Forest Stewardship Assistance

All programs and assistance are offered on a nondiscriminatory basis without regard to race, color, national origin, religion, sex, age, marital status, or handicap.

Stewardship FOREST

Name Jeffrey and Nazli Weiss

Address 1804 Riggs Place NW City Washington

State D.C. Zip code 20009 Phone 202-667-7411

I recognize that ownership of my property not only grants me the right to manage this property for my benefit, but also carries with it the responsibility to be a good steward of the land and the natural resources on it. As a good steward I wish to improve the productivity, enhance the natural resources, and preserve future options for the use of this property.

The legal description of my property is 6.5 mark. Magnolia Rd, section Map 11, township 1S, range 72, Parcel 015 principal meridian, Boulder County, Colorado. Acres of forest land: 12.7, acres of land suitable for growing trees: 12.7, total stewardship acres: 12.7.

My objectives for forest stewardship management are:

- [x] healthy forest
- [x] aesthetics
- [ ] insect and disease control
- [ ] fire prevention and fuel reduction
- [x] wildlife habitat improvement for (species) deer + rabbits
- [ ] soil & water protection or improvement
- [ ] riparian area improvement
- [ ] grazing improvement
- [ ] forest products
- [ ] forest agriculture (property tax) classification
- [x] conservation planting for:
  - [x] windbreak or shelterbelt
  - [x] screening
  - [ ] noise abatement
  - [x] wildlife habitat for (species) deer
  - [ ] Christmas trees
  - [x] erosion control
  - [ ] reforestation
- [ ] other (specify) _____

In order to be a good steward of my property I am requesting the assistance of Douglas Stevenson, CSFS to help me develop a stewardship plan to guide me in the managing the resources entrusted to me. I understand that this plan may qualify me for Stewardship Incentive Program (SIP) cost sharing.

Jeffrey C. Weiss Nazli Weiss

Landowner's signature

July 18, 1992

date

white to technical advisor, yellow to landowner, pink to Colorado State Forest Service, Colorado State Univ., Fort Collins CO 80523

FOREST STEWARDSHIP PLAN

For:

Jeffrey and Nazli Weiss
1804 Riggs Place Northwest
Washington, DC 20009

That Portion of
E1/2 NW1/4 SW1/4, Sec 11, T1S, R72W, S.P.M.
North of Magnolia Road.

Prepared By:

Douglas J. Stevenson
Colorado State Forest Service
936 Lefthand Canyon
Boulder, CO 80302
(303) 442-0428

November 3, 1992

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

Jeffrey Weiss Nazli Weiss — 12-17-92

Jeffrey and Nazli Weiss — Date

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OBJECTIVES: The forestry objectives for this property are:

1. Consistent with requirements of the Stewardship Incentives Program, to improve the health and vigor of the forest and enhance its productivity.

2. Follow principles of sustained yield forestry and multiple use management, giving particular attention to production of forest products and enhancement of wildlife habitat.

3. Preserve the aesthetic qualities of the property.

4. Protect the soil and water resources of the property.

AREA: The property contains 12.7 acres, of which 3.2 acres are forested:

Forest	3.2 acres	Mixed Conifer
Meadow	9.5 acres	
	12.7 acres	

PROPERTY LOCATION: The Weiss property is located on the north side of Magnolia Road, about six miles from Boulder Canyon Road and about three miles east of CO-72.

BOUNDARY MONUMENTS: Four iron rebars were discovered in the course of the field work. They mark:

1. The sixty-fourth-corner at the western-most end of the east-west centerline of Section 14. It is located in a small meadow on the hilltop in an east-west line of old fence posts.

2. The west sixteenth-corner in the east-west center line of Section 14. It stands at the corner of two old fences. The rebar is on the east side of the corner post, about two inches from it.

3. The corner where the west north-south sixteenth line in Section 14 crosses the north side of the Magnolia Road right-of-way. It stands on the east side of an old corner-post, about six inches from the post.

4. A corner on the north side of the Magnolia Road right-of-way, marking the east end of an arc. It stands beside an electric pole on the east side of a ponderosa pine.

ACCESS: A driveway is to be constructed in the fall of 1992 so that access is provided to the house site (See map.). From here, access to the forested are (A) by four-wheel drive should be possible.

