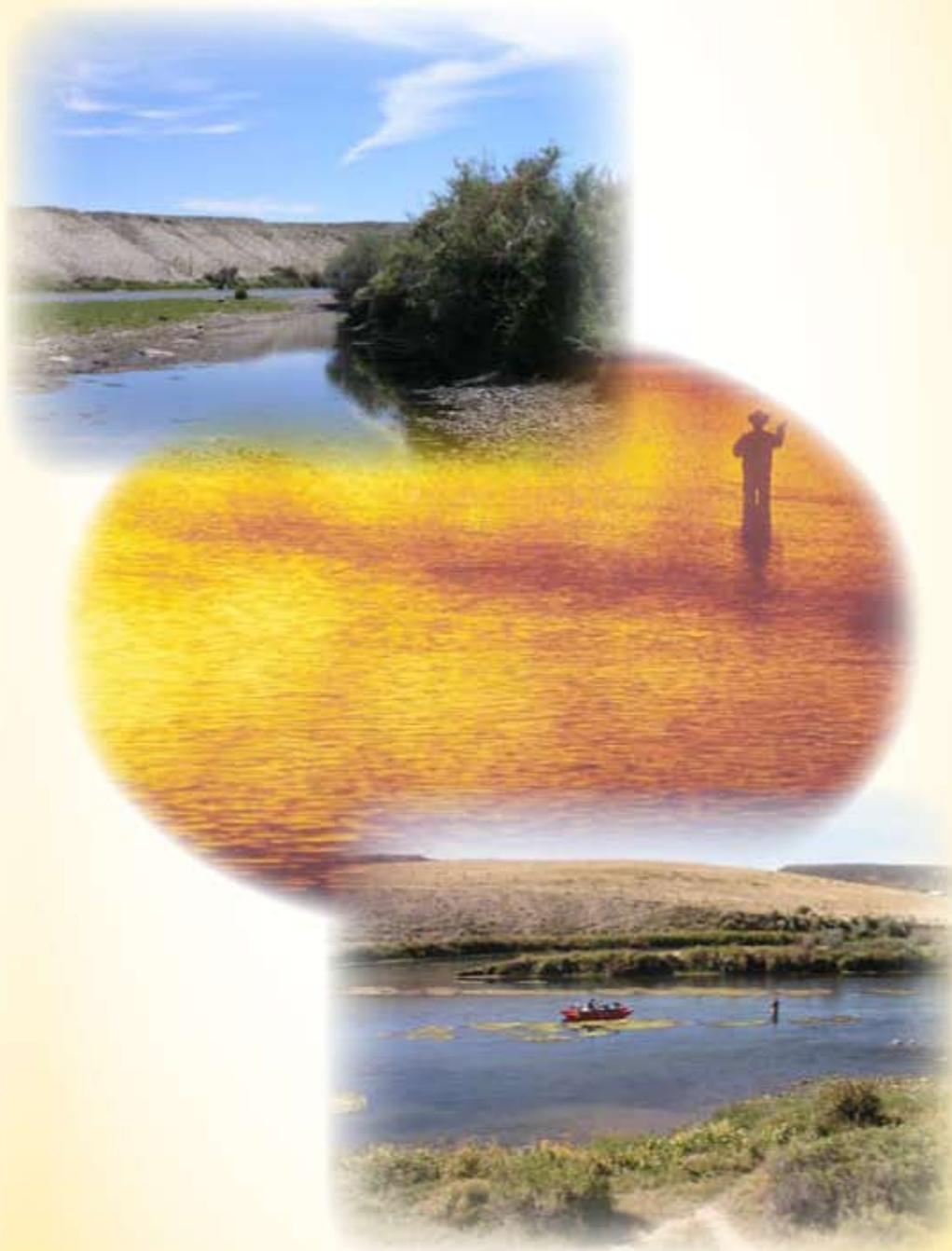


Trapper's Route Special Recreation Area Management Plan Decision Record



August 2006



MISSION STATEMENT

It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

BLM/WY/PL-06/026+1220

WY-060-EA06-107



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Casper Field Office
2987 Prospector Drive
Casper, Wyoming 82604-2968



8400

Dear interested party,

The BLM has just completed the Trapper's Route Special Recreation Area Management Plan (RAMP) and associated Environmental Assessment (EA). The primary purpose of the RAMP is to enhance individual and social benefits derived from quality recreational experiences and to sustain or improve important wildlife habitats within this corridor.

