

Placeholder for Figure 2.36
Redfeather Ranger District Geographic Areas

Placeholder for Figure 2.36a
Redfeather Ranger District
Oil and Gas Leasing Stipulations

Placeholder for Figure 2.37
Cameron Pass Map Geographic Area

CAMERON PASS GEOGRAPHIC AREA

Setting

The area is located approximately 70 miles west of Fort Collins. Elevation varies from 8,900 to 11,355 feet. The area is covered by lodgepole pine and aspen on south- and east-facing slopes and by Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir on north and west aspects. Krummholz spruce and fir are found at timberline. Chambers Lake, Long Draw Reservoir, Joe Wright Reservoir, Peterson Lake and Barnes Meadow Reservoir are major features in the area. Greenback cutthroat trout broodstock population has been established in Zimmerman Lake. Moose populations are increasing.

Vegetation management has occurred throughout the area for the past 100 years beginning with the construction of dams for mountain reservoirs and clearing for the current location of Colorado State Highway 14. Recent harvesting has been primarily in the form of moderate-scale commercial sales. Early structural stages are underrepresented in all tree-cover types. The aspen-cover type is being encroached by conifers as the stands increase in age. There is one vacant livestock grazing allotment. The area is infrequently burned by wildfire. The water resource in the area is highly regulated by the reservoir owners. Recreational use (both motorized and nonmotorized) is high during most of the year, and continues to increase. There are numerous developed facilities such as trailheads and campgrounds.

The current transportation system's primary access routes are Colorado State Highway 14, Laramie River Road (Larimer County Road 103) and Long Draw Road (Forest Development Road 156). There is an extensive network of secondary roads both National Forest System and user-created and some nonmotorized system trails. Motorized and nonmotorized winter travel occurs primarily on the Long Draw, Cameron Pass and Laramie River roads.

Goals and Desired Condition

Protect wetlands and riparian areas. Coordinate fish stocking with the Division of Wildlife. Maintain habitat for threatened and endangered species. Manage activities to protect existing greenback cutthroat trout habitat and populations and to enhance recovery. Seek opportunities to improve or compensate for Class III (non-functional) watershed conditions in la Poudre Pass Creek.

Maintain healthy willow communities in areas used by moose.

The wildland fire management strategy is perimeter control.

Close the vacant Corral Park grazing allotment because of its proximity to Rocky Mountain National Park and the Rawah Wilderness.

Implement seasonal road closures to provide for wildlife habitat and resource protection during critical periods of the year.

Establish and maintain designated campsites along the Long Draw and Peterson Lake road corridors.

Monitor use of trails to insure that unauthorized outfitting and guiding activities are not occurring. Limit commercial outfitting and guiding to prevent negative impacts on noncommercial public uses.

Management Areas 1.3 and 4.4

Emphasize nonmotorized, 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. Although not scheduled, prescribed fire (mixed/variable and stand-replacement fires) may be implemented.

Designate and maintain winter travel routes for nonmotorized uses. Explore opportunities to expand crosscountry skiing and hiking trails.

Management Area 4.3

Emphasize dispersed recreation.

Manage vegetation to address insect and disease problems, to enhance scenic values, and to assure public safety. Limited timber harvest is suitable and available for the Long Draw Campground and Joe Wright area for visual enhancement and to complete previous silvicultural treatments.

Designate or close dispersed recreational sites adjacent to the Laramie River Road to reduce or eliminate negative environmental or visual impacts. Consider closure of roads and trails that cause resource damage or are in excess of National Forest System needs.

Accommodate motorized use on the existing transportation system during the summer and fall seasons and on maintained designated routes during winter. Explore opportunities to provide loop routes to enhance snowmobile use. Consider opportunities for creating nonmotorized loop trails to expand and distribute use throughout the year.

Management Area 5.5

Emphasize dispersed recreation.

Manage the removal of forest products to maintain natural appearances and to complement recreational values in the Sawmill and Barnes Meadow areas.

Manage vegetation to provide the needed mix of wildlife habitats, enhance scenic values, reduction of fuels, and production of timber products. Encourage recruitment and retention of old growth. Timber harvest is probable in the Sawmill and Barnes Meadow areas. Use temporary access roads, as needed, to achieve fuels reduction and to improve wildlife habitat; close roads once the activity is completed.

Accommodate motorized use on the existing transportation system during the summer and fall seasons and on maintained designated routes during winter. Explore opportunities to provide loop routes to enhance snowmobile use. Consider opportunities for creating nonmotorized loop trails to expand and distribute use throughout the year. Consider closure of roads and trails that cause resource damage or are in excess of National Forest System needs.

Management Area 8.21

Emphasize developed recreation.

Manage vegetation to address insect and disease problems, to enhance scenic values, and to assure public safety. Accept insect and disease losses unless unacceptable resource damage would occur. Limited timber harvest is acceptable but not scheduled.

Standards and Guidelines

1. (GL) Limit camping in the Long Draw and Peterson Lake Road corridors to designated sites only.

Travel Management Strategy, Cameron Pass Geographic Area

Management Area	Mode	Existing System	Convert Ways	New Rds/Trls	Extent of Additions	Extent of Obliterations
1.3	4WD	N	N	N	N	N
	MTR	N	N	N	N	N
	WMT	N	N	N	N	N
	WNM	Y	N	Y	L	N
	NMT	Y	Y	Y	L	N
4.3	4WD	Y	N	N	N	L
	MTR	N	N	N	N	N
	WMT	Y	N	Y	L	N
	WNM	Y	N	Y	L	N
	NMT	Y	Y	Y	L	N

Management Area	Mode	Existing System	Convert Ways	New Rds/Trls	Extent of Additions	Extent of Obliterations
4.4	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	L
5.5	4WD	Y	N	N	N	L
	MTR	N	N	N	N	N
	WMT	Y	N	N	N	N
	WNM	Y	Y	Y	L	N
	NMT	Y	Y	Y	L	N
8.21	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

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Placeholder for Figure 2.38
Cherokee Park Geographic Area

CHEROKEE PARK GEOGRAPHIC AREA

Setting

The area is located approximately 40 miles northeast of Fort Collins. Elevations vary from 7,000 to 8,400 feet. The area consists of flat basins or draws broken by large granite outcrops. Vegetation types are ponderosa and lodgepole pine, Douglas-fir, bitterbrush, mountain mahogany, willow and grasses. Pockets of old-growth ponderosa pine and associated wildlife species are located throughout the area. The North Fork of the Cache la Poudre River is the dominant feature in the area. Important big-game migration corridors and wintering areas are present.

Vegetation management has occurred in the area over the last 100 years but has been limited in the recent past due to limited access. Early and late structural stages are underrepresented in all tree-cover types. The aspen-cover type is being encroached on by conifers as the stands increase in age. Noxious weed infestations are increasing throughout the area. Small-scale nonlethal understory and mixed/variable wildland fires occur frequently. There are seven livestock grazing allotments in the area, five of them vacant. Management in the area is complicated by a checkerboard ownership pattern and lack of access. Approximately 60 percent of the total land area is private or state owned. Private landownership consists mainly of 35-acre tracts. Year-round residency by land owners is increasing. Recreational use (both motorized and nonmotorized) is moderate during most of the year and increases during the fall.

The current transportation system's primary access routes are the Cherokee Park Road (Larimer County Road 80C) and Larimer County Road 59. There is an extensive network of secondary roads both National Forest System and user-created. There are some nonmotorized System trails within the area.

Goals and Desired Conditions

Provide habitats for a wide variety of wildlife species and associated plant communities. Manage vegetation to provide the needed mix of wildlife habitats or to reduce fuels loading. Maintain the current composition of the foothills shrub-grass type. Manage ponderosa pine to emulate conditions representative of a nonlethal understory fire regime. Reduce Douglas-fir encroachment by favoring ponderosa pine and aspen. Increase the amount of aspen in the lodgepole pine type, where appropriate, using timber harvest and prescribed fire. Emphasize old-growth recruitment of ponderosa pine to compensate for earlier losses of this component due to past insect and disease infestations and past fire management practices.

