

Placeholder for Figure 2.50
Sulphur Ranger District
Geographic Areas

Placeholder for Figure 2.50a
Sulphur Ranger District
Oil and Gas Leasing Stipulations

Placeholder for Figure 2.51
Arapaho National Recreation Area Geographic Area

ARAPAHO NATIONAL RECREATION AREA GEOGRAPHIC AREA

Setting

The Arapaho National Recreation Area (ANRA) is located approximately 4 miles northwest of the town of Granby and adjacent to the Town of Grand Lake, in Grand County. National Recreation Areas are showcases for excellence in outdoor recreation and environmental and economic assets to the states and local communities where they are located. When Congress created the ANRA, it directed that the area be administered primarily to provide for public recreation and enjoyment. The ANRA is adjacent to Rocky Mountain National Park and the Indian Peaks Wilderness. The ANRA consists of 35,802 acres, of which 3,981 acres are privately owned. Elevations vary from 11,831 feet near Columbine Lake to 8,035 feet along U. S. Highway 34. Most of the area is forested with lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce, subalpine fir and aspen. The area is one of the premier year-round recreational areas in the United States, with water-based recreation being its key attraction. There is a wide range of public recreational facilities such as campgrounds, boat launches, picnic grounds, and trails, including the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, all on or adjacent to a lake. The major streams are Meadow, Arapaho, Stillwater and Willow Creeks and the Colorado River. One quarter of the ANRA is lake surface. A portion of the Hells Canyon Research Natural Area (RNA) is within the ANRA along the north shore of Lake Granby adjacent to the Indian Peaks Wilderness.

Goals and Desired Conditions

Restore and rehabilitate all developed sites to be "state of the art" and universally accessible, to the extent possible. Vary the development level of facilities from highly developed around Lake Granby and Shadow Mountain Lake, with flush toilets and showers, to primitive facilities around the more remote Willow Creek and Meadow Creek Reservoirs and Monarch Lake, with vault or composting toilets and limited water.

Acquire undeveloped shoreline lands around Lake Granby, Shadow Mountain Lake, and Meadow Creek Reservoir to enhance recreational access and wildlife habitat. Acquire right-of-way to provide public access for recreational purposes in the Strawberry Lake, High Lonesome, and Meadow Creek Reservoir areas.

Develop an information distribution system that uses a combination of interactive information stations, interpretive trails and programs, wildlife viewing areas, amphitheater programs, signs, bulletin boards, and personal visitor contacts to showcase the area. Use the information system to inform the public of the recreational opportunities available, as well as the scenic, natural, historic and pastoral values of the area.

Expand mountain-bike opportunities in the southern portion of the ANRA. Limit off-highway vehicles (OHVs) to designated routes in the Meadow Creek area.

Operate all developed recreational sites by concessionaire. Encourage the concessionaire to implement a user-fee system on traditionally free recreational facilities. Permit existing special-use events, such as regattas, to continue; allow additional events to occur on a case-by-case basis.

Realign and provide gravel surfacing on the Meadow Creek Road.

If use warrants, designate dispersed camping and picnic sites on Granby and Shadow Mountain Lakes.

Provide additional recreational sites in response to increased use of the area.

Place all private docks under permit and meet specifications as outlined in the *Overall Management Plan for the ANRA*. Resolve all occupancy trespasses and prevent similar trespasses from occurring again.

Work with Grand County and the Three Lakes Design and Review Board to reduce and consolidate signs along U.S. Highway 34.

Limited Timber Harvest: A full range of silvicultural and harvest practices may be utilized. Logging occurs only on an irregular, opportunity- or need-driven basis. Only portions of the area may be affected. Harvest is utilized only to meet other objectives (i.e., improve recreational experience, visual enhancement, trail construction, insect and disease suppression, hazard reduction, fuels reduction, habitat improvement, etc.). Implement vegetation- management plans at each developed recreational site. Harvesting can occur on both (1) tentatively suitable, not available or (2), unsuitable lands as long as allowed by management area prescriptions and forestwide standards and guidelines.

Operate the aquatic weed harvester to manage vegetation in Shadow Mountain Lake. Control noxious weeds on a continuing basis.

Manage waterfowl habitat to increase the abundance and diversity of nesting pairs. Maintain and improve elk and deer migration corridors by establishing conservation easements. Improve winter elk and deer range through habitat improvement activities and seasonal control of motorized access. Improve raptor habitat, including osprey and bald eagle habitat, through seasonal access closures and enforcement, and maintenance of nest platforms.

Create conditions which make insect and disease epidemics unlikely; suppress insect and disease infestations before epidemics develop.

Fire management prescriptions for the geographic area are shown on the *wildland fire management strategy map* included with this document.

Travel Management Strategy, Arapaho National Recreation Area Geographic Area

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

Placeholder for Figure 2.52
Bowen Geographic Area

BOWEN GEOGRAPHIC AREA

Setting

The area is located approximately 6 miles northwest of the Town of Grand Lake and adjacent to both the Never Summer Wilderness and Rocky Mountain National Park. The area includes 10,649 acres with no private inholdings, and has been designed as the Bowen Gulch Protection Area. Elevations range from 11,686 feet on Blue Ridge to 8,806 feet near the Colorado River. Most of the area is forested with lodgepole pine, subalpine fir, Engelmann spruce, and aspen. Alpine meadows occur on Blue Ridge. A large portion of the geographic area includes one of the best examples of the spruce-fir, old-growth ecosystem on the Arapaho National Forest. The major streams in the area include the headwaters of Bowen Gulch, North, South, and Middle Supply, and Stillwater Creeks. There are no lakes.

The northwest portion of the area contains a portion of the Bowen Gulch Research Natural Area.

Goals and Desired Conditions

Manage the Bowen Geographic Area as a designated Protection Area to retain its pristine nature. Manage the area for moderate to heavy, winter motorized, and summer mountain-bike use. No summer motorized use is permitted. Manage the Bowen Gulch Interpretive Trail for pedestrian use only. Limit trail construction to re-routing existing trails for resource protection.