TOPOGRAPHY: The property stands on a south-facing hill, the crest of which forms the divide south of Boulder Canyon. Elevation ranges from about 8230 feet above sea level at the southwest corner of the property to about 8510 feet above sea level at the northwest corner. Aspects are mostly southeast. Slopes average 45% on the lower part of the hill with areas of 20% slope on the higher areas.

GEOLOGY: Precambrian rocks now about 1.8 billion years old were intruded about 1.7 billion years ago by the Boulder Creek Granodiorite Formation. This formation is bedrock throughout the property.

North-northwest trending faults of Precambrian Age pass near the property, but do not cross it. These faults have occasionally been reactivated.

Lower Paleozoic rocks (Cambrian through Mississippian) are missing in this area. It is thought that these rocks once existed, but were eroded away during Early Pennsylvanian times when the Boulder area was uplifted on the northeast flank of the Ancestral Front Range uplift, one of several northwest-trending mountain ranges that comprised the late Paleozoic Ancestral Rocky Mountains. These mountains (Ouachita Orogeny) resulted from the reactivation of Precambrian structures when Africa collided with South America and the southern edge of North America. Gravel and sediments washing off the Ancestral Front Range were deposited as the Fountain Formation which was later uplifted to form the Flatirons. By the late Paleozoic period the Ancestral Front Range was eroded to a set of low hills.

In the Early Cretaceous period the area began to subside and was eventually buried under almost 10,000 feet of marine sediment.

In the Late Cretaceous-Early Tertiary period (abut 67.5 million years ago), the Laramide Orogeny uplifted a mountain range with much the same configuration as the present day Front Range.

Erosion about balanced uplift so that the relief was never great, much less than at present. By the Late Eocene period the uplift ceased, leaving a low-profile range of hills. Most of the faulting and eastward tilting that raised the Flatirons into position occurred during the Laramide Orogeny.

Intrusive volcanic activity occurred to the east during the Paleocene period, but apparently did not involve this property.

During the Oligocene period this region was reduced to a plain, similar to eastern Colorado today with an elevation of about 3000 feet. In the Miocene period, thermal uplift and east-west expansion formed the Rio Grande Rift and began the rise of the modern Front Range, which continues to rise today.

Though this property was never glaciated (the nearest glacier reached Nederland), gravel and sediments eroding from it contributed to the Rocky Flats Alluvial Fan which was formed during the Kansan Ice Age (about one million years ago). Other sediment features in the Boulder area have been tied to more recent glacial episodes. Apparently, there is a connection between glacial advances and creation of these gravel fans.

SOILS: Soil maps for the western part of Boulder County have not been published; Soil Conservation Service agronomists are in the process of doing this at this time. The following is my attempt at soil identification and may not be completely accurate.

Allenspark soils occur in loamy colluvium and residuum weathered from granite. Depth to bedrock is about 26 inches. Available water capacity is low.

Ferncliff soils occur in loamy mixed alluvium and on short fans and valley side slopes. The available water capacity is moderate.

Juget soils are shallow, excessively drained soils formed on mountain slopes and ridges in sandy residuum weathered from granite. It has a low available water capacity. Depth to bedrock is only eleven inches. Most of the property is on this soil type.

HISTORICAL LAND USE: Fire scars indicate a fire about 1857 to 1860. (Gold was discovered at Gold Run in 1859 and the "town" of Magnolia was established as a mining camp about that time. The fire was probably set by miners.). Another fire scar corresponds to a fire about 1898-1900. The property was logged about this time, also. The area has not been cut or burned since.

Ranching was common in this area until just a few years ago. The property is in an area peripheral to the Twin Sisters, Forsythe and Pine Glade Ranches and may have been used by all of them. Urban development has occurred in the last decade and the area is now being used primarily for housing.

DESIRED CONDITION: A healthy, vigorous, fully-stocked stand of trees screening the house from the road is desired. Visual impacts are an important consideration.

IMPACT ON NEIGHBORS & NEARBY COMMUNITIES: Impact on nearby properties will be minimal. The only cutting will be the salvage of some dead Douglas-firs, most of which are in hidden positions on the east side of the hill. Most activity will involve planting of visual screens, windbreaks and a living snow fence. Firewood will be used by the owners; there is not enough to provide any for the local market; there is not even enough to heat a house for more than two or three years.

