

COCONINO

National  Forest

2009 STAKEHOLDERS REPORT

Dear Coconino National Forest Friends, Visitors and Neighbors~

2009 was a year that brought with it many challenges and opportunities for the Coconino National Forest. We looked beyond our borders and worked with diverse partners that helped us manage the forest. We welcomed millions of campers, visitors, tourists and recreationists who enjoy their National Forest.

In our Red Rock Ranger District alone, campground visitation was up 30 percent over last year, and their Visitor Office had a whopping 262,448 visitors, up from 79,229 in 2008 and 61,051 in 2007. Volunteers and partners helped us meet these increased demands.

Our partnerships have allowed us improve the stewardship of the forest, and we are grateful for the synergy that is created from these partnerships and volunteers.

The community in northern Arizona is comprised of individuals and organizations that want to be engaged and are passionate about the land and how it is managed, which helps in this rewarding, yet challenging, work of managing the Coconino.

For example, in 2009 we saw the founding of *Friends of Northern Arizona Forests*, an organization of volunteers who have had previous ties to Coconino National Forest and donate their time to help the Peaks and Mormon Lake Districts complete projects and field work.

The *Four-Forest Restoration Initiative* is also a good example of collaborative partnerships. Four National Forests—the Coconino, Kaibab, Apache-Sitgreaves and Tonto—are actively engaged in a collaborative, landscape-scale initiative designed to restore fire-adapted

ecosystems in Arizona. Together with a broad array of stakeholders, including members of local, county and state governments, environmental groups, and industry representatives, the Forests are working to determine how to collectively accelerate landscape-scale restoration of ponderosa pine forests in northern Arizona which will involve millions of acres.

We will also be engaging the public in our continuing efforts to revise our Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan), and shape the future of the forest. Although our Forest Plan has been amended many times since its approval in 1987, we need to take a more comprehensive approach to revise our Forest Plan to better address the current and future needs of the forest and surrounding communities.

Many more collaborative improvement projects will begin this year as a result of federal funds that were awarded to Coconino County in 2009 under the Secure Rural Schools Act. The Act stipulates that a 15-member committee be created that is made up of diverse stakeholders who represent varying interests and will work closely with Coconino forest managers. The *Coconino County Resource Advisory Committee* will provide advice to the Coconino about forest and watershed health improvement projects that will simultaneously help to create jobs in local communities.

This year will bring additional challenges as we have already experienced a large turnover in personnel as people retire or move on to other National Forests. We are up to the challenge and will continue to strengthen existing partnerships and build new ones to help us accomplish our mission of caring for the land and serving people.

It has been an honor to serve as the Acting Forest Supervisor, and I thank each and every partner, volunteer, and employee for their dedication and hard work.



Joe Stringer
Acting Forest Supervisor

Forest Wide Plan

Coconino National Forest

Holy Fangs! To the Bat Cave!



There are 28 species of bats known to occur in Arizona, and bat survey efforts are lacking in most National Forests.

However, our wildlife biologists and partners were able to obtain new equipment and conduct bat surveys across the Coconino this field season.

A grant from Arizona Game & Fish for \$3,800 was used to purchase mist nets and infrared video equipment. In addition, biologists also obtained several pairs of night vision goggles.

Multiple water sources and caves across the Coconino National Forest were mist netted for the safe capture of bats. The gender and species of each captured bat was recorded.

Some of the survey sites were selected to gather information for upcoming projects such as Clint's Well Forest Restoration Project and Buckhorn Range Grazing Authorization.

At known and suspected roost sites, emergence counts were conducted using infrared binoculars and videography.

With the combined efforts of wildlife crews from the Coconino National Forest, Kaibab National Forest, Arizona Game & Fish Department, Bat Conservation International, and Northern Arizona University, data was collected on 16 species, including two Forest Service sensitive species: Townsend's big-eared bat and Allen's lappet-browed bat.

The findings highlighted important roost sites, identified new roost locations, foraging areas, and important habitat associations that specialists will be able to use in future project planning.



A Townsend's big-eared bat, noted for its large ears, smiles for a photo during the study.



LEFT and TOP PHOTO: Unhappy Allen's lappet-browed bats show their fangs as they are captured for study. This type of bat is among the rarest in North America and forms maternity colonies in Ponderosa Pine snags.

Fire's Natural & Necessary Role

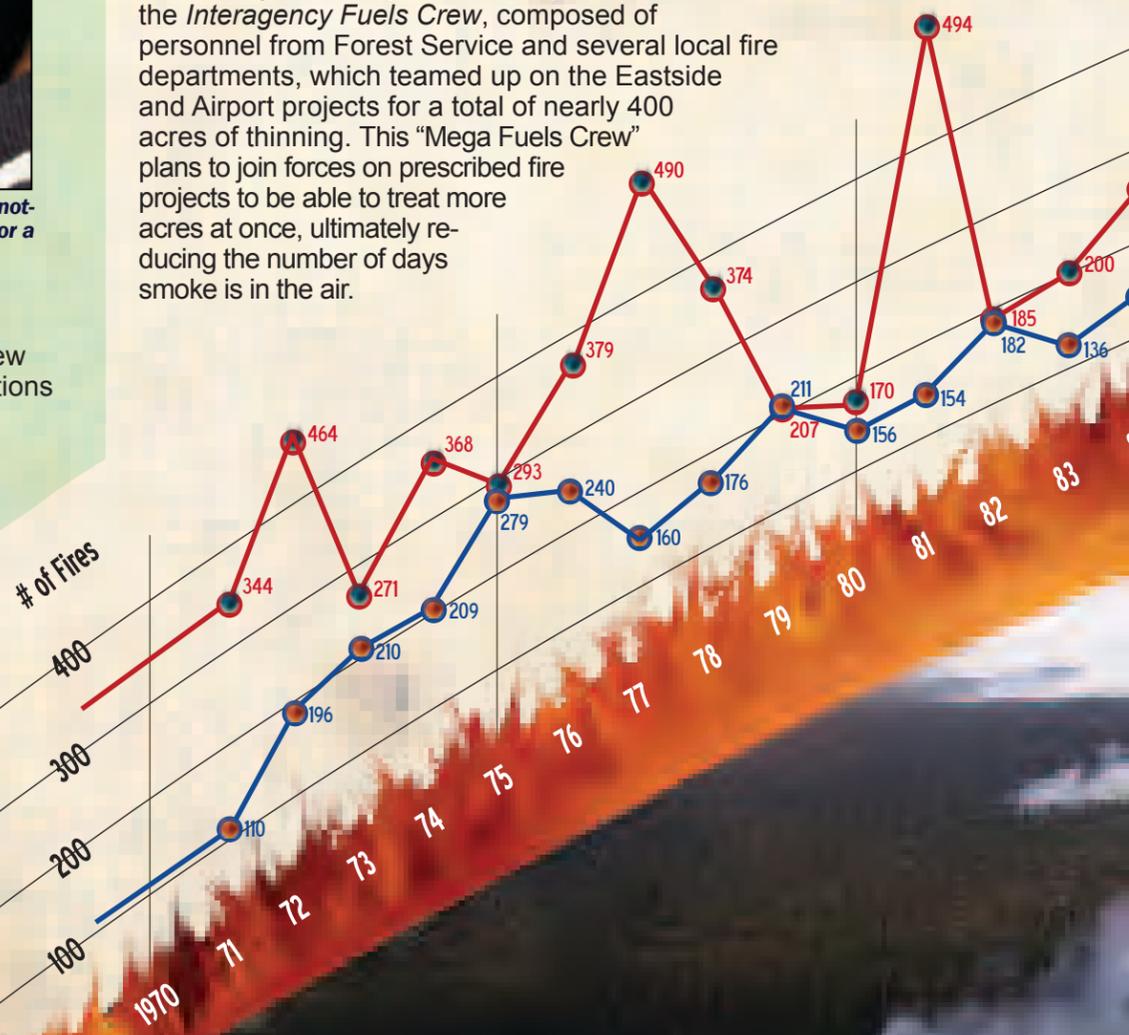
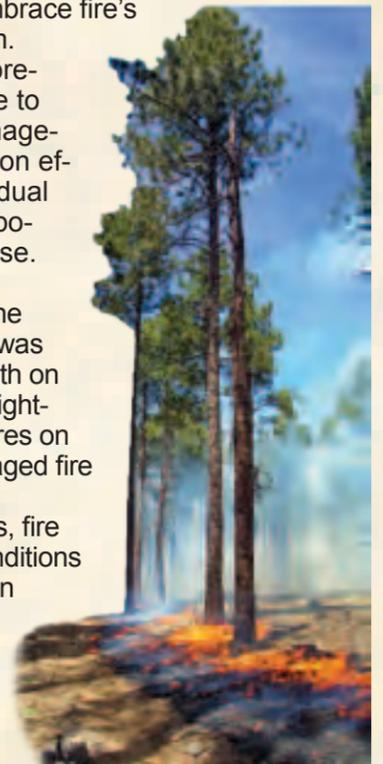
Fire managers have several ways to embrace fire's natural and necessary role in the ecosystem.

