


Randy Hediger
10829 Rist Canyon
Bellvue CO 80512
Dear Randy:
A procedure is now in effect for State Land sales that I was not aware of when we discussed the Crystal Mountain Section. It is a change that became effective in 1985 that may impact the sale negatively from your standpoint.

All sales that exceed $\$ 1,000$ in value must be advertised. No sale of that or higher value may be made to an individual/partnership without going through bid procedure.

Our discussion was for a 5 -year sale with an average of 200 trees/year being sold. Total sale value would exceed $\$ 3,000$. The addition of fuelwood from the same sale area would increase the dollar amount. I have no choice but to advertise the sale.

Of course you will be eligible to bid but other individuals will also have that opportunity. As a result, there is no guaranty that you would be the successful bidder with a resultant sale award.

I'm sorry I provided you with incorrect information when we discussed the sale. I am still willing to proceed if you are still interested under this new condition. I am considering oral bids after a qualifying sealed bid opening.

Please let me know of your interest.
Sincerely,
Tan mitatty
Raymond L. Mehaffey District Forester

## RLMkrp




Remade $N E, 14 \%$
req $\angle P$ IIII $\angle 4 \angle P+11$
(IB)
Elderberry
Tamesia americunce
Strawberm

$$
2
$$

4 LI 4, 0
(11B)
$\frac{\text { Smave noesth eat }}{\text { E, }}$

$$
0<4 \text { TNH+NTH }
$$

Rey LPP I

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3 \text { SPP } \begin{array}{ll|l}
\text { DPH } & \begin{array}{l}
H_{t} \\
4.2 \\
4.2 \\
4 \\
4
\end{array} & 12 \\
4.2 & 12
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{l|l|l|}
\text { DBH } & H_{t} & \text { Dme } \\
4.2 & 12 & \\
4.1 & 12 & \\
4.2 & 12 &
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

(4) Stumps - Area has been cut lots of regen - just $N$ of pateh/clear cut
 11 chis going our e Rd in Last plot. (Yellow F. is) Norm from ( 275 paces from where flag is) to Rd that entered $\approx 21 \mathrm{chns}$






Area coustal
Plot
BAF
Stand $\qquad$
$\qquad$ 7/13/048:18:

$(x-\operatorname{coa} d)$
(2) Specios

| Dia | H4 | PMR |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7.8 | 54 | 0 |
| 9.9 | 45 |  |
| 11.7 | 55 |  |
| 9.7 | 55 | $120 y r s$ |
| 7.9 | 55 | - |
| 7.4 | 50 | - |
| 7.0 | 45 |  |
| 7.8 | 50 |  |
| 8.8 | 55 |  |
| 8.1 | 45 |  |
| 10.1 | 50 |  |

sE Aspect $13 \%$ slope
New
Stand
2 V


SP

$$
\frac{\Delta B H}{10.9}-\frac{H T}{60}-\frac{\Delta m T}{3}
$$

$$
A S-6.5-40^{\prime}-\quad-
$$

$$
\text { AS - } 7.5-45^{1}-
$$

$\operatorname{tra1s}>4^{\prime \prime}=2(A s, E S)$
(2) $X$ opening, back in LPD, Rock outcroos

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { LPP - } 8.1-45^{\prime}-0 \\
& \text { LPP - } 5.8-25^{\prime}-\text { Dead } \quad * H a c=100
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (44) } L P P-5.7-40^{\prime}-2 \\
& L P P-5.9-40^{\prime}-0 \\
& \text { LPP - } 7.9-30^{\prime} \text { - Dead } \\
& \text { *LPP - } 6.8-40-401-0 \\
& \text { LPP - } 6.1 \text { - } 401-0 \\
& \text { LPP - } 8.1-45^{\prime}-0
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& L P P-6.0-40^{\prime}-3 \\
& \text { LPP - } \\
& \text { LPD - } 7.7 \text { - } 501-2 \\
& 501-2 \\
& \text { slope - 10\% } \\
& \text { asp-E } \\
& \text { under - } \varnothing \\
& \text { regen- } \varnothing \\
& \text { LPP - } 4.3 \text { - 301-Dead } \\
& \text { LPP - } 8.7-55^{1}-2 \\
& \begin{array}{r}
\text { LPP } \\
\text { LPP } \\
\hline 1.5-501-2
\end{array} \\
& \operatorname{trecs}>4^{\prime \prime}=\varnothing \\
& \text { LPP } \\
& \text { LPP - } \\
& L P D= \\
& \begin{array}{l}
-6.6-45^{\prime}-4 \\
5.7-40^{\prime}-3 \\
5.3-40^{\prime}-3 \\
4.2-35^{\prime}-3
\end{array} \\
& L P P-6.3-40^{1}-2
\end{aligned}
$$

Area Crystal Ministand
Plot
BAP: 20
BA
$\qquad$


to, dre 5pm adou uW
isary $x$ ar $x \cdot b-G$
sshib bora $x$ - sh- Gib-cid udiunt wos TH? X - $5 h-q^{\prime} L-54$
$x-109-b, 9-54$
$x-59-L^{\prime} b-54$
$\varnothing$ - $189-L .51-d d 7$
$\varnothing$ - 189 - त'h1—dd7
$x-10 H-002 \pi$ IL - SH
v 21 nus
tidelen
uswa to, 170um
$1^{1} d^{5 *}$
H1 11 , 53.62 )
$1 \frac{1}{2} w^{\frac{1}{w}}$
$m$ du


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { woels }=01+507 \\
& w 021 n 1=01+520 \quad \text { S11 }=264 *
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
0-I S S-h^{\prime} 01-\text { dd7 }
$$

5919 to $\overline{\varepsilon 401}$ U7॥nW
ssno 6 250才

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=\text { spun }
$$

$$
S \nexists z
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x-O S-\operatorname{hig}-\mathrm{SH}
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Mosesuz

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=12621
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$$
\% .51=d / s
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\exists=d s y
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$$
D-109 \text { - } 101 \text { - d }
$$

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\phi-1 L の-n^{\prime 2}-d d 7 * \text { - }
$$

$\lambda>$ dsus op 2 PISM


(6)
ispen present all along
sheep
$\qquad$
51.9
$\qquad$
(1) Pkt aspen Along $N$ edac of stad.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& A S-10.5-50 \\
& A S=7.8-501 \\
& A S=10.8-501 \\
& A S=9.7-45 \\
& A S-9.8-501 \\
& A S=10.8-B r k n \text { Top } 35^{\prime} \\
& A S-10.4-50!
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\text { Slope - } 10 \%
$$

$$
A B P-S
$$

$$
\text { Regen - } 2 \rho p
$$

ILPP
under - Lupine
cam, juniper
gras
forbes

Std 10 OPEN MEADON
wl ed Running thru xing el.
sto grass w aspea regen along edge siattered, PP, ES, mature AS
Lg Rock ontcrop (photo)
Rd gous ulong ek \& meck main

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{cc}
\text { crece- } & \text { Ase }=S \\
13,1-501-0 & \text { SIp }=2510 \\
11.4-451-0 & \text { Regin- } 145 \\
10.4-401-0 & \text { Ander-grass } \\
11.2-401-0 & \text { Bearbeing } \\
9.9-351-0 & \text { Lupinc } \\
14.0=451-0 & \\
10.6-301-0 &
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{cc}
\text { crece- } & \text { Asp }=5 \\
13,1-501-0 & \text { Sip }=2510 \\
11.4-451-0 & \text { Regen-5 AS } \\
10.4-401-0 & \text { Ander-grass } \\
11.2-401-0 & \text { Bearbeiny } \\
9.9-351-0 & \text { Lupinc } \\
14.0=451-0 & \\
10.6-301-0 &
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{cc}
\text { crece- } & \text { Ase }=S \\
13,1-501-0 & \text { SIp }=2510 \\
11.4-451-0 & \text { Regin- } 145 \\
10.4-401-0 & \text { Ander-grass } \\
11.2-401-0 & \text { Bearbeing } \\
9.9-351-0 & \text { Lupinc } \\
14.0-451-0 & \\
10.6-301-0 &
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{cc}
\text { crece- } & \text { Asp }=5 \\
13,1-501-0 & \text { Sip }=2510 \\
11.4-451-0 & \text { Regen-5 AS } \\
10.4-401-0 & \text { Ander-grass } \\
11.2-401-0 & \text { Bearbeiny } \\
9.8-351-0 & \text { Lupinc } \\
14.0-451-0 & \\
10.6-301-0 &
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{cc}
\text { crece- } & \text { Ase }=S \\
13,1-501-0 & \text { Sip }=25^{2} 10 \\
11.4-451-0 & \text { Regin- } 145 \\
10.4-401-0 & \text { Ander-grass } \\
11.2-401-0 & \text { Bearbeing } \\
9.8-351-0 & \text { Lupinc } \\
14.0-451-0 & \\
10.6-301-0 &
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{cc}
\text { crece- } & \text { Ase }=S \\
13,1-501-0 & \text { Sip }=25^{2} 10 \\
11.4-451-0 & \text { Regin- } 145 \\
10.4-401-0 & \text { Ander-grass } \\
11.2-401-0 & \text { Bearbeing } \\
9.8-351-0 & \text { Lupinc } \\
14.0-451-0 & \\
10.6-301-0 &
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$


(1) $[87011]$
(15) $\angle P P-7.8-25^{1}-5$

ALOPE $13 \%$
$7.3-30-4$ ASPISE
$6.8-30-3$
$5.9-25^{\prime}-$ Dcad
PeGbow ${ }^{-1 L P P}$
undore BGAR BepaY Com. Junven
(Plot adj to Rockoutzrop)
(16) LPP $\sqrt{ } 40-40-\phi$

$$
51 p=25 \%
$$

(5)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 5.9-40=\phi \\
& 6.1-48=\phi \\
& 6.8-45=0 \\
& 5.0-45=\phi \\
& 6.8-50-0 \\
& 6.8-45=0 \\
& 7.0-50=0 \\
& 4.9-45=0 \\
& * 7.0-45=0 \\
& 5.1-40-\phi \\
& 8.7-45=9 \\
& 7.7-40-\phi
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
A_{3 P}=E
$$

$$
\text { Regen- } \phi
$$

gind = juniper

$$
\operatorname{Trles}>4^{n}=\varnothing
$$

$$
\text { Age }=103
$$

Back in Nice tall sta connects with plot N


Kept going 8 chis to $\operatorname{Lg}$ Rock start



This is a nice std of lar diam. trees better spacing - may call this a diff.

$$
\begin{array}{r}
5.0=40^{\circ}=2 \\
6.1=45=2 \\
6.7=40^{\prime}=2 \\
5.3-40^{\prime}=46 A 0 \\
5.9-40^{\prime}=3 \\
6.2-35=3 \\
5.2-30^{\prime}=2 \\
7.6=4
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { stope- } 20 \% \\
& \text { asp- } E
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\operatorname{Regen}-\phi
$$