The Trapper's Route Recreation Area spans 41 miles of the North Platte River between Alcova and Casper and includes 5.12 miles of BLM-administered river front property (approximately 3,824 acres). The RAMP addresses recreation facility development, travel management, habitat improvement, long-term funding and Special Recreation Permits.

If you have comments or concerns regarding these types of activities or are in need of further information, please contact Eve Bennett at 307-261-7517 or email her eve_bennett@blm.gov.

Printed copies of the Trapper's Route RAMP/EA are available for review at:

Bureau of Land Management
Casper Field Office
2987 Prospector Drive
Casper, WY 82601

or online at:

<http://www.wy.blm.gov/nepa/nepadocs.htm>

Sincerely,



Field Manager, Casper

Enclosure
- Decision Record/ Finding of No Significant Impact

Finding of No Significant Impact
WY-060-EA06-107
Trapper's Route Special Recreation Area Management Plan
Decision Record and Finding of No Significant Impact

I. Introduction

This document records the decision made by the Bureau of the Land Management (BLM) for managing public lands surface within the Trapper's Route Special Recreation Area which encompasses public surface generally within 1/4 mile of the North Public River and includes existing landing sites and the Bessemer Bend Historic Site. The planning area is located along the North Platte River between Casper and Alcova Wyoming (T. 30-33, R. 79-82). Trapper's Route Special Recreation Area is 41 river miles long. BLM administers approximately 5.12 miles and 3,824 surface acres.

The Platte River Resource Area Management Plan, completed in 1985 roughly defines the boundary of the Trapper's Route Special Recreation Area and dictates the completion of this plan. The Casper Field Office prepared the *Trapper's Route Special Recreation Area Management Plan (RAMP) and Environmental Assessment (EA)* pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) to analyze impacts of fully implementing the Trapper's Route RAMP as described under the proposed action. The RAMP is completely defined within the proposed action and sets the goals and objectives for multi-resource management. Furthermore, the Trapper's Route RAMP outlines recreation management settings, provides guidelines for new development, and places limits on outdoor recreation activities. The analysis of the proposed action including the defined mitigation measures resulted in Finding of No Significant Impact. Therefore, an Environmental Impact Statement is not necessary to further analyze the effects of the proposed action.

This decision is based on the EA for the Trapper's Route Recreation Area Plan (EA number WY-060-EA06-107). and applies only to the public land within the boundary. The EA is guided by the BLM's Platte River Resource Area (now Casper Field Office), Resource Management Plan (RMP), which describes the planning decisions for public land management under the jurisdiction of the Casper Field Office.

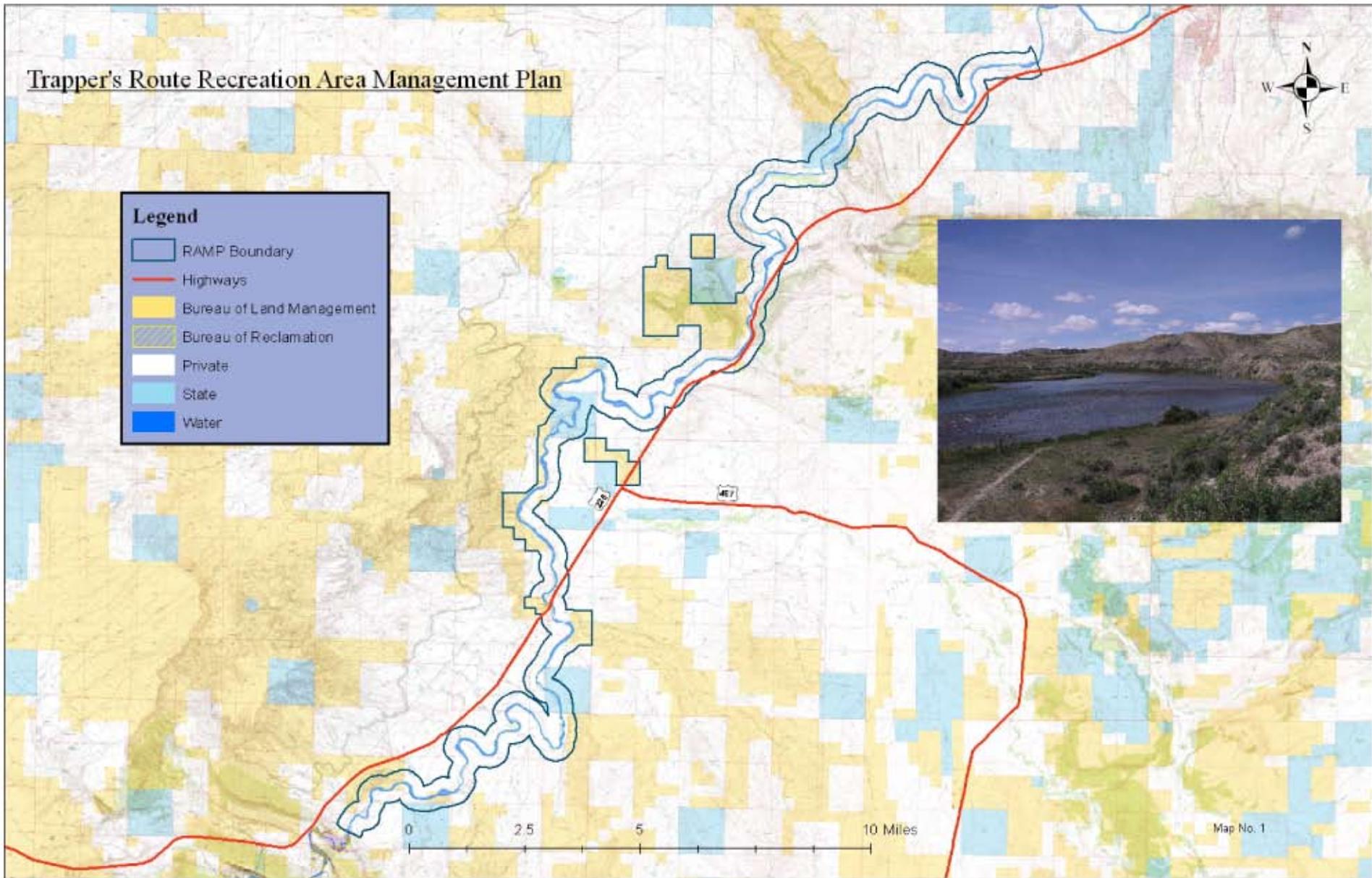
All activities associated with the implementation of the RAMP will be conducted in compliance with all applicable federal, state, and county laws, regulations, and stipulations. Comments received during the 30-day comment period ending July 21, 2006 for the EA were taken into consideration in preparing this decision.