Thinning and prescribed burning help prevent severe fire behavior, and the response to unplanned fires can range from active management for resource benefits to full suppression efforts. Specialists evaluate each fire's individual conditions such as intensity, location, and potential to determine the appropriate response.

This year, conditions allowed crews to manage 13 naturally-ignited fires to benefit the landscape. The Mogollon Rim District alone was able to reduce fuels and enhance forest health on nearly 17,000 acres by taking advantage of lightning-caused fires. For the first time, more acres on the district were able to be treated with managed fire than prescribed fire.

In addition to managing low-intensity fires, fire managers monitored the unique weather conditions in June to conduct prescribed fires. Burning in June is rare, but its success is a reminder that prescribed burning is not dependent on a season, but rather on conditions.

Interagency cooperation in both suppression and prevention efforts is key to fire management. A perfect example is the *Interagency Fuels Crew*, composed of personnel from Forest Service and several local fire departments, which teamed up on the Eastside and Airport projects for a total of nearly 400 acres of thinning. This "Mega Fuels Crew" plans to join forces on prescribed fire projects to be able to treat more acres at once, ultimately reducing the number of days smoke is in the air.



Projects



More Kids In the Woods

As part of our effort to get more kids out of the house and in the woods, the Coconino National Forest competed for and received \$50,000 in funding to be split among seven northern Arizona programs which partner with the Coconino and Kaibab National Forests, and Rocky Mountain Research Station-Flagstaff Lab.

The multiple-program proposal was one of 17 proposals selected nationwide for funding. The Forest Service received 197 proposals overall and awarded a total of \$500,000.

The More Kids in the Northern Arizona Woods partners and projects include:

- **Elden Pueblo:** Arizona Natural History Association's Public Archaeology Project offers youth hands-on field experience learning about people of prehistoric cultures and their relationship with the land.

- **Camp Colton:** Flagstaff Unified School District provides 6th-grade students week-long camps using the national forest as their outdoor classroom to learn about their environment and themselves.

- **Camp Colley:** Supported by the Camp Colley Foundation with the City of Phoenix Parks and Recreation Department, this program offers outdoor experiences near the



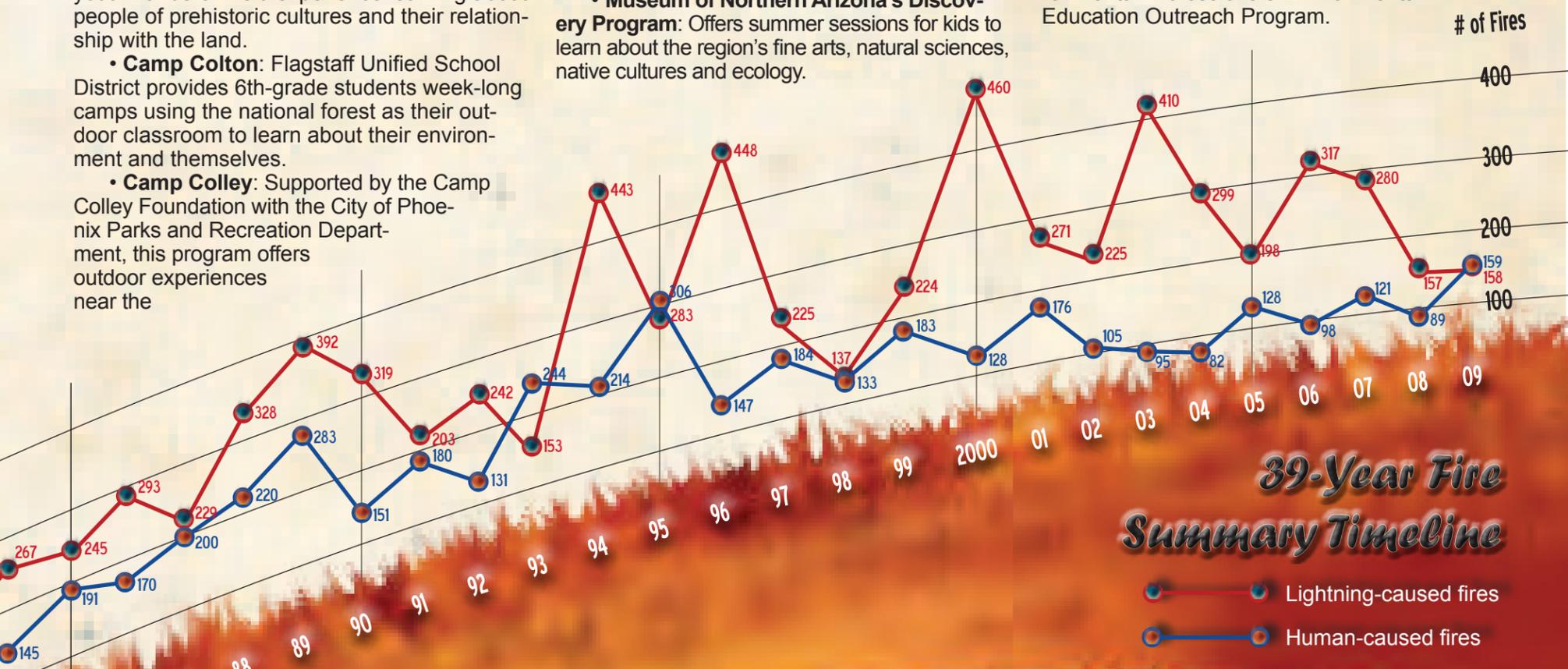
Mogollon Rim for urban youth and their families.

- **Museum of Northern Arizona's Discovery Program:** Offers summer sessions for kids to learn about the region's fine arts, natural sciences, native cultures and ecology.

- **NAU's Junior Forester Academy:** Provides summer day camps where future foresters grow career skills, then apply those skills to community forest health projects.

