

STEWARDSHIP INCENTIVES PLAN

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for

RICHARD FOZZARD
226 High View Drive
Boulder, CO 80302
(303) 444-3168 (H)

SW1/4 SE1/4, Sec 14, T1N, R71W, S.P.M.

(6.8 Acres)

Prepared By:

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Colorado State Forest Service
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Boulder, CO 80302
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March 8, 1998

This management plan has been prepared at my request to guide my Stewardship management activities which I voluntarily apply on my property. I believe that activities recommended in this plan are appropriate to meet my objectives and will benefit the natural resources on my property. I intend to apply the recommended practices and to maintain them for a period of at least ten years, thus helping me to be a good steward of the forest and associated resources entrusted to me on my property.

Richard Fozzard

March 8, 1998

STEWARDSHIP INCENTIVES PLAN

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OBJECTIVE

To create a fuelbreak and defensible space area to protect the house. To create wildlife shelters, food sources and nesting sites and to improve aesthetic qualities of the yard.

DESCRIPTION

The property is located on High View Drive in Pinebrook Hills, 0.3 miles from its west end. The lot is completely forested, except that the forest south of the house is fairly thin.

The site is currently occupied by a house in the saddle in the center of the lot. There are no streams or other drainages on the lot.

Juget Soil Series¹

The Juget series is made up of shallow, somewhat excessively drained soils. These soils formed on mountain slopes and ridges in sandy residuum weathered from granite. Slopes are 9 to 55 percent. Elevations are 6,300 to 8,200 feet. At lower elevations the native vegetation is mostly ponderosa pine, and at higher elevations it is Engelmann spruce and Douglas-fir with an understory of grass. Annual precipitation is 18 to 24 inches. Mean annual air temperature is 43° to 46° F., and the frost-free season is about 80 to 120 days.

In a representative profile the surface layer, about 6 inches thick, is dark-gray very gravelly sandy loam. The underlying material, about 5 inches thick, is brown very gravelly loamy sand. Underlying this layer is granite. Soil reaction is slightly acid.

Juget soils have rapid permeability. Available water capacity for the profile is low. Roots can penetrate to a depth of less than 20 inches.

¹ Moreland, Donald E. and Moreland, Ronald C., Soil Survey of Boulder County Area, Colorado, Soil Conservation Service, Denver, 1975.

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These soils are used mainly for grazing, although some areas with scattered trees are used for recreation,

forestry and homesites. The grass cover must be maintained to help prevent erosion.

Representative profile of Juget very gravelly sandy loam, in Juget-Rock Outcrop complex, 9 to 55 percent slopes, located 2,540 feet north and 650 feet east of the southwest corner of sec. 11, T. 1 N., R. 71 W.:

A1 - 0 to 6 inches, dark-gray (10YR 4/1) very gravelly sandy loam, black (10YR 2/1) when moist; weak, very fine, granular structure; soft, very friable; 60 percent gravel and stone; slightly acid; clear, smooth boundary.

C - 6 to 11 inches, brown (10YR 5/3) very gravelly loamy sand, dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) when moist; massive; hard, friable; about 80 percent fine gravel; slightly acid; clear, wavy boundary.

R - 11 inches, hard granite bedrock.

The A1 horizon ranges from 4 to 8 inches in thickness and very gravelly sandy loam to very gravelly loamy sand in texture. Depth to bedrock ranges from 10 to 20 inches. The average rock fragment content of the soil ranges from 50 to 70 percent and is dominantly fine gravel.

Juget-Rock Complex, 9 to 55 percent slopes (JrF). - This complex is made up of about 50 percent Juget very gravelly sandy loam and about 30 percent rock outcrop.

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Runoff is rapid on this complex. The erosion hazard is high. Juget soils take in water rapidly, but they retain only limited amounts for plant use because of their shallow depth to bedrock.