II. Proposed Action

The boundary of the Trapper's Route Special Recreation Area will be defined as public lands within 1/4 quarter mile of the high water mark on either side of the North Platte River from Alcova to Robertson Road Bridge. Additional public lands to be included are the Trapper's Route Landings as defined by the 1985 RMP and those lands within the Platte River withdrawal (Map 1).

The proposed action strives to balance recreational user needs with environmental stewardship within the boundaries of the recreational planning area. It provides for additional recreation development while preserving and enhancing much of the wildlife habitat. Additional parking areas and campgrounds will be used to guide recreational use of the river corridor. Roads and trails will be designated for use and upgraded to accommodate user needs. All unneeded roads and trails that cause undue degradation will be closed and reclaimed when possible. Habitat improvement projects will share the same high priority as recreation facility development. The BLM will strive whenever possible to work with other land management agencies and private landowners to meet RAMP objectives, such as habitat improvement and additional access needs.

The number of additional Special Recreation Permits (SRPs) authorized by the BLM will be limited to 50 % above the existing level. The additional permits will be restricted to weekdays only while the impacts of this baseline commercial activity are evaluated. This will allow the BLM time to understand the impacts of these permits without creating an economic hardship on any specific operator. Limits on the number, location and timing of commercial launches will be enacted based on the capacity of the newly developed recreation facilities and private recreational use.



Grazing leases will be evaluated to ensure that Wyoming Standards for Healthy Rangelands are met. The BLM supports grazing improvement projects that enhance the natural environment and reduce overall sediment loads in the river. Ultimately, the Trapper's Route RAMP will help revegetate the North Platte River riparian corridor. Management activities will assist in restoring riparian health and wildlife habitat. Riparian areas support more animal diversity than any other habitat (WGFD 1999) and are the single most productive wildlife habitat type in Wyoming. Healthy riparian areas provide vertical structure, complexity, canopy, and subcanopy layers as well as a ground layer which supports species diversity. Riparian vegetation influences aquatic communities by shading the stream, controlling dissolved nutrient inputs, stabilizing stream banks and contributing organic matter (Moline 2004). Streamside vegetation provides cover for fish by creating quiet, shaded resting areas beneath overhanging vegetation, contributes material to organic debris jams (Wohl 2004), and vegetative canopy which cools the water.