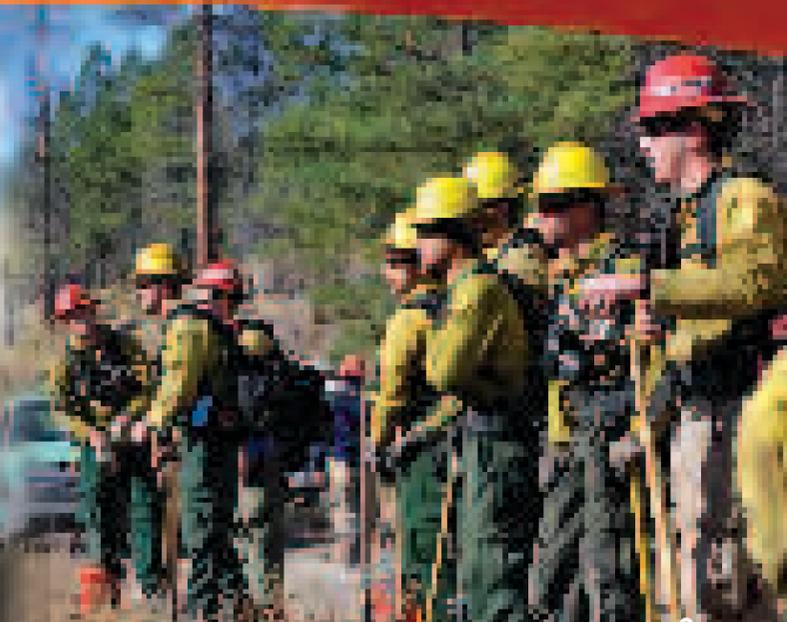
- **North Kaibab Kids Camp:** Hosted by the North Kaibab Ranger District of the Kaibab National Forest, this program offers a cultural and natural science learning camp to students from Fredonia and the Kaibab Piute Tribe.

- **Wildlife in Native Schools:** Managed by the Forest Service's Rocky Mountain Research Station-Flagstaff Lab, the program includes field trips to the historic Fort Valley Experimental Forest Station, in partnership with Northern Arizona University's Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals Environmental Education Outreach Program.



39-Year Fire Summary Timeline

- Lightning-caused fires
- Human-caused fires



Birdie Fire

Taylor Fire Slurry Drop

Mormon Lake Fuels Crew

Peaks & Mormon



It's been a very busy and productive year on the Peaks and Mormon Lake Ranger District.

The professionalism and dedication of our employees and partners is evident through all the work we have accom-

plished this year.

Without exception, our partners have shown a shared commitment to addressing challenges and completing projects that will benefit the land and the people we serve.

Many of our accomplishments blend into the environment and are not easily noticed by the casual observer; however, I hope all our stakeholders know how much they are appreciated and find personal satisfaction in the contributions they are making to current and future generations.

Because of the hard work of employees and our partners, we have a long list of achievements this year. I'm happy to be able to share a few here.

Michael T. Elson
Peaks & Mormon Lake
District Ranger

Hoxworth Springs Channel Restoration

Restoring degraded stream channels is a vital mission for the Forest Service because it helps protect one of our most valuable resources—water.

The Hoxworth Springs drainage basin lies approximately 15 miles south of Flagstaff, and is the third project in the Lake Mary watershed designed to restore degraded stream channels.

Prior to construction, the channel was characterized by widening gullies, increased stream velocity and increased sediment that subsequently flows into Lake Mary.

In partnership with the Arizona Water Protection Fund and volunteers from the School of Forestry at NAU, approximately 2,000 feet of stream channel were reconstructed in July to minimize erosion.

The work included revegetation and re-seeding efforts, while an 8-foot tall fence was constructed to protect revegetation efforts from cow and elk grazing.

The main goal of the project was to restore the riparian function of approximately 0.4 miles of degraded stream channel and the associated meadow around the stream channel.

The benefits of the project include improved water storage capacity in the meadow and stream; an improved riparian plant community; and reduced erosion and sediment production.

Stream channels are sensitive sites that provide many natural benefits to wildlife and humans alike.



BEFORE: Hoxworth Springs with sharp gullies and damaging soil erosion, shown before the project got under way.



DURING: Taken in the same location as the photo above, this image shows the sharp gullies removed and reconstructed, as well as the progress of revegetation efforts. The vegetation in this area will now grow, improving water storage capacity and negating the effects of previous soil erosion.

Mormon Lake

Ranger District



Pottery Discovered In Cinders!

In late February, Forest Service volunteers were in the Cinder Hills area and discovered what appeared to be a piece of pottery sticking out the ground. They reported their find to the district archaeologist for excavation.

As cinders were removed from around the vessel, a San Francisco Mountain Grey Ware, Deadman's Fugitive Red jar, dating from approximately AD 700-1150 emerged.

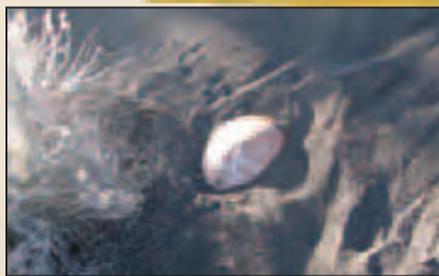
Furthermore, a portion of another vessel appeared—a Tusayan Black on White, Sosi style jar, dating from around years 1070-1180.

Evidence from the excavation tells us that both vessels were buried in the cinders, on their sides, and empty of contents. A small field house approximately 150 meters south is situated on top of the cinder deposit, indicating that the cinders were there before the jars.

This means that sometime between the years 1070-1200 someone intentionally buried these vessels, side by side, careful to keep them intact. This suggests that the person, or people, involved intended to reclaim them.

Archaeologists are very excited about this discovery. Although other caches of pottery have been recovered within the San Francisco Peaks volcanic field, these are extremely rare finds, especially since both pots are still intact.

They are currently on display for visitors at Wupatki National Monument.



A succession of photos show what the pottery looked like when it was discovered. Bottom Photo: Volunteer Bern Carey poses with the pottery after the recovery.

Many Hands Make Light Work

A huge "Thank You!" to all the volunteers who put in more than 15,000 hours in this district alone throughout 2009.

Additionally, more than 500 youth participated and joined district staff in volunteer projects such as Alpine Meadow restoration, fence building, invasive plant removal and forest beautification, to name only a few.

Our trails program again benefited from efforts of the *Arizona Trail Association*, whose members nearly closed the gap on the Peaks segment of the Arizona Trail!

District trail volunteers also cleared more than 60 downed trees and provided much needed maintenance to 200 miles of system trails.

In October, *Friends of Northern Arizona Forests* (FoNAF) was founded as a volunteer organization dedicated to assisting the Peaks and Mormon Lake District, adopting district programs such as aspen fence restoration, trail patrol and maintenance groups, issuing seasonal backcountry permits, providing avalanche awareness education, and staffing district fire lookout towers.

Volunteers continue to be one of our most valuable resources, and their efforts and willingness to help truly makes a heavy load of work much lighter. Thank you!



Dave Downes (left) and Paul Conn, volunteers with Friends of Northern Arizona Forests, tighten a portion of fence used to help restore Aspen by keeping elk out of the area.

A Mexican spotted owl perches atop a hollow Ponderosa Pine tree. The district Wildlife Crew monitored 13 Mexican spotted owl protected activity centers throughout 2009.

Their findings from surveys and monitoring efforts are used to help plan the spectrum of land management projects across the district, aiding wildlife specialists to advise strategies to minimize impacts to wildlife.

The crew also inventoried more than 11,000 acres for northern goshawk, rare plants, and noxious weeds.



Red Rock

Ranger District



The Red Rock Ranger District is a destination for millions of visitors, and we're committed to protecting the district for future generations.

The sheer scale of what we face is overwhelming, and the only way we can rise to the

challenge is through community-based forestry—working up-front through collaborative partnerships.