Timber harvest will not occur except in the case of fire or a major insect or disease outbreak. Accept insect and disease losses unless they threaten other ownership or cause unacceptable resource damage.

The northwest part of the geographic area contains a portion of the Bowen Gulch Research Natural Area (RNA). As this portion of the RNA is within the Bowen Protection Area, it must allow the use of snowmobiles and mountain bikes, as provided by law.

Acquire lands between Bowen Protection Area and Rocky Mountain National Park to enhance dispersed recreational activities, protect visual corridors, maintain wildlife habitat, and provide trail access.

Fire management prescriptions for the geographic area are shown on the *wildland fire management strategy map* included with this document.

Travel Management Strategy, Bowen Geographic Area

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

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Placeholder for Figure 2.53
Broken Rack Geographic Area

BROKEN RACK GEOGRAPHIC AREA

Setting

The area is located approximately 6 miles southwest of the Town of Granby, and includes 34,653 acres, of which 1,721 acres are in private ownership. Elevations vary from 10,640 feet at the top of Blue Ridge to 7,810 feet along Little Muddy Creek.

Most of the area is forested with aspen, lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce, Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, and subalpine fir. Meadows and sagebrush parks occur at the lower elevations along Beaver and Little Muddy Creeks. The major streams include Little Muddy, Beaver, Eightmile, Cub, Strawberry, and Kelly Creeks. There are several small ponds in the area.

Important winter range and migration routes are present. Colorado River cutthroat trout occur in many waterways. Four grazing allotments also occur here. FDRs 133, 134, and 253 are popular routes for sightseeing, four-wheeling, and travel by hunters. Snowmobiling is a common winter use.

Goals and Desired Conditions

Maintain and/or enhance winter range through travel management, noxious weed control, and habitat manipulation (prescribed fire, fertilization, grazing utilization).

Pursue opportunities to improve watershed conditions in Muddy Creek, which was rated Class III (non-functional) in the watershed-condition assessment. Manage activities to protect existing Colorado River cutthroat trout habitat and populations and to enhance recovery.

Fire management prescriptions for the geographic area are shown on the *wildland fire management strategy map* included with this document.

Management Area 1.3

Timber harvest and road construction will not occur.

Summer motorized activities are prohibited. Snowmobile use is discouraged. Nonmotorized activities are encouraged. Some new nonmotorized trails may be added.

Management Area 3.5

Improve watershed conditions by stabilizing or closing old road networks in the upper Beaver and Little Muddy drainages. Protecting or maintaining critical or important wildlife habitat may also require road closures or obliterations.

A full range of silvicultural and harvest practices may be utilized. Logging occurs only on an irregular, opportunity- or need-driven basis. Goals of vegetation management are to 1) provide for future blocks of interior forest by removing remnant stands of ineffective habitat, 2) increase aspen habitat by enlarging existing stands through removal of adjacent lodgepole pine, 3) retain existing blocks of interior forest and currently effective forested corridors, 4) retain and recruit old-growth habitat. Timber harvest is not probable in Timber, Brinker, and lower Beaver Creek drainages.

Summer motorized use is encouraged along existing routes only to protect effective wildlife habitat. No new roads are expected to be added except for timber extraction and firewood opportunities. These roads would be closed after harvest activities have concluded. Some motorized trails may be added to separate uses for safety. Snowmobile use is encouraged except in winter-range areas where use is discouraged. Nonmotorized uses are encouraged and additional trails may be added.

Travel Management Strategy, Broken Rack 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	Y	L	N
3.5	4WD	Y	N	N	N	M
	MTR	N	Y	Y	M	N
	WMT	Y	Y	Y	H	N
	WNM	Y	Y	Y	L	N
	NMT	Y	Y	Y	L	N

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Placeholder for Figure 2.54
Buffalo Geographic Area

BUFFALO GEOGRAPHIC AREA

Setting

The area is located approximately 9 miles northwest of the town of Granby, and includes 14,808 acres of which 197 acres are private lands. Elevations vary from 10,736 feet at the top of Searight Mountain to 8,428 feet along Willow Creek.

Most of the area is forested with aspen, lodgepole pine, subalpine fir, and Engelmann spruce. Meadows and sagebrush parks occur along the tributaries of Buffalo Creek. Major streams in the area include Trail, Buffalo, and Cabin Creeks and Sawmill Gulch. There are no lakes.

The Buffalo grazing allotment, which dates back to 1912, uses much of the area. The area is also popular for elk hunting during the big game season and several outfitter guide, special-use permittees operate in the area.

Goals and Desired Conditions

Management Area 4.3

Encourage motorized travel along main roadways only to perpetuate roadless character of surrounding area. Nonmotorized uses are not encouraged because of safety concerns along the main road.

Harden heavily-used dispersed camping sites along Willow Creek.

Reconstruct developed campgrounds at Denver Creek and Sawmill Gulch.

A full range of silvicultural and harvest practices may be utilized; logging occurs only on an irregular, opportunity- or need-driven basis. Harvest is utilized only to meet other objectives such as habitat improvement and recreation enhancement. Harvesting can occur on tentatively suitable and not available or on unsuitable lands as long as allowed by management area prescriptions and forestwide standards and guidelines.

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

Accept insect and disease losses unless they threaten other ownership or cause unacceptable resource damage.

Management Area 1.3

Restore adequate fencing to insure proper livestock distribution.

Accept insect and disease losses unless they threaten other ownership or cause unacceptable resource damage.

Prohibit summer motorized use. Encourage snowmobile use and nonmotorized uses. Consider creating new snowmobile and nonmotorized routes.

Management Area 5.13

Timber harvest is probable. Manage for enhanced timber productivity. Thin regenerating stands. Use timber harvest to create conditions which make insect and disease epidemics unlikely.

Encourage summer motorized use along main roadways only. Encourage snowmobile use. Do not encourage summer nonmotorized uses because of safety concerns along the roadway. Encourage winter nonmotorized uses.

