

Figure 2.29

# Crown Point Geographic Area

25,394 NFS Acres    910 Non-NFS Acres    26,304 Total Acres

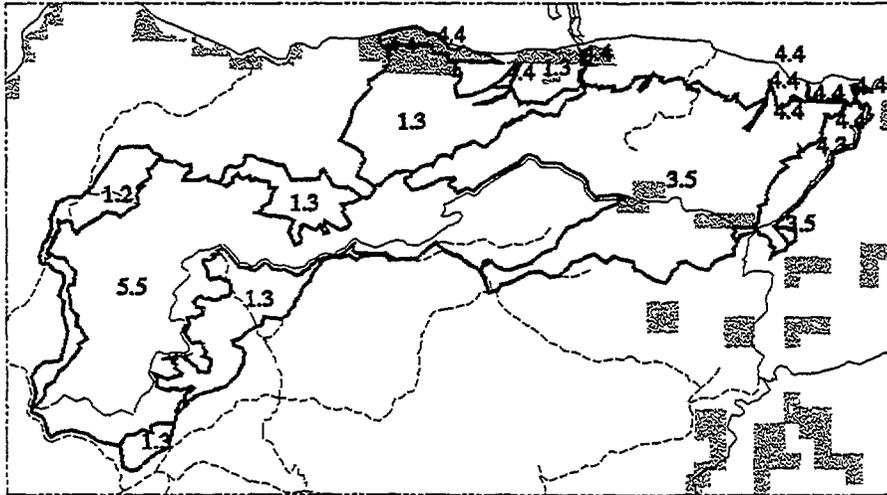
## Management Area Prescription Allocation

- 1.2 - Recommended for Wilderness
- 1.3 - Backcountry Recreation
- 3.5 - Forested Flora or Fauna Habitats-Limited Management
- 4.3 - Dispersed Recreation
- 4.4 - Designated and Eligible Recreation Rivers
- 5.5 - Forest Products and Dispersed Recreation

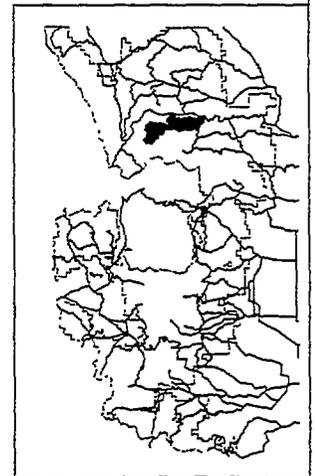
NFS Acres
1,138
5,263
7,475
906
95
10,517

## Legend

-  Not NFS Lands
-  Roads
-  Trails
-  Utility Corridors (0.00 Mi.)
-  Electronic Sites



## Locator Map



Scale 1:200,000  
0 1  
Miles



## CROWN POINT GEOGRAPHIC AREA

### Setting

This area is generally south of the Cache la Poudre River and north of the Comanche Peak Wilderness. Vegetation is a mix of ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir at lower elevations, lodgepole pine at mid-levels, and Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir at higher elevations. The area has excellent old-growth characteristics and stands. There is alpine vegetation above 10,500 feet. Elevations vary from 7,000 to 11,463 feet. Important elk calving areas occur in the area. There are existing greenback cutthroat trout populations and suitable habitat streams in the area. The area provides winter and transitional range for big game.

Vegetation management has occurred in the area for the past 100 years beginning with harvesting for materials for homesteads and ranches. Moderate levels of harvesting continue to the present. Spruce budworm affected much of the Douglas-fir in the 1980s. Fuel loadings are high due to the subsequent mortality in those areas. Early structural stages are underrepresented in lodgepole pine cover type. The aspen cover type is being encroached on by conifers as the stands increase in age. Noxious weed infestations are increasing. Small-scale, nonlethal and mixed/variable-severity wildland fires occur frequently. There is one active livestock grazing allotment. Recreational use (both motorized and nonmotorized) is high during the summer and increases significantly during big game hunting seasons. The Browns and Zimmerman Lake Trailheads and Bennett Creek Picnic Area are the only developed recreational facilities.

The current transportation system's primary access routes are Pingree Park Road (Larimer County Road 131), and Forest Development Road 139. Most secondary roads and user-created ways have been closed. A network of System trails serves the area. Winter motorized and nonmotorized use is sporadic due to inconsistent snow conditions.

### Goals and Desired Conditions

Manage activities to protect existing and known greenback cutthroat trout habitat and populations, and to enhance recovery. Cooperate with other agencies to determine presence, status, and genetic purity of greenback cutthroat trout in area streams.

Manage rangelands towards desired plant communities and management objectives as outlined in management plans for specific allotments and in wilderness management plans. Manage grazing to meet wilderness guidelines.