We have been fortunate to have worked closely with partners on needs such as construction and maintenance of our scenic byway; community planning efforts; providing search and rescue; assisting with fire prevention and suppression; conducting clean up events; providing financial assistance for trail maintenance and the disposal of waste found in the forest; and many more.

We're also fortunate to have volunteers who complemented our staff and provided outstanding service to the public. They contributed more than 50,000 hours last year—the equivalent of 25 full time employees or \$1 million!

A big "Thank You!" goes out to our volunteers and partners who have influenced our community and district to be dynamic, engaged, and self reliant.

I look forward to growing our volunteer program and partnerships even more in the coming year.

Heather Provencio
Red Rock
District Ranger

Oak Creek Watershed Restoration

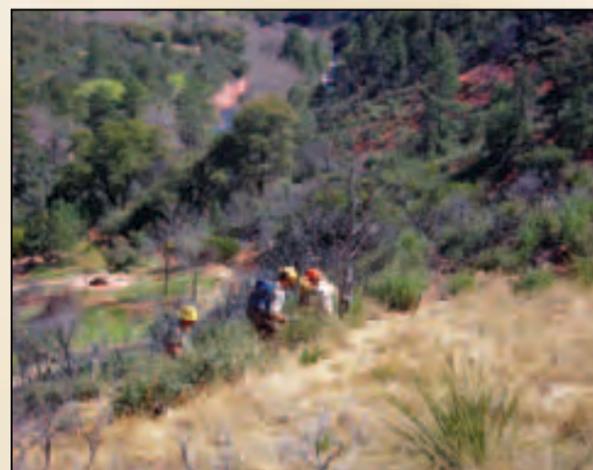
In 2006 the Brins Wildfire created a high potential for accelerated erosion, debris flows, runoff and sedimentation into Oak Creek—one of Arizona's unique and beautiful water sources.

Since that time, several areas within the burn have been reseeded and mulched to address potential erosion issues and help restore stability and water quality around Oak Creek.

The *Coconino Rural Environmental Corps* (C-REC) assisted the district with several restoration projects in 2009 to help stem damaging runoff and erosion, and also to help control invasive weeds that typically flourish following a wildfire.

This included the treatment of an invasive weed species called Dalmatian Toad Flax, which was treated with biological control over approximately 375 acres within the Oak Creek watershed.

Additional erosion and stabilization is planned this year to include the Brins Trail, also damaged in the Brins Wildfire.



Volunteers with the *Coconino Rural Environmental Corps* spread straw and mulch on the hillside near Encinoso Picnic Site. Restoration techniques like this help stem potential erosion. Oak Creek is visible in the background.

News From The Range

Despite numerous fires burning upon the range this past season, cattlemen and their livestock managed to find foraging ground elsewhere. The adage of "Rains in May and June, no monsoon" turned into the "not so soon monsoon."

September supplied some good late forage growth in many areas of the forest, though not what we had hoped to see as managers of the rangeland resources.

By the shipping days of October, many permittees were faced with the need to considerably downsize their herds.

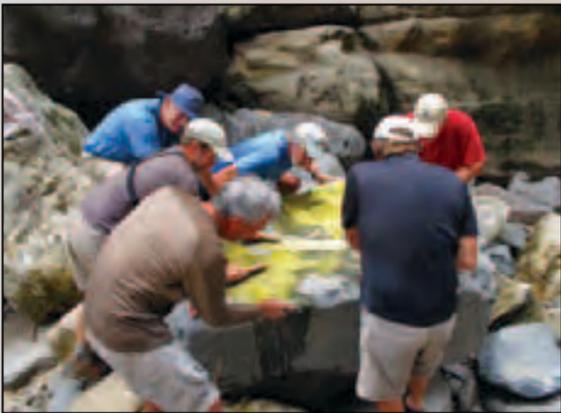
- In 2009, the Buck Springs Range Allotment was put into non-use status, while the Fossil Creek Range Allotment became restocked once more after more than 6 years of non-use in the lower elevation reaches of its winter forage country.

- The cattle operators of the southern zone of the forest convened in the first year of the *Rim Grass Range Group* in an effort to continue working for sustainable landscapes by way of collaborative communication and range monitoring among ranchers, university, and agency professionals.



Volunteers Dedicate Time & Service

As noted in the District Ranger message, volunteers contribute greatly to the care and management of the district and Coconino National Forest overall.



Dedicated volunteers remove graffiti in the Pumphouse Wash area, where numerous rocks were vandalized in 2009. Hundreds of volunteer hours were donated by this team to restore the natural beauty of these primitive places and erase one individual's careless actions.

Their spirit of commitment and zeal has advanced the work and completion of many projects—and even work that might have taken months or longer to receive attention.

The following are just a few highlights of services provided by an army of volunteers throughout the year:

- Many new grants and partnerships were established, enhancing land stewardship.
- Interactive “Leave No Trace” and “Primitive Skills” programs were presented.
- Organized clean-ups and patrols were concentrated in Fossil Creek.
- Hundreds of miles of forest

trails were maintained, and thousands of pounds of litter and debris were removed from the forest.