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Ind - sparse } \\
\text { Forbes }
\end{gathered}
$$

Forms

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Jun } \text { Rose r }^{2} \text {. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
411 \text { tres - } 3
$$

$$
\text { * } \mathrm{AgcIIO}
$$

$$
\text { Best } 11 / 20
$$

$$
\text { Last } 4120
$$

Area Crystal MM stand $\qquad$ Plot $\qquad$ BfF:

BA 20



* stand 16 near Wing east of road/ west of rock

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { std } 16 \mathrm{~W} \text { of } R d \\
& \text { head } s \text { off } N \text { line, }
\end{aligned}
$$




Area chystal Mthistand
Plot BAF: 20
$\pi / m A B A$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ 7-23-9.8


| $H+1$ | $D M R$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $: 40$ | 2 |
| 40 |  |
| 50 |  |
| 50 |  |
| 45 |  |
| 48 | $104 y$ ys. |
| 35 |  |
| 50 |  |
| 50 |  |
| 45 |  |
| 45 |  |
| 35 |  |
| 40 |  |

$\frac{\text { Remarks }}{\binom{\text { Finger Btun }}{\text { Road's wend }}}$
2 chns er of
SE: aspect $13 \%$


Area $\qquad$

$\qquad$ Stand $\qquad$ Plot $\qquad$


Std 20
(3) AS - 82

Eside of Rd

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { AS- } 8.2= \\
& A B-7.0=
\end{aligned}
$$

$A B-7.8-40^{1}-\operatorname{Dead} \quad A=S$
$A S-9.1-\quad S=5 \%$
AS - 8.2
AS- $9.3=$
451
under $=$ SAM

Trees $\angle 4^{\prime \prime}=2 E S$
(Lg Rock outcrop on W side Rd) photo
(4) Ploy on E side Rd just N of

$$
5 \operatorname{lop} c-13 \%
$$

$$
A_{s P}-S
$$

Regent- II ES
under = grass) forts 1 rose / ptrbrugh clover Age $=100 \quad$ conjunper

$$
\begin{aligned}
& A B=9.3-401 \\
& \text { - } 7.2 \text { - } 35^{\prime} \text { - Dead } \\
& \text { - } 10.1 \text { - } 451 \\
& \text { - } 8.4 \text { - } 401 \\
& \text { - 9.4 - } 351 \\
& -7.9-30^{\prime} \text {-dead } \\
& -9.9-401 \\
& \begin{array}{l}
-8.1-301 \text {-Dead } \\
=7.5-301 \\
=8.0-35
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

Area Cmstal Atristand Plot $\qquad$ BAF 20

BA 7-27-98



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \triangle B H \\
& 13.6^{*} \\
& 10.9 \\
& 12.3 \\
& 7.5 \\
& 10.1 \\
& 10,6 \\
& 10.0-451-2 \\
& 145-5 a^{1}-2 \\
& 13.7 \text { — } \\
& \begin{array}{l}
5.1-25^{1}-2 \\
12.0-45^{1}-2
\end{array} \\
& \text { HAnce } 96-\text { great grusth rate: under }=\text { grass } \\
& \text { slope - 18\% } \\
& A_{3 P} \text { - SE } \\
& \text { Tress }<4^{\prime 1}=3 L P P \\
& \text { RIFCN }=8 \text { AS } \\
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { Bearberry } \\
4^{\prime \prime}=3 L P P
\end{array} \\
& \text { Pest } 10=11 / 2^{11} \\
& \text { last } 10=1 / 2^{11} \\
& \text { This ito is spaced out }
\end{aligned}
$$

Area
custal Mtristand $\qquad$ Plot $\qquad$
BAF $\qquad$ BA $\qquad$ $1 \%$

std 23
x Thru aspen regin, Now in nicer

Aspen mixed in lplets of regent tool)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { @ Lg Rock Outercp (phot) }
\end{aligned}
$$

Up on Rock walking $N$ - Std $w$ of Rock is smaller diam I shorter Ht Dense - bundt include wal std \#23
Scattered pp along $E$ edge of Cock,

Area cm
Plot $\qquad$
BAT: 20 BA
Remarks:


$\times 24$
Sted

- Plot on Edge of oper area
LPP
* LPP
slope - $10^{\circ} \mathrm{c}$
ASP-E

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { regiN=3ES } \\
& \text { Trees } \angle 4^{\prime \prime}=1 E S
\end{aligned}
$$

uncer = grass teros
Blue pt $n$ LPD

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Best }-11 / 5^{11} \\
& \text { Last }=2 / 5^{\text {th }}
\end{aligned}
$$

thit Rd in $21 / \mathrm{r}$ cins on Edef of meadow

Area $\qquad$ stand $\qquad$ Plot $\qquad$ Bff: $\qquad$ BA
$\qquad$ Remarks

+...

| AS | 16.4 | 55 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11 | 15.4 | 50 |
| 11 | 11.6 | 40 |
| 11 | 11.6 | 55 |
| 11 | 11.1 | 40 |
| sp | 13.6 | 40 |
|  |  | 30 |

atec clove Thitte
$\operatorname{Aospact} \frac{E}{6 \%}$



LPO-8.5-30-4
(4) prot on Rack autcrop

LPP Doghair adj
7411 trees $20+$
Regent $\%$ slope $27 \%$
gind $\phi$
(5) LPP-8.5* ASP SÉ
(2.)

SIP SE
BS $22 \%$
regen $\phi$

$$
\operatorname{trecs} \angle 4^{\prime \prime}=6 L P \rho
$$

* Age $=110 \begin{aligned} & 6.0 \text { - } 25^{\prime} \text {-(read top) } \\ & 8.1 \text { ( } \\ & 5.7\end{aligned}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& S l e=18 \% \\
& \text { Asp }=S E \\
& \text { regeal }=0 \\
& \text { under } \\
& \text { Bearbery } \\
& \text { sparce } \\
& \text { tries < } 4^{\prime \prime}=2 \text { LPp }
\end{aligned}
$$

(6) Svie one plox go 4 more chn s.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { LPP }-8.9-251(\text { BKn tDP) }-2 \\
7.4-351= \\
8.4-301= \\
6.1-301= \\
96-401= \\
7.9-35-
\end{gathered}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& S \mid P-10 \% \\
& \text { ASP }=S E \\
& \text { regen }=\varnothing \\
& \text { under }=\text { Bearberiys } \\
& \text { Sparsc } \\
& \text { trees } \angle 4^{\prime \prime}= \\
& 2 \angle P P
\end{aligned}
$$




2

| As | 7.8 | 30 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| "i | 1.9 | 30 |
| rac | 9.5 | 35 |

$$
\begin{array}{r}
0 \quad \operatorname{sap} \operatorname{sp} 14 \\
1 E_{1} \\
8 \%
\end{array}
$$



Broken top
Currat
oxanium
herbs
funci fren rose

Qge 110
regen

$$
F_{12} 1
$$

Area crustal nit stan enter 27 plot $\qquad$ BfF: $\qquad$ BA $\qquad$







Area Crystal Mtn istand
Plot Baf 20
$\qquad$


Crystal Mtn Records
Dan Hass
1997 - 75 trees e $650 /$ true
1996 - 100 trees e 625 /true
1995-100 trees e 525/true
1994-100 trees e 525/tree
1992-200 trecs e $450 /$ truc
heorge Hersh
1993 (Apn 1) 25 Abpen e $360 /$ true
LPP, ES, PP / $253-6^{1}$ e 4401 tree
1501-21@rooltrue
1993 (Jan) 50 Aspen @ $36 \%$ tru



# FOREST STEWARDSHIP PLAN 

For<br>The Crystal Mountain Section<br>Property Legal Description:<br>360 acres in Section 36<br>Township 7 North, Range 72 West<br>6th Principal Meridian<br>Larimer County, Colorado<br>Prepared by:<br>Jennifer Langen<br>Fort Collins District<br>Colorado State Forest Service<br>Foothills Campus, Building \#1052, CSU<br>Fort Collins, Colorado 80523<br>970-491-8660

July, 1998

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Appendix B: Growing Stock Levels for Lodgepole pine

## STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

This section is presently under control of the State Land Board. Their purpose is to generate revenue from forest products for the states schools. They have asked the Colorado State Forest Service for assistance with timber related activities. Any forest management activity must be accomplished in a way that protects the productivity of the land and other forest resources. In order to simplify this plan the Crystal Mountain section will be called the "section" throughout this project.

## GENERAL PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

## Location

The Crystal Mountain section is located northwest of Masonville. From Masonville travel $101 / 2$ miles on 27 road (Buckhorn road) to 44 H . Travel $81 / 2$ on miles on 44 H to Crystal Mountain road (FR 344). Travel approximately 2.5 miles on Crystal Mountain road to a fork in the road (Map 2). The east fork travels through gated private land and enters the section on the north end near the $1 / 4$ mark from the northeast corner. The north line is 0.8 miles from the gate. The west fork runs parallel to the east fork through forest service land and is a rough $4 \times 4$ road.

Map 1 shows the general location for the Crystal Mountain section. Map 2 shows the two routes to access the section.

This section is located in the Roosevelt National Forest. It is bordered mainly by Forest Service land with private land to the east. A complete legal description is listed on the cover page of this plan.

## Topography

Slopes in the Crystal Mountain section range from nearly level to $28 \%$. Elevations range from 9,200 feet at the highest point in the northwest corner to 8,280 feet at the lowest point where Sheep creek crosses the east line in the northeast corner (Map 3). Aspect varies throughout the section.

Two creeks flow through the section. Sheep Creek runs from the north east corner through the middle of the west line while the north fork of Fish creek skirts the southern line. Due to the available moisture, riparian zones are located within these areas. The riparian zones increase the diversity of the section allowing for a variety of tree species and ground cover. These areas are also beneficial for wildlife.




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## Roads

A majority of the section is accessible by motor vehicle. This is due to the established roads and logging trails that run through the section. The easiest access into the section is the east fork off of Crystal Mountain Road which travels through private land.

## Climate

Climate in the Crystal Mountain section is typical of the Front Range foothills, with warm to hot summers and cold winters. Most of the 14 inches of annual precipitation falls as summer showers and thunderstorms. Snow can cover the ground for most of the winter. Chinook winds, which blow downslope and are dry and warm, often melt and evaporate the snow and increase fire danger.

In winter the average temperature is 29 degrees Fahrenheit and the average daily low is 17 degrees. Summer temperatures average 60 degrees, with an average daily high of 76 degrees, though temperatures above 90 are not uncommon.

Of the total precipitation, 10.5 inches, or 75 percent, generally falls during the period from April through September. Thunderstorms number about 44 each year, 24 of which occur in July and August. The average seasonal snowfall is about 48 inches. On the average, 18 days have at least 1 inch of snow on the ground, but the number of days varies greatly from year to year.

