there was no indication its equipment was involved in the fire reported two minutes after the outage. Downed power lines and blown transformers have been blamed for several of the deadly fires that have burned in recent years.

5: Wildfire in the Wilderness Wilderness Dweller

Wildfire in the Wilderness has 16 ratings and 2 reviews. Doris said: As with previous books of this author, she continues to describe her life in the wil.

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6: Wildfire Update: Increased Acres, but Increased Containment | Golden Trout Wilderness

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The Teton to Snake Fuels Management project also would eventually enable managers to allow natural fires to burn in the steep, sprawling Palisades Wilderness Study Area. The Forest Service is to administer the Palisades Wilderness Study Area so as to maintain its presently existing wilderness characteristics and potential for inclusion in the national wilderness preservation system. Mechanical thinning violates both those standards. This map shows the areas where prescribed fire and mechanical thinning would take place in the Palisades Wilderness Study Area, according to the proposed Teton to Snake Fuels Management program. Critics say the Bridger-Teton National Forest should not use such a heavy hand. It would be better, they say, if residents protected their homes by creating defensible spaces and taking other precautions. The Bridger-Teton has one of the most aggressive wildfire programs in the country, he said. The Teton-to-Snake project seeks to allow natural fires, especially in wilderness areas that surround Jackson Hole. All its charm and easygoing ways obscure a frightening time in , however. That summer the man-caused Green Knoll Fire ignited the horizon south of town and forced some people from their homes. Firefighting is dangerous, too, the plan says, and costs are increasing. Aggressive firefighting can harm soil, water, wildlife and other natural resources. The ,acre Palisades Wilderness Study Area faces a baffling dilemma; to preserve wilderness qualities “ which include wildfire “ the Forest Service must first violate wilderness qualities by logging and setting man-made fires. Firefighters sprayed this building with foam to protect it from the Green Knoll Fire above Wilson in The Bridger-Teton National Forest wants fires to play their natural roles in the nearby Palisades Wilderness Study Area but only after thinning the forest to give firefighters a better chance at protecting forest-edge homes. The thinning and burning proposed would disrupt wilderness character in the short term. Will thinning even work? The Wyoming Wilderness Association raised another question at its presentation. Will the Forest Service plan even work? To debate that issue, it invited George Wuerthner, an ecologist with a degree in wildlife biology and a critic of federal fire policies. But there are too many misconceptions about wildfires and forests that cause people to take the wrong actions, Wuerthner said. Central among misconceptions is that years of fire suppression have led to unhealthy forests clogged with deadfall and underbrush, he says. The idea grew from a natural fire regime in a ponderosa pine forest in the southwest. If smaller fires had burned more frequently, the idea goes, the large stand-replacing blazes would not occur or would be less dangerous. Harvey agreed that the idea has been transplanted to the wrong area. Our forests are not overgrown. Fuel buildup is less a factor in large fires than are climate and weather, especially wind. He agreed the U. But factors other than fuel are more important, Wuerthner said. Climate and weather “ wind especially “ are primary factors driving large fires, he said. But wind was the critical component of the conflagrations. Although the fires burned from June through September, 50 percent of the acreage burned in only four days when wind blew wildly, Wuerthner said. Thinning and creating fire breaks are ineffective, maybe even counterproductive, when the large fires rage, Wuerthner said. A report on the Fourmile Canyon Fire in Colorado said as much. In the county adopted stringent construction fire codes for wildland-urban interface zone. Headwaters Economics, a Montana-based nonprofit, has said costly fire-fighting efforts in the West will continue to be unsustainable if communities allow development in the wildland-urban interface. If local governments had to pay for firefighting costs, they would institute stringent zoning instead of adding to the problem, the report suggests. Click here for an interactive map of the wildland-urban interface in the West. The pictures, actually Multi-angle Imaging SpectroRadiometer images, show the extent of mountains and forests west of the Jackson Hole valley. Firefighting is an appropriate federal responsibility “ it needs to be funded differently, he said. Everyone agrees with Vilsack, however that homeowners need to act responsibly. People have to be sensible. Dead trees are more important to the forest ecosystem than live trees, he said. Forty-five percent of all birds depend on dead wood. Rotten logs are lunch counters for ant-eating bears. People who want to comment can do so through Oct. They also can contact fire officer Steve Markason “ Intense interest in Teton-to-Snake There

might be intense interest in the Teton-to-Snake project because of its size inside the square-mile Palisades Wilderness Study area. That was more than 25 years after the Wyoming Wilderness Act. Conservationists have successfully challenged commercial helicopter skiing in the study area. Also, they are miffed that the Forest Service sanctioned a downhill mountain bike trail on Teton Pass after cyclists created, then popularized it. Deiter said he believes he shares the same vision as conservationists for what happens in the heart of the area in the long run: Wilderness Watch, a Montana group, suggested how minimum that should be in quoting Howard Zahniser, the author of the Wilderness Act of 1963. The consequence is that the agency must fight fires with money it had targeted for forest-thinning projects themselves. The result would be an agency that could better plan and do its job, instead of having its programs succeed or fail based on annual firefighting costs. Mike Enzi R-Wyoming said recently he would investigate a solution to the problem. I look forward to working with my colleagues on a durable and long-lasting solution that fits our fiscal priorities and is responsible budgeting. In a letter to interested citizens, she said accurate maps of the Palisades Wilderness Study Area were not posted until Aug. The new comment deadline reflects a day period from that posting.