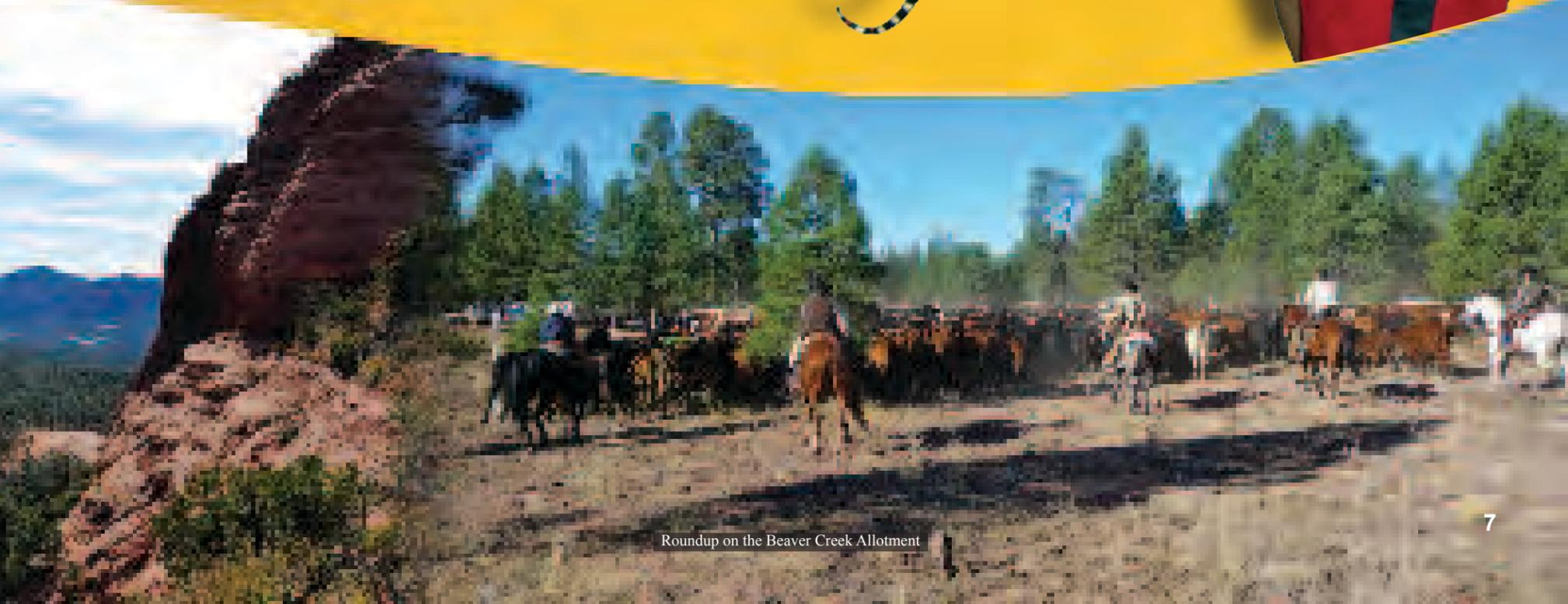
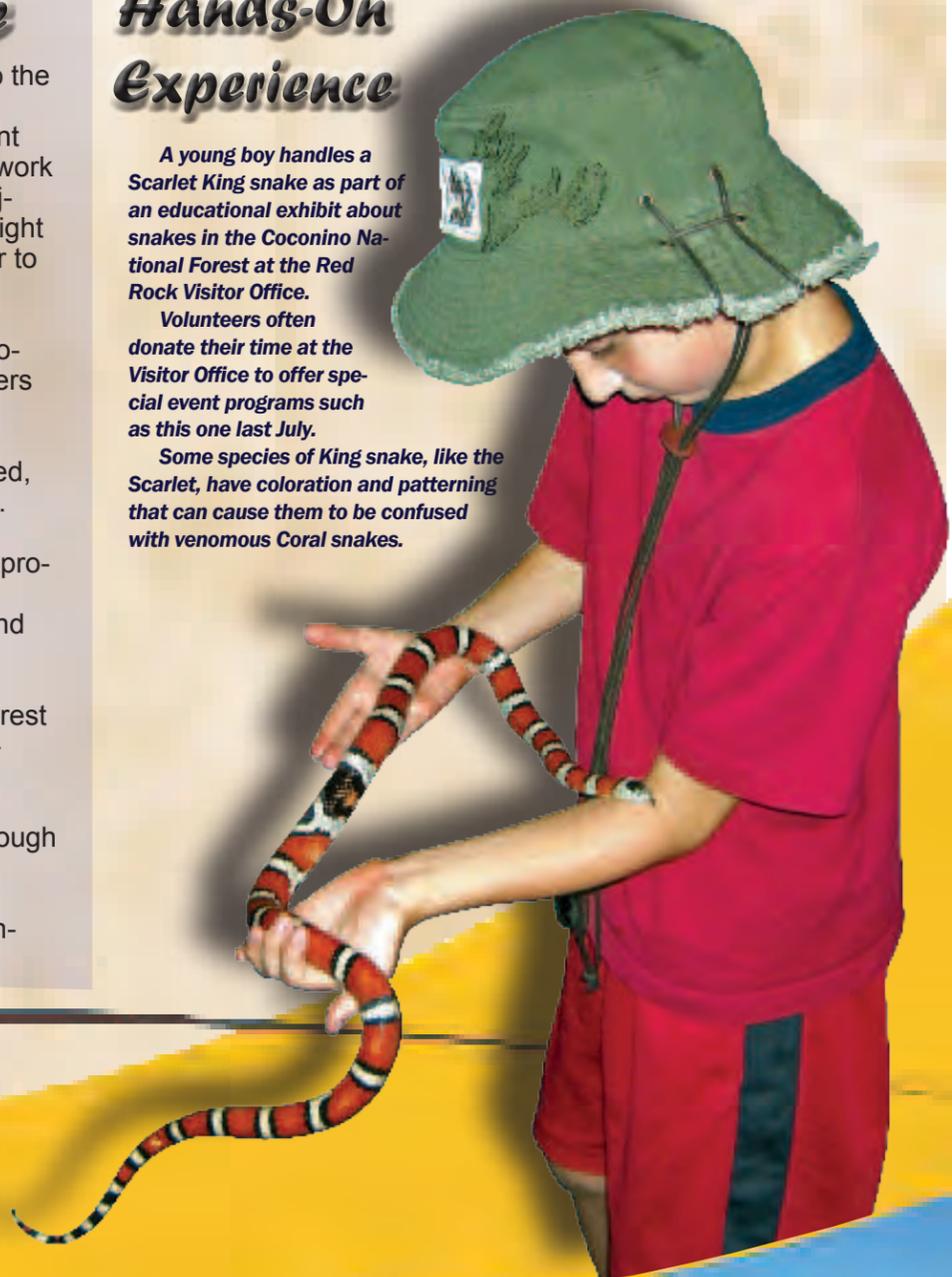
- Provided a record numbers of visitors with quality information.
- Positive archaeological messages were shared and funds collected through special interpretive festivities.
- Invaluable assistance and wildlife surveys were conducted.
- An attractive and highly visible Red Rock District entrance sign was constructed along Highway 179—and much more!

Hands-On Experience

A young boy handles a Scarlet King snake as part of an educational exhibit about snakes in the Coconino National Forest at the Red Rock Visitor Office.

Volunteers often donate their time at the Visitor Office to offer special event programs such as this one last July.

Some species of King snake, like the Scarlet, have coloration and patterning that can cause them to be confused with venomous Coral snakes.



Mogollon Rim

Ranger District



I am excited to join the team of employees and stakeholders of the Mogollon Rim Ranger District!

The district staff members have briefed me on their programs and expressed gratitude and enthusiasm for the important role

stakeholders play on the district.

Whether it involves improving wildlife habitat or maintaining recreation sites, volunteers and other partners are critical to the success of any ranger district.

The district has tremendous potential for stakeholder participation, and I hope to build on the already strong stakeholder group we currently have.

I'd like to thank all of you who contributed your time and efforts to help us accomplish a variety of projects in 2009, and I look forward to getting acquainted with each of you in 2010.

Together, we can explore opportunities for the sustainable use of the forest's resources and promote the health and resiliency of our southwestern ponderosa pine ecosystem.

Brian Dykstra
Mogollon Rim District Ranger

A Forest Service employee holds a Tiger Salamander that was caught in seine nets during Save The Frog Day on April 28.



Partners Team Up To Keep Northern Leopard Frog From Croaking



A Northern Leopard Frog basks in the sun during habitat conservation efforts.

The Northern Leopard Frog is one of seven native frogs in Arizona that has experienced dramatic declines across its western range due to a combination and variety of factors, including the introduction of exotic predators and loss of habitat.

Two of only a handful of known breeding sites for the frogs of Arizona are Butch and T-bar-2 water tanks. These sites occur in wet meadows and have been productive breeding sites since it was first documented in the early 1990s.

In efforts to help preserve the frog's habitat, biologists, ecologists, and fellow partners gathered at these water tank sites on the Coconino National Forest in 2009.

Approximately \$50,000 was contributed by Friends of the Forest, Arizona Game & Fish, and the Forest Service to build sucker rod fence around the tanks, wedge panels within

the tanks, and stabilize a failing spillway with rock riprap to protect them.

The fences will aid in the conservation of the Northern Leopard Frog in Arizona, protecting the shorelines and shallow waters of the tanks from the impact of ATVs. The shorelines are an important breeding and larval growth habitat where egg masses are deposited for tadpole development.

In addition, shorelines are used by juvenile and adult frogs for basking and foraging on terrestrial invertebrates.

Save The Frog Day Goes Global

Tuesday, April 28 was the first annual "Save the Frog Day," a worldwide effort focused on enhancing public participation in protecting amphibians. Scientists and nature lovers across the globe attended events in the United States, Nepal, Australia, China and more.

Biologists on the Coconino National Forest celebrated the day by seining tanks for evidence of non-native (undesirable) species.

Participants dragged long seine nets across murky, muddy water looking for green sunfish, crayfish, and other non-native species that may have been illegally put into the tanks.