Limited timber harvest is acceptable but not scheduled. Accept insect and disease losses unless they pose a threat to other ownerships or cause unacceptable resource damage. Prescribed fire (including nonlethal understory and mixed/variable fires) may be implemented in the ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir types in conjunction with vegetation manipulation. Cooperate with private

landowners in implementing this strategy. Use temporary access roads, as needed, to achieve fuels reduction and improve wildlife habitat; close roads once the activity is completed.

Develop a cooperative program with landowners to improve riparian areas.

Increase solitude opportunities for wintering wildlife. Collaborate with landowners on methods of reducing impacts to wintering wildlife.

Decrease noxious weed infestations and limit new infestations.

The wildland fire management strategy is perimeter control.

Manage rangelands toward desired plant communities and management objectives as outlined in management plans for specific allotments.

Close the Sheeley, North Trail Creek and Diamond Peak grazing allotments, currently vacant, because of lack of access to livestock. (Per Errata #4 7/2008, the error that Mill Creek and Schaffer Allotments had been listed as closed was corrected.)

Accommodate motorized use on the existing transportation system. Consider closure of roads and trails that cause resource damage, or are in excess of National Forest System needs.

Conduct land exchanges with private and other government landowners to consolidate holdings and to improve overall management of the area. Maintain and/or improve public access. Schedule landline surveys of private/National Forest boundaries and implement regularly scheduled maintenance of these boundaries to discourage encroachment on National Forest land.

Management Area 1.5

Emphasize the National Wild and Scenic River system.

Timber harvest is not allowed. Accept insect and disease losses. Allow natural processes to be the primary actions that affect the vegetation mix and structure. Prescribed fire (including nonlethal understory and mixed/variable fires) may be implemented to maintain a natural landscape, increase habitat potential and control fuels accumulations.

Standards and Guidelines

1. **(GL)** Monitor for illegal trespass, road construction, and cattle grazing on National Forest land.
2. **(GL)** Monitor current and future development for its effect on wildlife.

Travel Management Strategy, Cherokee Park Geographic Area

Management Area	Mode	Existing System	Convert Ways	New Rds/Trls	Extent of Additions	Extent of Obliterations
1.5	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	N
3.5	4WD	Y	N	N	N	H
	MTR	N	N	N	N	N
	WMT	N	N	N	N	N
	WNM	N	N	N	N	N
	NMT	Y	N	N	N	N
4.4	4WD	N	N	N	N	N
	MTR	N	N	N	N	N
	WMT	N	N	N	N	N
	WNM	N	N	N	N	N
	NMT	Y	N	N	N	N

Placeholder for Figure 2.39
Deadman Geographic Area

DEADMAN GEOGRAPHIC AREA

Setting

The area is located east of the Laramie River Valley, south of Cherokee Park, north of Colorado Highway 14 and west of the Manhattan portion of County Road 162. Lodgepole pine and aspen are found on the south and east slopes, Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir is found on the north-facing slopes. Ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir are minor components along the eastern edge of the area. Elevations vary from 8,200 to 10,300 feet. Parts of the area provide important big-game summer range. Greenback cutthroat trout populations may inhabit some streams.

Vegetation management has occurred throughout most of the area for the past 100 years beginning with harvest related to settlement in the Red Feather Lakes and Manhattan areas. Harvesting continues now in a combination of small- and moderate-scale commercial sales. Early structural stages are underrepresented in the lodgepole pine and aspen cover types. Late structural stages are underrepresented in the ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir and spruce-fir cover types. Past harvest patterns in portions of the area have created a patchwork mosaic of squares and strips that does not mimic natural stand sizes or appearance. Mixed/variable and stand-replacement wildfire is a frequent occurrence, often affecting areas in excess of 500 acres. There are four livestock grazing allotments, one of them vacant. Recreational use (both motorized and nonmotorized) is high during most of the year, and continues to increase. There are numerous developed campgrounds and trailheads.

The current transportation system's primary access routes are Redfeather Lakes Road (Larimer County Road 74E) and Deadman Road (Larimer County Road 62E). There is an extensive network of secondary roads, both National Forest System and user-created. There are some nonmotorized system trails within the area. Motorized and nonmotorized winter travel occurs primarily in the Deadman and Greenridge areas.

Goals and Desired Conditions

Maintain summer range for big-game animals.

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

Seek opportunities to improve conditions in the Upper Sand Creek watershed, which was rated Class III (non-functional) in the watershed condition assessment.

The wildland fire management strategy is perimeter control except along the eastern portion of the area adjacent to developments where it is direct control.

Manage rangelands toward desired plant communities and management objectives as outlined in management plans for specific allotments.

Close the Black Mountain grazing allotment, currently vacant, because of lack of livestock access.

Designate dispersed recreational sites to eliminate visual and environmental impacts. Improve existing trails and trailheads. Manage backcountry recreation to minimize human-wildlife conflicts.

Implement seasonal road closures to protect wildlife habitat and resources during critical periods of the year.

Designate and maintain winter travelways for both motorized and nonmotorized uses.

Management Area 1.3

Emphasize nonmotorized backcountry dispersed recreation.

Timber harvest is not allowed. Accept insect and disease losses. Allow natural processes to be the primary actions that affect the vegetation mix and structure. 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 the existing trail systems for nonmotorized uses.

Management Areas 1.5 and 4.4

Emphasize National Wild and Scenic Rivers system and Designated and Eligible Recreation Rivers.

Timber harvest is not allowed. Accept insect and disease losses. Allow natural processes to be the primary actions that affect the vegetation mix and structure. Prescribed fire (including nonlethal understory, mixed/variable and stand-replacement fires) may be implemented to maintain a natural landscape, increase habitat potential and control fuels accumulations.

Management Area 3.3

Emphasize motorized backcountry recreation.

Timber harvest is not allowed. Accept insect and disease losses. Allow natural processes to be the primary actions that affect the vegetation mix and structure. Prescribed fire (including nonlethal understory and mixed/variable fires) may be implemented to maintain a natural landscape, increase habitat potential and control fuels accumulations.

Designate dispersed recreational sites to eliminate visual and environmental impacts. Close or rehabilitate dispersed recreational sites that have deteriorated below acceptable standards.

Management Area 3.5

Emphasize wildlife-habitat management.

Manage vegetation to provide the needed mix of wildlife habitats or to reduce fuels loading. Limited timber harvest is acceptable but not scheduled. Accept insect and disease losses unless they threaten other ownerships or cause unacceptable resource damage. Prescribed fire (including nonlethal understory, mixed/variable and stand-replacement fires) may be implemented in the ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir types in conjunction with vegetation manipulation

The wildland fire management strategy is direct control.

Use temporary access roads, as needed, to achieve fuels reduction, improve wildlife habitat, produce timber products, enhance scenic qualities, and rehabilitate landscape elements; close roads once the activity is completed.

Management Area 5.11

Emphasize general forest and intermingled rangelands.

Manage vegetation to provide the needed mix of wildlife habitats, reduce fuel loadings, produce timber products, enhance scenic qualities, and rehabilitate landscape elements. Increase the amounts of aspen and grasslands through timber harvest and prescribed fire in the lodgepole pine type. Prescribed fire (including nonlethal understory, mixed/variable and stand-replacement fires) may be implemented in the ponderosa pine type and lodgepole pine types in conjunction with vegetation manipulation. Encourage recruitment and retention of old growth. Create conditions that make insect and disease epidemics unlikely. Timber harvest is probable near South Bald.

Designate dispersed recreational sites to eliminate visual and environmental impacts. Close or rehabilitate dispersed recreational sites that have deteriorated below acceptable standards.

Consider closure of roads and trails that cause resource damage or are in excess of National Forest System needs. Horseback riding, mountain biking, and hiking may be allowed on travelways closed to motorized use.

Use temporary access roads, as needed, to achieve fuels reduction, improve wildlife habitat, produce timber products, enhance scenic qualities, and rehabilitate landscape elements; close roads once the activity is completed.

Management Area 5.5

Emphasize forest products and dispersed recreation.

Manage vegetation to provide the needed mix of wildlife habitats, reduce fuel loadings, produce timber products, enhance scenic qualities, and rehabilitate landscape elements. Maintain the ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir components of the landscape. Increase the amounts of aspen and grasslands through timber harvest and prescribed fire in the lodgepole- pine type. Implement nonlethal understory or mixed/variable prescribed fire in the ponderosa pine type and lodgepole pine types in conjunction with vegetation manipulation. Encourage recruitment and retention of old growth. Create conditions that make insect and disease epidemics unlikely. Timber harvest is probable in Nunn Creek Basin, Deadman Lookout, Killpecker areas and Deadman Road corridor.