Average relative humidity in mid-afternoon in spring is about 35 percent, and during the rest of the year is about 42 percent. The average relative humidity at dawn is 75 percent.

## Land Use

The land around the section is rich in history. The area was created during a period of mountain building known as the Laramide Oregeny. Glaciers left evidence of there existence throughout the area, scouring the land with moraines and depressions.

Before recorded history, the Arapaho and Cheyenne Indians utilized the area for hunting and gathering wild plants. Fur trappers worked the local streams in search of pelts during the 1800's to 1850 's. In the mid-1800's prospectors searched the streams for gold and other valuable minerals.

The section has history of timber activities. During the late-1800's lumberjacks who supplied ties to the railroad entered the region in search of suitable timber. It appears that some of the larger
and older timber was harvested at this time from the section. There is also evidence of logging at a later date. Old stumps can be found throughout several of the stands.

The section was probably involved with the large fires which burned most of the region in the 1890's. There are fire scars on many of the older trees. It is highly probable that there has been more recent smaller wildfires. In any case the section has a proven history of fire occurrence.

## RESOURCE INVENTORY

The variable plot cruising method was used to inventory forest resources. Twenty-four stands were delineated. The inventory gathered information on stand type, plot location, slope, aspect, ground cover, wildlife sign, fuel loading, insects and disease, and site index. Site tree information was determined as an indicator of land productivity. The field inventory is summarized in the management unit descriptions and in Appendix A.

## Insect and Disease

The primary problems that were observed during the inventory process were lodgepole pine dwarf mistletoe and blister rust. Levels of infection varied with cover type and topography.

## Wildife

The Crystal Mountain section provides several types of "cover" and food sources for wildlife. In the commonly used sense, cover is something that protects an animal or bird from weather or its enemies, or provides places for it to rest, reproduce, and to raise its young. Cover on the section is provided by trees, shrubs, plants, geomorphic structures, and topographical features.

Recommendations for forest management activities within this document take into account the various species or groups of species found on the property and are intended to protect or enhance the existing cover. Recommendations address vertical as well as horizontal spatial arrangements of cover. For example, some species have rather demanding vertical cover requirements in terms of nesting, feeding, and roosting (squirrels, turkeys, hawks, eagles) as opposed to those that demand adequate cover for concealment from aerial predators (mice, ground squirrels, rabbits).

Birds common to the lodgepole pine ecosystem include: downy woodpeckers, northern flickers, nuthatches, mountain chickadees, humming birds, Stellar's jay, and dark-eyed junco.
Elk, mule deer and coyote appear to be common. An elk was observed near the south line of the section and signs of deer were also noted.

## Soils

The Crystal Mountain section has not been surveyed for soil purposes. Therefore no soil information is available at this time.

## Wildfire Hazards

Wildfire hazard in the section varies from Low to Severe depending on the topography and the species (Map 4). These hazards are based on the expected fire behavior (refer to the following table), potential for crown fires, vegetation, and slope.

This property contains 64 acres of Hazard Class A, 127 acres of Hazard class B, 430 acres of Hazard class C, and 19 acres of Hazard Class X.

## Expected fire behavior of Wildfire Hazard Classes

| Hazard Class | Expected Fire Behavior |
| :---: | :--- |
| A <br> (Low Hazard) | Low intensity/short duration fires. Flame lengths up to 5' high, higher <br> flareups rare; duration of highest flames brief; fire spread slow to fast, 1-40 <br> acres per hour; spotting generally rare, short range. |
| B <br> (Moderate <br> Hazard) | Moderate intensity/longer duration fires. Intermittent flareups occurring to <br> many feet above tree tops; short and medium-range spotting common; <br> behavior between flareups as in class A |
| C <br> (Severe Hazard) | High intensity/long duration fires. Flareups higher than trees frequent to <br> continuous; spread up to several hundred acres per hour; fire front <br> impassable; spotting several yards common; possible to a mile or more. |
| X <br> (Severe Hazard- <br> brush) | High intensity/medium duration fires. Flames 5-20' high, of brief duration; <br> fire spread usually fast, at least 40 acres per hour; short range spotting <br> common from blowing leaves. |



## MANAGEMENT UNITS: DESCRIPTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This section describes the management units identified on the Crystal Mountain section.
The following recommendations are intended to meet the short and long term objectives for managing the property. After each stand description there is one or more recommendation numbers. These numbers correspond to the forest management practices listed on pages 11-12. A detailed description of each of these practices along with the optimal growing stock levels can be found in appendix B.

As in all management plans, the scheduling and achievement of these activities will depend upon resources, environmental conditions, availability of technical assistance and commercial markets.

## MANAGEMENT UNIT BREAKDOWN

## Forest Cover

The Crystal mountain sections' forest cover consists primarily of lodgepole pine with pockets of aspen and scattered Engelmann spruce, Douglas-fir, subalpine fir and a few large ponderosa pine. Alder, willow, and Rocky Mountain maple are present in the riparian zone along the creek. These species occur in a variety of age, size and density conditions. This range of forest cover types is the result of topographic and soils influences, insect and disease infestations, and previous management activities.

30 management units (Map 5) were identified to help guide management activities. Each unit was based on forest cover type, landowner objectives, management needs, location, access, and past activities. During the inventory process some stands were combined therefore the numbering is not consecutive (ie. stands: \#12, \#21, and \#25 were eliminated). Management unit descriptions and recommendations are as follows:

## Management Prescriptions

## (1) Thin to Growing Stock Level (GSL) 80

Thinning the stand to a growing stock level (GSL) of 80 means that the basal area is at 80.0 square feet per acre when the average stand diameter is 10.0 inches after thinning. Practically speaking, this yields an ideal spacing distance between the trees after thinning dependent on their average diameter (Refer to Table I in appendix B). Both GSL and basal area (BA) are measurements of stand density. GSL's are used as a guideline to control the number of trees per acre. By referring to Table 1 and determining the average diameter of the stand an ideal distance between trees can be determined. Managing at GSL 80 will eventually reduce the number of trees per acre by removing poorly shaped, overtopped, diseased, damaged, and competing smaller trees. Trees with multiple or dead tops should be removed. Tress infected by dwarf mistletoe or western gall rust should be removed. Removing these trees should improve the vigor of individual trees and overall stand health. Retain tree species other than pine whenever possible. "Character" trees, or trees with specific uses, such as wildlife snags, should be retained.

## (2) Thin to Growing Stock Level (GSL) 100, 120, or 140

This is similar to the above thinning prescription, but to a slightly higher basal area. Distance between trees will be slightly less. Different sites may support a different spacing, especially north facing slopes. Different species, such as Douglas fir, also require different spacing. Again, by referring to Table 1 in appendix B and determining the average diameter of the stand, an ideal distance between trees can be determined. Remove poorly shaped, overtopped, diseased, damaged, and competing smaller trees. Trees with multiple or dead tops should be removed. Tress infected by dwarf mistletoe or western gall rust should be removed. Removing these trees should improve the vigor of individual trees and overall stand health. Retain tree species other than pine whenever possible. "Character" trees, or trees with specific uses, such as wildlife snags, should be retained.

## (3) Patch Cut to Sanitize Dwarf Mistletoe

Where patches of dwarf mistletoe occur, cut all infected trees within the infestation, to sanitize the stand. These patch clearcuts should not exceed 12 acres in size. Patch cuts should be started on the outside of the infected areas, and proceed into the center. This prevents the further spread of this parasitic disease to uninfected trees outside the patch cut.

## (4) Patch Cut

This is a variation of a clearcut regeneration system, where all the trees within an area are removed to establish a new, even-aged stand. These patch cuts should not exceed 15 acres in size.

## (5) Clearcut

The purpose of a clearcut is to remove all the trees within a stand, providing an open area for natural or artificial regeneration. This management technique creates an even-aged stand with no competition from other trees. This practice is especially useful in stagnant stands of "dog hair"
lodgepole pine infected with dwarf mistletoe. If aspen is present in the stand clearcutting can be a management tool to convert the stand from lodgepole pine to aspen which is non-susceptible to dwarf mistletoe.

## (6) Improvement Cut

The purpose of an improvement cut is to remove badly diseased, damaged, standing dead, and poorly shaped trees to reduce fire hazard and to improve the residual stand. Generally these conditions occur in stands that were heavily infested by mountain pine beetle or cutover during previous years. Frequently the improvement cut may also serve as a salvage cut, and the stand may need to be replaced with seedlings or natural regeneration.

## (7) Replant or Reseed

This practice involves the establishment of new trees through planting of seedlings or natural regeneration. Generally, regeneration should be of the same species present in the stand prior to management activities. However, in the case of patch cuts for dwarf mistletoe, or in stands where the disease is present and not under control, susceptible seedlings should not be established. In these cases non-susceptible species such as Douglas fir and Rocky Mountain juniper can be under planted in the stand prior to the complete removal and control of the infected trees. In other situations, natural regeneration from existing trees may be desired. In this case suitable seedbeds must be present for seedling establishment.

## (8) Broadcast Burning

The purpose of broadcast burning is to burn the slash of clearcut areas as it lies within prepared fire lines. Practically all of the remaining vegetation, except for that of sprouting spieces, is destroyed. The sites are left in reasonably good condition for hand planting, direct seeding, or natural seeding from adjacent stands.

## (9) Piling \& Burning

Burning is done when sufficient snow cover exists to prevent fire spread. Piles are located far enough away from remaining trees to prevent scorching and should be compact enough to burn easily. A few scattered piles may be left for wildlife use without compromising fire danger.

## (10) Lop and Scatter

Tops and limbs of downed trees are lopped (cut) into small segments, scattered, and left to decompose. All pieces are cut small enough so all slash is within 12 inches of the ground. The closer to the ground the pieces lie, the more rapid the decomposition. This method provides greater nutrient recovery to the site as slash decomposes, reduced surface erosion, and improved seedling establishment for some species, ie. lodgepole pine.

## (11) Transplants

Transplanting seedlings or whips from the understory to relocate in understocked areas or to sell.

## Management Unit 1

Description: Management unit 1 is located in the northwest quarter of the section on the north side of the road. This cover type is dominated by poletimber size lodgepole pine with many small stems under 4" diameter. Dwarf mistletoe is present in this stand with ratings between 3 and 4 . Regeneration is lacking. The forest floor consists of needles and duff with no understory vegetation.

The following summarizes stand data:
Management Unit 1 - Stand data

| Forest cover type | Lodgepole pine |
| :--- | :--- |
| Unit size | 4.5 acres |
| Slope | $10 \%$ to $15 \%$ |
| Aspect | South / Southeast |
| Basal area (average) | 250 square feet/acre |
| Trees/acre | 1393 |
| Average tree diameter | $5.7^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Average tree height | $30^{\prime}$ |
| Estimated stand age | 110 years |
| Site index | 30 ' per 100 years |
| Stocking | Overstocked for GSL 80 |
| Regeneration | Poor |
| Estimated stand volumes | 2,430 cubic feet/acre <br> 4,830 board feet/acre <br> 10 cords/acre |
| Wildfire hazard rating | A- Low Hazard \& B- Moderate Hazard |
| Mistloe rating | $3-4$ range |

Recommendations: \#5 to prevent the spread of Dwarf mistletoe, \#9 or \#10 to encourage natural regeneration.