Under the proposed action, the Trapper's Route RAMP will be divided into differing Water Recreation Opportunity Survey (WROS) categories, which strive to balance the natural environment of the river ecosystem and the social benefits derived from recreational use. The RAMP guidelines will allow recreational users to freely choose the type of recreational experience desired. Areas with existing facilities will be redesigned to accommodate the increased use. While new recreation facilities will be strategically placed to provide additional put-in and take-out points downstream of Government Bridge, more effectively utilizing the existing public lands within the planning area, while controlling potential impacts from recreational activities.

III. Decision

It is my decision to approve the proposed action analyzed in the EA for the Trapper's Route Special Recreation Management Area. The decision recognizes that the area has had water based recreation for over twenty five years, that opportunities for developed and dispersed recreation remain an important part of the human environment, and that there are other important resources and values within the area which require consideration and protection from unnecessary or undue degradation.

Approval of the Proposed Action and individual project components is subject to the following administrative requirements and the environmental protection measures and mitigation measures identified in the Trapper's Route Special Recreation Area. These requirements and mitigation measures are incorporated into this decision.

Wildlife Mitigation Measures

The following wildlife seasonal stipulations will be applied to all surface disturbance activities.

- Bald Eagle Winter Feeding Concentration Area stipulation from November 1 through March 31, Within 1/2-mile of the river, no surface disturbance will occur during this period.
- Raptor nesting stipulation from February 1 through July 31. Within 1/2-mile of an active or occupied nest, no surface disturbance will occur during this period.
- Big Game Crucial Winter Range stipulation. No surface disturbance from November 15 through April 30.

Cultural Resources Mitigation Measures

Compliance with Sec. 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act will precede any surface disturbing activity carried out in this Plan. Inventories will be conducted as necessary to locate, record, and evaluate all visible cultural materials. Should historic properties be discovered, appropriate mitigation treatment will be applied. Such treatment plans will be developed in consultation with the Wyoming State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). If previously unknown cultural materials are discovered during any surface disturbing activity, all work in that vicinity shall be halted until the Authorized Officer can be notified and a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the find.

IV. Project Components

The Trapper's Route Special Recreation Area Management Plan includes all the following components as described in the following management goals, objectives and guidelines.

Trapper's Route Special Recreation Area RAMP Guidelines

Goals:

The goals are to sustain or improve important wildlife habitats while striving to enhance individual and social benefits derived from quality recreational experiences within the defined planning area.

Objectives:

- Manage to the prescribed WROS settings, providing for a range of recreational activities and experiences.
- Fully implement the restoration, deferred maintenance and capital improvement projects outlined in this plan.
- Provide recreational opportunities in which individual, community and economic benefits may be derived.
- Provide facilities that adequately meet user needs and reduce negative impacts related to increased visitation.
- Provide a transportation system that meets access needs and ensures adequate protection of natural resources.
- Meet Wyoming Standards for Healthy Rangelands
- Meet VRM Class III and WROS category objectives for visual modifications
- Sustain or improve important riparian and wildlife habitats
- Secure the long term funding necessary for continued maintenance and management of the area.
- Evaluate management effectiveness
- Cultivate cooperative and multi-agency management
- Ensure public awareness and involvement in management decisions.
- Allow for future adaptations.

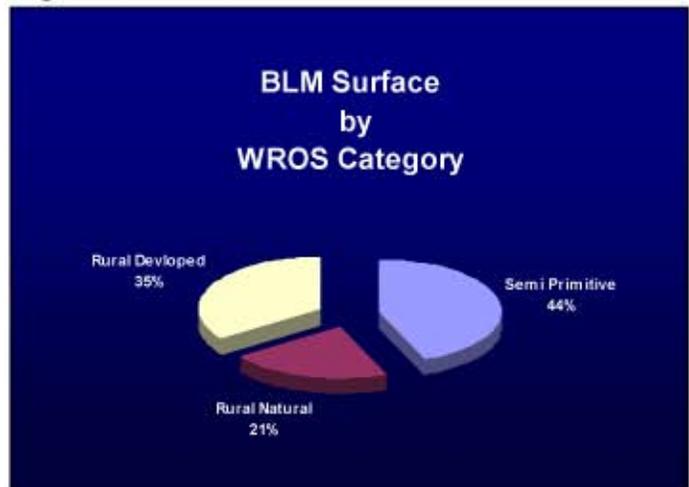
WROS Categories for BLM-Administered Surface:

The Trapper's Route Special Recreation Area will managed to the WROS categories as shown on Map 2. Site designs for developed areas will vary depending on the WROS category assigned. Recreational facilities within Rural Developed areas will accommodate a higher concentration of visitors and will allow for RV camping. Site plans for Rural-Natural and Semi-Primitive areas will be limited to smaller groups and provide for a more natural setting.