Close or rehabilitate dispersed recreational sites that have deteriorated below acceptable standards. Use designated dispersed recreational sites to eliminate visual and environmental impacts.

Nonsystem roads already inventoried may be added to the existing transportation system for motorized opportunities; all other nonsystem roads should be closed. Allow horseback riding, mountain biking, and hiking on existing travelways which have been closed to motorized use. Roads and trails causing resource damage may be closed.

Use temporary access roads, where necessary, to achieve fuels reduction, improve wildlife habitat, produce timber products, enhance scenic qualities, and rehabilitate landscape elements; close and obliterate roads once the activity is completed.

Travel Management Strategy, Deadman Geographic Area

Management Area	Mode	Existing System	Convert Ways	New Rds/Trls	Extent of Additions	Extent of Obliterations
1.3	4WD	N	N	N	N	L
	MTR	N	N	N	N	N
	WMT	N	N	N	N	N
	WNM	Y	N	N	N	N
	NMT	Y	N	N	N	N
1.5	4WD	N	N	N	N	L
	MTR	N	N	N	N	N
	WMT	N	N	N	N	N
	WNM	Y	N	N	N	N
	NMT	Y	N	N	N	N

Management Area	Mode	Existing System	Convert Ways	New Rds/Trls	Extent of Additions	Extent of Obliterations
3.3	4WD	Y	N	N	N	L
	MTR	Y	N	N	N	N
	WMT	Y	N	Y	L	N
	WNM	Y	N	Y	L	N
	NMT	Y	Y	N	L	N
3.5	4WD	N	N	N	N	N
	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	L
	MTR	N	N	N	N	N
	WMT	Y	N	N	N	N
	WNM	Y	N	Y	L	N
	NMT	Y	N	N	N	N
5.11	4WD	Y	N	N	N	L
	MTR	Y	N	N	N	N
	WMT	Y	N	N	N	N
	WNM	Y	N	N	N	N
	NMT	Y	N	N	N	N
5.5	4WD	Y	Y	N	M	M
	MTR	Y	N	N	N	N
	WMT	Y	N	Y	L	N
	WNM	Y	N	Y	L	N
	NMT	Y	N	N	N	N

Placeholder for Figure 2.40
Elkhorn Geographic Area

ELKHORN GEOGRAPHIC AREA

Setting

The area is located south of Larimer County Road 74E, east of Larimer County Road 162 and north of Colorado Highway 14. Elevations range from 6,000 to 8,800 feet. Most of the area is forested with lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine, aspen, and Douglas-fir. Pockets of old-growth ponderosa pine and associated wildlife species are located throughout the area.

Vegetation management has occurred throughout most of the area for the past 100 years beginning with harvest related to settlement in the Red Feather Lakes and Manhattan areas. Recent harvest has been primarily in the form of small sales. Insect activity has created areas with high percentages of dead trees. Early and late structural stages are underrepresented in all tree-cover types. The aspen cover type is being encroached on by conifers as the stands increase in age. Noxious weed infestations are increasing throughout the area. Nonlethal understory and mixed/variable wildfire is a frequent occurrence. There are five livestock grazing allotments, two of them vacant. Approximately one-third of the total area consists of non-federal lands. Increased development of year-round and summer homes is occurring on private land. Recreational use (both motorized and nonmotorized) is high during most of the year, and continues to increase. There are some developed trailheads and campgrounds.

The current transportation system's primary access routes are Colorado State Highway 14, Redfeather Lakes Road (Larimer County Road 74E) and Manhattan Road (Larimer County Roads 162 & 69). An extensive network of secondary roads (both National Forest System and user-created) and some nonmotorized System trails also serve the area.

Goals and Desired Conditions

Manage vegetation to provide the needed mix of wildlife habitats and associated plant communities or to reduce fuels loading. Maintain the current composition of the foothills shrub-grass type. Maintain the current amount of tree cover on the landscape. Manage ponderosa pine to emulate conditions representative of a nonlethal understory fire regime. Reduce Douglas-fir encroachment by favoring ponderosa pine and aspen. Increase the amount of aspen in the lodgepole pine type, where appropriate, using timber harvest and prescribed fire. Emphasize old-growth recruitment to compensate for earlier losses from insect and disease infestations and from past fire management practices.

Limited timber harvest is suitable and available. Prescribed fire (including nonlethal understory and mixed/variable fires) may be implemented to improve wildlife habitat and reduce fuel loadings in conjunction with vegetation manipulation. Accept insect and disease losses unless they threaten other ownerships or cause unacceptable resource damage. Suppress insects and diseases in the Bellaire Lake recreational complex.

Decrease noxious weed infestations and limit new infestations.

Increase solitude opportunities and maintain forage for wintering wildlife.

Improve public access for wildlife viewing and other wildlife-related activities.

The wildland fire management strategy is direct control except for the steeper slopes of the Poudre Canyon where it is perimeter control.

Manage rangelands toward desired plant communities and management objectives as outlined in management plans for specific allotments.

Close the Currie and Black Mountain grazing allotments, currently vacant, because of lack of access for livestock.

Develop a management plan to reduce resource impacts by selecting designated dispersed sites and determining sites to be closed and rehabilitated along Larimer County Road 162. Increase developed campground capacity to relieve the recreational pressure in this area.

Develop new trails and improve existing trails to provide some solitude for trail users.

Close all roads that are not part of the transportation system. Closed roads may provide opportunities for horseback riding, mountain biking, and hiking.

Use temporary access roads, where necessary, to achieve fuels reduction or improve wildlife habitat; close and obliterate roads once the activity is completed.

Manage recreation, grazing and other uses to reduce erosion or deterioration of riparian areas and watershed conditions.

Management Area 1.3

Emphasize nonmotorized dispersed recreation.

Timber harvest is not allowed. Accept insect and disease losses. Allow natural processes to be the primary actions that affect the vegetation mix and structure. Prescribed fire (including nonlethal understory and mixed/variable fires) may be implemented to maintain a natural landscape, increase habitat potential and control fuels accumulations.

Management Area 3.5

Emphasize wildlife habitat management.

Restrict or limit recreational use during critical wildlife periods.

Maintain the mountain bike closure in the Lady Moon area to prevent disruption to wildlife.

Maintain the primary 4WD road (Kelly Flats Road) for motorized use.

Travel Management Strategy, Elkhorn Geographic Area

Management Area	Mode	Existing System	Convert Ways	New Rds/Trls	Extent of Additions	Extent of Obliterations
1.3	4WD	N	N	N	N	N
	MTR	N	N	N	N	N
	WMT	N	N	N	N	N
	WNM	N	N	N	N	N
	NMT	Y	N	N	N	N
3.5	4WD	Y	Y	N	L	M
	MTR	N	N	N	N	N
	WMT	N	N	N	N	N
	WNM	N	N	N	N	N
	NMT	Y	Y	Y	L	L
4.3	4WD	N	N	N	N	N
	MTR	N	N	N	N	N
	WMT	N	N	N	N	N
	WNM	N	N	N	N	N
	NMT	Y	N	N	N	N
4.4	4WD	Y	N	N	N	L
	MTR	N	N	N	N	N
	WMT	N	N	N	N	N
	WNM	N	N	N	N	N
	NMT	Y	Y	N	L	N
5.5	4WD	Y	Y	N	L	N
	MTR	N	N	N	N	N
	WMT	N	N	N	N	N
	WNM	N	N	N	N	N
	NMT	N	Y	Y	L	N
8.21	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	Y	Y	L	N

Placeholder for Figure 2.41
Greyrock Geographic Area

GREYROCK GEOGRAPHIC AREA

Setting

The area is located at the lower end of the Cache la Poudre Canyon, along the Colorado State Highway 14 corridor. The area is a mix of foothills shrub-grass communities, progressing to juniper-ponderosa pine communities on south slopes, and Douglas-fir communities on north slopes. Elevations range from 5,240 to 7,613 feet. The Cache la Poudre River and Greyrock are the dominant features in the area. Important big-game migration corridors and wintering areas for resident winter elk are present.