## Management Unit 2

Description: Unit 2 is located in the northwest quarter of the section on the south side of the road. This stand is over stocked with poletimber size lodgepole pine. There is no lodgepole pine regeneration but aspen regeneration is present near the edge of the plot. The understory consists of needles and duff. No dwarf mistletoe was observed in this stand.

The following summarizes stand data:
Management Unit 2 - Stand data

| Forest cover type | Lodgepole pine |
| :--- | :--- |
| Unit size | 5 acres |
| Slope | $13 \%$ |
| Aspect | Southeast |
| Basal area (average) | 200 square feet/acre |
| Trees/acre | 502 |
| Average tree diameter | $8.5{ }^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Average tree height | $51^{\prime}$ |
| Estimated stand age | 120 years |
| Site index | 50 ' per 100 years |
| Stocking | Overstocked for GSL 80 |
| Regeneration | Poor |
| Estimated stand volumes | 4,632 cubic feet/acre <br> 19,240 board feet/acre <br> 38 cords/acre |
| Wildfire hazard rating | A- Low Hazard \& B- Moderate Hazard |
| Mistletoe rating | 0 |

Recommendations: \#5 to encourage aspen sprouting, \#9 or \#10.

## Management unit 3

Description: Unit 3 is located in the center of the section and consists of overstocked poletimber size lodgepole pine. Aspen, Engelmann spruce and ponderosa pine are also present along the road. Regeneration is lacking and grasses make up the ground cover. Dwarf mistletoe was not observed in this stand.

The following summarizes stand data:
Management Unit 3 - Stand data

| Forest cover type | Lodgepole pine |
| :--- | :--- |
| Unit size | 5 acres |
| Slope | $8 \%$ to $12 \% \%$ |
| Aspect | South to Southeast |
| Basal area (average) | 200 square feet/acre |
| Trees/acre | 676 |
| Average tree diameter | $7.4^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Average tree height | $48^{\prime}$ |
| Estimated stand age | 105 years |
| Site index | 50 ' per 100 years |
| Stocking | Overstocked for GSL 80 |
| Regeneration | Poor |
| Estimated stand volumes | 4,186 cubic feet/acre <br> 14,588 board feet/acre <br> 29 cords/acre |
| Wildfire hazard rating | C - Severe Hazard \& A - Low Hazard |
| Mistletoe rating | 0 |

Recommendations: \#2 GSL140, \#2 GSL 100, \#2 GSL 80, \#9 or \#10.

## Management unit 4

Description: Unit 4 is located in the southeast corner of the section. This unit is a grassy
meadow with scattered aspen, lodgepole pine, and ponderosa pine all under $20^{\prime}$ in height. Aspen regeneration is also present. The ground vegetation consists of: grasses, columbine, woods rose, and daisies.

Recommendations: This open area adds diversity to the section and is beneficial to wildlife providing grasses and forbs for grazing purposes. Therefore this area should be preserved for wildlife and no management is recommended.

## Management unit 5

Description: Unit 5 is located along the east line in the southeast corner of the section. This stand consists of pole size lodgepole pine with scattered aspen. Regeneration is lacking with the exception of scattered aspen. The understory vegetation consists of: bearberry, Indian paint brush, columbine, lupine, and grasses. Dwarf mistletoe is present in this stand with ratings between 2-4.

Management Unit 5 - Stand data

| Forest cover type | Lodgepole pine |
| :--- | :--- |
| Unit size | 20 acres |
| Slope | $10 \%$ to $18 \%$ |
| Aspect | East/Southeast |
| Basal area (average) | 170 square feet/acre |
| Trees/acre | 587 |
| Average tree diameter | $7.3^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Average tree height | $43^{\prime}$ |
| Estimated stand age | 104 years |
| Site index | 40 ' per 100 years |
| Stocking | overstocked GSL 80 |
| Regeneration | Poor for lodgepole pine, fair for aspen |
| Estimated stand volumes | 3128 cubic feet/acre <br> 11,509 board feet/acre <br> 23 cords/acre <br> Wildfire hazard rating |
| C - Severe Hazard |  |

Recommendations: \#5 to prevent the spread of Dwarf mistletoe and encourage aspen sprouting, \#9 or \#10.

## Management unit 6

Description: Unit 6 is located in the northeast corner of the section. This stand is overstocked with small diameter lodgepole pine (doghair). This stand is stagnant at 100 years old. Regeneration is lacking. The understory vegetation consists sparsely of: buffaloberry, and woods rose. Dwarf mistletoe was not observed in this stand.

The following summarizes stand data:
Management Unit 6 - Stand data

| Forest cover type | Lodgepole pine |
| :--- | :--- |
| Unit size | 13.5 acres |
| Slope | $10 \%$ to $18 \%$ |
| Aspect | North/Northeast |
| Basal area (average) | 87 square feet/acre |
| Trees/acre | 520 |
| Average tree diameter | $5.5^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Average tree height | $34^{\prime}$ |
| Estimated stand age | 93 years |
| Site index | 40 ' per 100 years |
| Stocking | overstocked GSL 80 |
| Regeneration | Poor |
| Estimated stand volumes | 973 cubic feet/acre <br> 1,534 board feet/acre <br> 3 |
| Wildfire hazard rating | C - Severe Hazard |
| Mistletoe rating | 0 |

Recommendations: \#5 to encourage natural regeneration, \#9 or \#10.

## Management unit 7

Description: Unit 7 is located in the northeast corner of the section. This stand consists of pole timber size lodgepole pine. Aspen is found scattered throughout this stand. Regeneration is good for aspen and fair for lodgepole pine. The understory vegetation consists of: lupine, woods rose, mullen, buffaloberry, bearberry and grasses. Dwarf mistletoe was not observed in this stand.

The following summarizes stand data:
Management Unit 7 - Stand data

| Forest cover type | Lodgepole pine |
| :--- | :--- |
| Unit size | 8.5 acres |
| Slope | $15 \%$ to $17 \%$ |
| Aspect | East |
| Basal area (average) | 180 square feet/acre |
| Trees/acre | 550 |
| Average tree diameter | $7.7^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Average tree height | $55^{\prime}$ |
| Estimated stand age | 120 years |
| Site index | $50 '$ per 100 years |
| Stocking | overstocked GSL 80 |
| Regeneration | fair |
| Estimated stand volumes | 4,477 cubic feet/acre |
|  | 18,087 board feet/acre <br> Wildfire hazard rating |
| C - Severe Hazard \& A - Low Hazard |  |
| Recome rating | 0 |

Recommendations: \#4 to encourage aspen sprouting, \#2 GSL 120, \#1 GSL 80, \#9 or \#10.

## Management unit 8

Description: Unit 8 is located in the north half of the section. This is an open meadow with scattered pockets of ponderosa pine, lodgepole pine, and aspen. Regeneration is scattered with aspen, lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine, and Engelmann spruce coming in. Dwarf mistletoe was not observed in this area.

Recommendations: This open area adds diversity to the section and is beneficial to wildlife providing grasses and forbs for grazing purposes. Therefore this area should be preserved for wildlife and no management is recommended.

## Management unit 9

Description: Unit 9 is located in the northeast quarter of the section. This is an open area with patches of aspen, ponderosa pine and lodgepole pine. Regeneration is good for aspen and poor for ponderosa and lodgepole pine. The understory vegetation consists of: lupine, woods rose, bearberry and grasses. Dwarf mistletoe is present in ponderosa and lodgepole pine with an average rating of 2 .

The following summarizes stand data:
Management Unit 9 - Stand data

| Forest cover type | Ponderosa pine, Lodgepole pine, and Aspen |
| :--- | :--- |
| Unit size | 5 acres |
| Slope | $18 \%$ to $25 \%$ |
| Aspect | East \& South |
| Basal area (average) | 133 square feet/acre |
| Trees/acre | 550 |
| Average tree diameter | $9.8^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Average tree height | $49^{\prime}$ |
| Estimated stand age | 105 years |
| Site index | $50^{\prime}$ per 100 years |
| Stocking | overstocked GSL 80 |
| Regeneration | fair |
| Estimated stand volumes | 2,627 cubic feet/acre <br> 10,499 board feet/acre <br> 21 cords/acre <br> Wistletoe rating |
| A- Low Hazard |  |

Recommendations: \#6 to prevent the spread of Dwarf mistletoe or pruning if applicable.

## Management unit 10-8 acres

Description: Unit 10 is a grassy meadow located in the northeast quarter of the section. Scattered ponderosa pine, Engelmann spruce and mature aspen are present within the unit. Aspen regeneration is found along the edge of the meadow. A road runs along the creek connecting with the Crystal mountain road. There is a large rock outcrop in this meadow.

Recommendations: This open area adds diversity to the section and is beneficial to wildlife providing grasses and forbs for grazing purposes. Therefore this area should be preserved for wildlife and no management is recommended.

## Management unit 11

Description: Unit 11 is located in the eastern half of the section. This unit is comprised of 4 units that were patch cut 30 years ago. They are broken down into stand 11A at 5 acres and 11B at 10 acres. These stands consist of 10 to 20 foot lodgepole pine with an average diameter of 4.4 " using a basal area factor of 20.

Stand 11A is overstocked with $<4$ " diameter trees, saplings, and spruce, fir, and lodgepole pine regeneration. Dwarf mistletoe is present in this stand with an average rating of 5. An average of 25 trees per acre were left from the previous cut. Theses larger trees have an average diameter of $6.5^{\prime \prime}$ and are also infected with dwarf mistletoe. The understory consists of: woods rose, bearberry, lupine, and common juniper. Aspen regeneration is present along the edge of the cut.

Stand 11B is also overstocked with $<4^{\prime \prime}$ diameter trees and saplings. Regeneration consists of lodgepole pine and spruce. Dwarf mistletoe was not observed in this stand. The understory consists of: lupine, bearberry, golden rod, vaccinium, woods rose, bearberry, thistle, and common juniper.

Recommendations: This unit is in need of TSI (timber stand improvement). The recommendation is to manage for Christmas trees using an 8 to 12 foot spacing. Live slash can be piled in openings or along the road and burned in the winter. On the edge where aspen is present, strips can be cut and slash burned in these strips to encourage aspen sprouting. Aspen whips can also be sold from this area.

## Management unit 13

Description: Unit 13 is located in the northeast quarter of the section. This stand consists of mature aspen. Regeneration is poor for aspen with ponderosa and lodgepole pine coming up in the understory. The understory vegetation consists of: common juniper, lupine, and grasses.