Fire management prescriptions for the geographic area are shown on the *wildland fire management strategy map* included with this document.

Travel Management Strategy, Buffalo 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	Y	N	Y	L	N
	WNM	Y	N	Y	L	N
	NMT	Y	N	Y	L	N
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	N	N	N	N	N
5.13	4WD	N	N	N	N	L
	MTR	N	N	N	N	N
	WMT	Y	N	N	N	N
	WNM	N	N	N	N	N
	NMT	N	N	N	N	N

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Placeholder for Figure 2.55
Cabin Creek Geographic Area

CABIN CREEK GEOGRAPHIC AREA

Setting

The area is located approximately 12 miles north-northwest of the Town of Granby, and includes 11,478 acres of land; there are no private inholdings. Elevations vary from 11,419 feet at the top of Elk Mountain to 8,340 feet along Highway 125 in the Willow Creek drainage. Most of the area is forested with lodgepole pine, subalpine fir, and Engelmann spruce, although meadows exist, with a limited aspen component. Approximately 36 percent of the land suitable for timber production has been logged in the past 30 years. Evidence of the area's logging history can be seen from main travel routes.

High road densities in the area have aggravated the high sedimentation problems that occur naturally. Watershed rehabilitation efforts have included obliteration of 34 miles of National Forest System and nonsystem roads. At the same time, the area has become popular for dispersed camping, fishing, hunting, snowmobiling, and off-highway vehicle (OHV) recreation.

Goals and Desired Conditions

Emphasize management of the area for wood-fiber production. A full range of silvicultural and harvest practices is likely to occur within the next ten years. Emphasize recruitment and retention of old growth during sale planning. Harvesting is usually limited to suitable and available lands but may occur on tentatively suitable, not available or on unsuitable lands to meet objectives.

Maintain and improve the aspen component to provide for species diversity and associated wildlife habitat.

Emphasize backcountry, nonmotorized travel.

No significant trail construction is anticipated within the planning period.

Continue watershed rehabilitation efforts through appropriate road reclamation.

Fire management prescriptions for the geographic area are shown on the *wildland fire management strategy map* included with this document.

Travel Management Strategy, Cabin Creek 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	N	N	N	N	N
3.5	4WD	Y	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
5.11	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
5.13	4WD	Y	N	Y	L	M
	MTR	Y	N	Y	L	N
	WMT	Y	N	Y	L	N
	WNM	Y	N	Y	L	N
	NMT	Y	N	Y	L	N

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Placeholder for Figure 2.56
Crooked Creek Geographic Area

CROOKED CREEK GEOGRAPHIC AREA

Setting

The area is located approximately 7 miles west of the Town of Fraser, and consists of 8,290 acres; inholdings comprise 1,006 acres of private, state, or BLM-administered land. Elevations range from 11,773 feet at the summit of Ptarmigan Peak to 8,860 feet along Tipperary Creek. Most of the area is forested with lodgepole pine, subalpine fir, and Engelmann spruce; a limited aspen component exists as well. Approximately 20 percent of the area has been logged over the past 50 years, and evidence of this logging can be seen from the main travel routes. The major streams in the area are Crooked, Tipperary, Ptarmigan, and Crystal Creeks.

Goals and Desired Conditions

Emphasize development of dispersed recreational opportunities, especially for heavy mountain bike and snowmobile use. Maintain current level of OHV use and review the effects of future trail construction.

Reduce user conflicts along County Road 50. Evaluate the existing closed road network and identify opportunities to develop new loop trails. Manage road and trail networks to reduce erosion and deterioration of the watershed, which was rated Class III (non-functional) in the watershed condition assessment.

Acquire lands in the Ptarmigan Peak area to consolidate land patterns and to provide unrestricted dispersed and backcountry recreational opportunities.

A full range of silvicultural and harvest practices is likely to occur within the geographic area or some portion of it during the planning period. Harvesting is usually limited to suitable and available lands but may occur on tentatively suitable, and not available, or on unsuitable lands, to meet objectives.

Fire management prescriptions for the geographic are shown on the *wildland fire management strategy map* included with this document.

Travel Management Strategy, Crooked Creek 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	Y	N	N	N	N
	WNM	Y	N	N	N	N
	NMT	Y	N	Y	L	N

Sulphur Ranger District

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

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Placeholder for Figure 2.57
Elk Creek Geographic Area

ELK CREEK GEOGRAPHIC AREA

Setting

The area is located approximately 2 miles southwest of the Town of Winter Park, and contains 7,747 acres, all National Forest System land. Elevations range from 11,200 to 8,740 feet. Logging has occurred in the area throughout the last 80 years. A major public Christmas-tree program has operated in the more recently logged areas since 1985. Most of the area is forested with lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce, subalpine fir, and aspen. The major streams are St. Louis, Elk and Vasquez Creeks. There are no lakes.

Goals and Desired Conditions

Manage for emphasis on forest products and dispersed recreation. A full range of silvicultural and harvest practices is likely to occur within the area, or some portion of it, during the planning period, although existing old-growth stands will be maintained both in quantity and quality. Harvesting is usually limited to suitable and available lands but may occur on tentatively suitable, and not available, or on unsuitable lands, to meet objectives. Design timber sales for low impact on recreation, wildlife, and the scenic resource as seen from Winter Park, Fraser, the highway corridor, and the Winter Park Ski Resort.

Expand the public Christmas-tree cutting area to the extent possible.

Winter Park and Fraser are expanding, resulting in increased recreation within the Elk Creek area. As recreational use increases, so will dispersed camping. If dispersed camping increases beyond the area's capacity, build a new developed campground or expand existing campgrounds.

Manage the area for heavy mountain biking use. Maintain partnerships with the Winter Park Ski Area and local communities in developing the Winter Park area as a nationally recognized mountain biking mecca.

Manage for heavy dispersed camping along Vasquez Creek Road. Harden sites and put in toilets where needed.

