Cherry Creek in the Emigrant Wilderness
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MEET THE BEETLES

Types of Beetles

Mountain, Western, and Jeffrey Pine Beetles

HOSTS: Ponderosa pine—western and mountain; Coulter pine—western; Lodgepole and Sugar pine—mountain; Jeffrey—jeffrey.

What Can You Do If Your Trees are Susceptible to an Attack?

Step 1: Identify Your Trees
Step 2: Determine the Tree’s Susceptibility (individual and stands)
Step 3: Determine if Your Trees Have Been Attacked
Step 4: How to Treat Trees Already Attacked
Once bark beetles have successfully attacked a tree, there is generally nothing you can do to save it. There are no chemical insecticides registered or recommended for killing bark beetles under the bark of infested trees. While some trees do survive bark beetle attack, the vast majority are killed.

Step 5: Prevent Bark Beetle Attacks
1. Thin trees to widen space. Thinning helps to reduce competition for light, water and nutrients. The younger and stronger trees the ability to kill the older, less-healthy trees, this allows the younger and stronger trees the ability to compete for light, water and nutrients.

Looking to the Future — Restoration is a Dynamic Process

WHERE WILL YOU BE IN 60 TO 100 YEARS?

You may not plan that far ahead, but restoration must be planned with the future in mind. The plans that are made now must be dynamic, constantly adapting as the landscape changes. Living organisms will always change. It is the only constant. These reforested areas will be visited again and again over the next 100 years to make sure that the forest is managed for the healthiest landscape.

With the future in mind and looking at climate change, seedlings will be moved up 500 feet in elevation. Species will be planted that are best adapted to the site and future climate conditions. Fire will be reintroduced into plantations around year 10. Crispin Holland, Forest Biologist explains “Prescribed fires keep fuel loads in check and maintain a more open forest understory, creating a forest structure that improves oak survival and increases plant diversity. That benefits wildlife species such as deer, hawks, squirrels, and woodpeckers. Landscape variability, which is created by periodic fires, helps to hold ecosystems together.”

New Life from the Ashes — What Has Been Accomplished?

People are working together with a new sense of purpose and stewardship. “Restoring the land after the devastating Rim Fire is truly a community effort. The community has worked very closely with the Forest Service to identify priority treatments, partner to complete the work, and search for additional resources to ensure successful outcomes. This community also extends beyond the local area with 10s of volunteers assisting with tree planting, trail restoration work, and so much more! It is wonderful to have such rich connections to this landscape that will last a lifetime!” said the Forest Supervisor Jeanne Higgins.

Last year, 100,000 seedlings were planted by schools, community groups, families and individuals during February, March, and April 2016. If you would like to become part of the restoration efforts to bring new life to the forest, contact Clare Long at 209-532-3671. You can help this forest rise like a Phoenix from the ashes.

Forest Restoration Brings New Life

In the wake of the Rim Fire, reforestation will help accelerate new life in the Stanislaus National Forest. Even the goals and methods of this restoration plan have new life. “This Reforestation effort is very different than what has been done on the Stanislaus in the past. We are planting fewer trees per acre, buffering oaks and meadows and trying some different planting patterns across the landscape to break up the rows of trees,” said Maria Benech, Rim Reforestation Interdisciplinary Team Leader.

Restoring a mixed conifer forest to the landscape for multiple uses including wildlife habitat, recreation, and timber is the primary goal. Restoration of old forest for wildlife habitat and to increase biodiversity is another goal. Large snags have been left to provide important habitat for various species such as bats, woodpeckers and great grey owls. Meadow restoration will also improve habitat.

Fire Brings destruction • Fire Brings New Life too

While all we see are dying trees, it is important to understand that the bark beetles do provide beneficial out-comes as well. Wood-pickers utilize the snags created from these dead trees to build homes, and they depend upon beetle larvae for food. After woodpeckers vacate these “homes”, other birds and mammals are able to move in. Also, when bark beetles kill the older, less-healthy trees, this allows the younger and stronger trees the ability to compete for light, water and nutrients.

Red Turpentine Beetle

HOSTS: Most pines

Fire Engravers

HOSTS: White fir and red fir

Pinyon Ips

HOSTS: Most pinyon pines

Other Ips Species

HOSTS: Pines

Douglas-Fir Beetle

HOSTS: Douglas-fir

Bark beetle populations increase and infest large areas of conifer forests based on weather and each forest’s conditions. Therefore, bark beetles do play a major role in the natural cycle of growth and regeneration of a forest.