Past vegetation treatments have been limited due to poor access. Early and late structural stages are underrepresented in all tree-cover types. The aspen-cover type is being encroached on by conifers as the stands increase in age. Nonlethal understory, mixed/variable and stand replacement wildfire occurrence is very frequent, often affecting areas in excess of 500 acres. Noxious weed infestations are increasing throughout the area. There are two active livestock grazing allotments in the area. Nonmotorized recreational use is heavy in the southern half of the area along the river corridor and on the National Recreation Trail. Use occurs year-round but is most intense during the spring, summer and fall seasons. The only developed recreational facility is the Greyrock Trailhead. Rock climbing occurs on Grey Rock Mountain. Approximately one-third of the land within this area is in state or private ownership. Intermingled private lands in the northern half complicate land management.

The primary transportation access is by Colorado Highway 14. There is a limited number of secondary roads in the northern half, but public access is limited due to private lands.

Goals and Desired Conditions

Provide habitats for a wide variety of wildlife species and associated plant communities. Manage vegetation to provide the needed mix of wildlife habitats or to reduce fuels loading. Maintain the current composition of the foothills shrub-grass type. Manage ponderosa pine to emulate conditions representative of a nonlethal understory fire regime. Reduce Douglas-fir encroachment by favoring ponderosa pine and aspen. Increase the amount of aspen in the lodgepole pine type, where appropriate, using timber harvest and prescribed fire. Emphasize old-growth recruitment of ponderosa pine to compensate for earlier losses of this component from insect and disease infestations and from past fire management practices.

Limited timber harvesting is acceptable but not scheduled. Accept insect and disease losses unless they threaten other ownership or cause unacceptable resource damage. Implement nonlethal understory and mixed/variable prescribed fire to reduce fuel loading, improve wildlife habitat, or assist in the recruitment of old-growth structural stages.

Decrease noxious weed infestations and limit new infestations.

The wildland fire management strategy is perimeter control.

Manage rangelands toward desired plant community and management objectives as in the management plans for specific allotments.

Eliminate motorized use of existing roads and trails, except for administrative access.

Use temporary access roads where necessary to achieve fuels reduction and improve wildlife habitat; close roads once the activity is completed.

Management Area 3.5

Emphasize wildlife habitat.

Manage backcountry recreation to minimize wildlife-human conflicts. Maintain solitude for wildlife species by discouraging additional recreational use of the area north of Greyrock and Seaman Reservoir.

Develop no additional trails.

Management Areas 4.3 and 4.4

Emphasize dispersed recreation and Designated and Eligible Recreation Rivers

Designate or close dispersed recreational sites to eliminate visual and environmental impacts. Improve recreational use and dispersion by providing connecting and loop trails for mountain biking and hiking in the Hewlett Gulch area and hiking in the Greyrock area.

Manage trails for nonmotorized use. Resolve access issues and construct trailhead on the south end of Hewlett Gulch Trail.

Standards and Guidelines

Management Areas 4.3 and 4.4

1. **(ST)** Limit camping to designated sites.
2. **(ST)** Prohibit horses and mountain bikes on the Greyrock Trail and connector trails.

Travel Management Strategy, Greyrock Geographic Area

Management Area	Mode	Existing System	Convert Ways	New Rds/Trls	Extent of Additions	Extent of Obliterations
3.5	4WD	N	N	N	N	M
	MTR	N	N	N	N	N
	WMT	N	N	N	N	N
	WNM	N	N	N	N	N
	NMT	Y	Y	Y	L	N
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	Y	Y	Y	L	N
4.4	4WD	N	N	N	N	N
	MTR	N	N	N	N	N
	WMT	N	N	N	N	N
	WNM	N	N	N	N	N
	NMT	Y	Y	Y	L	N

Placeholder for Figure 2.42
Laramie River Valley Geographic Area

LARAMIE RIVER VALLEY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

Setting

The area is located in the northwest corner of the Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests. The valley is approximately two hours west of Fort Collins, via Colorado Highway 14. Elevations range from 8,000 to 9,800 feet. Vegetation is a mix of sagebrush and grass at lower elevations progressing to lodgepole pine, aspen, Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir at higher elevations. Limited amounts of ponderosa pine are also present on west facing slopes. Moose populations are increasing. Historical amphibian habitat occurs in this area.

Vegetation management, consisting primarily of post and pole cutting for local ranches, has occurred throughout most of the area for the past 100 years. Recent harvesting has been primarily in the form of small- to moderate-scale sales. Early and late structural stages are underrepresented in all tree-cover types. The aspen cover type is being encroached on by conifers as the stands increase in age. Wildfire occurrence is infrequent but stand-replacement wildland fires have occurred in the lodgepole pine type. The Skyline and Rawah water division ditches have been in continuous use since their construction in the early 1900s. There are four livestock grazing allotments, one of them vacant. Two private resorts provide horseback riding opportunities on National Forest land. Recreational use (both motorized and nonmotorized) is high during most of the year, and continues to increase. There are some developed trailheads and campgrounds within the area.

The current transportation system's primary access routes are Colorado State Highway 14 and Laramie River Road (Larimer County Road 103).

Goals and Desired Conditions

Manage vegetation to maintain the needed mix of wildlife habitat, reduce fuel loadings and enhance scenic characteristics. Maintain solitude and forage for wintering wildlife species in the northern portion of the area. Timber harvest is probable in the North Middle Mountain and Stub Creek areas. Prescribed fire (including nonlethal understory and mixed/variable fires) may be implemented as the primary vegetation manipulation tool in the southern half and on the steep valley rim. Maintain current amounts of ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, spruce fir and mountain grassland shrub cover types. Increase the amount of aspen through vegetation management in the lodgepole pine type. Emphasize old-growth recruitment and retention.

Maintain healthy willow communities in areas used by moose.

Pursue opportunities to improve instream conditions in the Laramie composite watershed, which was rated Class III in the watershed-condition assessment. Improve fish habitat and fishing access and provide watchable wildlife areas along the Laramie River Road. Provide and protect osprey nesting sites.

The wildland fire management strategy is perimeter control.

Manage rangelands toward desired plant communities and management objectives as outlined in management plans for specific allotments.

Close the Middle Mountain grazing allotment, currently vacant, because of lack of water for livestock.

Reduce or eliminate environmental or visual-impact problems by closing or designating dispersed sites.

Nonsystem roads already inventoried may be added to the existing transportation system for motorized opportunities. Close all other nonsystem roads. Nonmotorized recreational opportunities including horseback riding, mountain biking, and hiking may be provided on existing travelways which have been closed to motorized use. Roads and trails causing resource damage may be closed.

Implement seasonal road closures to protect wildlife habitat and resources during critical periods of the year.

Management Area 2.2

Emphasize Research Natural Area.

Timber harvest is not allowed. Accept insect and disease losses. Allow natural processes to be the primary actions that affect the vegetation mix and structure. The wildland fire management strategy is prescription control. Prepare a fire management plan for the Research Natural Area to specify conditions under which wildland fires may be managed by prescription control and to design specific prescribed fires.

Discourage additional recreational uses in the area.

Management Area 3.3

Emphasize motorized backcountry recreation.

Timber harvest is not allowed. Accept insect and disease losses. Allow natural processes to be the primary actions that affect the vegetation mix and structure. Prescribed fire (including nonlethal understory, mixed/variable and stand-replacement fires) may be implemented to maintain a natural landscape, increase habitat potential and control fuel accumulations.

Accommodate motorized use during the summer and fall seasons on the existing transportation system. Motorized winter travel will be on designated and maintained travelways. Consider closure of roads and trails that cause resource damage or are in excess of National Forest

System needs. Opportunities for nonmotorized loop trails may be created to expand and distribute use over the whole year.

Management Area 3.5

Emphasize wildlife habitat.

Consider maintenance of amphibian habitat in all resource activities.

Maintain big-game solitude along the valley rim on the east and west sides of the valley.

Nonsystem roads already inventoried may be added to the existing transportation system for motorized opportunities. Close all other nonsystem roads. Nonmotorized recreation opportunities including horseback riding, mountain biking, and hiking may be provided on existing travelways which have been closed to motorized use. Roads and trails causing resource damage may be closed.