These species are highly predatory on native frogs, which out-compete the natives and convert what would otherwise be suitable into unusable habitats.

Identifying non-native species helps biologists determine the management practices necessary to protect the native species.

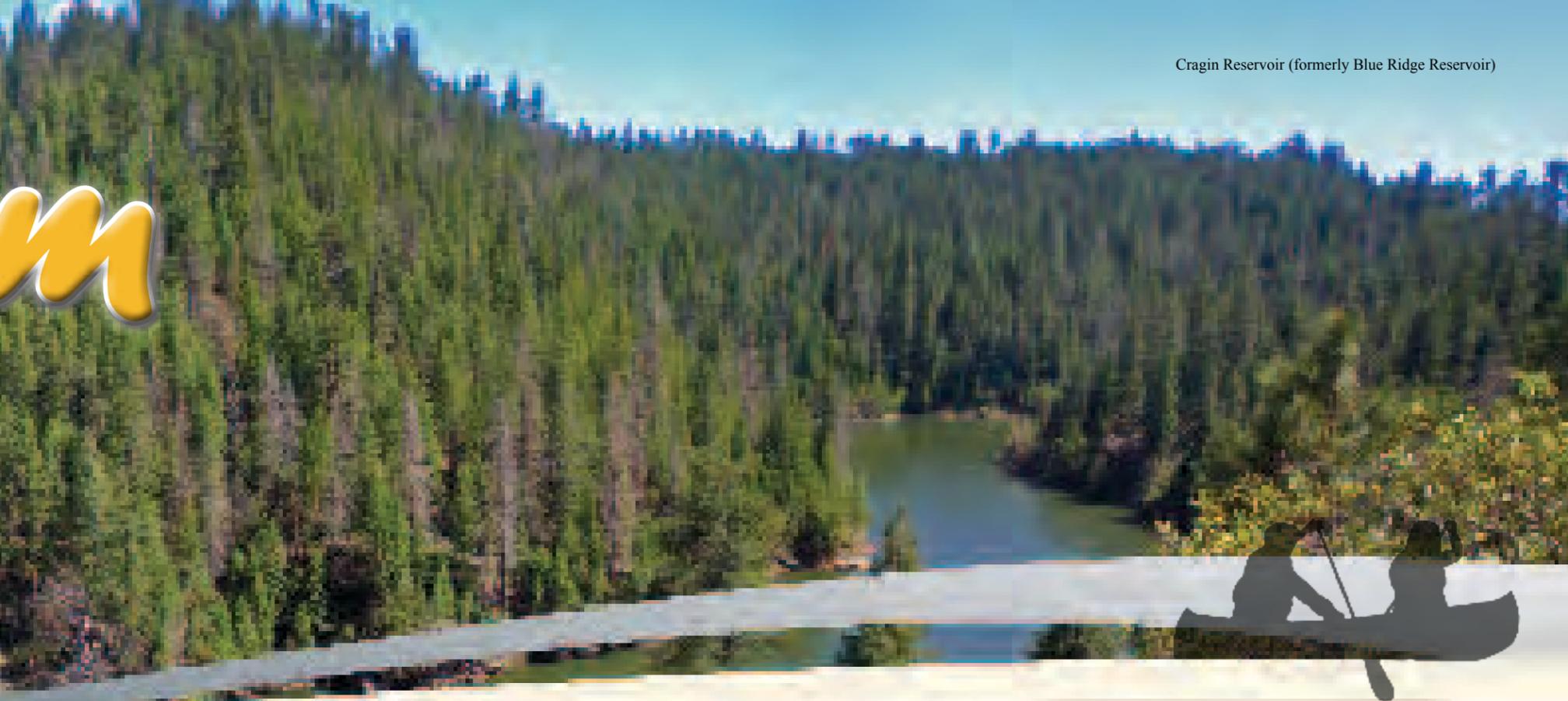
Data collected from the event was used by the Forest Service, US



Coconino National Forest biologists begin the process of seining a tank on Save the Frog Day, April 28, 2009.

Fish and Wildlife Service, and Arizona Game & Fish to aid in protection efforts for the threatened Chiricahua Leopard Frog.

Visitors are encouraged to educate themselves on the negative effects of non-native species on native frogs and to get involved in protecting and enhancing habitat. Save the Frog Day is April 30, 2010. To learn more, visit www.savethefrogs.com.



Restoration Project Shows Colorful Results

Riparian Habitat

With a \$10,000 grant from *Arizona Game & Fish's Arizona Bird Conservation Initiative*, and tremendous effort from partners, we have begun providing riparian habitat along a channel near Tremaine Lake.

Northern Arizona University's Research Greenhouse and Cottonwood Ecology Group collected and grew Narrowleaf Cottonwood cuttings from various natural sites to grow in the greenhouse for this and other projects.

The multi-resource crew from the district built an elk enclosure fence south of Tremaine Lake dam using plans for a larger project designed by *Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS)* prior to planting.

Bar-T-Bar Ranch was instrumental in regulating needed water to the site during his irrigation schedule.

Two NAU researchers and five Coconino National Forest employees planted 60 Narrowleaf Cottonwoods within the fenced enclosure in the fall.

NAU is committed to tracking the fate of each Cottonwood, as part of a larger study on global climate change and survivorship of various Cottonwood genotypes by area.

Biologists on the forest will continue bird monitoring in the area to help track changes in diversity and abundance as the riparian trees mature.

The partners are also committed to expanding this project, to plant and protect cottonwoods and willows along this NRCS easement to continue to help benefit riparian wildlife.



BEFORE: Crowded conditions keep trees from healthy growth. Thinning projects and introducing fire back into the environment through prescribed burning restores health to the forest.



AFTER: This photo was taken at the same spot, showing an environment for healthy growth and restoration.

In October of 2008, the district submitted a proposal for a project designed to restore a severely declining 3-acre stand of quaking Aspen along Forest Highway 3, or Lake Mary Road, near the junction of Stoneman Lake Road.

The area was overgrown, unhealthy, and in dire need of thinning and restoration. It is also one of the last remaining Aspen stands visible from Lake Mary Road.