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Lifecycles range from a couple of weeks to two or three years, depending on the species and climate in which they are found. Trees turn reddish-orange within a year after an infestation, then brown and eventually gray as the needles fall off.
**RECREATION IN THE FOREST**

**HIKING & BACKPACKING:** Hike many trails and see spectacular vistas, unique geological formations, wildflowers, sparkling lakes, and countless miles of streams and rivers. Some of the nation’s most spectacular sights are found 40 minutes to an hour and a half away. **FISHING:** The rivers, creeks, and lakes in the Stanislaus National Forest abound with rainbow, brown, and brook trout, offering fishing enthusiasts a first-rate rod-and-reel experience, with an extraordinarily spectacular alpine setting as an additional lure. The trout fishing season begins in late April and runs through mid-November; a license is required. Several lakes in the region are open to fishing year-round. **OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLES:** There are excellent mountain biking opportunities on trails and roads within the Forest that will lead you on an adventure. Beginners can ride on scenic paved or gravel roads with flat to moderately-sloping terrain, while intermediate to advanced riders can enjoy more challenging steeper grades. Riders are welcome on most National Forest roads as well as trails outside of the Tuolumne Wild & Scenic River corridor and designated wilderness areas. **FLAT WATER KAYAKING, CANOEING, AND SAILING:** Alpine lakes fed by melting winter snows are paradise for whitewater and flatwater kayakers and canoeists. Grabbing whatever paddle rocks your boat, you will find plenty of pristine, high mountain lakes for your enjoyment. **HORSE RIDING & CAMPING:** See the Sierra the way the settlers saw it, by horseback. Enjoy the quiet and solitude for a half-hour to two-week-long packing trip. Lower elevation riding and camping is available on the Si-Wok and Goodspeed Ranger Districts. High elevation riding and camping is available on the Summit and Calaveras Ranger Districts. **BICYCLING:** There are excellent mountain biking opportunities on trails and roads within the Forest that will lead you on an adventure. Beginners can ride on scenic paved or gravel roads with flat to moderately-sloping terrain, while intermediate to advanced riders can enjoy more challenging steeper grades. Riders are welcome on most National Forest roads as well as trails outside of the Tuolumne Wild & Scenic River corridor and designated wilderness areas. **CAMPING:** **Campgrounds:** Forty-nine campgrounds provide 1,514 campsites for visitors. Most of these campgrounds are filled on a first-come, first-served basis, except biscuit group, dimond o group, pines group, and pines group campgrounds, which can be reserved. Visit www.recreation.gov to reserve your spot. Check the highway corridor pages for information on who to call for reservations. The number of people allowed in a single campsite is six. **Dispersed Camping:** (No Facilities) To “get away from it all” try car camping in an area with no facilities and no fees. The advantages to this type of camping include solitude, quiet, and adventure. You will need to bring your own water or treat water you collect. Camp at least 100 feet from water sources. With no toilet facilities, bury human waste in a six-inch hole well away from trails, water, and other campers. Pack out used toilet paper with your garbage. If you have a campfire or use a camp stove, you’ll need a free campfire permit available at any Ranger Station. Do not burn plastic or metal. Please leave the area in as good (or better) condition than you found it. Often, locations destroyed by thoughtless campers must be closed to restore the area’s natural health. Help ensure your favorite area remains open. **CAMPFIRE WOOD:** is available free of charge in forested areas below 9,000 feet in elevation. Collect for only dead wood lying on the ground. You can use a chainsaw if the saw has a spark arrester with screen openings of 23 inches or less. You will need to take a permit to firewood home. This program allows you to collect a maximum of 10 cords annually from April 1 until November 30. Obtain a permit or information at one of the Ranger Stations. Do not burn plastic or metal. Please leave the area in as good (or better) condition than you found it. Often, locations destroyed by thoughtless campers must be closed to restore the area’s natural health. Help ensure your favorite area remains open. **Avoid sensitive areas:** Violate sensitive areas and you may be arrested. Avoid sensitive habitats like meadows and lava cap environments. **Do your part:** Properly dispose of waste and pack out trash. Avoid the spread of noxious weeds by washing your equipment after every trip. Volunteer to repair degraded areas. **PETS:** are welcome to accompany you during your visit. However, pets MUST be leashed in Tuolumne County. In Calaveras and Alpine counties, pets must be under immediate control or on a leash. These regulations protect the health and safety of visitors and wildlife. Pick up after your pets, especially around high-use areas. NO dogs are allowed in Pinecrest day use area May 15 - Sept. 15. **FIRE SAFETY**

**THE WOODS ARE WILDER THAN YOU THINK!**

We hope that your visit to the Forest will be safe and enjoyable. The following information can help make it so. Avoid taking unnecessary chances and always be prepared while you enjoy the adventure of a National Forest experience.