Designate and maintain winter travelways for both motorized and nonmotorized uses. Consider opportunities for creating nonmotorized loop trails to expand and distribute use over the whole year.

Implement seasonal road closures to protect wildlife habitat and resources during critical periods of the year.

Management Area 4.3

Emphasize dispersed recreation.

Limited timber harvest is suitable and available in the Laramie River Road corridor to improve wildlife habitat, reduce fuel loadings or enhance recreational opportunities.

Reduce environmental damage to the Green Ridge Trail and the areas around Lost, Laramie, and Twin Lakes by using seasonal road closures or other restrictions. Increase parking capacity at the Rawah Trailhead. Explore opportunities to provide loop trails for nonmotorized users.

Improve facilities at the West Branch Trailhead. Improve access to National Forest lands on the east side of the Laramie River Valley.

Use temporary access roads, where necessary, to achieve fuels reduction, improve wildlife habitat, produce timber products, enhance scenic qualities, and rehabilitate landscape elements; close roads once the activity is completed.

Travel Management Strategy, Laramie River Valley Geographic Area

Management Area	Mode	Existing System	Convert Ways	New Rds/Trls	Extent of Additions	Extent of Obliterations
1.3	4WD	N	N	N	N	N
	MTR	N	N	N	N	N
	WMT	N	N	N	N	N
	WNM	N	N	Y	L	N
	NMT	Y	Y	Y	L	N
2.2	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
3.3	4WD	Y	N	N	N	N
	MTR	N	N	N	N	N
	WMT	Y	N	N	N	N
	WNM	Y	N	Y	L	N
	NMT	Y	Y	Y	L	N
3.5	4WD	Y	Y	N	L	L
	MTR	N	N	N	N	N
	WMT	Y	N	Y	M	N
	WNM	Y	Y	Y	L	N
	NMT	Y	Y	Y	L	L
4.3	4WD	Y	Y	N	L	L
	MTR	N	N	N	N	N
	WMT	Y	N	N	N	N
	WNM	Y	N	N	N	N
	NMT	Y	Y	Y	L	N

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Placeholder for Figure 2.43
Lone Pine Geographic Area

LONE PINE GEOGRAPHIC AREA

Setting

The area is located approximately 28 miles northwest of Fort Collins, between Livermore and Red Feather Lakes. The average elevation is 6,300 feet and the primary physical features are large open parks, deep, narrow rocky canyons, and steep, tree-covered drainages. These drainages are dominated by Douglas-fir and Rocky Mountain juniper. The dominant overall coniferous cover is very open ponderosa pine. Important big game winter range occurs in this area.

Vegetation management has occurred in the area south of Lone Pine Creek for the past 100 years. Recent management has been limited by poor access and steep terrain. Insect activity has resulted in areas of heavy fuel concentrations. Early and late structural stages are underrepresented for all tree-cover types. Nonlethal understory and mixed/variable wildfire is a frequent occurrence but usually affects areas less than 200 acres in size. Noxious weed infestations are occurring throughout this area. There are two livestock grazing allotments, one of them vacant. Recreational use occurs year-round, but the majority occurs during the summer and fall. Approximately 25 percent of the area is privately owned. Development on private lands to the north and west continues to increase. The steepness of the Lone Pine drainage acts as a natural buffer to housing development on the south side of this area.

The current transportation system's primary access route is Redfeather Lakes Road (Larimer County Road 74E). There is one system trail within the area.

Goals and Desired Conditions

Emphasize wildlife habitat. Maintain wildlife solitude as a top priority and as a foremost management consideration in any decision affecting the area. Manage for big game winter range. Provide nonintrusive watchable wildlife opportunities. Maintain or enhance fisheries through habitat manipulation. Pursue opportunities to improve conditions in the North Lone Pine Creek watershed, which was rated Class III (non-functional) in the watershed-condition assessment.

Manage vegetation to sustain the needed mix of wildlife habitat or to reduce fuel loadings. Prescribed fire (including nonlethal understory and mixed/variable fires) may be implemented. Maintain the current composition of vegetation communities. Manage ponderosa pine to emulate conditions representative of a nonlethal understory fire regime. Emphasize ponderosa pine old-growth recruitment and retention.

Decrease noxious weed infestations and limit new infestations.

The wildland fire management strategy is perimeter control.

Close the Lower Pine grazing allotment, now vacant, because of lack of water and steep topography which limits cattle movement to the riparian corridor.

Maintain the area's undeveloped character by prohibiting additional roads, except for trailhead access, and by closing roads currently accessed through private property.

Maintain year-round backcountry use, allowing for additional human presence during hunting seasons.

Manage recreation, off-road use, and grazing to reduce erosion or deterioration of riparian areas and watershed conditions.

Management Area 1.3

Emphasize backcountry recreation.

Timber harvest is not allowed. Accept insect and disease losses. Allow natural processes to be the primary actions that affect the vegetation mix and structure. Prescribed fire (including nonlethal understory, mixed/variable and stand-replacement fires) may be implemented to maintain a natural landscape, increase habitat potential and control fuel accumulations.

Maintain year-round backcountry use, allowing for additional human presence during hunting seasons.

Management Area 2.2

Emphasize Research Natural Area.

Discourage additional recreational use in the Research Natural Area.

Timber harvest is not allowed. Accept insect and disease losses. Allow natural processes to be the primary actions that affect the vegetation mix and structure. The wildland fire management strategy is prescription control. Prepare a fire management plan for the Research Natural Area to specify conditions under which wildland fires may be managed by prescription control and to design specific prescribed fires.

Maintain year-round backcountry use, allowing for additional human presence during hunting seasons.

Survey, post and maintain the private/National Forest boundary on the north side of the Research Natural Area.

Management Area 3.5

Limited timber harvest is tentatively suitable to improve wildlife habitat or reduce fuel loadings.

Manage backcountry use to minimize human-wildlife conflicts.

Travel Management Strategy, Lone Pine Geographic Area

Management Area	Mode	Existing System	Convert Ways	New Rds/Trls	Extent of Additions	Extent of Obliterations
1.3	4WD	N	N	N	N	L
	MTR	N	N	N	N	N
	WMT	N	N	N	N	N
	WNM	Y	N	N	N	N
	NMT	Y	N	N	N	N
2.2	4WD	N	N	N	N	N
	MTR	N	N	N	N	N
	WMT	N	N	N	N	N
	WNM	N	N	N	N	N
	NMT	Y	N	N	N	N
3.5	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	N

Placeholder for Figure 2.44
Neota Wilderness Geographic Area

NEOTA WILDERNESS GEOGRAPHIC AREA

Setting

The Neota Wilderness is located at the upper end of the Cache la Poudre Canyon. A mixed conifer forest dominated by lodgepole pine and aspen on the south- and east-facing slopes and Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir on the north and west slopes exists below treeline. Krummholz spruce and fir are found at timberline. Elevations range from 10,000 to 12,000 feet. Greenback cutthroat trout may be present in some streams.

The Neota Wilderness is a Class II area with respect to air quality. The area is administratively withdrawn from timber harvest. The area is infrequently burned by wildfire. There is one vacant livestock grazing allotment. The area receives some recreational use year-round. Travel into the area is crosscountry. The northeast portion of the area adjacent to Highway 14 receives the majority of winter use with very little use occurring in the remainder of the area.

The current transportation system's primary access route is the Long Draw Road (FDR 156).

Goals and Desired Conditions

Timber harvest is not allowed. Accept insect and disease losses. Allow natural processes to be the primary actions that affect vegetation mix and structure. Reintroduce fire into the ecosystem by preparing a fire management plan to specify conditions under which wildland fires may be managed by prescription control and to design specific prescribed fires. Prescribed fire (including mixed/variable and stand-replacement fires) may be implemented to maintain a natural landscape and conditions that occurred naturally before human intervention.

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

Close the Corral Park grazing allotment, now vacant, because of its proximity to Rocky Mountain National Park.

Maintain the area's primitive settings and unmodified natural environment. Maintain and possibly improve the Trap Park and Neota Creek trailheads. Allow cross country travel to continue rather than developing a trail system.

