



# Stanislaus National Forest

## Recreation Fee Program Accomplishment Highlights 2016

### Interpreting the Forest



The Stanislaus is rich in natural and cultural history, and sharing about the local and national heritage with visitors has proven to be a means of protecting and preserving it. With approximately \$8,000 of recreation fee revenue, the Forest hired a roving interpreter who made over 2800 contacts with forest visitors. In addition the interpreter provided two programs per week reaching another 700 visitors.

### Recreation Fee Dollars

Recreation fee dollars are an investment in outdoor recreation. They support and enhance:

- Public safety
- Recreation site maintenance and improvements
- Educational experiences
- Informational wayside exhibits
- Youth programs and partnerships
- Interpretive programs

Current and future generations benefit as 80-95% of the funds are reinvested in the facilities and services that visitors enjoy, use, and value.



Forest Service

### New Panels on the Reservoir

Approximately \$12,000 of recreation fee revenue went to plan, design and construct three interpretive panels at Union and Utica Reservoir. One panel shares local geologic history, another informs on ways to protect water quality and the last details local natural history. Together the panels display the interconnections of the biome, and the importance of protecting natural resources.

**Staying Connected**  
 "When we try to pick out anything by itself, we find it hitched to everything else in the universe."  
 - John Muir

All living things are connected. Whatever we do or what happens in nature has an effect on something else. In this "web of life" there are typically 4 component types:

- Producers: eat other producers (Energy Converter)
- Predators: eat primary consumers (Energy Converter)
- Eat primary producers, plant life (Energy Converter)
- Make their own food, like algae (Energy Producer)

**A Web Story**  
 Frogs are unique. As tadpoles they are primary consumers eating plant life. Once they develop into frogs they are secondary consumers/predators that eat those that eat plants like floating aquatic insects. But the predator is also preyed upon. The Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog (SNYLEF) lives in this area as a food source for many bird species, fish, coyotes, and even bears.

**On the Decline**  
 Populations of the Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog (SNYLEF) have declined significantly. Two main threats to the SNYLEF are:
 

- Introduced non-native trout fish species. Prior to the mid-1800s water sources around KIDCO did not have fish. In the 1800s people brought trout to Snow Lake and streams. The State of California took over fish landings in the 1920s. Fish find rapids and frogs delicate.
- Chemicals from a frog cleaning a severe disruption of the frog's skin functions, making it hard to breathe and hydrate which often leads to death.

Calaveras Ranger District  
 Stanislaus National Forest



*Golden Aspen.  
 Credit Leslie  
 ScopesAnderson,  
 2015 Share the  
 Experience*



*Emigrant  
 Wilderness.  
 Credit Russell  
 Kiel, 2015 Share  
 the Experience*

## Traveling the Toulumne

The Stanislaus manages a 29-mile segment of the Tuolumne Wild and Scenic River downstream from Yosemite National Park. Management requires protecting the free-flowing condition, water quality, and other river values. In addition, the Forest provides opportunities for recreation. River Rangers work to protect these values and ensure public safety. In 2016, rangers completed 26 river patrols, contacted over 1230 private visitors, and issued 226 private permits. They also monitored commercial river rafting permittees who served 3241 clients. In addition to routine patrols, rangers participated in off-forest patrols, interagency swiftwater rescue training, and supported forest staff with river-related, data gathering.



*Emigrant Lake*



## Pacific Southwest Region



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## Contacts

Stanislaus National Forest

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## Revenue & Expenditures

Revenue*	Forest	Region
Recreation Fees	\$212,523	\$8,692,283
Special Uses	\$62,260	\$1,079,413
Interagency Passes	\$15,648	\$335,915
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$290,431</b>	<b>\$10,107,611</b>
Expenditures	Forest	Region
Repair & Maintenance	\$93,156	\$4,014,387
Visitor Services	\$111,005	\$1,584,559
Law Enforcement	\$12,242	\$205,510
Habitat Restoration	\$4,272	\$10,784
Fee Agreements	\$1,176	\$2,790
Collections/Overhead	\$29,392	\$512,081
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$251,243</b>	<b>\$6,330,111</b>

\*Carryover funds will be used for large projects and upcoming startup costs.