Table 1

<i>Site Name</i>	<i>Average Score</i>	<i>WROS Classification</i>
Pete's Draw	RD5	Rural-Developed
Ledge Creek	P10	Semi-Primitive/Primitive
Bolton Creek	RD7	Rural-Natural
Government Bridge	RD5	Rural-Developed
Clarkson Hill #1	RD5	Rural-Developed
Clarkson Hill #2	SP8	Rural-Natural
Clarkson Hill #3	SP8	Rural-Natural
Bates Creek	SP8	Rural-Natural
Gray Cliff	P10	Semi-Primitive
Bessemer Mountain	RN7	Rural-Natural
Bessemer Bend	RD4	Rural-Developed
Emigrant Ridge	P10	Semi-Primitive/Primitive

Figure 1



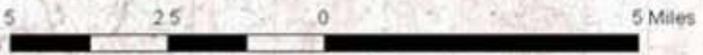
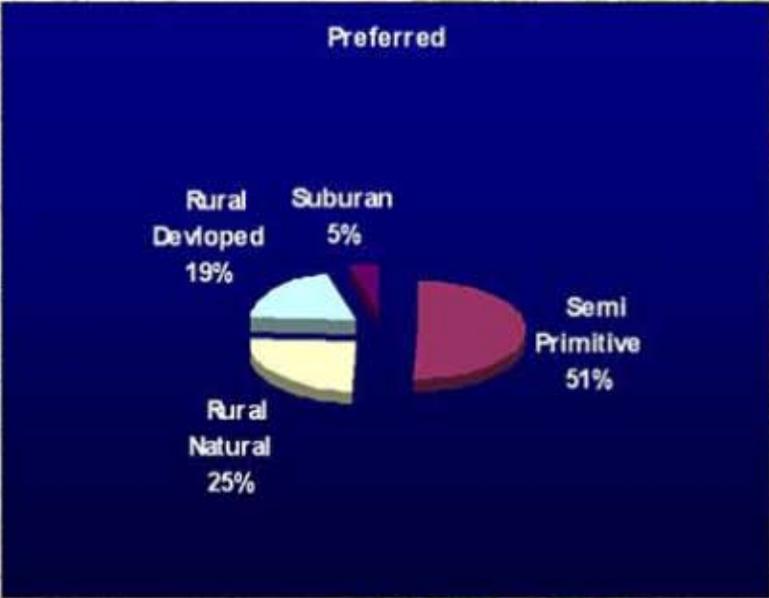
Recreation Facilities:

Table 2 compares the existing and proposed facilities for the Trapper's Route Recreation Area (Note: additional interim parking areas will be provided at specific locations but are not listed in the proposed landing site facilities). The Whitetail, Golden Current, Chalk Bluffs and Buffaloberry Campgrounds will be new developments constructed under this alternative. Landing site locations, conceptual designs and designated roads and trails are depicted on Appendix 1. Final site plans will be included into this decision after completion.

Trapper's Route Recreation Area Management Plan Preferred Alternative

WROS Ratings

- non inventoried
- urban
- 2
- suburban
- 4
- rural developed
- 6
- rural natural
- 8
- semi primitive
- 10
- primitive



Map #2

Table 2

<i>Site Name</i>	<i>Existing Facilities</i>	<i>Proposed Developments</i>
Pete's Draw	toilet, picnic tables, fire ring, access road	2 toilets, 5 campsites (with RV access), parking area (15 OHV), day use area, walking trail and pier, access road, potential potable water
Ledge Creek	Portable Toilet	Vault toilet
Bolton Creek	Access roads	Access roads and vehicle barriers
Government Bridge	Boat ramp, parking, access road	Vault toilet, day use area/shelters and tables, improved boat ramp, enlarged parking area (20 OHV/trailers) and interim parking (2 OHV)
White Tail Campground	Access roads	Boat ramp, vault toilet, 4 campsites (with RV access), parking area (15 OHV/trailers), access road, potential potable water
Golden Current	Access roads	Vault toilet, parking area (4 vehicles), 5 tent campsites
Chalk Bluff Campground	Access roads	Boat ramp, vault toilet, 15 campsites, Parking area (10 OHV/trailers), day use site with tables, potential potable water
Buffaloberry Creek Campground	Access roads	Vault toilet, 4 campsites, additional interim parking area for 4 OHVs

Design Prescriptions:

Rural-Developed: The BLM will manage approximately 1.79 miles of riverfront property in this WROS category. The category is characterized by substantial modification of the natural environment. Modifications are made to enhance specific recreational opportunities. The sites and sounds of human activity are readily apparent and interaction with other users is common. Facilities may include campgrounds, improved access roads, and fences, walking trails, interpretive panels, parking lots, vault toilets and boat ramps. Landing sites are designed to accommodate a large number of visitors and incorporate American Disabilities Act standards whenever possible. Site designs use available space and are largely defined by visitor demand. Landing sites under this category will include: Pete's Draw, Government Bridge, Whitetail Campground and Bessemer Bend. No changes or upgrades will be made to the Bessemer Bend Historic Site beyond that described in EA # Wy-060-01-047.