Protect soil and water resources by not constructing new trails and by rehabilitating human caused disturbances.

Manage the Meadows Ski Trail for winter use only.

Manage search-and-rescue efforts in accordance with Forest, national and regional policy.

Travel Management Strategy, Neota Wilderness Geographic Area

Management Area	Mode	Existing System	Convert Ways	New Rds/Trls	Extent of Additions	Extent of Obliterations
1.1	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

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Placeholder for Figure 2.45
Rawah Wilderness Geographic Area

RAWAH WILDERNESS GEOGRAPHIC AREA

Setting

The Rawah Wilderness is located west of the Laramie River Valley, along the Medicine Bow Divide. Vegetation includes a mixed conifer forest dominated by lodgepole pine and aspen on the south- and east-facing slopes and Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir on the north and west slopes. Krummholz spruce and fir are found at timberline. The northern part of the area is characterized by open parks surrounded by ponderosa and lodgepole pine which gradually lead to a landscape dominated by sagebrush as it approaches the Wyoming border. The southern part of the area is dominated by thick stands of lodgepole pine with openings mostly restricted to stream courses. Elevations range from 8,400 to 13,000 feet. Open parks with riparian zones with large willow components serve as important big-game habitat. Moose populations are increasing. Greenback cutthroat trout populations may be present in some streams.

The area is administratively withdrawn from timber harvest. The area is infrequently burned by wildfire but has experienced large stand-replacement fires in the past (McIntyre burn). The Rawah Wilderness is a Class I area with respect to air quality and is located in the Medicine Bow Airshed. Livestock grazing has occurred on an allotment that is currently vacant. The area receives considerable recreational use year-round with the majority occurring during summer and winter. The southern portion of the area adjacent to Colorado State Highway 14 receives the majority of winter use, with very little use occurring in the remainder of the area. There are numerous trails and trailheads within the area.

The current transportation system's primary access routes are Colorado State Highway 14 and Laramie River Road (Larimer County Road 103).

Goals and Desired Conditions

Timber harvest is not allowed. Accept insect and disease losses. Allow natural processes to be the primary actions that affect vegetation mix and structure. Reintroduce fire into the ecosystem by preparing a fire management plan identifying conditions under which wildland fires may be managed by prescription control and to design specific prescribed fires. Prescribed fire (including mixed/variable and stand-replacement fires) may be implemented to maintain a natural landscape and conditions that occurred naturally before human intervention.

Maintain healthy willow communities in areas used by moose.

Manage activities to protect greenback cutthroat trout habitat and populations and to enhance recovery.

Close the Shipman Park grazing allotment, now vacant, because of incompatibility of livestock

grazing with recreation, fishery habitat and big game concerns. Remove range-improvement structures.

Maintain a primitive to semiprimitive environment by managing recreation. Consider a permit system as one method to maintain this environment if recreational use and impacts continue to increase. Eliminate motorized trespass.

Continue the camping closure at Blue Lake and the seasonal prohibition of saddle and pack animals in the Blue Lake zone.

Continue prohibiting campfires in the alpine ecosystem.

Manage the trails system to protect soil and water resources and to provide the least developed access into the wilderness by not constructing new trails and by rehabilitating human-caused disturbances.

Protect and where possible improve visibility, aquatic and terrestrial flora and fauna, soils and water chemistry. Continue air quality monitoring at Island Lake and Rawah Lake #4.

Develop a partnership with Colorado State Forest to provide and share data on existing conditions and trends in air quality in the Rawah Wilderness and State Forest.

Manage search-and-rescue efforts in accordance with Forest, national and regional policy.

Standards and Guidelines

1. (GL) Reconstruct and rehabilitate trails to minimize maintenance requirements, environmental impacts, and provide for user safety.

Travel Management Strategy, Rawah Wilderness Geographic Area

Management Area	Mode	Existing System	Convert Ways	New Rds/Trls	Extent of Additions	Extent of Obliterations
1.1	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

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Placeholder for Figure 2.46
Redfeather Geographic Area

REDFEATHER GEOGRAPHIC AREA

Setting

The area is located south of Larimer County Roads 180 and 179, east of Crystal Lakes Subdivision and west of Rabbit Creek Subdivision. Elevations range from 7,700 to 8,500 feet. Most of the area is forested with ponderosa pine, aspen, and Douglas-fir. Reservoirs provide numerous public fishing opportunities. Big-game hunting is limited to non-developed areas.

Vegetation management has occurred throughout most of the area for the past 100 years, beginning with harvest related to settlement in the Red Feather Lakes and Manhattan areas. Recent vegetation management has been limited. Early and late structural stages are under-represented in all cover types. Insect activity has created areas with high percentages of dead trees. Noxious weed infestations are increasing in the area. Development of private land has affected wildlife and wildlife habitat use patterns. Nonlethal understory and mixed/variable wildfire is a frequent occurrence. Stand-replacement wildfire (Beartrap and Killpecker burns) has occurred in the western part of the area. There are three livestock grazing allotments, one of them vacant. Recreational use (both motorized and nonmotorized) is high during most of the year, and continues to increase. There are many developed trailheads and campgrounds. Approximately half the total area is privately owned. Increased development of year-round and summer homes is occurring on private lands in the area.

The current transportation system's primary access routes are the Redfeather Lakes Road (Larimer County Road 74E), Creedmore Lakes Road (Larimer County Road 180) and Prairie Divide Road (Larimer County Road 179).

Goals and Desired Conditions

Manage vegetation to provide the needed mix of wildlife habitats, provide for public safety or to reduce fuels loading. Maintain the current composition of vegetation communities. Manage ponderosa pine to emulate conditions representative of a nonlethal understory fire regime. Emphasize old-growth recruitment and retention. Limited timber harvest is acceptable but not scheduled. Accept insect and disease losses unless they threaten other ownerships or cause unacceptable resource damage. Suppress insects and diseases in the West Lake and Dowdy Lake recreational complexes. Prescribed fire (including nonlethal understory and mixed/variable fires) may be implemented.

Decrease noxious weed infestations and limit new infestations.

Increase solitude opportunities for wintering and transitional wildlife.

Increase fishing opportunities and waterfowl populations through stream and habitat improvements.

Pursue opportunities to improve conditions on the North Lone Pine Creek watershed, which was rated Class III (non-functional) in the watershed-condition assessment.

The wildland fire management strategy is direct control.

Manage rangelands toward desired plant communities and management objectives as outlined in management plans for specific allotments.

Close the Bull Creek vacant grazing allotment, now vacant, because the area provides big game winter range.

Nonsystem roads (inventoried) may be added to the existing transportation system for motorized opportunities. All other nonsystem roads will be closed. Nonmotorized recreation opportunities including horseback riding, mountain biking, and hiking may be provided on existing travelways which have been closed to motorized use. Roads and trails causing resource damage may be closed.

Implement seasonal road closures to protect wildlife habitat and resources during critical periods of the year.

Use temporary access roads, where necessary, to achieve fuels reduction, improve wildlife habitat, produce timber products, enhance scenic qualities, and rehabilitate landscape elements; close and obliterate roads once the activity is completed.

Maintain enforcement; improve closures and other control measures to prevent all-terrain vehicle activity.

Management Areas 1.5 and 4.4

Emphasize wild and scenic river management

Timber harvest is not allowed. Accept insect and disease losses. Allow natural processes to be the primary actions that affect the vegetation mix and structure. Prescribed fire (including nonlethal understory and mixed/variable fires) may be implemented to maintain a natural landscape, increase habitat potential and control fuel accumulations. The wildland fire management strategy is perimeter control.

Provide opportunities for connecting and loop trails for nonmotorized use.

Management Area 3.5

Emphasize wildlife habitat.

Increase solitude opportunities for wintering wildlife.

Protect erosive soils and avoid water-quality degradation in the Many Thunders area by restricting motorized access.

Provide additional hiking, biking, and horseback riding opportunities near the junction of Larimer County Road 179 and FDR 311. Evaluate the need to construct a trailhead to improve the recreational opportunities in this area.

Designate, construct and maintain designated dispersed campsites in the Lost Lake area. Close and rehabilitate all campsites which have deteriorated below acceptable standards.

Management Area 4.3

Emphasize dispersed recreation and nonmotorized recreation.