None of this complex is suitable for cultivation. It is in grass and scattered trees and shrubs. In the

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past it was used for grazing and for forestry, but now many areas are used for homesites, recreational purposes, and wildlife habitat. (Capability unit VIIIs-1, nonirrigated; tree suitability group 2)

DEFENSIBLE SPACE (FIRE)

This is the primary concern of Mr. Fozzard. The area within 50 feet (150 feet on the downhill side) of the house and garage should be thinned so that adjacent tree crowns do not touch. Trees within this area should be pruned to a height of approximately ten feet and all slash and burnable debris removed. This is to keep fire from spreading to the house through the trees and to eliminate fire ladders (fuel concentrations along which fire can climb into the tree crowns). For another 50 feet outside this area (150 feet on the downhill side), the forest should be thinned to an 80 basal area (Most of your downhill side is already thinner than this, except for a single group of trees.). Slash in this area should be cut up so that none of it stands more than twelve inches above the ground; alternatively, slash may be removed.

Other fire concerns are valleys and troughs in rooves that collect needles, leaves and other tinder that readily ignites, and open areas beneath decks. These should be cleaned out regularly or, preferably, enclosed to keep out debris and sparks.

The next time the roof is replaced, consider a metal roof - these don't burn.

The Stewardship Incentives Program will pay 65% of actual cost of the thinning and slash work, not to exceed \$750. See your forester for more information.

Trees removed in thinning should be salvaged as firewood or otherwise used. Firewood can be traded for some of the work, sold to a contractor (wholesale), or sold to neighbors or the public at retail.

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FUELBREAK:

The area below (south) of your house is already quite open. Judicious selection of just a few trees could create an opening that most fires could not cross (Grass will still burn, but the opening could stop a crown fire.). A shaded fuelbreak with a few trees left to provide shade, retain moisture and slow wind is actually more effective at stopping fire than is a grassy field.

This could be included in your cost-sharing program at a rate of 65% of actual cost, not to exceed \$200 per acre. Again, see your forester for more details.

WILDLIFE PRACTICES:

THICKET PLANTING:

Purpose: To provide cover and a food source for non-game wildlife.

Description: a tenth-acre shrub thicket could provide food and cover for birds and small game. This could be located between the house and road in such a way as to enhance privacy while providing food and cover for animals. The planting will cover 4356 square feet and require 272 shrubs such as golden currants, American plums, caraganas or sand cherries on a four-foot by four-foot spacing.

The planting will require 4500 square feet of weed barrier (2.5 6'X300' rolls) and 1000 6" staples (The ones with square ends are easier to drive.).

Costs are shown below:

Seedlings:

300 shrubs @ \$21.50/50:	\$ 129.00
Sales Tax (4.15%):	<u>5.35</u>
TOTAL, SEEDLINGS:	\$ 134.35

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Materials:	
1000 Staples @ \$70.00/1000:	\$ 70.00
1800' Weed Barrier @ \$108.00/300':	<u>270.00</u>
Sub-Total:	\$ 340.00
Sales Tax (6.9%):	<u>23.46</u>
TOTAL, MATERIALS:	\$ 363.46

Labor:	
272 Seedlings Planting @ \$2.00 ea.:	\$ 544.00
250 Yards weed barrier @ \$1.08 ea.:	<u>270.00</u>
TOTAL, LABOR:	\$ 814.00

GRAND TOTAL*	\$1311.81
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The Stewardship Incentives Program will pay \$280 to reimburse expenses for this practice.

*Based on 1998 prices. Prices are approximate and subject to change.

MAINTENANCE

The use of weed barrier just about eliminates the need for maintenance, if it can be placed by mid-June (preferably June 1st). The only thing needed is an occasional inspection tour to re-anchor weed barrier that comes loose. Watering will increase survival and growth, but it is not needed.