WILDLIFE: Elk, fox and coyote tracks were observed during the course of the field work. The property is not really large enough for management activities to have any significant impact on deer or elk. There is a shortage of living space for cavity-nesting birds. Rabbits and small game could benefit from shelter piles located in the southwest corner of the property.

Threatened or Endangered Species: The property is located in Block C11 (Georgetown). Protected species in this block are:

1. the American peregrine falcon
2. the bald eagle
3. the interior least tern
4. the greenback cutthroat trout and
5. the Pawnee montane skipper butterfly.

For the most part, these species do not make use of the area. The tern is a shore bird and prefers large lakes; there are no creeks or wetlands; and the butterfly occurs only in Cheeseman Canyon and its tributaries and is not found in Boulder County.

Eagles visit Boulder in winter, staying in the piedmont area with its milder weather and migrating north when weather improves. Boulder is on the extreme southern end of the eagle's summer (nesting) range. Occasionally a pair will nest in the area, but it is very unusual.

The property is within the foraging area of a known peregrine falcon nest, but there are no nesting sites on the property.

Wildlife Habitat Opportunities: There are a number of practices that could be implemented to enhance the property's usefulness to various species of wildlife. Several ideas are:

1. When salvaging dead trees for firewood, leave some to become nesting sites for woodpeckers. Seven or eight dead snags at least 10.0 inches in diameter are needed for woodpeckers to build nests in. Woodpeckers are perfectionists; it takes them five or six tries to get the nest right; the extra holes are then available for other birds to nest in.

2. Nesting boxes for western bluebirds could increase use of the property by this species. Five boxes would give maximum use of this property and allow birds to make use of an equal-sized area on surrounding property.

3. In this case, providing shelter-piles for small animals ("bunny houses") will require importing slash. If your neighbor on the west decided to participate in Stewardship and were to do some thinning work in the southeast part of his property, there would be sufficient slash available to build shelter piles on your property. Otherwise, this practice is probably not feasible for you.

These practices are a few of the possibilities. There are many others that you might consider for animals other than deer and elk. The Colorado State Forest Service has an inch-thick book listing various wildlife practices.

Forester's Note: Deer and elk attract mountain lions which then prey upon deer, elk, cats, dogs, stray joggers and have been known to attack children. You may want to reconsider your choice of deer as the species you will manage for (Although, your property is so small that whatever you do is likely to have little effect on deer.

INVENTORY: The property is in the ponderosa pine/Douglas-fir/ Arizona fescue ecotype.

Stand A (See map in Appendix) consists of 3.2 acres of ponderosa pine. The dominant class consists of small sawlog-sized trees, with medium stocking (1200 board feet per acre, or 15 cords per acre). There is no dwarf-mistletoe problem in this stand.

Terrain is steep, but accessible with a new driveway and some effort.

SILVICULTURAL OBJECTIVES: The objective is to salvage all but seven or eight dead Douglas-firs as firewood, leaving the remaining dead trees as woodpecker snags. Living trees are mostly immature and need many years to grow up.

PLANTING PROJECTS:

Visual Screen (B):

Purpose: To provide a barrier that will eventually grow up to screen Magnolia Road from the house and vice versa; although, this is likely to take forty years.

Description: This barrier is designed as a three-row, all ponderosa pine windbreak. It is L-shaped, standing at the southeast corner of the property. The south leg, along the county road, is 231 feet long; the east leg, along the east property line, is 634 feet long. It occupies 0.9 acres. Rows are eight feet apart, with trees spaced eight feet apart in the rows. Weed barrier (fabric mulch) is used to suppress grass competition. Polymer is not being used. The planting requires 300 seedlings. It is eligible for Stewardship Incentives cost-sharing as a farmstead windbreak. Costs are summarized below:

300 Large-pot ponderosa pines @ $0.90 ea.:	$ 270.00
8.5 6'X300' rolls weed barrier @ $108.50 ea.:	922.25
SUB-TOTAL	$1192.25
Sales Tax (3%)	35.77
TOTAL, MATERIALS	$1228.02
Labor, Planting - 300 trees @ $1.00 ea.:	300.00
Labor, Weed Barrier - 300 trees @ $2.00 ea.:	600.00
GRAND TOTAL	$2128.02

COST-SHARING:

	Total Cost	C/S	Net
Seedlings & Labor:	$ 578.10	$405.00	$173.10
Weed Barrier & Labor:	1549.92	697.50	852.42
TOTAL*	$2128.02	$900.00	$1228.02

*When there is a cost-sharing limitation, the amount imposed by the limitation is used; thus, in this table, ordinary arithmetic does not work.