**YOUR SAFETY**

**CAMPFIRES:** Any Forest visitors who build a campfire, use a camp stove, or barbecue outside of developed campgrounds must have a campfire permit available FREE of charge from any National Forest or Park, Cal Fire, or BLM office. **CIGARETTES:** Never throw ignited cigarettes on the ground or out of a car window. **NO FIREWORKS:** No fireworks are permitted in the Forest. **HIGH FIRE DANGER**

The dry, hot California summers often bring high fire danger and the need to enact fire restrictions on National Forest land. Suspension of campfire permits and prohibition of all campfires and barbecues outside developed campgrounds may occur. These restrictions include:

- Restricting the use of open campfires to within developed recreation sites.
- Limiting smoking to enclosed vehicles or buildings, or to developed recreational sites.
- Not allowing the operation of internal combustion engines off established roads or designated trails.
- For more information on possible restrictions, check with the nearest Forest Service or CAL FIRE office for the area you are visiting.

**Tips for Motorized Recreation:**

**Travel Responsibly:** Travel on designated routes. **Respect wilderness boundaries.** Avoid using roads outside of the forest or park. **Cross streams only at designated crossings.**

**Respect the Rights of Others:** Yield to non-motorized recreationists. Obtain permission to cross private land. Be considerate of other users so that all can enjoy a quality experience.

**EDUCATE YOURSELF:** Know local rules and regulations. **Know which areas are open for your type of recreation.** Have the right maps and equipment for your adventure. **Avoid Sensitive Areas:** Leave what you find – except trash! **Respect wildlife by keeping your distance.** Avoid sensitive habitats like meadows and lava cap environments.

**Do Your Part:** Properly dispose of waste and pack out trash. Avoid the spread of noxious weeds by washing your equipment after every trip. Volunteer to repair degraded areas.

**FIRE SAFETY**

**Each year campfires, cigarettes, and human carelessness cause unwanted fires. You can help prevent fires by following a few safety tips.**

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**terms and conditions**
**HIGHWAY 108 ACTIVITIES**

**Points of Interest:**

**Bennett Juniper:** Visit the Bennett Juniper, the largest western juniper currently living. The tree is located approximately 12 miles (one hour drive time each way) on back roads off Hwy 108, accessible via Eagle Meadow Road (Forest Service Road SN01). A high clearance vehicle is best as you'll encounter two creek crossings.

**Columns of the Giants:** Hike along an easy half-mile trail to view a striking rock formation similar to the Devils Postpile. Few people know that a similar geological wonder – stark, columnar cliffs formed of basalt lava flows – exists on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada. Located off Hwy 108 near Pigeon Flat Campground, the Columns of the Giants offers hikers the amazing symmetry of this natural phenomenon. Handicapped Accessible.

**Donnell Vista:** A 4 mile interpretive trail leads to an overlook with sweeping views of the Middle Fork Stanislaus River Canyon and Donnell Reservoir. Handicapped Accessible.

**Great Highway 108 Drive Tour:** Back by popular demand! This updated audio tour from Pinecrest to Sonora Pass brings history alive. You'll discover the fascinating stories of people from the past and spectacular places that make this scenic drive so memorable. The drive tour begins with your car parked at the Summit Ranger Station. CDs are available for purchase at the Supervisors Office in Sonora and at the Mi-Wuk and Summit Ranger Stations.

**Shadow of the Mi-Wuk:** An easy 16 mile walk through an outdoor exhibit showing how Mi-Wuk Indians lived. Located across the street from the Summit Ranger Station. Brochures are available at the Ranger Station.

**Sonora Pass:** Experience the grandeur of nature on this scenic drive offering magnificent vistas and recreational opportunities. From Kennedy Meadows on the west to Leavitt Meadow on the east it is NOT ADVISABLE for large RVs and trailers to travel this portion of Hwy 108. The winding road has no shoulders, narrow lanes, and grades as steep as 26 percent. Adjacent to the summit of the pass is a trailhead for the Pacific Crest Trail that also serves as a day-use picnic area. Your visit in late July and August provides spectacular alpine wildflower displays.