Management Unit 13 - Stand data

| Forest cover type | Aspen |
| :--- | :--- |
| Unit size | 1 acre |
| Slope | $10 \%$ |
| Aspect | South |
| Basal area (average) | 120 square feet/acre |
| Trees/acre | 181 |
| Average tree diameter | $11.0^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Average tree height | $39^{\prime}$ |
| Estimated stand age | 80 years |
| Site index | $50^{\prime}$ per 100 years |
| Stocking | overstocked GSL 80 |
| Regeneration | poor |
| Estimated stand volumes | 1,727 cubic feet/acre <br> 1,447 board feet/acre <br> 3 cords/acre <br> Wildfire hazard rating |
| A- Low Hazard |  |

Recommendations: This small stand of mature aspen should be left for diversity and wildlife habitat. No management recommendations are necessary at this time. Re-evaluate this stand in 10 years.

## Management unit 14

Description: Unit 14 is located in the northern half of the section. This stand is overstocked with small diameter lodgepole pine (doghair) This stand is stagnant at 97 years old. Regeneration is poor for lodgepole pine and fair for aspen in certain areas. The understory vegetation consists of: common juniper, bearberry and grasses. Dwarf mistletoe is present with ratings from 0-6.

| Management Unit 14 - Stand data |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Forest cover type | Lodgepole pine |
| Unit size | 65 acres |
| Slope | $13 \%$ to7\% |
| Aspect | South / Southeast / East |
| Basal area (average) | 109 square feet/acre |
| Trees/acre | 537 |
| Average tree diameter | $6.1^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Average tree height | $31^{\prime}$ |
| Estimated stand age | 97 years |
| Site index | $30^{\prime}$ per 100 years |
| Stocking | overstocked GSL 80 |
| Regeneration | poor |
| Estimated stand volumes | 1,139 cubic feet//acre <br> 2,929 board feet/acre <br> 6 cords/acre |
| Wildfire hazard rating | A- Low Hazard \& C- Severe Hazard |
| Mistletoe rating | $0-6$ range; 2 average |

Recommendations: \#3 to prevent the spread of Dwarf mistletoe, \#9 or \#10.

## Management unit 15

Description: Unit 15 is located in the north central half of the section on the north line. This stand consists of poletimber size lodgepole pine. Regeneration is poor for lodgepole pine. The understory vegetation consists of: common juniper, bearberry, woods rose and grasses.
Dwarf mistletoe is present with rating from 0-5.
Management Unit 15 - Stand data

| Forest cover type | Lodgepole pine |
| :--- | :--- |
| Unit size | 25 acres |
| Slope | $12 \%$ to $25 \%$ |
| Aspect | East / Southeast |
| Basal area (average) | 157 square feet/acre |
| Trees/acre | 649 |
| Average tree diameter | $6.7^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Average tree height | $41^{\prime}$ |
| Estimated stand age | 105 years |
| Site index | $40^{\prime}$ per 100 years |
| Stocking | overstocked GSL 80 |
| Regeneration | poor |
| Estimated stand volumes | 2,591 cubic feet/acre <br> 8,697 board feet/acre <br> 17 cords/acre |
| Wildfire hazard rating | A- Low Hazard \& C- Severe Hazard |
| Mistletoe rating | $0-5$ range; 2 average |

Recommendations: \#3 to prevent the spread of Dwarf mistletoe, \#2 GSL100, \# GSL80, \#9 or \#10.

## Management unit 16

Description: Unit 16 is located in the northwest quarter of the section on the north line. This stand consists of poletimber size lodgepole pine. Regeneration is poor. The understory vegetation consists of: bearberry, lupine and grasses. Dwarf mistletoe is heavy in this stand.

Management Unit 16 - Stand data

| Forest cover type | Lodgepole pine |
| :--- | :--- |
| Unit size | 17 acres |
| Slope | $10 \%$ to $16 \%$ |
| Aspect | South / East |
| Basal area (average) | 93 square feet/acre |
| Trees/acre | 649 |
| Average tree diameter | $7.7^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Average tree height | $27^{\prime}$ |
| Estimated stand age | 87 years |
| Site index | $30^{\prime}$ per 100 years |
| Stocking | overstocked GSL 80 |
| Regeneration | poor |
| Estimated stand volumes | 999 cubic feet/acre <br> 3,511 board feet/acre <br> 7 cords/acre |
| Wildfire hazard rating | A- Low Hazard \& B- Moderate Hazard |
| Mistletoe rating | $3-6$ range; 4 average |

Recommendations: \#4 to prevent the spread of Dwarf mistletoe, \#1 GSL 80, \#9 or \#10.

## Management unit 17

Description: Unit 17 is located in the northwest corner of the section. This stand consists of poletimber size lodgepole pine with scattered aspen mixed in. Regeneration is poor for lodgepole pine and fair for aspen. The understory vegetation consists of: common juniper and grasses. Dwarf mistletoe is present in this stand with 2-3 ratings.

Management Unit 17 - Stand data

| Forest cover type | Lodgepole pine |
| :--- | :--- |
| Unit size | 15 acres |
| Slope | $15 \%$ to $18 \%$ |
| Aspect | South / Southeast |
| Basal area (average) | 184 square feet/acre |
| Trees/acre | 832 |
| Average tree diameter | $6.4^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Average tree height | 37 |
| Estimated stand age | 97 years |
| Site index | $40^{\prime}$ per 100 years |
| Stocking | overstocked GSL 80 |
| Regeneration | poor for lodgepole pine, fair for aspen |
| Estimated stand volumes | 2,627 cubic feet/acre <br> 8,219 board feet/acre <br> 16 cords/acre |
| Wildfire hazard rating | A- Low Hazard, B- Moderate Hazard and C-Severe Hazard |
| Mistletoe rating | $2-4$ range; 3 average |

Recommendations: \#5 to prevent the spread of Dwarf mistletoe and encourage aspen sprouting, \#9 or \#10.

## Management unit 18

Description: Unit 18 is located in the northwest quarter of the section. This stand consists of poletimber size lodgepole pine with a few scattered ponderosa pine mixed in. Regeneration is poor for lodgepole and ponderosa pine and fair for aspen. The understory vegetation consists of: common juniper, lupine and grasses. Dwarf mistletoe is present but lite with a 0-2 rating.

Management Unit 18 - Stand data

| Forest cover type | Lodgepole pine |
| :--- | :--- |
| Unit size | 7.5 acres |
| Slope | $13 \%$ to $18 \%$ |
| Aspect | South / Southeast |
| Basal area (average) | 184 square feet/acre |
| Trees/acre | 160 |
| Average tree diameter | $8.4^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Average tree height | $45^{\prime}$ |
| Estimated stand age | 104 years |
| Site index | $50^{\prime}$ per 100 years |
| Stocking | overstocked GSL 80 |
| Regeneration | poor for lodgepole and ponderosa pine, fair for aspen |
| Estimated stand volumes | 3,245 cubic feet/acre <br> 12,924 board feet/acre <br> 26 cords/acre |
| Wildfire hazard rating | B- Moderate Hazard |
| Mistletoe rating | $0-2$ range; <1 average |

Recommendations: \#3 to prevent the spread of Dwarf mistletoe and encourage aspen sprouting, \#2 GSL120, \#2 GSL 80, \#9 or \#10.

## Management unit 19

Description: Unit 19 is located in the northwest quarter of the section. This stand consists of mature aspen. Regeneration is poor for aspen with spruce coming up in the understory. The understory vegetation consists of: common juniper, bearberry, aster, and Indian paintbrush.

Management Unit 19 - Stand data

| Forest cover type | Aspen |
| :--- | :--- |
| Unit size | 0.5 acres |
| Slope | $15 \%$ to $18 \%$ |
| Aspect | South / Southeast |
| Basal area (average) | 200 square feet/acre |
| Trees/acre | 160 |
| Average tree diameter | $6.9^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Average tree height | $32^{\prime}$ |
| Estimated stand age | 100 years |
| Site index | $30^{\prime}$ per 100 years |
| Stocking | overstocked GSL 80 |
| Regeneration | poor for aspen, fair for spruce |
| Estimated stand volumes | 1,898 cubic feet/acre <br> 3,042 board feet/acre <br> Wildfire hazard rating |
| Aistletoe rating | NA Haw Hazard \& C- Severe Hazard |

Recommendations: \#5 to replace poor quality stand, \# 9 .

## Management unit 20

Description: Unit 20 is located in the northwest quarter of the section along the road heading north. This stand consists of mature aspen. Regeneration is poor for aspen with spruce and ponderosa pine coming up in the understory. The understory vegetation consists of: common juniper, woods rose, lupine, aster, clover, Indian paintbrush, bitter bush and grasses.

Management Unit 20 - Stand data

| Forest cover type | Aspen |
| :--- | :--- |
| Unit size | 7 acres |
| Slope | $5 \%$ to $15 \%$ |
| Aspect | South / Southeast |
| Basal area (average) | 130 square feet/acre |
| Trees/acre | 332 |
| Average tree diameter | $8.5^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Average tree height | $41^{\prime}$ |
| Estimated stand age | 85 years |
| Site index | $40^{\prime}$ per 100 years |
| Stocking | overstocked GSL 80 |
| Regeneration | poor for aspen, fair for spruce |
| Estimated stand volumes | 1,833 cubic feet/acre <br> 2,397 board feet/acre <br> 5 cords/acre |
| Wildfire hazard rating | A- Low Hazard \& B- Moderate Hazard |
| Mistletoe rating | NA |

Recommendations: This stand of mature aspen along the road should be left for diversity and wildlife habitat. No management recommendations are necessary at this time. Re-evaluate this stand in 10 years.

## Management unit 22

Description: Unit 22 is located in the northwest quarter of the section on the north side of the road. This stand consists of poletimber size lodgepole pine. Regeneration is poor for lodgepole pine and fair for aspen. The understory vegetation consists of: common juniper, bearberry, and grasses.

Management Unit 22 - Stand data

| Forest cover type | Lodgepole pine |
| :--- | :--- |
| Unit size | 3 acres |
| Slope | $18 \%$ |
| Aspect | Southeast |
| Basal area (average) | 200 square feet/acre |
| Trees/acre | 429 |
| Average tree diameter | $9.2^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Average tree height | $47^{\prime}$ |
| Estimated stand age | 96 years |
| Site index | $50^{\prime}$ per 100 years |
| Stocking | overstocked GSL 80 |
| Regeneration | poor for lodgepole pine, fair for aspen |
| Estimated stand volumes | 4,273 cubic feet/acre <br> 17,883 board feet/acre <br> $36 ~ c o r d s / a c r e ~$ |
| Wildfire hazard rating | B- Moderate Hazard |
| Mistletoe rating | 2 rating; 2 average |

Recommendations: \#3 to prevent the spread of Dwarf mistletoe and encourage aspen sprouting, \#2 GSL 140, \#2 GSL 100, \#1 GSL 80, \#9 or \#10.