Windbreak (C):

Purpose: To reduce air movement around the house. Due to a shortage of funds, this will have to wait for cost-

sharing until after the house is built.

Description: This is a three-row planting 431 feet long, extending from the trees at the property line, to the trees on the hill in front of the house. The upwind (western) row is a shrub row consisting of 100 Woods roses. The middle row consists of 90 Rocky Mountain junipers, and the eastern row consists of 60 ponderosa pines. Natural forest protects the site from the northwest. This planting is to provide protection from the west and south. Weed barrier will be used to suppress grass. Polymer will not be used. Tubex will be used on junipers only, to provide protection from extreme fall cold. The planting occupies 0.5 acres. It is eligible for Stewardship Incentives cost-sharing as a farmstead windbreak. Costs are summarized below (Spring, 1993 basis):

100 Bare-root roses @ $0.38 ea.:	$ 38.00
90 Large-pot Rocky Mtn. junipers @ $0.90 ea.:	81.00
60 Large-pot ponderosa pines @ $0.90 ea.:	54.00
90 Tubex tubes @ $2.75 ea.:	247.50
4.5 Rolls Weed Barrier @ $108.50 ea.:	488.25
SUB-TOTAL	$ 908.75
Sales Tax (3%)	27.25
TOTAL, MATERIALS	$ 936.00
Labor, Planting - 250 trees @ $1.00 ea.:	250.00
Labor, Weed Barrier - 250 trees @ $2.00 ea.:	500.00
GRAND TOTAL	$1686.00

COST-SHARING:

	Total Cost	C/S	Net
Seedlings, Labor:	$ 683.12	$ 225.00	$ 458.12
Weed Barrier, Labor:	1252.90	387.50	865.40
TOTAL*	$1936.02	$ 500.00	$1436.02

* See above.

Visual Barrier (D):

Purpose: To serve as a secondary visual barrier between the house and the county road. Its position, higher on the hill, gives it a better chance to become an effective barrier at a much younger age.

Description: Like planting B, this will be a three-row ponderosa pine planting. It will be located immediately southeast of the new driveway and must wait until after the drive is built to be installed. It is 400 feet long and occupies 0.4 acres, containing 150 ponderosa pines. Weed barrier will be used to suppress grass competition. Polymer will not be used. This practice is eligible for Stewardship Incentives cost-sharing. Costs are summa-

rized below:

150 Large-pot ponderosa pines @ $0.90 ea.:	$ 135.00
4 6'X300' rolls weed barrier @ $108.50 ea.:	434.00
SUB-TOTAL	$ 569.00
Sales Tax (3%)	17.07
TOTAL, MATERIALS	$ 586.07
Labor, Planting - 150 trees @ $1.00 ea.:	150.00
Labor, Weed Barrier - 150 trees @ $2.00 ea.:	300.00
GRAND TOTAL	$1036.07

COST-SHARING:

	Total Cost	C/S	Net
Seedlings & Labor:	$ 289.05	$ 180.00	$ 109.05
Weed Barrier & Labor:	747.02	310.00	437.02
TOTAL*	$1036.07	$ 400.00	$ 636.07

* See above.

Living Snow Fence (E):

Purpose: To keep winds from the northwest from filling the driveway full of snow.

Description: This planting consists of two double-density rows. The near row is located 150 feet northwest of the drive. The far row is located 225 feet northwest of the drive. Both rows are 330 feet long and together, occupy 0.5 acres. The far row consists of 150 American plums planted four feet apart in a double row, four feet apart. This will require 1.1 rolls of 7.5'-width weed barrier to suppress grass. The near row consists of 90 ponderosa pine planted eight feet apart in a double row, eight feet apart. This will require 2.2 rolls of 6'X300' weed barrier. Polymer is not used. This practice is eligible for Stewardship Incentives cost-sharing as a farmstead windbreak. A cost breakdown is given below (Spring, 1993 Basis):