Landscape designs for developed landings are to include natural-appearing barriers such as vegetative screens and rock placement whenever possible. Mitigation measures will be used during construction to control the spread of non-native plant species.

Rural-Natural: Approximately 1.1 miles of riverfront property will be managed to this category. Developed landing sites managed under this classification include: Golden Current tent camping area, Chalk Bluffs and Buffaloberry Campgrounds. The Bessemer Mountain Landing is also managed under this classification, however, no recreation development will be placed at the location. Predominately natural-appearing environments characterize these areas. Interaction among visitors should be moderate, compared to other sections of the river. Resource modification is evident but in harmony with the natural landscape. Facilities are designed and constructed to encourage redistribution of visitor use and to accommodate small groups and family units. Facilities include designed camp grounds, improved roads, boat ramps, and small parking areas and vault toilets. Where indicated, fencing will be used to exclude livestock. Travel management will focus on access to developed sites and will be limited in areas where restoration projects are to be emphasized.

Recreation developments within the Rural-Natural settings will be located where necessary to facilitate voluntary redistribution of recreation users. However, they will be placed to allow for open space and natural habitats.

Semi-Primitive: Approximately 2.26 miles of river front property will be managed to a semi-primitive setting. Although these landings are significantly smaller, the Ledge Creek, Gray Cliff and Emigrant Ridge Landing will be managed within the scope of a semi-primitive category. These areas are characterized by a natural landscape. Facilities are to be limited to signs and a vault toilet, if permanent administrative access can be obtained to the Ledge Creek landing. Fencing may also be used to control livestock where necessary. Maintained roads and small parking areas may fit within this category as necessary when opportunities for the protection of natural resources arise. Resource integrity is essential to the visitor experience. Concentration and interaction among users should be low to moderate. Travel management will focus on resource protection and may be limited in some areas to visitors who egress via the river (drift boats, rafts).

Site Design Guidelines by WROS Category:

Rural-Developed:

Visual quality objective: modification of landscape
Degree of visitor concentration: moderate to high
Degree of developed recreation sites: prevalent, common
Campgrounds will be rustic (no utilities)
Camping allowed in designated campsites
Campsite per acre in developed campground: 3 to 5 per acre
Paved boat ramp: appropriate and common
Vault Toilets: appropriate and common
Fire rings and grills will be designed into campsites
Potable water will be evaluated
Fencing

Rural-Natural:

Visual quality objective: partial retention and improvement of visual resources
Degree of visitor concentration: occasional, periodic
Degree of developed recreation sites: occasional, infrequent
Campgrounds will be rustic (no utilities)
Campsites 3 per acre in developed campground
Camping will be allowed in designated campsites only within 1.5 miles of developed sites and on a dispersed basis outside this parameter.
Paved boat ramp: appropriate but only occasional
Vault Toilets: appropriate and may be occasional
Fire rings and grills will be designed into designated campsites
Potable water will be evaluated
Fencing

Semi-Primitive:

Visual quality objective: retention, improvement of visual resources
Degree of visitor concentration: minor, seldom
Degree of developed recreation sites: minor, seldom
Campsite per acre in developed campground: N/A
Designated campsites: N/A (dispersed camping only)
Paved boat ramp: N/A (unpaved boat ramp may be found occasionally)
Vault Toilets: appropriate but seldom
Fire rings and grills will not be utilized
Fencing

Visual Resource Management

To meet VRM Class III objectives, final site design for recreation improvements will be reviewed using visual contrast ratings. Best management practices for visual resources will be utilized to lessen the contrasts. These practices include, but are not limited to, the proper placement and layout of campgrounds including internal features such as access roads, boat ramps and vault toilets; choosing colors that are repeated in the natural landscape; avoiding sky-lining structures; and the use of vegetative screens and natural barriers (http://www.blm.gov/bmp/Technical_Information.htm).

Signing Guidelines:

Highway signs will be utilized to identify county roads which provide access to public landing sites.