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

Fire management prescriptions for the geographic are shown on the *wildland fire management strategy map* included with this document.

Travel Management Strategy, Elk Creek 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	Y	N	N	N	N
	WNM	Y	N	N	N	N
	NMT	Y	N	N	N	N
5.5	4WD	Y	N	Y	L	L
	MTR	Y	N	Y	L	N
	WMT	Y	N	Y	L	N
	WNM	Y	N	Y	L	N
	NMT	Y	N	Y	H	N

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Placeholder for Figure 2.58
Fraser Experimental Forest Geographic Area

FRASER EXPERIMENTAL FOREST GEOGRAPHIC AREA

Setting

The area is located approximately 3 miles southwest of the Town of Fraser and consists of 22,400 acres. Elevations vary from 12,804 feet at the top of Byers Peak to 8,800 feet along FDR 160.2. Most of the area is forested with lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce, subalpine fir, and aspen. Alpine meadows and tundra occur on the high ridges and peaks. The area has been used as an experimental forest, with primary emphasis on water-yield experiments, since the 1930s. The major stream is St. Louis Creek and its tributaries. The area includes St. Louis Lake as well as several minor tarns.

Goals and Desired Conditions

Emphasize research as the primary purpose of the Fraser Experimental Forest. Limit recreational use to prevent interference with existing and potential research.

Manage vegetation as needed to maintain the integrity of research. Limited timber harvest to prepare sites for research is acceptable but not scheduled. Use control or contain wildfire suppression strategies.

Develop an Experimental Forest interpretive program to explain research projects and the need to close some areas to recreation. Limit recreation to select roads and prohibit OHV traffic on these roads. All existing roads, and any new roads built for research, will be open to mountain bikes if consistent with research requirements.

Minimize risk of human-caused fires. Market recreational use of the Experimental Forest in a limited way, such as through the *Winter Park Area Hiking Guide*. Manage the Fraser Experimental Forest Crosscountry Ski Trail System for heavy use. No snowmobiles or other winter motorized uses are allowed within the Fraser Experimental Forest except for administrative purposes only. (wording changed via Amendment #4, June 2004)

Fire management prescriptions for the geographic area are shown on the *wildland fire management strategy map* included with this document.

Travel Management Strategy, Fraser Experimental Forest Geographic Area

Management Area	Mode	Existing System	Convert Ways	New Rds/Trls	Extent of Additions	Extent of Obliterations
5.31	4WD	N	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

Placeholder for Figure 2.59
Little Gravel Geographic Area

LITTLE GRAVEL GEOGRAPHIC AREA

Setting

The area is located approximately ten miles north of the Town of Granby and consists of 19,776 acres, 109 acres of which are private lands. Elevations vary from 11,769 feet at the top of Gravel Mountain to 8,428 feet along Willow Creek. Most of the area is forested with aspen, lodgepole pine, subalpine fir, and Engelmann spruce. The major streams in the area are Hall, Kaufman, Gold Run, Trail, and Denver Creeks. Willow Creek runs along the area's western edge. There are no lakes.

The geographic area has been extensively logged over the past fifty years and is crisscrossed with a network of roads that is now a major component of the district's multiple-use trail system. The upper elevations provide good summer range for elk and Trail Creek contains Colorado River cutthroat trout.

Goals and Desired Conditions

A full range of silvicultural and harvest practices is likely to occur within the area, or some portion of it, during the planning period. Harvesting is usually limited to suitable and available lands but may occur on tentatively suitable, not available, or on unsuitable lands to meet objectives.

Maintain and enhance motorized and nonmotorized recreational opportunities and mitigate conflicts between user groups.

Maintain and enhance summer range. Maintain the road closure on FDR 190 to protect deer and elk migration corridors. Control mechanized access and prevent motorized use on tundra to protect summer range. Close roads not identified on the travel management plan for motorized use to increase habitat effectiveness for elk.

Protect the native cutthroat population in Trail Creek.

Manage Gold Run and Gravel Mountain to provide opportunities for limited development where the summer visitor will have a feeling of solitude in natural or nearly natural-appearing landscapes.

Manage the area as part of the Grand Lake Trail system for heavy snowmobile use.

Manage FDRs 121 and 190 for moderate motorized use.

Pursue rights-of-way to provide access for dispersed recreational opportunities within the Gold Run and Trail Creek Estates areas.

Acquire lands in the Gold Run area to consolidate land patterns, provide dispersed recreational opportunities, and enhance wildlife habitat.

Fire management prescriptions for the geographic area are shown on the *wildland fire management strategy map* included with this document.

Travel Management Strategy, Little Gravel 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	Y	N	Y	L	N
	WNM	Y	N	Y	L	N
	NMT	Y	N	Y	L	N
4.3	4WD	Y	N	Y	L	N
	MTR	Y	N	Y	L	N
	WMT	Y	N	Y	L	N
	WNM	Y	N	Y	L	N
	NMT	Y	N	Y	L	N
5.5	4WD	Y	N	Y	L	N
	MTR	Y	N	Y	L	N
	WMT	Y	N	Y	L	N
	WNM	Y	N	Y	L	N
	NMT	Y	N	Y	L	N

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Placeholder for Figure 2.60
Never Summer Wilderness Geographic Area

NEVER SUMMER WILDERNESS GEOGRAPHIC AREA

Setting

The Never Summer Wilderness is located approximately 18 miles north of the Town of Granby, and totals 14,100 acres, of which 301 acres are privately owned. The area was declared a Wilderness by Congress in 1980. Elevations vary from 12,706 feet at the top of Mt. Nimbus to 8,944 feet along Baker Gulch. The area is forested with lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce, subalpine fir, and aspen. Much of the area is above timberline, with alpine meadows and tundra on the high ridges and peaks. The major streams are Bowen and Baker Gulches. The area contains Bowen, Parika and Blue lakes. The area was mined early in the century, and the old mines are still visible. Grand Ditch, built in the 1890s, is a non-wilderness intrusion to the area. There are no roads, but a network of trails, including the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, provides access to most of the area.