You can expect about 15% loss during the first year a planting is in the ground. One year after planting, seedlings usually look terrible, but are recovering from shock by the end of the third year. Rabbit guards may be needed to protect the seedlings from our furry friends. By the third year, transplant losses should no longer be a problem. A seedling is considered established after surviving five years.

The wall-to-wall weed barrier approach will minimize grasshopper problems, but to be sure, you should mow the grass and weeds around the plantings during the early part of each season. After mid-July, quit mowing so that weeds can come up and provide some protection from winter winds.

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Grass is a vigorous competitor with tree seedlings. It drinks up water and adds compounds to soil to poison competition. Seedlings grow much better if they don't have to fight it.

Weed barrier is a woven plastic cloth. It kills grass. Laid around tree seedlings, it provides needed relief from competition.

Maintenance is the landowner's responsibility. The above prices do not include things like re-anchoring weed barrier after a storm, or watering seedlings should drought threaten the planting during the first summer (Although, this can be arranged.).

WILDLIFE SNAGS

There is a chronic shortage of nesting sites for cavity-nesting birds such as woodpeckers and flycatchers. By killing selected trees by girdling and letting them stand, nesting sites can be created. As the tree decomposes, insects attack it; the insects are eaten by woodpeckers and other birds. Later, as the tree begins to decay, woodpeckers excavate nesting holes in it. Woodpeckers are perfectionists: it takes them five or six tries to get the hole just right. The extra holes are taken over by flycatchers and other birds. Depending on which expert you believe, a lot the size of yours should have between 15 and 48 snags on it for optimum bird use (I vote for the fifteen.). Again, see your forester for details.

EROSION and WATER QUALITY

There are no eroding areas on the property. No areas come under the Federal Wetlands Protection Act.

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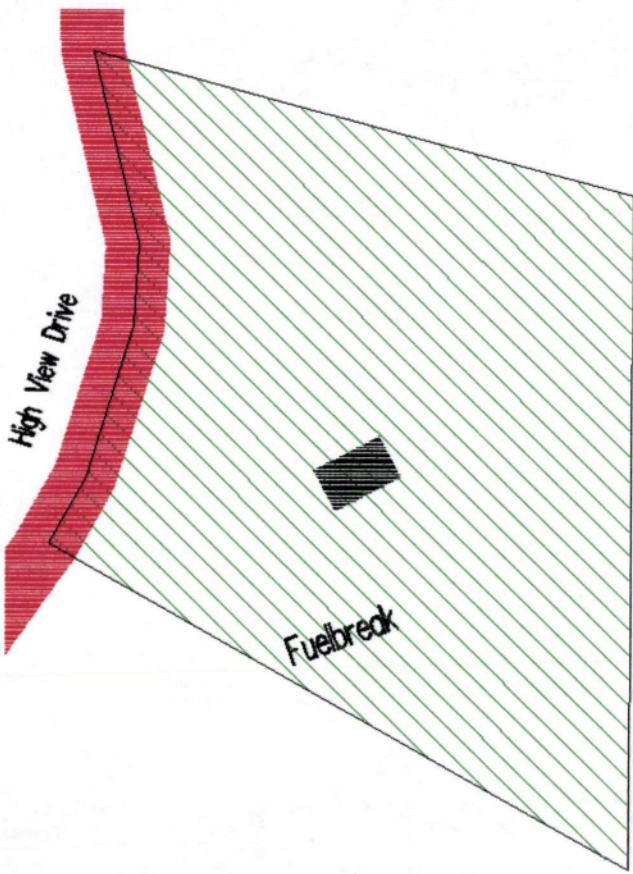
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If you have any questions, my phone number is (303) 442-0428.
Please call.

Respectfully Submitted By:

Douglas J. Stevenson
Assistant District Forester

Scale: 1:2135; 1 Inch = 178 Feet



Richard Fozzard

SW1/4 SE1/4, Sec 14, T1N, R71W, S.P.M.

- Property Line
- == Road
- House
- ▨ Ponderosa Pine Forest