Entrance signs for the Trapper's Route Landings will be placed at the junction of the corresponding county road and access road. These signs will be uniform for all BLM landings.

Private/public lands will be marked at the river with Blue and Red signs. These signs will be placed within clear view of the public and will be kept clear of vegetation.

Regulation and information signs will be kept to a minimum. These signs are to include BLM/WGFD signs with location maps, float times, and basic information on overnight camping and off-road travel. Additional regulatory information may be provided on site via brochures.

Designated roads will be marked with posts and white arrows.

Closed roads and trails will be indicated as such using signs and physical barriers when necessary.

Interpretive signs will be utilized to educate the public about history, natural resources and land ethics where appropriate within recreational developments for Rural-Developed Setting. Interpretive signs will be developed within BLM guidelines. The entire interpretive program will be designed and approved prior to placement of any interpretive signs.

Travel Management:

Motorized Use:

OHV travel within a one mile corridor of the North Platte River between Alcova and Casper will be allowed only on designated roads and trails. Exceptions to this rule will be allowed for administrative purposes. Recreational, off-road travel for purposes such as game retrieval and dispersed camping will be limited to 300 ft from the designated routes as long as no resource damage occurs. Road and trail designations including upgrades, rerouted sections, and closures are provided in Appendix 2.

Approximately 11.7 miles of existing two-track trails will be maintained in their current condition and be designated for OHV use. These trails, including all drainage crossings, will be evaluated. Any travel route that is deemed to be causing resource degradation will be upgraded, rerouted or closed for the protection of natural resources.

Improved recreational roads will be designated for OHV use and will be constructed to the minimum standard required to accommodate traffic needs and stabilize soil. Where necessary, low water crossings and culverts will be incorporated into road designs. Approximately 4.67 miles of roads will be improved, of which 2.94 miles are to be rerouted to better accommodate use. These roads will provide vehicle access to the river and to developed campgrounds and landings.

All roads and trails that are designated for recreation use (15.94 miles) will be marked with white arrows.

Approximately 10.24 miles of existing roads and trails will be closed and be removed from the transportation system. They will not be displayed on ownership maps or on river brochures. All closed roads will be signed accordingly. As deemed necessary, these roads and trails will be barricaded and restored to their natural state.

Temporary closures approximate 0.81 miles of existing trails. These trails lie within an area infested with cheatgrass brome and that have severe erosion problems. After the successful re-establishment of native species, use of these trails will be re-evaluated.

Administrative access is required at specific sites within the Trapper's Route Recreation Area. Vehicle access (0.24 miles) to these areas is limited to administrative use.

Non-Motorized Trail Use:

Surfaced walking trails will be limited to the existing interpretive trail at Bessemer Bend and a walking trail at the Pete's Draw landing site. The walking trail at Pete's Draw will be surfaced with limestone crusher fines and will incorporate stairs. This trail will help to stabilize soil, reduce the rate of erosion and ease walking traffic to the river's edge.

Mountain biking, hiking and equestrian uses are increasing in the area. The natural environment of Trapper's Route Recreation Area, coupled with its close proximity to local communities and adequate public access, creates an ideal location for the development of these types of trails. Non-motorized trails proposed for this area are located near Clarkson Hill and link two campgrounds. The proposal for development of non-motorized trails may be evaluated after restoration efforts have been completed.

Restoration and Habitat Improvement:

Public surface will be evaluated using the Wyoming BLM standards and guidelines for healthy rangelands. Adjustments will be made as necessary to grazing practices, recreation management and motorized access to improve the ecological condition of BLM-administered lands within the RAMP boundary. Changes to grazing management practices may include, but are not limited to, changes in the duration and season of use, reducing available animal unit months, rangeland improvement projects (i.e. location of mineral and salt supplements) and off-site watering sources. When necessary to meet habitat and recreation objectives, grazing will be deferred or removed. All BLM-administered lands within the RAMP area that are not currently leased for livestock grazing will not be made available for lease.

Restoration projects will focus on areas that fail standards for healthy rangelands. Areas currently selected for restoration projects include the Bolton Creek landing site and the Bates Creek area. These two areas will be fenced to control OHV use until vegetation has established. Walk-in gates will be allowed for recreational access. Roads and trails that are to be closed will also be restored to the natural habitat. Specific actions may include scarification, re-seeding, and treatment of cheatgrass brome and other non-native plant species.

Seed Mixes

Seeding will be done in late September or October. If seeding is done earlier than this, late summer or early fall moisture may result in some germination prior to winter which could lead to the death of some seedlings. While most of the seed will germinate in the spring, seed from some species may not germinate the first year. Descriptions, uses and possible planting locations for seed mixes and woody species are provided in Appendix 3.