## Management unit 23

Description: Unit 23 is located in the northeast quarter of the section on the north side of the road. This stand consists of lodgepole pine heavily infected with dwarf mistletoe. There are also pockets of aspen mixed in. Regeneration in lodgepole pine, spruce and aspen is fair. The understory vegetation is sparse consisting of: common juniper, bearberry, buffaloberry, lupine, woods rose, and grasses.

Management Unit 23 - Stand data

| Forest cover type | Lodgepole pine |
| :--- | :--- |
| Unit size | 10 acres |
| Slope | $8 \%$ to $23 \%$ |
| Aspect | East / Southeast / South |
| Basal area (average) | 110 square feet/acre |
| Trees/acre | 376 |
| Average tree diameter | $7.3^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Average tree height | $39^{\prime}$ |
| Estimated stand age | 101 years |
| Site index | $40^{\prime}$ per 100 years |
| Stocking | overstocked GSL 80 |
| Regeneration | fair |
| Estimated stand volumes | 1,821 cubic feet/acre <br> 6,656 board feet/acre <br> 13 cords/acre <br> Wildfire hazard rating |
| A- Low Hazard \& C- Severe Hazard |  |
|  | $0-6$ rating; 3 average |

Recommendations: \#5 to prevent the spread of Dwarf mistletoe and encourage aspen sprouting, \#9 or \#10.

## Management unit 24

Description: Unit 24 is located in the northeast quarter of the section on the west side of the road. This stand consists of sawlog size lodgepole pine and Engelmann spruce. This stand is adjacent to an open aspen area. Regeneration in lodgepole pine and Engelmann spruce is poor while aspen regeneration is good. The understory vegetation consists of: forbs and grasses.

Management Unit 24 - Stand data

| Forest cover type | Lodgepole pine and Engelmann spruce mix |
| :--- | :--- |
| Unit size | 1 acre |
| Slope | $10 \%$ |
| Aspect | East |
| Basal area (average) | 100 square feet/acre |
| Trees/acre | 75 |
| Average tree diameter | $15.7{ }^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Average tree height | $74^{\prime}$ |
| Estimated stand age | 110 years |
| Site index | $70 '$ per 100 years |
| Stocking | overstocked GSL 80 |
| Regeneration | poor in lodgepole pin and fair in Engelmann spruce |
| Estimated stand volumes | 3,084 cubic feet/acre <br> 15,135 board feet/acre <br> Wildfire hazard rating |
| A- Low Hazard |  |
| Mistletoe rating | 0 |

Recommendations: This is a unique stand with large diameter trees. This area should be preserved for wildlife and aesthetics.

## Management unit 26

Description: Unit 26 makes up the riparian areas on the section. There are two creeks that flow through the section. The North Fork of Fish creek skirts the south line of the section and Sheep creek runs through the north half of the section. These two areas are similar and will be treated in the same manner in regards to management. Regeneration is good for spruce, aspen, fir, and lodgepole pine. The understory vegetation consists of: bearberry, lupine, buffaloberry, golden banner, aster, woods rose, mullen, columbine, Indian paintbrush, currant, common juniper, and grasses. Dwarf mistletoe is present but lite with a 1 average.

Management Unit 26 - Stand data

| Forest cover type | Spruce / Fir |
| :--- | :--- |
| Unit size | 41 acres |
| Slope | $0 \%$ to $18 \%$ |
| Aspect | none |
| Basal area (average) | 155 square feet/acre |
| Trees/acre | 331 |
| Average tree diameter | $9.3^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Average tree height | $48^{\prime}$ |
| Estimated stand age | 92 years |
| Site index | $50^{\prime}$ per 100 years |
| Stocking | overstocked GSL 80 |
| Regeneration | good |
| Estimated stand volumes | 2,888 cubic feet/acre <br> 9,064 board feet/acre <br> 18 cords/acre |
| Wildfire hazard rating | A- Low, B- Moderate, C- Severe, X- Severe- Brush |
| Mistletoe rating | $0-3$ rating; 1 average. |

Recommendations: \#3, \#4 on the edge of the riparian zone. Heavy on the lodgepole pine lite on the spruce to encourage aspen. Mark larger diameter trees and wench out. Keep all machinery out of the riparian area.

## Management unit 27

Description: Unit 27 is located in the south half of the section on the north side of the road. This stand consists of lodgepole pine in varying diameters and densities depending on terrain. Aspen is sparsely scattered within the stand. Regeneration in lodgepole pine is poor while aspen, spruce, and fir regeneration is good. The understory consists of: common juniper, woods rose, golden banner, lupine, and vaccinium, Dwarf mistletoe is present with ratings between 0-4 .

Management Unit 27 - Stand data

| Forest cover type | Lodgepole pine |
| :--- | :--- |
| Unit size | 86 acres |
| Slope | $9 \%$ to $23 \%$ |
| Aspect | North |
| Basal area (average) | 185 square feet/acre |
| Trees/acre | 850 |
| Average tree diameter | $6.3{ }^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Average tree height | $399^{\prime}$ |
| Estimated stand age | 105 years |
| Site index | $40^{\prime}$ per 100 years |
| Stocking | overstocked GSL 80 |
| Regeneration | poor for lodgepole pine; good for aspen, spruce and fir |
| Estimated stand volumes | 2,808 cubic feet/acre <br> 8,875 board feet/acre <br> 18 cords/acre |
| Wildfire hazard rating | A- Low, B- Moderate, C- Severe, X- Severe- Brush |
| Mistletoe rating | $0-4$ rating; 2 average. |

Recommendations: \#3 to prevent the spread of Dwarf mistletoe nd encourage aspen sprouting, \#2 GSL 120, \#1 GSL 80, \#9 or \#10.

## Management unit 28

Description: Unit 28 is located in the south half of the section on the south side of the road. This stand is overstocked with dense, small diameter lodgepole pine (dog hair). This stand is stagnant at 108 years old. Regeneration is non existent. The understory consists of: common juniper and sparse amounts of bearberry and woods rose. Dwarf mistletoe is present with an average rating of 3 .

Management Unit 28 - Stand data

| Forest cover type | Lodgepole pine |
| :--- | :--- |
| Unit size | 76 acres |
| Slope | $8 \%$ to $22 \%$ |
| Aspect | Northeast / East / Southeast / South |
| Basal area (average) | 163 square feet/acre |
| Trees/acre | 851 |
| Average tree diameter | $5.9^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Average tree height | $322^{\prime}$ |
| Estimated stand age | 108 years |
| Site index | $30^{\prime}$ per 100 years |
| Stocking | overstocked GSL 80 |
| Regeneration | poor |
| Estimated stand volumes | 1,769 cubic feet/acre <br> 4,272 board feet/acre <br> 8 cords/acre |
| Wildfire hazard rating | A- Low, C- Severe |
| Mistletoe rating | $2-6$ rating; 3 average. |

Recommendations: \#3 to prevent the spread of dwarf mistletoe, \#9 or \#10.

## Management unit 29

Description: Unit 29 consists of poletimber and sawlog size lodgepole pine, aspen, Engelmann spruce, and subalpine fir. This stand is located in the southwest corner of the section Regeneration is poor for all species. The understory consists of: currant, vaccinium, woods rose, ferns, and fugi. Dwarf mistletoe is not present.

Management Unit 29 - Stand data

| Forest cover type | Aspen / Mixed conifers |
| :--- | :--- |
| Unit size | 8 acres |
| Slope | $8 \%$ to $10 \%$ |
| Aspect | Northeast |
| Basal area (average) | 147 square feet/acre |
| Trees/acre | 508 |
| Average tree diameter | $7.3^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Average tree height | $40^{\prime}$ |
| Estimated stand age | 110 years |
| Site index | $40^{\prime}$ per 100 years |
| Stocking | overstocked GSL 80 |
| Regeneration | poor |
| Estimated stand volumes | 2,102 cubic feet/acre <br> 5,159 board feet/acre <br> 10 cords/acre <br> Wildfire hazard rating |
| C- Severe Hazard |  |
|  | 0 |

Recommendations: \#4 heavy on lodgepole pine, lite on spruce to encourage aspen sprouting, \#9 or \#10.

## Management unit 30

Description: Unit 30 is located in the southeast quarter of the section. This stand consists of lodgepole pine in varying densities depending on terrain. Regeneration is nonexistent. The understory is sparse consisting of: common juniper, bearberry, woods rose, and grass. Dwarf mistletoe is present with an average rating of 4 .

Management Unit 30 - Stand data

| Forest cover type | Lodgepole pine |
| :--- | :--- |
| Unit size | 40 acres |
| Slope | $5 \%$ to $20 \%$ |
| Aspect | West / East / Southwest / Southeast / South |
| Basal area (average) | 100 square feet/acre |
| Trees/acre | 500 |
| Average tree diameter | $6.1^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Average tree height | $28^{\prime}$ |
| Estimated stand age | 100 years |
| Site index | $40^{\prime}$ per 100 years |
| Stocking | overstocked GSL 80 |
| Regeneration | poor |
| Estimated stand volumes | 897 cubic feet/acre <br> 2,407 board feet/acre <br> 5 cords/acre |
| Wildfire hazard rating | B- Moderate Hazard \& C- Severe Hazard |
| Mistletoe rating | $0-6$ range; 4 average |

Recommendations: \#3 to prevent spread of Dwarf mistletoe, \#9 or \#10.

## Management unit 31

Description: Unit 31 is located in the east half of the section. This stand consists of poletimber size lodgepole pine. Regeneration is poor for lodgepole pine and fair in certain areas for aspen. The understory is sparse consisting of: common juniper, golden banner, Indian paintbrush, aster, thistle, bearberry, lupine and grass. This unit is infected with dwarf mistletoe with an average rating of 3 .

Management Unit 31 - Stand data

| Forest cover type | Lodgepole pine |
| :--- | :--- |
| Unit size | 59 acres |
| Slope | $5 \%$ to $18 \%$ |
| Aspect | West |
| Basal area (average) | 115 square feet/acre |
| Trees/acre | 443 |
| Average tree diameter | $6.9^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Average tree height | $32^{\prime}$ |
| Estimated stand age | 110 years |
| Site index | $40^{\prime}$ per 100 years |
| Stocking | overstocked GSL 80 |
| Regeneration | poor for lodgepole pine, fair for aspen |
| Estimated stand volumes | 1,405 cubic feet/acre <br> 4,702 board feet/acre <br> 9 cords/acre |
| Wildfire hazard rating | A- Low Hazard, B- Moderate Hazard, C- Severe Hazard |
| Mistletoe rating | $0-5$ range; 3 average |

Recommendations: \#3 to prevent spread of Dwarf mistletoe, \#4 to encourage aspen sprouting, \#1 GSL 80, \#9 or \#10.