7: Wildfire worries, wilderness, collide above Wilson | WyoFile

Thousands returned to neighborhoods evacuated during Southern California's deadly wildfire but officials said the threat is far from over. The huge blaze briefly gained renewed life Tuesday with a

But in a sign of significant progress against the blaze, more neighborhoods were reopened to thousands of residents who fled last week. A massive plume rose suddenly at midmorning in the Santa Monica Mountains near the community of Lake Sherwood, prompting authorities to send numerous aircraft to drop fire retardant and water on the blaze. Forecasters had warned of ongoing fire danger because of persistent Santa Ana winds, the withering, dry gusts that sweep out of the interior toward the coast, pushing back moist ocean breezes. But except for an apartment building that burned overnight in coastal Malibu, there was little sign of fire activity elsewhere in the vast fire zone west of Los Angeles. Officials tempered optimism with caution, saying there were hotspots and pockets of unburned vegetation. The death toll from the Woolsey fire stood at two — a pair of adults found last week in a car overtaken by flames. They have not been identified. The number of homes and other structures destroyed had reached . Damage assessments were continuing, with crews having to gain access to canyon areas on foot. Residents who stayed behind in coastal communities that were cut off by road closures were getting supplies by boat. Gas, food, baby wipes and horse pellets were among the items brought ashore in the Paradise Cove area of Malibu. Large boats arrived from Redondo Beach, about 25 miles 40 kilometers to the south. Supplies were unloaded onto smaller boats, jet skis and even surf boards. Some residents donned wetsuits and swam ashore with cases of water and beer. Authorities lifted evacuations Tuesday in several neighborhoods, and other areas have been repopulated since the weekend. Tens of thousands of people remained under evacuation orders, down from a high of as many as , The area has not seen such a firestorm since the Old Topanga fire of . The firestorm has left an array of hazards, including trees ready to fall, downed power lines, toxins, water main and gas leaks, and other destroyed infrastructure. A forecast of possible rain next week would help firefighters but also raised the prospect of potential mud flows, Osby said. At least 42 people were confirmed dead in a wildfire that obliterated the Northern California town of Paradise , making it the deadliest wildfire in recorded state history. The search for bodies continued. The cause of the Southern California fires remained under investigation. Downed power lines and blown transformers have been blamed for several of the deadly fires that have burned in recent years.

8: Wildfire spotted in Kisatchie Hills Wilderness

A wildfire in Colorado's Mount Zirkel Wilderness blew up Sunday, burning out of control and spreading across 1, acres, and federal firefighters initially focused on evacuating more than

The Alder Fire, located on the Western Divide Ranger District, is burning north of North Alder Creek in dense timber with extensive tree mortality, many dead snags and heavy fuels on the ground. The extensive number of dead trees creates a serious safety concern for firefighters. Given these conditions, a confine and contain suppression strategy is being used to manage the fire. Aerial reconnaissance flights continue to monitor the fire each day. The fire remains contained to the south, by North Alder Creek. The north side of the fire has backed down into the Burro Creek drainage. The fire is mainly confined to the ground, burning through dead trees stressed by drought and killed by insects, clearing dead fuel on the ground in its path. Yesterday afternoon, a burning tree fell across a tributary to Burro Creek on the north side of the Alder Fire. This slope over across the fire perimeter quickly grew to 5 acres. Helicopters were called in to drop water on it, to slow down the spread of the fire. An aerial firing operation commenced to prevent the fire from running uphill to the east. Fire Managers now have to back off to main Burro Creek, the fire scar from the Hidden Fire, and some rocky areas to contain the north side of the Alder Fire. Aerial ignition will take place again today on the north side of the fire. Smoke will be visible again today from this portion of the Alder Fire. Crews continue to monitor the southwest corner of the Alder Fire in the vicinity of the small slope overs that occurred several days ago. Suppression repair of contingency fire lines on the west side of the Alder Fire is complete. Crews finished suppression repair of hand fire lines by Sequoia Crest. Suppression repair of fire lines is done largely to mitigate the potential for erosion. Resources continue to monitor the fire near the Doyle Springs and Sequoia Crest communities. One mile south of Moses Mountain Acres Burned: The fire continues to exhibit minimal fire behavior. The aerial reconnaissance flight found very little visible smoke from the Moses Fire, and mapped the fire at 1. It is still burning in a stringer of timber, and is hung up in rocks. High pressure aloft over the Eastern Pacific Ocean will maintain very dry conditions over the fire for the next few days. A dry cold front will push through the area on Thursday while surface high pressure builds in the Great Basin. This will result in offshore flow and elevated fire weather conditions for Thursday and Friday, with low humidity persisting through the weekend.

9: Southern California wildfire roars to life in wilderness - Cable ONE

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