Manage recreational uses, grazing, and timber harvest to reduce erosion or deterioration of riparian areas and watershed conditions.

Prohibit camping where uses impact soil, water and aesthetic resources.

Do not allow outfitters to operate along the road corridors to reduce conflicts between camping and motorized vehicles.

Evaluate road and trail impacts to riparian areas and watershed conditions. Manage and restore road networks to reduce erosion and prevent deterioration of watershed conditions. Implement seasonal road closures to provide for wildlife habitat and resource protection during critical periods of the year. Consider closure of roads and trails that cause resource damage, or are in excess of National Forest System roads.

The existing transportation system is adequate.

### *Management Area 1.2*

Emphasize maintaining wilderness characteristics.

Timber harvest is not allowed. Accept insect and disease losses. Natural processes will be the primary actions that affect the vegetation mix and structure.

The wildland fire management strategy is prescription control. Prescribed fire (including mixed/variable and stand-replacement fires) may be implemented to maintain a natural landscape, increase habitat potential and control fuels accumulations.

Manage as primitive, with no new trails. Rehabilitate existing human-caused disturbances to the landscape.

### *Management Area 1.3*

Emphasize nonmotorized backcountry dispersed recreation.

Timber harvest is not allowed. Accept insect and disease losses. Natural processes will be the primary actions that affect the vegetation mix and structure.

The wildland fire management strategy is perimeter control. Prescribed fire (including nonlethal understory and mixed/variable fires) may be implemented to maintain a natural landscape, increase habitat potential and control fuels accumulations.

Maintain and enhance the signage along existing trail systems. The existing nonmotorized trail system is adequate.

### *Management Areas 3.5, 4.3, 5.5*

Emphasize wildlife habitat and dispersed recreation.

Manage vegetation to achieve a mix needed for wildlife habitat and to reduce fuel loading.

Timber harvest is probable in the East Fork of Sheep Creek, Black Hollow, Salt Cabin Park areas to increase habitat potential, complete previous silvicultural treatments and control fuel buildups. Manage lodgepole pine and spruce-fir to reduce fuels, create openings and maintain thermal and hiding cover. Increase the amount of aspen represented in the landscape. Manage ponderosa pine to emulate conditions representative of a nonlethal understory fire regime and to emphasize old-growth recruitment and retention. Create conditions which make insect and disease epidemics unlikely. Manage existing old-growth spruce-fir habitat and associated wildlife species.

The wildland fire management strategy is perimeter control. Prescribed fire (including nonlethal understory and mixed/variable fires) may be implemented in the ponderosa pine type and lodgepole pine types in conjunction with vegetation manipulation to reduce fuel loading, improve wildlife habitat or assist recruitment of old-growth structural stages. Use some temporary access roads, as needed, to achieve fuels reduction and to improve wildlife habitat; close roads once the activity is completed.

Decrease noxious weed infestations and limit new infestations.

The majority of motorized uses will be accommodated on the existing transportation system. Short road segments or reroutes will be added to connect existing travelways.

Enhance scenic vistas to provide opportunities for education about multiple use of F S lands.

Develop watchable wildlife programs to provide educational opportunities.

**Travel Management Strategy, Crown Point Geographic Area**

Management Area	Mode	Existing System	Convert Ways	New Rds/Trls	Extent of Additions	Extent of Obliterations
1.2	4WD	N	N	N	N	N
	MTR	N	N	N	N	N
	WMT	N	N	N	N	N
	WNM	Y	N	N	N	N
	NMT	Y	N	N	N	N
1.3	4WD	N	N	N	N	L
	MTR	N	N	N	N	N
	WMT	N	N	N	N	N
	WNM	N	N	N	N	N
	NMT	Y	N	N	N	L
3.5	4WD	Y	N	N	N	L
	MTR	N	N	N	L	N
	WMT	N	N	N	N	N
	WNM	N	N	N	N	N
	NMT	Y	Y	N	N	N

Management Area	Mode	Existing System	Convert Ways	New Rds/Tris	Extent of Addfions	Extent of Obliterations
4.3	4WD	N	N	N	N	L
	MTR	N	N	N	N	N
	WMT	N	N	N	N	N
	WNM	N	N	N	N	N
	NMT	N	N	N	N	N
4.4	4WD	Y	N	N	N	N
	MTR	N	N	N	N	N
	WMT	N	N	N	N	N
	WNM	Y	N	N	N	N
	NMT	Y	N	N	N	N
5.5	4WD	Y	N	N	N	M
	MTR	N	N	Y	L	N
	WMT	Y	N	N	N	N
	WNM	Y	N	N	N	N
	NMT	Y	N	N	N	N