## Management unit 32

Description: Unit 32 is located in the northeast quarter of the section. This stand consists of poletimber size lodgepole pine. Regeneration is poor for lodgepole pine and fair for aspen, spruce and fir. The understory consists of: bearberry, currant, golden banner, woods rose, and currant. This unit is infected with dwarf mistletoe with an average rating of 2 .

Management Unit 32 - Stand data

| Forest cover type | Lodgepole pine |
| :--- | :--- |
| Unit size | 23 acres |
| Slope | $16 \%$ to $28 \%$ |
| Aspect | North / Northwest |
| Basal area (average) | 185 square feet/acre |
| Trees/acre | 837 |
| Average tree diameter | $6.4^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Average tree height | $39^{\prime}$ |
| Estimated stand age | 93 years |
| Site index | $40^{\prime}$ per 100 years |
| Stocking | overstocked GSL 80 |
| Regeneration | poor for lodgepole pine; fair for aspen, spruce, and fir |
| Estimated stand volumes | 2,770 cubic feet/acre <br> 8,355 board feet/acre <br> 17 cords/acre |
| Wildfire hazard rating | C- Severe Hazard |
| Mistletoe rating | $2-3$ range; 2 average |

Recommendations: \#3 to prevent spread of Dwarf mistletoe and encourage aspen sprouting, \#2 GSL 120, \#1 GSL 80, \#9 or \#10.

## Management unit 33

Description: Unit 33 is a stand of mature aspen located in the northeast quarter of the section. Regeneration in aspen is heavily browsed. The understory consists of: golden banner, thistle, Indian paintbrush, lupine, and grass.

Management Unit 33 - Stand data

| Forest cover type | Aspen |
| :--- | :--- |
| Unit size | 3 acres |
| Slope | $5 \%$ |
| Aspect | West |
| Basal area (average) | 190 square feet/acre |
| Trees/acre | 248 |
| Average tree diameter | $11.9^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Average tree height | $65^{\prime}$ |
| Estimated stand age | 86 years |
| Site index | $60^{\prime}$ per 100 years |
| Stocking | overstocked GSL 80 |
| Regeneration | poor |
| Estimated stand volumes | 4,729 cubic feet/acre <br> 14,327 board feet/acre <br> 29 cords/acre |
| Wildfire hazard rating | A- Low Hazard |
| Mistletoe rating | NA |

Recommendations: This small stand of mature aspen should be left for diversity and wildlife habitat. No management recommendations are necessary at this time. Re-evaluate this stand in 10 years.

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

All Age - In a stand of trees where there are considerable difference in age of trees and in which three or more age classes are represented.

Artificial Regeneration - Where artificial means such as seeding or planting are used to establish a stand of trees.

Basal Area - A measure of density. It is the square footage of stump tops that would be exposed on an acre if all the trees were cut off at $41 / 2$ feet above the ground.
Often expressed as BA/Acre.
Board Foot - A board foot is $1^{\prime \prime} \times 1^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime}$.
Chipping - Refers to the chipping of logging slash, insect killed material, thinning residue, or potential wildfire fuels into small chips or flakes by a mechanical device. Chips make a good mulch if not piled too deep.

Cord - A unit of wood volume equal to a stack $4^{\prime} \times 4^{\prime} \times 8^{\prime}$ solid. (128 cubic feet).
Cutting Cycle - The time interval between treatments.
DBH (Diameter Breast High) - The measurement of tree diameter at a point 4 1/2 feet above the uphill ground level. Usually expressed in inches.

Dog Hair - A stand of trees growing so closely together as to give the impression the trees are "as thick as hair on a dog's back."

DMR (Dwarf-Mistletoe Rating) - Refers to Hawksworth 's 6-point rating level for measurement of differing levels of dwarf-mistletoe infection.

Entry - Actual entering of stands for treatment purposes.
Even-Aged - A stand of trees in which the dominant trees originated at about the same time. Generally only one age class is represented.

Forage - Food available to grazing livestock or wildlife in the form of grasses, shrubs, and forbs.

Fuelwood - Dead woody material that has not begun to decay and that can be utilized for heating purposes.

Fuel Treatment - Practices used to reduce wildfire hazard by changing the composition of forest fuels.

Group Selection - Removal of a group of mature trees with intent to obtain natural regeneration from seeds produced adjacent to the area occupied by the group.

GSL (Growing Stock Level) - Stand density after treatment is expressed as a relationship between basal area and average stand diameter after cutting. A level is named by the basal area desired when average diameter is 10.0 inches. Basal areas increase with diameter until 10.0 inches diameter is reached, and remain constant thereafter. i.e., GSL $80=$ basal area of 80.0 square feet when average stand diameter after cutting is 10.0 inches or larger.

Harvest - Removal of mature (commercial) trees.
Houselog - A portion of a tree which can be manufactured into a log that will be used in the construction of a log cabin. At least 8 feet long and 8 inches in diameter at the smallest end.

Lineal Foot - (Running foot) A unit of measure for houselogs, posts and poles. Only length is measured since diameter is not relevant.

Lop and Scatter - Tops and limbs of downed trees are lopped (cut) into small segments, scattered, and left to decompose. The closer to the ground pieces lie, the more rapid the decomposition.

Management Units - Areas or units with similar tree characteristics and management objectives. Can be a portion of one stand or several stands combined.

Marginal - Where commercial harvest becomes impractical for numerous reasons including: steep slope, transporation costs, tree density, tree quality, species, existing markets, etc.

Mature/Overmature - Trees that have reached their maximum growth potential and are falling victim to insects, diseases, and natural mortality.

Merchantable Material - Portions of a tree which can be processed and sold at a profit.

Thousand Lineal F MBF (eet) - 1,000 I.f., common unit of measure in sales of posts, poles, and houselogs.

Natural Regeneration - Tree seedlings which become established without added costs of seeding and/or planting. Seed source comes from existing or adjoining trees.

Patch - An area of trees of relatively uniform density, tree quality, and age structure that is too small to be treated as a stand.

Piling and Burning - Slash or other forest woody fuels is bunched into piles and burned to eliminate fire hazard. Piling can either be done by machine or by hand. Burning should be done under safe conditions by permit from local air quality agency.

Posts and Poles - Generally a product of thinning. Size range from $61 / 2$ feet to 20 feet in length and $21 / 2$ to 10 inches in diameter at the small end of the individual piece.

Pruning - Removal of branches to improve tree beauty, increase future lumber value, remove ladder fuels, and remove disease infested limbs.

Reproduction - Synonymous with regeneration. See artifical and natural.
Right-of-Way - Legal access for transporting forest products.
Sawlog - A portion of a tree which can be manufactured into lumber. At least 8 feet long and 6 inches in diameter at the small end of the cylinder.

Seed Cut - Reduction of the density of mature trees to encourage the establishment of natural regeneration over an area large enough to be treated as a stand.

Silvicultural Practices - Tree management techniques and procedures utilized to reach a given desirable stand condition.

Site Index - Relative measure of the potential productivity of an area. Generally it is the height of a tree at 100 years of age. On trees less than 100 years, graphs are used to extrapolate the normal base age.

Skidding - The process of moving felled (cut) trees to a central point for loading on a vehicle for transport to the manufacturing point. Can utilize crawler tractors, 4 -wheel drive rubber-tired tractors, cable cranes, horses or mules.

Stand - A subdivision of a treatment area that is several acres in size, usually 5 acres or larger. Applicable to an area of even-aged or all-aged trees that can be regenerated by a single reproduction method.

Thinning - Removal of poorest formed, damaged, suppressed, and crowded trees in a stand to improve growth and form of remaining trees.

Two-Storied Stand - A stand composed of two definite age classes of trees with a significant or noticeable difference in tree heights giving a "layered" effect.

Uneven-Aged - Same as all-aged.
Wolf Tree - A slang term for a poor form, open grown tree which has numerous, large green branches. Another term often used is "apple-orchard" tree. Not a desirable, single-stem, self-pruning, upright tree.

Yarding - Same as skidding.

APPENDIX A
INVENTORY DATA




STAND: stand 3
PER ACRE SUMMARY
$\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { STEMS } & \text { BA } & \text { DBH } & \text { HT } & \text { AGE } \\ 676 & 200 & 7.4 & 48 & 105\end{array}$

CRUISE SUMMARY
BAF USED $=20$ POINTS SAMPLED= 20 AVG. \# TREES/PT. $=10.0$


PER ACRE STAND SUMMARY LODGEPOLE PINE


TAND: stand 6
ER ACRE SUMMARY
STEMS BA DBH HT AGE
$\begin{array}{lllll}520 & 87 & 5.5 & 34 & 93\end{array}$
CRUISE SUMMARY
BAF USED= 20 POINTS SAMPLED= 3 AVG. \# TREES $/$ PT. $=4.3$



STAND: stand9
PER ACRE SUMMARY
STEMS BA DBH HT AGE
$\begin{array}{lllll}253 & 133 & 9.8 & 49 & 105\end{array}$

CRUISE SUMMARY
BAF USED= 20
POINTS SAMPLED= 3
AVG. \# TREES/PT. $=6.7$

TAND: stand13
PER ACRE STAND SUMMARY ASPEN


PTAND: stand13
PER ACRE SUMMARY
STEMS BA DBH HT AGE
$\begin{array}{lllll}181 & 120 & 11.0 & 39 & 80\end{array}$
CRUISE SUMMARY


```
POINTS SAMPLED= 1 AVG. # TREES/PT.= 6.0
```

STAND: stand 14
PER ACRE STAND SUMMARY
ALL SPECIES

STAND: stand 14
PER ACRE SUMMARY

| STEMS | BA | DBH | HT | AGE |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 537 | 109 | 6.1 | 31 | 97 |

CRUISE SUMMARY
BAF USED= 20
POINTS SAMPLED= 11
AVG. \# TREES/PT. $=5.5$

PER ACRE STAND SUMMARY

## ALL SPECIES



```
STAND: stand 15
    ER ACRE SUMMARY
        STEMS BA DBH HT AGE
        649 157 6.7 41 105
```

    CRUISE SUMMARY
    BAF USED= 20 POINTS SAMPLED= 6 AVG. \# TREES/PT.= 7.8
    TAND: stand 16
PER ACRE STAND SUMMARY LODGEPOLE PINE

|  |  |  |  |  |  | HEIGHT | CLASS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | DBH | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 | 110 | 120 | TOTAL |
| TTEMS | 6 | 96 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 132 |
| UVOOL | 6 | 155 | 66 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 220 |
| SCRIB | 6 | 389 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 389 |
| TEMS | 8 | 56 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 94 |
| CUVOL | 8 | 173 | 168 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 341 |
| SCRIB | 8 | 660 | 667 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1328 |
| STEMS | 10 | 12 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 61 |
| CUVOL | 10 | 66 | 372 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 438 |
| PCRIB | 10 | 266 | 1528 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1794 |
| STEMS | 0 | 165 | 122 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 287 |
| YUVOL | 0 | 394 | 605 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 999 |
| ¢CRIB | 0 | 1315 | 2196 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3511 |