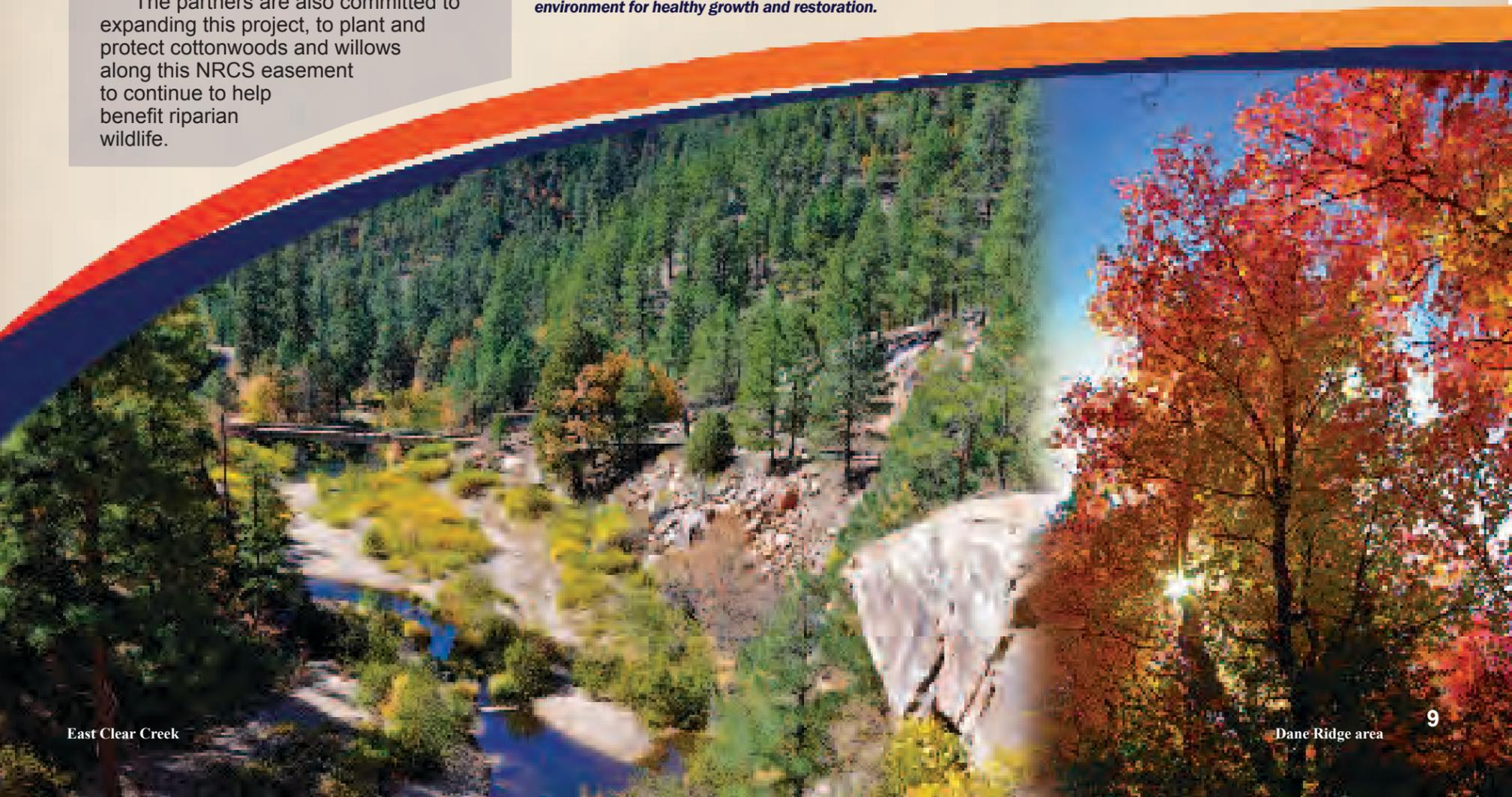
Forest succession, caused in part by alteration of the historic natural fire regime, led to stocking conditions within many Aspen stands that have become favorable to the establishment of more shade tolerant tree species that contribute to Aspen decline and eventual permanent replacement.

Shortly after the proposal was submitted, the first phase of the restoration project began with conifer removal.

The district also partnered with the *Arizona Elk Society* and *Arizona Wildlife Conservation Council* to secure funding to purchase fencing material to protect re-sprouting Aspen. In September 2009, conifer removal was completed.

The second phase of the project will be completed in fall 2010, which includes the construction of a fence and prescribed burning to further stimulate aspen sprouting.

This project will help to restore a declining vegetation type, improve wildlife habitat and provide future scenic enhancement along Lake Mary Road. This is also a great example of how multiple agencies and organizations partner together to complete important projects.





2009 Coconino NF Budget*

*Includes Fire Transfers, Carryover, Regional Commitments, Capital Improvement Projects and End-of-Year Funding for Special Projects

	Dollar Amount	Percent
Fire Preparedness	\$5,107,024	18.7%
Administration	\$3,466,143	12.7%
Fuels Management	\$3,356,709	12.3%
Road Maintenance	\$2,261,930	8.3%
Facility Maintenance	\$2,108,500	7.7%
Recreation	\$1,858,851	6.8%
Timber Management	\$1,511,139	5.5%
Other	\$1,382,278	5.1%
Recreation Enhancement	\$1,338,619	4.9%
Vegetative Treatment	\$1,138,613	4.2%
Forest Planning	\$859,400	3.2%
Wildlife Management	\$556,827	2.0%
Trails	\$496,400	1.8%
Legacy Road and Trails	\$490,000	1.8%
Forest Health	\$478,528	1.8%
Lands and Minerals	\$440,000	1.6%
Range Management	\$428,600	1.6%
Total	\$27,279,561	100%

Law Enforcement

Fines Collected	\$94,623
Damage to Government Property & Resources	\$17,140
Public Contacts	6,816
Incident Reports	1,164
Violations Issued	1,127
Warnings Issued	312
Public and Other Assists	84
Arrests	33
Cannabis Plots Eradicated	9

*WUI = Wildland Urban Interface, areas of forest adjacent to communities

Fire Management

Human- vs. Lightning-Caused Wildfires	# Wildfires	# Acres Burned
Lightning Caused	158	25,813
Human Caused	159	271
Total	246	26,084

Wildfires	# Acres Burned
Taylor	3,589

Wildfires Managed for Resource Benefit	# Acres Treated
Brady	4,000
July 4th Complex	3,084
Bow	2,940
Tucker	2,600
Red/Wildhorse Complex	2,038
Rapter	1,725
Real	1,600
Independence	1,370
Point	1,295
Lost Eden	600
Rim	600
Rattle Ridge	403
Yeager	240
Total	22,495

Initial-Entry Broadcast Burn *WUI Accomplishments	Accomplish (acres)
Lake Mary	670
East Side	567
Anderson	500
Blue Ridge Urban Interface	425
A-1 West	365
Woody	250
Rocky	185
Fort Valley	160
Ritter	130
Mars Hill	75
Total	3,327

Recreation & Lands

Approximate Visitors Per Year 3,300,000

Single-Unit Campsites Maintained

Total Number (Includes All Districts) 675

Number of System Trail and Road Miles

Total Miles of System Roads 6,048
Total Miles of System Trails 685

NPS/USFS Interpretive Partnership Prgm

Ranger Days/Programs	Audience
Ranger Programs at Arizona Snowbowl	92 Days 12,971
Ranger Programs at Natl' Monuments	45 Days 3,019
USFS Campground Programs	80 Prgms 2,808
Special Programs	49 Prgms 1,074
Programs for Children	22 Prgms 610

Total People Reached 18,492

Volunteer Contribution

	Hours	\$Value
Peaks & Mormon Lake Ranger Districts	15,504	186,038
Mogollon Rim Ranger District	8,115	152,245
Red Rock Ranger District	50,114	1,014,809

Total 75,075 1,719,875

Litter

The Coconino NF does not employ trash collectors to clean-up after neglectful forest users. However, employees often set aside their core duties and volunteer to remove litter from forest lands. We remove tens of thousands of pounds of trash every year, which equates to hundreds of truckloads. Please help us take care of your forest by practicing "Leave No Trace" ethics and taking out whatever you brought in to the forest. Thank you!