Goals and Desired Conditions

Emphasize wilderness ecosystems and recreation as the primary functions of the Never Summer Wilderness. Closely monitor camping in select areas. Implement measures to control use if damage occurs beyond limits of acceptable change. Continue to allow dogs if they are kept under control.

Complete a fire management plan for the Never Summer Wilderness that considers sustaining old growth and biodiversity. Timber harvest will not occur.

Acquire isolated, undeveloped parcels within the Baker Gulch, Ruby Mountain, and Blue Lakes areas to enhance the wilderness recreational experience.

Maintain habitat quality for bighorn sheep.

Fire management prescriptions for the geographic area are shown on the *wildland fire management strategy map* included with this document.

Travel Management Strategy, Never Summer 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	Y	L	N
	NMT	Y	N	Y	L	N

Sulphur Ranger District

Placeholder for Figure 2.61
Parkca Geographic Area

PARKCA GEOGRAPHIC AREA

Setting

The area is located approximately 18 miles north-northwest of the Town of Granby and consists of 29,120 acres. Elevations range from 12,296 feet at the top of Parkview Mountain to 8,849 feet along Highway 125 in the Willow Creek drainage. Most of the area is forested with lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce, subalpine fir, and aspen. There are alpine meadows and tundra on the higher peaks. The major streams are Willow, Bronco, Sherman, Trout, and Pass Creeks. Lost Lake is the only lake in the area.

The area has seen extensive timber management during the past 35 years. Evidence of timber harvest is visible from the main travel routes in the area. The area is also very popular for dispersed recreation including snowmobiling, hunting, dispersed camping, off-highway vehicle (OHV) use and mountain biking.

Goals and Desired Conditions

Manage the area to provide a full spectrum of recreational activities and timber production. Manage dispersed camping along the Stillwater Pass Road for heavy use in the summer. Continue to emphasize snowmobiling, at least as far west as Highway 125.

Emphasize watershed rehabilitation where road densities are excessive and are contributing to watershed degradation. Restoring the Willow Creek watershed and/or protecting wildlife habitat may require road closures and obliterations or limits to motorized use. Protecting or maintaining habitat for elk and bighorn sheep prohibits motorized use on tundra during the summer months.

Minimize mine-dredging activities within Trout, Sherman, and Willow Creeks to enhance and protect fisheries habitat and water quality.

Fire management prescriptions for the geographic area are shown on the *wildland fire management strategy map* included with this document.

Management Area 1.3

Retain roadless character and manage these areas for limited development where the visitor will have a feeling of solitude. Timber harvest and roading will not occur. Summer motorized activities are prohibited; winter motorized recreation is permitted.

Management Area 3.3

Manage Illinois Pass, Willow Creek Pass, Gilsonite and Sherman Creek Trails for heavy motorized and nonmotorized use. Manage primary roads such as Stillwater, Mulstay 4x4,

and Parkview for heavy motorized traffic. Timber management is not compatible with the recreational emphasis. Timber harvest is not scheduled and probably will not occur. Accept insect and disease losses unless they threaten other ownership or cause unacceptable resource damage.

Management Area 4.3

Recreation is the primary emphasis. Timber management is not compatible with the recreational emphasis. Timber harvest is not scheduled and probably will not occur. Accept insect and disease losses unless they threaten other ownership or cause unacceptable resource damage.

Pursue landownership adjustments along Willow Creek to protect fisheries and wetland habitat and to provide recreational opportunities.

Management Areas 5.5

Emphasize recreation and forest products. Manage vegetation to provide the needed mix of wildlife habitats, reduced fuel loadings, timber products, scenic enhancements, and rehabilitation of landscape elements. A full range of silvicultural and harvest practices is likely to occur within the area during the planning period.

Maintain lodgepole and spruce-fir representation on the landscape. Recruit and retain old growth where practicable. Create conditions that make insect and disease epidemics unlikely by thinning dense trees, maintaining a variety of tree species, and removing dead and diseased trees. Suppress insect and disease infestations to prevent epidemics.

Travel Management Strategy, Parkca Geographic Area

Management Area	Mode	Existing System	Covert 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	Y	N	N	N	N
	WNM	Y	N	N	N	N
	NMT	Y	N	N	N	N
3.3	4WD	Y	N	Y	L	L
	MTR	Y	N	Y	L	N
	WMT	Y	N	Y	L	N
	WNM	Y	N	Y	L	N
	NMT	Y	N	Y	L	N

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

(Corrected via Errata #2, October 1998)

Placeholder for Figure 2.62
Ranch Creek Geographic Area

RANCH CREEK GEOGRAPHIC AREA

Setting

The area is located approximately 4 miles east of the Town of Fraser and consists of 24,202 acres; 7,608 acres are in private ownership and 5,669 acres are recommended for addition to the Indian Peaks Wilderness. Elevations vary from 12,251 feet along the Continental Divide to 8,400 feet near Ranch Creek. Most of the area is forested with aspen, lodgepole pine, subalpine fir, and Engelmann spruce. The major streams in the area are Hurd, Hamilton, Little Cabin, Cabin, and Ranch Creeks. Corona Lake and several small ponds are found near timberline.

The area provides recreational opportunities for mountain biking, hiking, dispersed camping, crosscountry skiing, snowmobiling, and sightseeing along the Moffat Road which is on the National Register of Historic Places. The area has a history of extensive logging, dating back to the 1920s, and has historical significance because of old railroad activity.

Goals and Desired Conditions

Seek opportunities to improve conditions in the Fraser River watershed, which was rated Class III (non-functional) in the watershed-condition assessment. Manage activities to protect existing Colorado cutthroat trout habitat and populations and to enhance recovery. Emphasize land-line boundary management.

Fire management prescriptions for the geographic area are shown on the *wildland fire management strategy map* included with this document.