Provide additional camping opportunities near the Creedmore Lake area and improve the existing parking facility.

Travel Management Strategy, Redfeather Geographic Area

Management Area	Mode	Existing System	Convert Ways	New Rds/Trls	Extent of Additions	Extent of Obliterations
1.5	4WD	N	N	N	N	L
	MTR	N	N	N	N	N
	WMT	N	N	N	N	N
	WNM	Y	N	N	N	N
	NMT	Y	N	N	N	N
3.5	4WD	Y	Y	N	L	L
	MTR	N	N	N	N	N
	WMT	N	N	N	N	N
	WNM	N	N	N	N	N
	NMT	N	N	Y	L	N
4.3	4WD	Y	N	N	N	L
	MTR	N	N	N	N	N
	WMT	N	N	N	N	N
	WNM	N	N	N	N	N
	NMT	Y	Y	Y	L	N
4.4	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	N	Y	Y	L	N

Management Area	Mode	Existing System	Convert Ways	New Rds/Trls	Extent of Additions	Extent of Obliterations
5.5	4WD	Y	Y	N	L	N
	MTR	N	N	N	N	N
	WMT	N	N	N	N	N
	WNM	N	N	N	N	N
	NMT	N	N	N	N	N
8.21	4WD	Y	N	N	N	L
	MTR	N	N	N	N	N
	WMT	N	N	N	N	N
	WNM	N	N	N	N	N
	NMT	N	Y	N	L	N

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Placeholder for Figure 2.47
Roach Geographic Area

ROACH GEOGRAPHIC AREA

Setting

The area is located in the extreme northwest corner of the Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests. Elevations range from 8,400 to 10,100 feet. The vegetation progresses from sagebrush to aspen to lodgepole pine on south- and east-facing slopes and Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir on the north and west slopes. Big game summer and transitional range occur in this area. There was excellent fishery habitat in the past. River otter habitat characteristics occur in the area. Open parks with riparian zones with large willow components serve as important big game habitat. Moose populations are increasing.

Vegetation management has occurred throughout the area for the past 100 years, beginning with tie-cutting for the railroads. Recent harvesting has been a combination of small- and moderate-scale commercial sales. Early and late structural stages are under-represented for all cover types. Many of the aspen stands are being replaced by conifers. Mixed/variable and stand-replacement wildfire is an infrequent occurrence but has affected areas in excess of 2,000 acres in the recent past. There are two livestock grazing allotments. Recreational use (both motorized and nonmotorized) is moderate during most of the year and increases during the fall season.

The current transportation system's primary access routes are Colorado State Highway 14, Laramie River Road (County Road 103), FDR 126 and the Roach Road. There is an extensive network of secondary roads both National Forest System and user-created. There are some System nonmotorized trails within the area. Motorized winter travel occurs primarily in the Roach area.

Goals and Desired Conditions

Manage vegetation to provide the needed mix of wildlife habitats, reduce fuel loadings, produce timber products, enhance scenic characteristics, and rehabilitate landscape elements. Increase the amount of aspen in the lodgepole pine type by using timber harvest and prescribed fire. Encourage recruitment and retention of old growth. Timber harvest is probable in the Johnson Creek, Fish Creek, Powerline Corridor, Village Belle areas and the Roach Road corridor. Prescribed fire (including mixed/variable and stand-replacement fires) may be implemented in conjunction with timber harvest.

Improve fishery habitat by maintaining riparian areas.

Maintain river otter habitat characteristics to encourage use by river otters.

Maintain healthy willow communities in areas used by moose.

The wildland fire management strategy is perimeter control. Manage rangelands towards desired plant communities and management objectives as outlined in management plans for specific allotments.

Designate and post OHV and snowmobile travelways. Coordinate travelway locations with the Medicine Bow and Routt National Forests. Establish a system of mountain biking and horse trails to provide some solitude in a natural landscape.

Reduce or eliminate environmental or visual-impact problems by closing or designating dispersed sites.

Nonsystem roads already inventoried may be added to the existing transportation system for motorized opportunities. Close all other nonsystem roads. Nonmotorized recreational opportunities including horseback riding, mountain biking, and hiking may be provided on existing travelways which have been closed to motorized use. Roads and trails causing resource damage may be closed.

Implement seasonal road closures, where necessary, to protect wildlife habitat and resources during critical periods of the year.

Use temporary access roads, where necessary, to achieve fuels reduction, improve wildlife habitat, produce timber products, enhance scenic qualities, and rehabilitate landscape elements; close and obliterate roads once the activity is completed.

Management Area 3.1

Emphasize interpretation of Special Interest Areas.

Manage vegetation to maintain the visual quality at the Stuck Creek Dam. Limited timber harvest is tentatively scheduled and not available.

Develop interpretive sites for the Stuck Creek Dam and the Old Roach Townsite.

Travel Management Strategy, Roach Geographic Area

Management Area	Mode	Existing System	Convert Ways	New Rds/Trls	Extent of Additions	Extent of Obliterations
3.1	4WD	Y	Y	N	L	N
	MTR	N	N	N	N	N
	WMT	Y	N	N	N	N
	WNM	Y	N	N	N	N
	NMT	Y	Y	Y	L	N

Management Area	Mode	Existing System	Convert Ways	New Rds/Trls	Extent of Additions	Extent of Obliterations
3.5	4WD	Y	Y	N	L	L
	MTR	N	N	N	N	N
	WMT	Y	N	N	N	N
	WNM	Y	N	N	N	N
	NMT	Y	Y	Y	L	N
5.5	4WD	Y	Y	N	L	H
	MTR	N	Y	Y	L	N
	WMT	Y	N	N	N	N
	WNM	Y	N	N	N	N
	NMT	Y	Y	Y	L	L

Placeholder for Figure 2.48
Sheep Creek Geographic Area

SHEEP CREEK GEOGRAPHIC AREA

Setting

The area is located approximately 55 miles northwest of the city of Fort Collins and approximately 10 miles north of the settlement of Red Feather Lakes. The elevation varies from 8,000 to 9,000 feet. The northern part of the area is characterized by open parks surrounded by ponderosa and lodgepole pine which gradually lead to a landscape dominated by sagebrush as it approaches the Wyoming border. The southern part of the area is dominated by thick stands of lodgepole pine with openings mostly restricted to stream courses. The North Fork of the Cache la Poudre River borders the southeast edge of the area. Important big-game migration corridors and wintering areas are present. Moose populations are increasing. Greenback cutthroat trout have been transplanted into two streams in the area. Viable turkey habitat has been identified. The water resource in the area is highly regulated by the reservoir owners.

Vegetation management has occurred throughout the area for the past 100 years beginning with tie cutting for the railroads. Recent harvesting on federal lands had been limited primarily to small sales due to limited access. Past harvesting on the recently acquired lands has created stand conditions where dwarf mistletoe is prevalent. Early and late structural stages are underrepresented in all tree-cover types. Aspen is being replaced by conifers as the stands age increase. There are six livestock grazing allotments, two of them vacant. Recreational use has been increasing in parallel with private-land acquisition. Use is low during most of the year, but increases significantly during big-game hunting seasons. There are no developed recreational facilities. Private development is increasing on the northwest side of the area. National Forest landownership was consolidated in 1994 with the purchase of 18,764 acres from Union Pacific Resources. A partnership with Colorado State University involving research in the riparian ecosystems in the Sheep Creek area has been an ongoing project for the last 20 years.

The current transportation system's primary access routes are the Cherokee Park Road (Larimer County 80C), Sand Creek Pass Road (Larimer County 80C) and Pearl Beaver Road (FDR 169). There is an extensive network of secondary roads, both National Forest System and user-created. There are no system trails within the area. Motorized winter travel occurs primarily in the southern and western portions of the area.

Goals and Desired Conditions

Create watchable wildlife opportunities throughout the area.

Seek opportunities to improve conditions in the Upper Sand Creek watershed, which was rated Class III (non-functional) in the watershed condition assessment. Improve fisheries in all streams. Fishing pressure has increased along areas of Sheep Creek.

Maintain healthy willow communities in areas used by moose.

Manage activities to protect existing greenback cutthroat trout habitat and populations and enhance recovery.