150 Bare-root American plums @ $0.38 ea.:	$ 57.00
90 Large-pot ponderosa pines @ $0.90 ea.:	81.00
2.2 6'X300' rolls weed barrier @ $108.50 ea.:	238.70
1.1 7.5'X300' rolls weed barrier @ $144.67 ea.:	159.13
SUB-TOTAL	$ 535.83
Sales Tax (3%)	16.07
TOTAL, MATERIALS	$ 551.90
Labor, Planting - 150 trees @ $1.00 ea.:	240.00
Labor, Weed Barrier - 150 trees @ $2.00 ea.:	480.00
GRAND TOTAL	$1271.90

COST-SHARING:

	Total Cost	C/S	Net
Seedlings & Labor:	$ 382.14	$ 225.00	$ 157.14
Weed Barrier & Labor:	889.76	387.50	502.26
TOTAL*	$1271.90	$ 500.00	$ 771.90

* See above.

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE:

1993: Plant Visual Barrier B (See above.).

1994:

1. Plant Windbreak C (See above.).
2. Cut and remove firewood trees from forest stand (See above.).
3. Perform maintenance planting in Visual Barrier B (This is required by the contract if you accept cost-sharing for planting it. Expect it to involve about 50 seedlings. This is eligible for cost-sharing.).

1995:

1. Plant Visual Barrier D (See above.).
2. Perform maintenance plantings on Visual Barrier B and Windbreak C, if needed. Again, these are required if needed and if you accepted cost-sharing money for planting or maintaining them. Both will be eligible for cost-sharing money.

1996:

1. Plant Living Snow Fence E (See above.).
2. Perform maintenance plantings on Visual Barrier B, Windbreak C and Visual Barrier D. Again, all three are eligible for cost-sharing. Maintenance is required, if needed and if cost-sharing has been accepted for planting or maintenance. By this time, Visual Barrier D is not likely to need maintenance.

1997:

1. Maintain all plantings, if needed. Visual Barrier D no longer eligible for cost-sharing.

2. Place six blue-bird boxes around property. This is eligible for cost-sharing.

1998:

Maintain all plantings, if needed. Windbreak C no longer eligible for cost-sharing.

1999:

Maintain all plantings, if needed. Visual Barrier D no longer eligible for cost-sharing.

2000:

Maintain all plantings, if needed. Living Snow Fence E no longer eligible for cost-sharing.

2001:

No activities.

2002:

Revise this plan. No other activities.

For many years to come, you can enjoy your property. With people like you taking care of our forests, their well-being is assured.

Thank you.

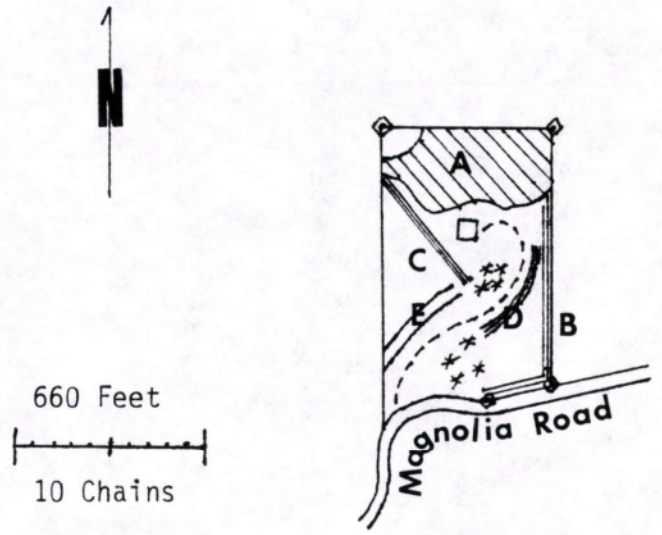
Respectfully submitted by,

Douglas J Stevenson

Douglas J. Stevenson
Assistant District Forester

—Jeffrey § Nazli Weiss

E1/2 NW1/4 SW1/4, Sec 11, T1S, R72W, S.P.M.
North of Magnolia Road



- Known Corner
- Property Line
- Road
- Driveway (Proposed)
- House Site
- Forest (3.2 Acres)
- Visual Screen (B)
- Windbreak (C & D)
- Snow Fence (E)
- * Native Ponderosa Pines

Drawn By: Douglas J Stevenson

November 2, 1992