**Camping:**

**Camping Reservations:** Reservations are recommended for Pinecrest and Pioneer Group campgrounds and can be made 6 months in advance for Pinecrest and 360 days in advance for Pioneer Group. Online reservations: [www.recreation.gov](http://www.recreation.gov) or toll free: 877-444-6777. All other campgrounds are filled on a first-come, first-served basis. Length of stay is no longer than 14 consecutive days.

**Picnic Sites & Day Use Areas:**

These sites with restrooms are available for no fee: Beardsley, China Flat, Sandbar Flat, Columns of the Giants, Cottonwood, Donnell Vista, Douglas, Lyons Reservoir, North Fork (Twin Lake), Pigeon Flat, and Sonora Pass. Fraser Flat - 85. Pinecrest Group Day Use - 60; reservations can be made by calling (772) 444-6777 or at [www.recreation.gov](http://www.recreation.gov).

**Camping with Horses:** There are several horse camps in the area. Crabtree and Kennedy Meadows trailheads allow one night stays for campers and stock entering the Emigrant Wilderness. Vault toilets are available. Eagle, Kerrick, Herington, Coxey and Pine Valley horse camps are rustic camps with few improvements and no fees. Plan to be self-contained.

**Activities:**

**Donnell Vistas:** Overlooks and viewpoints, vistas and recreational opportunities. From Pinecrest to Sonora Pass brings history alive. You'll discover the fascinating stories of people from the past and spectacular places that make this scenic drive so memorable. The drive tour begins with your car parked at the Summit Ranger Station. CDs are available for purchase at the Supervisors Office in Sonora and at the Mi-Wuk and Summit Ranger Stations.

**Hiking Trail Directions:**

- **Pinecrest Lake Loop:** One mile south of Pinecrest Ranger Station. Short walk on a boardwalk to the lake or start east of the Day Use Area and go counter-clockwise.
- **Trail of the Gargoyles:** From Summit Ranger Station drive .5 miles east on Hwy 108 to Heron Creek Rd. Turn right and drive 6 miles. Turn left at the Gargoyles sign into dirt parking area.
- **Camp Lake Trail (Emigrant Wilderness):** Treadmill Trailhead. From Summit Ranger Station drive 2 miles west on Hwy 108. Turn on Crabtree Rd. (4N28) and drive 11 miles to Gianelli - Crabtree Pk. Turn right and drive 1 mile to parking lot at 7300’ elevation.
- **Relief Reservoir:** Kennedy Meadows Trailhead. From Summit Rd., drive 27 miles east on Hwy 108 to Kennedy Meadows, signs. Turn right, drive 5 miles to Trailhead Parking sign and left to parking lot.
- **Sugar Pine Railway:** Hwy 108 to 4N01. Trail begins 1.5 miles east of 108 at the bridge on the south side of S. Fork of the Stanislaus River.
- **West Side Railroad Grade:** Begins at intersection of Southern Mine & Mira Monte Roads, one mile east of Twain Harte Pk.

**Hiking Notes:**

- **Effort:** Easy – 5% grade or less
- **Mileage:** 2 miles
- **Elevation Gain:** 400’
- **Highlights:** Pinecrest Lake and wildflowers, swimming, spring wildflowers, spring wildflowers
- **Notes:** Visit the Bennett Juniper, An interpretive guide is available at Ranger Station, stay away from cliffs.

**Summer Programs:**

Be sure to pick up a summer program guide at Forest Service offices. View online at [www.fs.usda.gov/tuolumne](http://www.fs.usda.gov/tuolumne), or [www.fs.usda.gov/Stanislaus](http://www.fs.usda.gov/Stanislaus).
Tuolumne River and the Merced River. How much water comes from the forest? Water coming from our national forest. Percent of the state’s total. Unfortunately, these trees killed by drought also affect the which in-turn, affects the water supply. Extreme water loss for our trees represents 20 percent of the state’s total. Unfortunately, these trees killed by drought also affect the water coming from our national forest.

How much water comes from the forest?
Sixty percent of fresh water in this country comes from forests. Reservoir capacity alone in the Stanislaus area is 1,000 acre feet, and the major waterbodies amount to 890,000 acres total. To include Mokelumne River, Stanislaus River, Tuolumne River and the Merced River.