Management Area 1.2

This area is recommended for addition to the Indian Peaks Wilderness. Management will emphasize retaining its current pristine character; timber harvest, roading, and additional improvements will not occur.

Management Areas 3.3 and 4.3

Manage for emphasis on dispersed and motorized recreation. Manage for heavy recreational use along the Moffat Road (FDR 149) and the Waterboard Road (FDR 128), including dispersed camping, snowmobiling, mountain biking, and summer motorized vehicles. Protect cultural and historical sites in the area, especially along the Moffat Road. Verify and update campgrounds to comply with *Forest Plan* standards.

Maintain the pristine character of Deadman, Corona, and Pumphouse Lakes.

Accept insect and disease losses unless they threaten other ownership or cause unacceptable

resource damage. Timber harvest is not compatible with the recreational emphasis of the areas and is not likely to occur.

Management Area 5.5

Manage emphasis on dispersed recreation and forest products. Manage the High Lonesome Trail for heavy mountain bike and hiking use. Reconstruction of portions of the Devil's Thumb Trail is likely to support heavy hiking use and to reduce resource damage.

Manage vegetation to provide the needed mix of wildlife habitats, reduced fuel loadings, timber products, scenic enhancements, and rehabilitation of landscape elements. A full range of silvicultural and harvest practices is likely to occur within the areas during the planning period.

Maintain lodgepole and spruce-fir representation on the landscape. Recruit and retain old growth where practicable. Create conditions that make insect and disease epidemics unlikely by thinning dense trees, maintaining a variety of tree species, and removing dead and diseased trees. Suppress insect and disease infestations to prevent epidemics.

Travel Management Strategy, Ranch Creek Geographic Area

Management Area	Mode	Existing System	Convert Ways	New Rds/Trls	Extent of Additions	Extent of Obliterations
1.2	4WD	N	N	N	N	N
	MTR	N	N	N	N	N
	WMT	N	N	N	N	N
	WNM	N	N	N	N	N
	NMT	Y	N	N	N	N
3.3	4WD	Y	N	N	N	N
	MTR	N	N	Y	L	N
	WMT	Y	N	Y	L	N
	WNM	Y	N	Y	L	N
	NMT	Y	N	Y	L	N
4.3	4WD	N	N	Y	L	N
	MTR	Y	N	Y	L	N
	WMT	Y	N	Y	M	N
	WNM	Y	N	Y	L	N
	NMT	Y	N	Y	M	N

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

Placeholder for Figure 2.63
Stillwater Geographic Area

STILLWATER GEOGRAPHIC AREA

Setting

The area is located approximately 4 miles west of the Town of Grand Lake and includes 19,519 acres, of which 203 acres are in private ownership. Elevations vary from 11,769 feet at the top of Gravel Mountain to 8,514 feet near Soda Creek. Most of the area is forested with lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce, subalpine fir and aspen. Alpine meadows occur on high ridges and peaks. The major streams include North, South and Middle Supply, Soda, and Stillwater Creeks. There are several small ponds in the area.

The area lies adjacent to, and is visible from, the Arapaho National Recreation Area (ANRA) and Rocky Mountain National Park. The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail runs through the area, which also has an extensive history of timber harvesting.

Goals and Desired Conditions

Continue partnerships with the Grand Lake Trailgroomers and other local organizations to maintain the area's reputation as the "Snowmobile Capital of Colorado."

Manage the area's off-highway vehicle (OHV) and mountain-bike trail system for heavy summer use. Maintain the North Supply jeep road as a jeep and mountain-bike trail. Acquire rights-of-way where needed to improve the existing road network.

Manage the area for heavy recreational use. Harden dispersed recreational sites to preclude resource damage. Provide adequate dispersed camping opportunities to support overflow from the ANRA. Manage the area as a very popular destination for elk hunters during the big- game hunting season.

Maintain existing patches of effective wildlife habitat. Manage vegetation in the Supply Creek burn area to sustain wildlife forage and cover.

Fire management prescriptions for the geographic area are shown on the *wildland fire management strategy map* included with this document.

Management Area 4.3

A full range of silvicultural and harvest practices is likely to occur within the whole area or some portion of it during the planning period, primarily on those portions previously managed for timber harvest that have prescriptions mandating future harvest entry. Harvesting is usually limited to suitable and available but may occur on tentatively suitable and not available or on unsuitable lands to meet objectives. Harvest on tentatively suitable, not available or on unsuitable lands should be only to meet other objectives, such as

recreation enhancement, habitat improvement, fuels or hazard reduction, insect and disease suppression, visual enhancement, trail construction, etc. Timber harvest is scheduled at a reduced output to recognize the recreational emphasis of the area and to maintain the area's high-quality scenic resource, as seen from Rocky Mountain National Park, Grand Lake, and Shadow Mountain Lake.

Create conditions that make insect and disease epidemics unlikely, and suppress insect and disease infestations to prevent epidemics from developing.

Travel Management Strategy, Stillwater 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	Y	N	Y	L	N
	WNM	Y	N	Y	L	N
	NMT	Y	N	Y	L	N
4.3	4WD	Y	N	Y	L	L
	MTR	Y	N	Y	L	N
	WMT	Y	N	Y	L	N
	WNM	Y	N	Y	L	N
	NMT	Y	N	Y	L	N

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Placeholder for Figure 2.64
Tabernash Geographic Area

TABERNASH GEOGRAPHIC AREA

Setting

The area is located approximately 6 miles east of the Town of Granby, and consists of 13,804 acres, of which 981 acres are in private ownership. Elevations range from 10,080 feet above Meadow Creek to 8,431 feet in Walden Hollow. Most of the area is forested with lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce, subalpine fir, and aspen. The major streams are Meadow and Strawberry Creeks. The area provides recreational opportunities for mountain biking, hiking, dispersed camping, crosscountry skiing, and snowmobiling. It is a popular area for elk hunting. The area is adjacent to the Arapaho National Recreation Area.