The wildland fire management strategy is perimeter control. Emphasize ecological values in steep terrain or non-roaded areas. In areas adjacent to private lands along the east and southeast edges of the geographic area, the wildland fire management strategy is direct control.

Manage rangelands toward desired plant communities and management objectives as outlined in management plans for specific allotments.

Close the Diamond Peak and Boulder Ridge grazing allotments, now vacant, to provide big-game habitat and reduce riparian conflicts.

Continue research partnership with Colorado State University.

Management Area 1.5

Emphasize wild and scenic river management.

Timber harvest is not allowed. Weigh ecological and other resource values equally. Accept insect and disease losses.

Eliminate motorized use. Maintain the area's undeveloped character by prohibiting additional trails.

Management Area 3.5

Emphasize wildlife habitat.

Manage vegetation to provide the needed mix of wildlife habitats, reduce fuel loadings, produce timber products, scenic enhancements and rehabilitation of landscape elements. Maintain the ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir components in the landscape. Increase the amount of aspen through application of harvest and prescribed fire in the lodgepole pine type. Emphasize recruitment and retention of old growth. Prevent insect and disease losses through the creation of conditions which make insect and disease epidemics unlikely. Timber harvest is probable in the Bull Mountain, Beaver Creek and Green Mountain areas.

Prescribed fire (including nonlethal, mixed/variable and stand-replacement fires) may be implemented in the nonmotorized portions of the area. Prescribed fire (including nonlethal understory and mixed/variable fires) may be implemented in ponderosa pine and lodgepole pine in conjunction with vegetation manipulation.

Maintain wildlife migration routes. Maintain and improve big-game winter and transition range through vegetation management and prescribed fire.

Manage area where suitable turkey habitat has been identified to provide for turkey reintroduction.

Maintain big-game habitat.

Reduce or eliminate environmental or visual impact problems. This may include activities such as designating dispersed sites, closing areas to camping and developing a campground.

Nonsystem roads already inventoried may be added to the existing transportation system for motorized opportunities. Close all other nonsystem roads. Nonmotorized recreation opportunities including horseback riding, mountain biking, and hiking may be provided on existing travelways which have been closed to motorized use. Roads and trails causing resource damage may be closed.

Improve public access into portions of the area. This may include developing trailheads along the main access roads and nonmotorized trails into part of the area. Motorized and nonmotorized winter use will be allowed, but not specifically managed.

Use temporary access roads, where necessary, to achieve fuels reduction, improve wildlife habitat, produce timber products, enhance scenic qualities, and rehabilitate landscape elements; close and obliterate roads once the activity is completed.

Management Area 5.11

Emphasize forest products.

Manage vegetation to provide the needed mix of wildlife habitats, reduce fuel loadings, produce timber products, scenic enhancements and rehabilitation of landscape elements. Maintain the ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir components in the landscape. Increase the amount of aspen through application of harvest and prescribed fire in the lodgepole pine type. Emphasize recruitment and retention of old growth. Prevent insect and disease losses through the creation of conditions which make insect and disease epidemics unlikely. Timber harvest is probable in the Bull Mountain, Beaver Creek and Green Mountain areas.

Prescribed fire (including nonlethal understory and mixed/variable fires) may be implemented in the nonmotorized portions of the area. Prescribed fire (including nonlethal understory and mixed/variable fires) may be implemented in ponderosa pine and lodgepole pine in conjunction with vegetation manipulation.

Use temporary access roads, where necessary, to achieve fuels reduction, improve wildlife habitat, produce timber products, enhance scenic qualities, and rehabilitate landscape elements; close roads once the activity is completed.

Travel Management Strategy, Sheep Creek Geographic Area

Management Area	Mode	Existing System	Convert Ways	New Rds/Trls	Extent of Additions	Extent of Obliterations
1.5	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	N	N	N	N	N
3.5	4WD	Y	Y	N	M	H
	MTR	N	N	N	N	N
	WMT	Y	N	N	N	N
	WNM	Y	N	N	N	N
	NMT	N	Y	Y	L	L
5.11	4WD	Y	Y	N	L	L
	MTR	N	N	N	N	N
	WMT	Y	N	N	N	N
	WNM	Y	N	N	N	N
	NMT	N	Y	Y	L	N

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Placeholder for Figure 2.49
Williams Gulch Geographic Area

WILLIAMS GULCH GEOGRAPHIC AREA

Setting

The area is located approximately 55 miles west-northwest of the City of Fort Collins on the north side of the Cache la Poudre River and east of the Laramie River Valley. Elevations vary from 7,205 to 10,145 feet. A mix of foothill shrub-grass type mixed with aspen and narrowleaf cottonwood are found along the Cache la Poudre River corridor. The slopes up to 8,800 feet are covered with juniper and ponderosa pine on lower south slopes and Douglas-fir and lodgepole pine on the north. Above 8,800 feet lodgepole pine is the dominant tree species with Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir found in wet and riparian areas. Viable bighorn sheep habitat occurs from the ridge line overlooking the Poudre Canyon and into the canyon itself. Open parks with riparian zones with large willow components serve as important big-game habitat. Moose populations are increasing. A stable greenback cutthroat trout population is present.

Past vegetation management has been restricted to the fringes of the area accessed by the Green Ridge Road, Colorado State Highway 14, and Killpecker Road systems. Small-scale nonlethal and mixed/variable wildland fires occur frequently. Stand-replacement wildland fires are infrequent. Large-scale nonlethal understory, and mixed/variable prescribed fires have been utilized to enhance bighorn sheep habitat in the area between Roaring Creek and the Community of Rustic. Livestock grazing occurs on one allotment. Recreational use is low to moderate during the summer months. Roaring Creek Trailhead is the only developed facility.

The current transportation system's primary access route is Colorado State Highway 14. There is one system trail within the area.

Goals and Desired Conditions

Manage vegetation to sustain the needed mix of wildlife habitat, sustain and renew plant communities, reduce fuel loadings and enhance scenery. Maintain current representation of ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, spruce-fir and mountain-shrub cover types. Increase the aspen and grassland-cover types through vegetation management in the lodgepole pine type. Emphasize old-growth recruitment and retention. Limited timber harvest along the areas southern and northeastern borders to improve wildlife habitat, reduce fuel loadings or enhance recreational opportunities is acceptable but not scheduled. Accept insect and disease losses. Allow natural processes to be the primary actions that affect the vegetation mix and structure. Prescribed fire (including nonlethal understory, mixed/variable and stand-replacement fires) may be implemented as the primary vegetation-manipulation tool for the area.

Provide solitude and acceptable habitat for wildlife, including bighorn sheep and greenback cutthroat trout. Manage activities to protect greenback cutthroat trout habitat and populations and to enhance recovery.

Maintain healthy willow communities in areas used by moose.

The wildland fire management strategy is perimeter control.

Manage rangelands toward desired plant communities and management objectives as outlined management plans for specific allotments.

Manage the Roaring Creek Trail for use by both stock and pedestrians to minimize impacts on the bighorn sheep population. Minimize human-wildlife conflicts.

Improve the Roaring Creek Trailhead and reconstruct trail as necessary to minimize impacts on soil and water resources.

Management Area 1.3

Emphasize backcountry recreation.

Provide opportunities for loop trails for nonmotorized users.

Management Area 5.11

Emphasize general forest and intermingled rangelands.

Manage vegetation to sustain and renew plant communities, reduce fuel loadings and produce timber products. Create conditions which make insect and disease epidemics unlikely. Timber harvest is probable in a limited area southwest of Middle Bald Mountain.

Use temporary access roads where necessary, to achieve fuels reduction and improve wildlife habitat; close roads once the activity is completed.

Travel Management Strategy, Williams Gulch Geographic Area

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

Management Area	Mode	Existing System	Convert Ways	New Rds/Trls	Extent of Additions	Extent of Obliterations
4.4	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
5.11	4WD	N	N	N	N	N
	MTR	N	N	N	N	N
	WMT	Y	N	N	N	N
	WNM	N	N	N	N	N
	NMT	N	N	Y	L	N
5.5	4WD	N	N	N	N	N
	MTR	N	N	N	N	N
	WMT	Y	N	N	N	N
	WNM	N	N	N	N	N
	NMT	N	N	Y	L	N