What can each of us do to conserve?
• Take shorter showers
• Fix leaky faucets
• Invest in a low flow toilet
• Turn water off while brushing teeth
• Recycle your aluminum cans and paper towels
• Run dishwashers only when full

The Water Cycle - Heat from the sun causes water to evaporate and rise into the air. When it reaches the clouds, it cools down, condenses, becoming rain water again. This water falls from the sky as rain, snow, or in another form. It collects in oceans and lakes, as well as infiltrates our ground to become groundwater. Then the cycle starts again. Plants also sweat and lose water that evaporates into the sky as part of the cycle.

Did you know?
• Water is probably the single most important resource that the national forests provide.
• Forest Service lands are the largest source of municipal water supply in the Nation, serving over 66 million people in 3,400 communities in 33 States.
• Major U.S. cities such as Los Angeles, Portland, Denver, and Atlanta receive a significant portion of their water supply from national forests.
• The value of the water flowing from agency lands is estimated to be $7.2 billion a year.
• Nearly three-fourths of the Earth’s surface is covered with water.

Leaves no trace
• Pack it in, pack it out.
• Pack out all trash, yours and others.
• Burying wastes. In lieu of packing it out, cover and disguise human waste deep in the snow away from travel routes and at least 200 feet (70 adult steps) from water sources. Also, no one likes to look a “yellow snow”, so be sure to cover with clean snow.
• Use toilet paper or wipes sparingly. Pack them out.
• Do not defecate in snow or leave any human waste on the ground.

Plan your trip
Plan your winter recreation trip before you leave home. Have an idea of where you want to go, know how to get there, and carry a good map and compass. Tell someone back home of your travel plans. It’s easier than you think to lose your sense of direction out in the woods. The middle of your journey isn’t the best time to discover you weren’t prepared. Make a checklist. Here are some items to consider:
• Weather changes can be sudden during winter. Before you leave, check the CAL TRANS 580-427-7623 for up-to-date road conditions.
• Carry tire chains, shovel, ice scrapers, flashlight, matches, and be sure your car has enough anti-freeze and a full tank of gas.
• Include blankets and extra warm clothes.
• Pack some high-energy non-perishable food and water.
• Have rain gear and emergency blanket or shelter just in case.
• Make sure to carry a whistle or walkie-talkie for communication.
• Don’t forget first aid for you and your gear.

Typical household water use

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drinking, cooking</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bath/shower</td>
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<td>Laundry</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garden</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigation, landscaping, cooling</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
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</tbody>
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Snowshoeing, Skiing & Snowplay
These ski areas operate under special use permits on the Forest: Bear Valley Mountain Resort and Bear Valley Nordic on Highway 4, and Dodge Ridge on Highway 108. Several cross-country ski trails, of varying difficulty, exist on the Stanislaus Ranger District near Pinecrest, on the Calaveras Ranger District, near the Bear Valley Lake Alpine area. Snowshoers allow visitors to enjoy venturing out into the snow on or off trails.

While the serious skiers and hikers in the group go off to comb the lofty heights, the less experienced frecklers can have a good time tossing snowballs or sledding down hills. Snowplay is allowed on National Forest lands anywhere along highways and roads as long as parking is not restricted and there is room to park completely out of the lane of traffic.

Snowmobile Riding on the Stanislaus
This year the Stanislaus is working on designating areas and routes where snowmobilers can ride on roads, trails and areas as well as designing where snow grooming will occur. The purpose of the project is to protect forest resources, promote safety and minimize conflicts among snowmobile users and quiet recreationists including cross country skiers and snowshoe enthusiasts.

The basis for this study is to implement Subpart C. for Snowmobile Use Designation as well as to address the 2013 Settlement agreement between the Forest Service, and Snowlands Network, Winter Wildlands Alliance and the Center for Biological Diversity obligating Region 5 to perform appropriate NEPA to identify trails to be groomed on Lassen, Plumas, Tahoe, Eldorado, and the Stanislaus National Forest.

The designation process is being conducted through a National Environmental Policy Act analysis or NEPA for short. All projects that could affect the environment are developed under NEPA regulations. First, the purpose and need for the project is determined or “What are we proposing to do and why is it necessary?”

A series of public meetings were held in communities surrounding the Stanislaus National Forest in November, 2014 and March 2015. The meetings were held to inform members of the public about the project and for the Forest to hear from the public about their interests and concerns. This information was used to help craft the proposed action.

Five alternatives:
The alternatives were developed based on public comments received following the publication of our Proposed Action in June, 2015. Each Alternative provides a different approach in designating snowmobile use on the forest.