Goals and Desired Conditions

Emphasize backcountry recreation as the primary purpose of this geographic area. Exclude motorized recreation except for snowmobiling and along the Meadow Creek Road corridor. Manage dispersed camping sites along Meadow Creek Road for heavy summer use. Manage the Strawberry Road for heavy mountain bike and snowmobile use.

Pursue landownership adjustments in the Doe Creek, Strawberry Creek, and Meadow Creek areas to enhance dispersed and backcountry recreational opportunities.

A full range of silvicultural and harvest practices may be utilized, but logging occurs only on an irregular, opportunity- or need-driven basis. Harvest is utilized only to meet other objectives such as habitat improvement or enhanced recreational opportunities. Harvesting can occur on tentatively suitable, not available or on unsuited lands as long as allowed by management area prescriptions and forestwide standards and guidelines.

Reduce fuels created by insect and disease outbreaks associated with mountain pine beetle. Thin regenerated stands to augment growth.

Fire management prescriptions for the geographic area are shown on the *wildland fire management strategy map* included with this document.

Travel Management Strategy, Tabernash 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	Y	N	N	N	N
	WNM	Y	N	Y	L	N
	NMT	Y	N	Y	L	N

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

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Placeholder for Figure 2.65
Vasquez Wilderness Geographic Area

VASQUEZ WILDERNESS GEOGRAPHIC AREA

Setting

The area is located approximately 4 miles south of the Town of Winter Park, and includes 13,239 acres of National Forest lands. There are no private inholdings. Elevations vary from 12,947 feet at the top of Vasquez Peak to 9,440 feet near Vasquez Creek. Approximately half the area lies above timberline, with alpine meadows and tundra occurring along the high ridges and peaks. The area below timberline is forested with lodgepole pine, subalpine fir, Engelmann spruce and aspen. The major streams are Vasquez Creek and its tributaries. The area also includes Vasquez Lake.

Goals and Desired Conditions

Complete a Wilderness Implementation Schedule (WIS) for the area.

Manage the network of existing trails for increasing use by horseback riders, backpackers, hikers, and backcountry skiers. Most use will continue to occur above timberline and trail re-routing may occur to protect resources. Improvement of recreational opportunities will include developing trailheads for existing trails near the wilderness.

Manage the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail for heavy use.

Protect the Colorado River cutthroat trout population in South Fork Vasquez Creek.

Develop an interpretive program that centers on preserving tundra and *leave-no-trace* hiking and camping.

Protect significant natural plant communities in the vicinity of Stanley Mountain. Timber harvest will not occur.

Fire management prescriptions for the geographic area are shown on the *wildland fire management strategy map* included with this document.

Travel Management Strategy, Vasquez 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	Y	Y	L	N
	NMT	Y	Y	Y	L	N

Placeholder for Figure 2.66
Winter Park Geographic Area

WINTER PARK GEOGRAPHIC AREA

(Amended via Amendment #7, October 2005)

Setting

The area is located approximately 1 mile south of the Town of Winter Park, and includes 13,645 acres, of which 440 acres are private inholdings. Elevations vary from 12,391 feet at the top of Russell Peak to 8,950 feet along U.S. Highway 40. Most of the area is forested with lodgepole pine, subalpine fir, Engelmann spruce and aspen. Alpine meadows and tundra occur above timberline along ridges and peaks. The major streams are Little Vasquez, Zero, First, Second, Current, and Parsenn Creeks and the Fraser River. Zero, First, Second, and Currant Creeks drainages are characterized by open cirques with large wetlands below; the creeks originate from these wetlands and branch several times before reaching the Fraser River. These drainages are very popular with winter recreationists who use them for backcountry skiing.

The City of Denver owns and operates the Winter Park/Mary Jane Ski Areas under special use permit. Ski area development includes 20 lifts, over 1,300 acres of skiable terrain, and several on-area mountain restaurants. Summer activities include an alpine slide, outdoor concerts, mini-golf, mountain biking, and other recreational events and festivals.

Goals and Desired Conditions

Continue managing Winter Park Ski Area (WPSA) as a premier, four-season resort. Issue and administer a 40-year term permit to Winter Park Ski Area. Review for approval WPSA's updated Master Development Plan for facility reconstruction and expansion. Permit development and use that is compatible with the environment, although the area will continue to look like a large resort with many runs cut through the forest. The private land at the base of the ski area will be developed to enhance the resort's desirability as a destination resort.

Update and implement the Winter Park Ski Area Vegetation Management Plan to pursue overall improvement of vegetation at the area. A full range of silvicultural and harvest practices may be utilized, but logging occurs only on an irregular, opportunity- or need-driven basis. Only portions of the area designated in the Vegetation Management Plan or designated for expansion by Winter Park Ski Area will be affected. Harvest is utilized only to meet ski area objectives. Harvesting will occur on tentatively suitable, not available, and on unsuitable lands as long as allowed by management area prescriptions and forestwide standards and guidelines.

Manage Winter Park Ski Area's summer mountain-bike program for heavy use as a national mountain-biking destination.

Utilize the Corona Area Implementation Plan to support economic development and growth of the area and to increase administrative efficiency through landownership adjustments.

Manage Zero, First, Second, and Currant Creeks to preserve nonmotorized, dispersed recreational opportunities without altering the primitive nature of the area. Retain the cabins in First, Second, and Current Creek drainages as long as they are managed under permit with an outside agent; the cabins may be destroyed if management reverts back to the Forest Service because of budget and liability considerations. Develop an interpretive program that emphasizes the avalanche dangers inherent to these drainages and the summer uniqueness of the area's high alpine environment. Manage access to the area's backcountry ski terrain by establishing gates and appropriate signing along the Winter Park Ski Area permit boundary. Maintain the open terrain, trailless character of the area.

Pursue opportunities to improve conditions in the Fraser River watershed, which was rated Class III (non-functional) in the watershed-condition assessment. Protect and enhance habitat for Colorado River cutthroat trout in Little Vasquez Creek.

