Insects and Disease

124. **(GL)** Plan management activities with consideration for potential insect or disease outbreaks. Design management to meet or enhance management area objectives.

125. **(GL)** Use integrated pest management techniques, including silvicultural treatments, to meet management area objectives. Base treatment activities on values of, and risks to, wildlife habitat, adjacent private lands as well as public land. Give priority to areas in which values to be protected exceed the cost of protection (for example, adjacent to subdivisions, metropolitan areas, recreation sites, or areas of concentrated public use).

126. **(GL)** Project plans should consider existing infestations of insects or disease within a project area. Design activities to minimize the risks of spreading the infestation while still providing habitat for those wildlife species dependent on the presence of insects and disease.

127. **(GL)** Control natural insect and disease outbreaks in Wilderness only when justified by predicted loss of resource values outside of Wilderness.

Undesirable Species

128. **(GO)** Manage undesirable vegetation, including noxious weeds, using an integrated pest management approach.

129. **(ST)** Control undesirable nonnative and noxious plants throughout the Forests, with priority given to new species (new to Colorado or the ARNF-PNG), and to wilderness areas.

130. **(ST)** Use only certified "noxious weed-free" hay or straw for feed or revegetation projects anywhere on the ARNF-PNG.

131. **(ST)** For all proposed projects or activities, determine the risk of noxious weed introduction or spread, and implement appropriate mitigation measures.

132. **(GL)** Develop a noxious-weed and pest-management program that addresses awareness, prevention, inventory, planning, treatment, monitoring, reporting and management objectives.

Priorities for controlling noxious weeds are:

a. new invaders

b. new areas

c. spreading or expanding infestations

d. existing infestations

PART 4: MANAGING FOR RECREATIONAL USERS

133. **(GO)** Ensure that all management activities are consistent with the adopted Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) class as shown on *ROS decision map* enclosed with this document.

134. **(GO)** Encourage outfitters and guides to provide desired recreational experiences within the resource capacity of the area.

135. **(ST)** Generally, Standard 12 provides for most recreation-related water uses, but additional water may be needed for special recreational features and heavy-use recreational areas. Cooperate with state, tribal and local governments, holders of water-rights and other interested parties to maintain enough additional water in associated streams to sustain the water-dependent recreational values. A preliminary assessment identified the key areas where these values exist and they are shown in Table 1.16. Additional areas may be identified during plan implementation.

136. **(GL)** Cooperate with state, tribal, and local governments and holders of water rights, and other interested parties to manage water resources to protect instream flows at outstanding recreation features. Such features include, but are not limited to, designated/study wild, scenic, or recreational rivers, stream segments used for commercial boating, or segments having developed recreation sites or vistas; or national recreation/historic/scenic trails or scenic byways from which the segment(s) is visible in the foreground or middleground. Protection of water quantity and quality is vital to recreation experiences. See Table 1.16. Bypass flows and instream-flow water rights are distinctly different, but settlement of reserved water rights claims can meet this criterion if the negotiated flows are decreed to the United States by a court of jurisdiction. In addition, the word "outstanding" in this guideline is meant in the generic sense, and should not be confused with the use of the word to describe and analyze Wild and Scenic characteristics.

137. **(GL)** For existing dams and diversions, where water is being bypassed or returned to the stream, and is available for recreational and aesthetic uses, secure and maintain these flows where needed. See Table 1.16.

138. **(GL)** For newer dams and diversions, obtain bypass flows at the point of diversion or storage that protects water-dependent recreational values. See Table 1.16.

139. **(GL)** Manage vegetation in high-use recreational areas to provide for public safety and to improve forest health, as needed to maintain or improve the desired recreational settings(s).

Dispersed Recreation

Opportunities

140. **(GO)** Manage trail development at a broad scale to coordinate with trail systems developed by municipalities, counties, states, other federal agencies and partners.

141. **(GO)** Consider loop trails where appropriate for all trail networks.

142. **(ST)** Make facilities provided at trailheads consistent with the recreational setting and provide for parking, trail information, and appropriate sanitation facilities.

143. **(GL)** For trail-system analyses and decisions, include consideration of universal design for all new construction or rehabilitation proposals.

Management

144. **(GL)** Close, rehabilitate, or otherwise mitigate dispersed sites when:

    a. campsite condition reaches Frissell class 4 (heavy) or 5 (severe)

    b. site occupancy exceeds the adopted visual quality objective

    c. there are social use conflicts

    d. unacceptable environmental damage is occurring. (Frissell, Sidney, S. 1978. Judging recreation impacts on wilderness campsites. J. For., 76/8.)

Table 1.16: High Value Recreation Stream Segments*

Stream Name; Reach	Stream Name; Reach
South St Vrain; Headwaters to Lefthand diversion	North Boulder Creek; Waterfall at confluence with Boulder Creek
North Fork Cache La Poudre; Headwaters to Cache La Poudre River.	Arapaho Creek; Headwaters to Monarch Lake
Cache La Poudre River; Headwaters to Forest Boundary	Willow Creek; Lost Lake Trailhead to Forest Boundary
Joe Wright Creek; Headwaters to Cache La Poudre River	St. Louis Creek; Headwaters to Forest Boundary
South Fork Cache La Poudre River; Headwaters to Cache La Poudre River.	Fraser River; Midland Campground to Forest Boundary
Laramie River; Headwaters to Rawah Creek	West Fork Clear Creek; Big Bend Picnic Area to Forest Boundary
North Fork Big Thompson River; Glen Haven Picnic Area to Lower NF Thompson Picnic Area	Clear Creek; Headwaters to Forest Boundary
Big Thompson River; Lake Estes to Forest Boundary	South Clear Creek; Headwaters to Clear Creek
South St Vrain; Middle St Vrain to Forest Boundary	Chicago Creek; Headwaters to Forest Boundary
Middle St Vrain; Headwaters to Raymond	Fall River Fall River Reservoir to ½ mile below Continental Divide Scenic Trail crossing
Rainbow Creek; Rainbow Lakes to Caribou Creek	Buchanan Creek, Gourd Lake to Monarch Lake

*This table is merely a representation of high value recreation stream segments to which standard 135 and guideline 136 may apply. A determination of flow needs would be needed at the project level during permit issuance/reissuance to determine whether to apply standard 135 and/or guideline 136, regardless of whether a stream segment is listed in this table.