The alternatives and a full analysis of their impacts will be published in a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) in January, 2017. At this time, we’ll ask folks, “Did we miss anything in our analyses?” Our final Environmental Impact Statement is slated for publication the summer of 2017. That version of the document will include additional analyses and a preferred alternative, or recommended course of action. This preferred alternative can be identical to one that has been analyzed or it can be a hybrid of several alternatives.

For more information on this project please contact Phyllis Ashmead @ (209) 586-3234 ext 608.
Here on the Stanislaus National Forest three wilderness areas await you: the Carson-Iceberg, Emigrant, and Mokelumne. Wilderness areas are designated by Congress and confer the highest level of legal protection of all our public lands. The original Wilderness Act of 1964 says wilderness is “an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence…which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions.”

Wilderness is a place for the American public to experience the wonders of the natural world, find solitude, and escape from the stresses of daily life. Visiting wilderness takes us back to a time when transportation consisted of horses or our own two feet, when motorized equipment was absent, natural sounds prevailed, and the forces of nature dominated the landscape.

Why are there Wilderness Regulations?

Regulations are in place to keep wilderness wild, focusing on preventing environmental degradation from human activities such as camping too close to water or collecting firewood in fragile alpine environments. Other regulations exist to help ensure an outstanding experience for visitors to wilderness. As a result, group size is limited to 15 people and activities such as target shooting, use of motorized equipment, or riding mountain bikes are strictly prohibited.

The back of your wilderness permit includes a complete list of regulations.

Permits are required for all overnight trips into wilderness on the Stanislaus National Forest. Getting a permit gives you a chance to talk with a Forest Service representative about current conditions and to learn about wilderness regulations for the area you plan to visit. Permits are free and can be obtained at any Ranger Station. If you won’t be at a Ranger Station during business hours, call ahead to reserve a permit set out for you. See the back page for phone numbers.

Featured hike: Cooper Cabin

Cooper Cabin is rarely visited despite the fact it is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and sits below some of the most iconic peaks in the Emigrant Wilderness. If you choose to visit the site, expect to see cows and possibly cowboys (or cowgirls), as this is an active range allotment that still uses these cabins, originally built during the 1860s and 1870s. Remember to close all gates as you pass through them and you should be set to have a great time.

Directions to Coyote Meadows Trailhead: From Highway 108, turn onto Herring Creek Road (4N12). Continue on this road for about 3 1/2 miles, then turn left into the parking area for Coyote Meadow. The trail undulates over moderate terrain, passing through meadows, forests, and a seasonal pond. After about 1 1/2 miles you will descend a moderate to steep 1/4 mile slope. At the bottom, the trail crosses a creek bed (dry in summer), but the visitor should instead veer slightly right, following a faded track that contours the bottom of the slope. The path becomes more distinct after 200 yards, and the cabin comes into view. Another 100 yards or so brings you to the edge of this historic site. Please keep a safe distance from cows, stock and the folks working as ranchers and farmers with World Renew help to get the job done.

LEAVE NO TRACE

• Plan Ahead and Prepare
• Travel and Camp on Durable Surfaces
• Dispose of Waste Properly
• Leave What You Find
• Minimize Use/Impact of Fire
• Respect Wildlife
• Be Congenial to Other Visitors

Volunteers have dedicated thousands of hours of service and accomplished great feats while helping to create, improve, and restore natural history, cultural history, and recreation opportunities throughout the Stanislaus National Forest and surrounding areas. Numerous opportunities exist for volunteers, from trail work, to education, to restoration, and more! Everyone who donates time and/or resources makes immeasurable contributions to the land, our visitors, and the future. Contact any local ranger district office or the Three Forests Interpretive Association to find out what opportunities are waiting for you.

Visit stanislauswildernessvolunteers.org for more information about this outstanding group of citizens.

Why do you Need a Wilderness Permit?

Permits are required for all overnight trips into wilderness on the Stanislaus National Forest. Getting a permit gives you a chance to talk with a Forest Service representative about current conditions and to learn about wilderness regulations for the area you plan to visit. Permits are free and can be obtained at any Ranger Station. If you won’t be at a Ranger Station during business hours, call ahead to reserve a permit set out for you. See the back page for phone numbers.

What is Wilderness?

Following the seven principles of LEAVE NO TRACE (LNT) can guide your decision-making in the outdoors enabling you to reduce resource damage, increase your safety, and ensure other visitors will enjoy an unimpeded wilderness experience. Visit the LNT.org website for more information.

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