Within the delineated lynx linkage area (on both sides of Berthoud Pass) maintain or improve habitat values for lynx movement. Pursue opportunities to improve conditions of the lynx linkage area at Berthoud Pass through vegetation management and rehabilitation. Protect forested corridor to provide for wildlife movement and dispersal. Utilize seasonal closures as needed to protect important wildlife habitat within the lynx linkage area and discourage night use.

Manage the increasing demand for special-use permits for a variety of recreational activities in Winter Park.

Within the old Berthoud Pass ski area, non-motorized recreation will be emphasized through closure orders prohibiting motorized recreational activities. Motorized access in the old Berthoud Pass ski area will be limited to administrative purposes and permitted activities.

Fire management prescriptions for the geographic area are shown on the *wildland fire management strategy map* included in this document.

Travel Management Strategy, Winter Park Geographic Area

Management Area	Mode	Existing System	Convert Ways	New Rds/Trls	Extent of Additions	Extent of Obliteration
1.3	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
3.55	4WD	N	N	N	N	N
	MTR	N	N	N	N	N
	WMT	N	N	N	N	N

Geographic Area Direction

	WNM	Y	N	N	N	N
	NMT	Y	Y	N	L	L

Management Area	Mode	Existing System	Convert Ways	New Rds/Trls	Extent of Additions	Extent of Obliteration
4.2	4WD	N	N	N	N	L
	MTR	N	N	N	N	N
	WMT	N	N	N	N	N
	WNM	N	N	N	N	N
	NMT	N	N	N	N	N
4.3	4WD	Y	N	N	N	N
	MTR	N	N	N	N	N
	WMT	Y	N	N	N	N
	WNM	Y	N	N	N	N
	NMT	Y	N	N	N	N
8.22	4WD	Y	N	Y	L	H
	MTR	N	N	N	N	N
	WMT	Y	N	Y	L	N
	WNM	Y	N	Y	H	N
	NMT	Y	N	Y	H	L

HABITAT EFFECTIVENESS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

Effective habitat is estimated to exist on about 67 percent of the Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests. The following table displays the amounts of effective habitat by geographic area (for National Forest System lands only) in relationship to travelway densities. The geographic area with the lowest proportion (39 percent) is Mammoth, which is a small area with interspersed landownership, development and high road densities near population centers of the Front Range. The highest habitat effectiveness occurs in Neota Wilderness Area with 95 percent. Effective habitat is estimated to exist on about 60 percent of the Pawnee National Grassland.

Table 2.2 Habitat Effectiveness Compared with Road and Trail Densities by Geographic Area

Geographic Area Name	FS Habitat Effectiveness	Open Roads	Open Trails	Total Density (mi/mi ²)
Arapaho National Rec Area	47	1.7	0.7	2.4
Berthoud Pass	70	1.0	0.4	1.4
Boulder Creek	52	1.6	0.6	2.2
Bowen	73	0.2	0.9	1.1
Brainard Lake	48	1.6	2.2	3.8
Broken Rack	69	1.7	0.1	1.8
Buckhorn	63	1.4	0.3	1.7
Buffalo Park	78	0.8	0.4	1.2
Cabin Creek	53	3.3	0.0	3.3
Cache la Poudre	90	0.0	0.1	0.1
Cameron Pass	55	1.9	0.3	2.2
Caribou	53	2.6	0.0	2.6
Cedar Park	74	0.9	0.1	1.0
Cherokee Park	54	2.0	0.2	2.2
Chicago Creek	54	2.4	0.3	2.7
Comanche Peak Wilderness	77	0.0	0.9	0.9
Crooked Creek	60	1.9	0.5	2.4
Crosier	72	0.4	0.7	1.1
Crown Point	60	1.4	0.4	1.8
Deadman	56	1.8	0.1	1.9
Elk Creek	42	3.3	1.5	4.8
Elk Ridge	80	0.7	0.1	0.8
Elkhorn	54	1.7	0.0	1.7
Evergreen	72	0.6	1.1	1.7
Fraser Experimental Forest	78	0.8	0.4	1.2
Greyrock	71	0.7	0.2	0.9
Indian Peaks Wilderness	77	0.0	0.9	0.9
James Creek	57	2.0	0.3	2.3
James Peak	82	0.1	0.6	0.7
Laramie River Valley	66	1.4	0.1	1.5
Lion Gulch	71	1.0	0.3	1.3
Little Gravel	72	1.5	0.2	1.7

Lone Pine	80	0.5	0.2	0.7
Loveland Pass	66	1.7	0.4	2.1
Lump Gulch	49	2.9	0.4	3.3
Mammoth	39	2.3	0.0	2.3
Middle St. Vrain	59	1.6	0.8	2.4
Mt. Evans Wilderness	77	0.7	0.2	0.9
Neota Wilderness	95	0.0	0.1	0.1
Never Summer Wilderness	68	0.2	1.1	1.3
Niwot Ridge	74	0.7	0.5	1.2
North St. Vrain	75	0.9	0.4	1.3
Parkca	67	1.5	0.5	2.0
Pingree	58	1.5	0.4	1.9
Poudre Canyon	62	1.2	0.4	1.6
Poverty	77	0.7	0.1	0.8
Ranch Creek	60	1.4	0.6	2.0
Rawah Wilderness	83	0.0	0.6	0.6
Redfeather	52	1.7	0.1	1.8
Roach	56	1.9	0.0	1.9
Sheep Creek	62	1.8	0.0	1.8
Stillwater	44	2.3	1.2	3.5
Sugarloaf	41	2.9	0.3	3.3
Tabernash	87	0.3	0.5	0.8
Thorodin	59	1.3	0.6	1.9
Vasquez	84	0.0	0.6	0.6
Williams Gulch	88	0.4	0.2	0.6
Winter Park	54	2.5	0.6	3.1
Yankee Hill	47	2.7	0.1	2.8
Forestwide	67	1.2	0.4	1.6
Grassland (Single Area)	60	1.1	0.0	1.1

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