Stewardship

Acres of Wildlife Habitat Restored/Enhanced	32,611
Volume of Timber Sold (Includes Firewood Permits)	12,592ccf
Acres of Invasive Weed Treatment	2,637
Acres of Soil and Water Improvement	918
Miles of Stream Habitat Restored	38
Acres of Timber Sold	0

Slash-Pile Burning WUI Accomplishments

Project	Accomplish (acres)
Woody	1,500
East Side	593
Fort Valley	390
A-1 West	365
Bald Mesa	200
Mormon Lake Misc.	20
Oak Creek	10
Total	3,208

Non-WUI Initial-Entry Broadcast Burn and WUI and NON-WUI Maintenance Burn

Project	Accomplish (acres)
A-1 West	920
Apache Maid	1,170
East Clear Creek	2,620
Fort Valley	305
Good Enough/Tule Butte	2,025
IMAX	2,600
Lake Mary	803
Mint WUI	1,630
Ritter Rx Burn	200
Rocky Rx Burn	850
Total	14,553

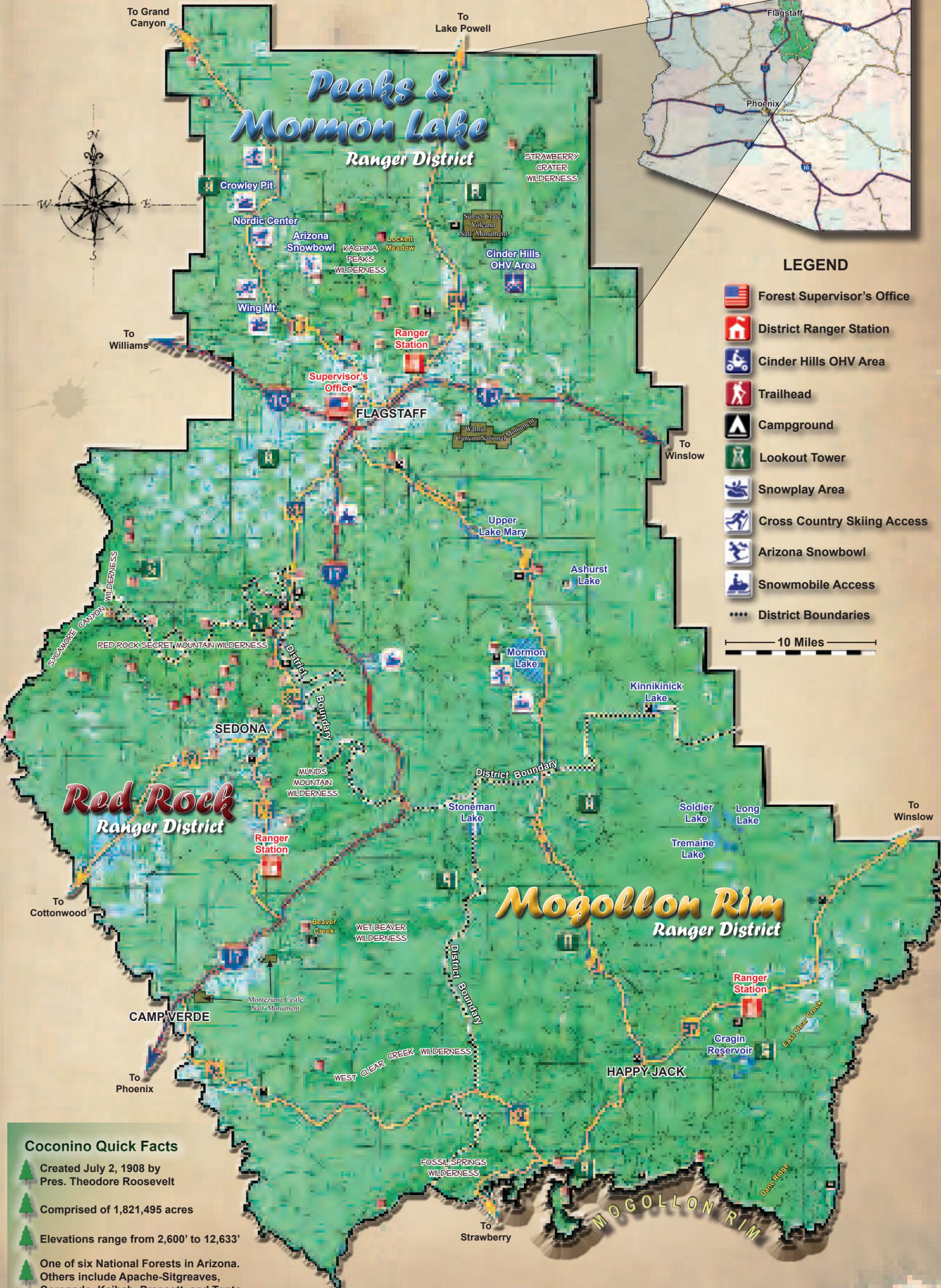
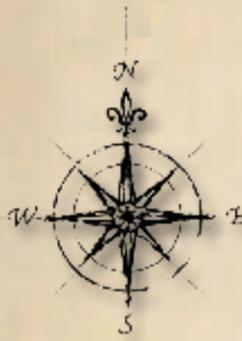
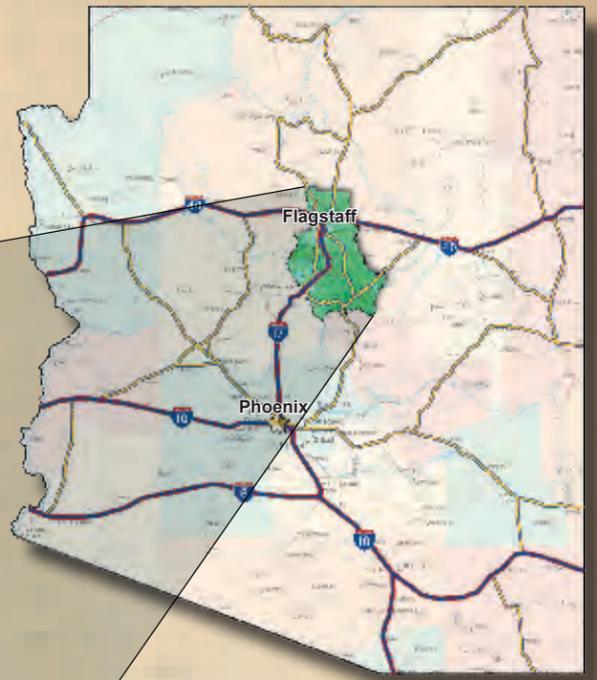
Thinning Treatments WUI and NON-WUI Accomplishments

Project	Accomplish (acres)
Blue Ridge Urban Interface	100
East Side	100
Oak Creek	70
Victorine TSI Unit 1	215
Victorine TSI Unit 2	132
Victorine TSI Unit 3	137
Victorine TSI Unit 5	113

Total 867

Coconino National Forest

ARIZONA



LEGEND

- Forest Supervisor's Office
 - District Ranger Station
 - Cinder Hills OHV Area
 - Trailhead
 - Campground
 - Lookout Tower
 - Snowplay Area
 - Cross Country Skiing Access
 - Arizona Snowbowl
 - Snowmobile Access
 - District Boundaries
- 10 Miles

Coconino Quick Facts

- Created July 2, 1908 by Pres. Theodore Roosevelt
- Comprised of 1,821,495 acres
- Elevations range from 2,600' to 12,633'
- One of six National Forests in Arizona. Others include Apache-Sitgreaves, Coronado, Kaibab, Prescott, and Tonto.

Note: Full-size, detailed maps of the Forest can be purchased at any Ranger Station.

www.fs.fed.us/r3/coconino

**Coconino NF
Supervisor's Office**

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(928) 527-3600

**Peaks & Mormon Lake
Ranger District**

Mike T. Elson
District Ranger
5075 N. Highway 89
Flagstaff, Ariz. 86004
(928) 526-0866

**Red Rock
Ranger District**

Heather Provencio
District Ranger
P.O. Box 20429
Sedona, Ariz. 86341
(928) 282-4119

**Mogollon Rim
Ranger District**

Brian Dykstra
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US Department
of Agriculture
Forest Service



Southwestern
Region

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MB-R3-04-#

Photo: A meadow of Maple trees off of FR 321C near the Mogollon Rim