STAND: stand 16

| PER ACRE | SUMMARY |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| STEMS | BA | DBH | HT | AGE |
| 287 | 93 | 7.7 | 27 | 87 |

CRUISE SUMMARY
BAF USED= 20

```
POINTS SAMPLED= 3 AVG. # TREES/PT.= 4.7
```



| DBH |  | HEIGHT CLASS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 | 110 | 120 | TOTAL |
| TTEMS | 6 | 0 | 107 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 141 |
| UVOL | 6 | 0 | 220 | 67 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 287 |
| SCRIB | 6 | 0 | 429 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 429 |
| TEMS | 8 | 0 | 27 | 63 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 128 |
| CUVOL | 8 | 0 | 151 | 381 | 338 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 871 |
| SCRIB | 8 | 0 | 611 | 1548 | 1401 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3560 |
| TEMS | 10 | 0 | 8 | 50 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 94 |
| CUVOL | 10 | 0 | 81 | 523 | 492 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1096 |
| ¢CRIB | 10 | 0 | 339 | 2179 | 2064 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4583 |
| STEMS | 12 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 13 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36 |
| CUVOL | 12 | 0 | 0 | 189 | 250 | 146 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 585 |
| CRIB | 12 | 0 | 0 | 794 | 1077 | 616 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2486 |
| STEMS | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| TUVOL | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 121 | 150 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 271 |
| 'CRIB | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 544 | 684 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1228 |
| STEMS | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| UVVOL | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 135 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 135 |
| SCRIB | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 638 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 638 |
| OTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GTEMS | 0 | 0 | 142 | 162 | 92 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 413 |
| CUVOL | 0 | 0 | 452 | 1160 | 1202 | 430 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3245 |
| SCRIB | 0 | 0 | 1379 | 4521 | 5087 | 1937 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12924 |

STAND: stand 18
FER ACRE SUMMARY
STEMS BA DBH HT AGE
$\begin{array}{lllll}413 & 160 & 8.4 & 45 & 104\end{array}$
CRUISE SUMMARY
BAF USED $=20$ POINTS SAMPLED $=4$ AVG. \# TREES $/$ PT. $=8.0$


TAND: stand 19
ER ACRE SUMMARY
STEMS BA DBH HT AGE
$764 \quad 200 \quad 6.9 \quad 32 \quad 100$

POINTS SAMPLED= 1
AVG. \# TREES/PT. $=10.0$


TAND: stand20
PER ACRE SUMMARY
$\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { STEMS } & \text { BA } & \text { DBH } & \text { HT } & \text { AGE } \\ 332 & 130 & 8.5 & 41 & 85\end{array}$
CRUISE SUMMARY
BAF USED= 20
POINTS SAMPLED= 4
AVG. \# TREES/PT. $=6.5$


## PER ACRE STAND SUMMARY

 LODGEPOLE PINE

CRUISE SUMMARY
BAF USED= 20
POINTS SAMPLED= 1 AVG. \# TREES/PT. $=10.0$

| HEIGHT CLASS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | DH | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 | 110 | 120 | TOTAL |
| TEMS | 6 | 63 | 71 | 59 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 194 |
| UVOL | 6 | 50 | 155 | 215 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 420 |
| SCRIB | 6 | 82 | 175 | 633 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 891 |
| TEMS | 8 | 0 | 17 | 112 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 128 |
| CUVOL | 8 | 0 | 93 | 674 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 767 |
| SCRIB | 8 | 0 | 378 | 2737 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3114 |
| TEMS | 10 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40 |
| CUVOL | 10 | 0 | 0 | 192 | 235 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 426 |
| ¢CRIB | 10 | 0 | 0 | 796 | 981 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1777 |
| STEMS | 12 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| CUVOL | 12 | 0 | 0 | 207 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 207 |
| CRIB | 12 | 0 | 0 | 874 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 874 |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TEMS | 0 | 63 | 88 | 205 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 376 |
| UVOL | 0 | 50 | 249 | 1288 | 235 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1821 |
| SCRIB | 0 | 82 | 553 | 5040 | 981 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6656 |

PER ACRE SUMMARY
$\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { STEMS } & \text { BA } & \text { DBH } & \text { HT AGE } \\ 376 & 110 & 7.3 & 39 & 101\end{array}$

CRUISE SUMMARY
BAF USED= 20
POINTS SAMPLED= 6
AVG. \# TREES/PT. $=5.5$


| PER ACRE | SUMMARY |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| STEMS | BA | DBH | HT | AGE |
| 75 | 100 | 15.7 | 74 | 110 |

CRUISE SUMMARY

```
            POINTS SAMPLED= 1 AVG. # TREES/PT.= 5.0
```



ER ACRE SUMMARY
STEMS BA DBH HT AGE
$\begin{array}{lllll}331 & 155 & 9.3 & 48 & 92\end{array}$

| PER ACRE STAND SUMMARY ALL SPECIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | HEIGHT | CLASS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | BH | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 | 110 | 120 | TOTAL |
| TEMS | 6 | 55 | 318 | 242 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 615 |
| UVOL | 6 | 28 | 533 | 676 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1236 |
| SCRIB | 6 | 0 | 695 | 1759 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2454 |
| TEMS | 8 | 0 | 22 | 139 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 204 |
| Cuvol | 8 | 0 | 112 | 774 | 350 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1236 |
| SCRIB | 8 | 0 | 448 | 3127 | 1444 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5019 |
| TEMS |  | 0 | 0 | 11 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 |
| CUVOL | 10 | 0 | 0 | 93 | 242 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 336 |
| CRIB | 10 | 0 | 0 | 387 | 1015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1402 |
| STEMS | 0 | 55 | 340 | 392 | 63 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 850 |
| UVOL | 0 | 28 | 644 | 1543 | 593 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2808 |
| ${ }_{5}$ CRIB | 0 | 0 | 1143 | 5273 | 2460 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8875 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TAND: stand27 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PER ACRE SUMMARY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| STEM |  | A | DBH HT | AGE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 85 |  | 5 | 6.3 39 | 105 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CRUISE SUMMARY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| BAF U | ED | 0 | POIN | TS SAI | LED= | 8 | AVG. \# | REES | T. $=$ |  |  |  |  |



| - |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { ACRE } S \\ \text { ALL } \end{gathered}$ | TAND S SPECIE | UMMARY <br> S |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - |  |  |  |  |  | HEIGHT | CLASS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | DBH | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 | 110 | 120 | TOTAL |
| TEMS | 6 | 0 | 245 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 272 |
| UVOL | 6 | 0 | 426 | 83 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 508 |
| SCRIB | 6 | 0 | 335 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 335 |
| TEMS | 8 | 0 | 132 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 176 |
| cuvol | 8 | 0 | 469 | 175 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 644 |
| SCRIB | 8 | 0 | 1579 | 354 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1933 |
| TEMS | 10 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 37 |
| CUVOL | 10 | 0 | 105 | 0 | 247 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 352 |
| f CRIB | 10 | 0 | 433 | 0 | 186 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 619 |
| STEMS | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 |
| cUVOL | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 161 | 152 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 313 |
| CRIB | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 678 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 753 |
| STEMS | 26 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| TUVOL | 26 | 0 | 84 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 201 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 285 |
| CRIB | 26 | 0 | 393 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1126 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1519 |
| TAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TEMS | 0 | 0 | 392 | 71 | 33 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 508 |
| CUVOL | 0 | 0 | 1084 | 257 | 408 | 152 | 0 | 201 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2102 |
| SCRIB | 0 | 0 | 2740 | 354 | 864 | 75 | 0 | 1126 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5159 |

STAND: stand 29
PER ACRE SUMMARY
STEMS BA DBH HT AGE
$\begin{array}{lllll}508 & 147 & 7.3 & 40 & 110\end{array}$

CRUISE SUMMARY
BAF USED= 20 POINTS SAMPLED= 3 AVG. \# TREES/PT. $=7.3$

TAND: stand30
PER ACRE STAND SUMMARY LODGEPOLE PINE


TAND: stand30
PER ACRE SUMMARY

| STEMS | BA | DBH | HT AGE |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 500 | 100 | 6.1 | 28 | 100 |

CRUISE SUMMARY
BAF USED= 20 POINTS SAMPLED= 6 AVG. \# TREES/PT.= 5.0


GTAND: stand31
PER ACRE SUMMARY
STEMS BA DBH HT AGE $\begin{array}{llll}443 & 115 & 6.9 & 32 \\ 110\end{array}$

CRUISE SUMMARY
BAF USED= 20
POINTS SAMPLED= 8
AVG. \# TREES/PT. $=5.8$


STAND: stand32
PER ACRE SUMMARY
STEMS BA DBH HT AGE
$\begin{array}{lllll}837 & 185 & 6.4 & 39 & 93\end{array}$

CRUISE SUMMARY
BAF USED= 20
POINTS SAMPLED $=4$ AVG. \# TREES/PT. $=9.3$

PER ACRE STAND SUMMARY ASPEN


TAND: stand 33
ER ACRE SUMMARY

| STEMS | BA | DBH | HT | AGE |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 248 | 190 | 11.9 | 65 | 86 |

CRUISE SUMMARY BAF USED= 20

POINTS SAMPLED= 2
AVG. \# TREES/PT. $=9.5$

## APPENDIX B

## GROWING STOCK LEVELS

FOR LODGEPOLE PINE

## Growing Stock Levels for Lodgepole Pine

Average distance between residual trees in the stand in relation to average stand diameter after thinning to the growing stock levels.

| DBH | $\begin{gathered} \text { GSL } \\ 50 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { GSL } \\ 60 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { GSL } \\ 70 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { GSL } \\ 80 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { GSL } \\ 100 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { GSL } \\ 110 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { GSL } \\ 120 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (Distance between trees in feet) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2.0 | 11.1 | 10.2 | 9.4 | 8.8 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 7.2 |
| 3.0 | 12.0 | 11.0 | 10.2 | 9.5 | 8.5 | 8.1 | 7.8 |
| 4.0 | 13.2 | 12.0 | 11.1 | 10.4 | 9.3 | 8.9 | 8.5 |
| 5.0 | 14.4 | 13.0 | 12.0 | 11.3 | 10.1 | 9.6 | 9.2 |
| 6.0 | 15.6 | 14.4 | 13.2 | 12.3 | 11.0 | 10.5 | 10.0 |
| 7.0 | 16.9 | 15.4 | 14.3 | 13.3 | 11.9 | 11.4 | 10.9 |
| 8.0 | 18.3 | 16.7 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 13.0 | 12.3 | 11.8 |
| 9.0 | 20.1 | 18.2 | 16.8 | 15.8 | 14.1 | 13.4 | 12.9 |
| 10.0 | 21.8 | 20.1 | 18.4 | 17.2 | 15.4 | 14.7 | 14.1 |

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