Seeding of large areas of disturbance will occur along the topographic contour unless impractical for safety reasons. On level areas, seed will be applied perpendicular to the prevailing wind. For linear features, such as roads and trails, it will not be practical to do either of these. However, water turnouts (water bars) will be constructed along closed roads and trails as needed to prevent erosion. Construction guidelines will be followed using the grade to determine the number and spacing of water turnouts required.

Mulching and crimping of seeded areas will be used where practical. Mulching and crimping provides an artificial cover crop and results in a higher rate of success for stand establishment. A minimum of 1½ tons of certified weed-free straw or hay mulch per acre will be used. Application at this rate provides 70 to 75 percent coverage. Two tons of mulch per acre provides close to 90 percent coverage.

Woody Species

The planting of woody species including cottonwoods and willows will be geared towards Rural-Natural and Semi-Primitive areas to provide perching structures for eagles and habitat for other species of birds and wildlife with minimal human intrusion. Trees and shrubs will also be used in campground areas and possible access roads going into them to provide natural screening and shade. Nine different woody species have been selected for possible use. Descriptions, uses and possible planting locations of each species are provided in Appendix 3.

Invasive Non-native Plant Species

A formal inventory will be completed for the Trapper's Route Recreation Area to determine the species and density of invasive non-native plant species. At the completion of this inventory, arrangements will be made with the Natrona County Weed and Pest for treatment of these species.

Cheatgrass brome treatments are to be planned and implemented on a site specific basis. However, the following guidelines will apply.

- Chemical herbicides considered for use:
 - Monsanto Roundup (Glyphosate)
 - Monsanto Telar (Chorsulfuron)
 - Dupont Oust (Sulfometuron)
 - BASF Plateau (Imazapic)
- Prescribed burns will be used on a site specific base prior to chemical applications.
- All areas are to be re-seeded following chemical treatment.

- Timing of re-seeding following chemical treatment will be determined by type of herbicide and manufacturer's recommendations.
- Livestock and OHV use will be removed from treated areas for a minimum of 3 years after vegetation has been re-established. Fencing will be used to create a physical barrier.

Special Recreation Permits:

The BLM will evaluate the impacts of allowing a 50% increase of 2005 levels in permitted commercial use along the North Platte River. The evaluation will determine if the proposed recreational facilities are adequate to meet the demands of both commercial and private recreation use without causing undue conflict among user groups. Moreover, this evaluation will disclose any environmental damage occurring on non-developed parcels due to commercial use numbers. Additional Special Recreation Permits (SRPs) above this baseline number will not be permitted until the BLM has completed the evaluation. These new permits will be restricted to weekdays only. Specific guidelines for SRP management will be implemented after the evaluation is completed. This evaluation will be completed within five years after implementation of this RAMP.

Implementation:

2006: Deferred maintenance projects;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grey Reef Reconstruction Government Bridge Reconstruction Bolton Creek Restoration Project Bullard placement and Clarkson Hill tent camping area Complete Road and Trail designations Fence removal on east side of Clarkson Hill Removal of trailer
2007: Capital Improvement projects;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> White Tail and Golden Current Campgrounds Chalk Bluffs Campground Buffaloberry Landing site Implementation of travel plan (including signing) Implement sign plan Complete remaining maintenance projects Walk-in gate and turn-around at Pete's Draw Access gates and west parking at Government Bridge Completion of user surveys
2008: Restoration projects;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement Cheatgrass brome treatment plan Removal and reseed closed roads (as needed) Plant woody and riparian species in open areas Completion of rangeland evaluations
2009: Uncompleted projects;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete remaining capital improvements Address additional obtained access site needs Completion of necessary restoration projects
2010: Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completion of user surveys Completion of SRP evaluation Assess recreation infrastructure and travel management Assess planning area for additional restoration needs

Monitoring:

Monitoring the effectiveness of management prescriptions is an on going process and will continue throughout the life of this plan. Effective monitoring strategies are the cornerstone of adaptive management. They help to insure that objectives are being met and lead to continued public support. To that end the BLM will report on the status of the Trapper's Route Recreation Area to the public at least once every five years.

To appropriately assess the effectiveness of management prescriptions, monitoring and data needs of the environment have been divided into three categories: Physical, Social, and Management attributes. Baseline studies

will be designed in the fall of 2006 and will be implemented beginning in 2007. Onsite inventories and documentation of actual use began in spring of 2006.

Physical Resource Attributes:

- All public lands within the RAMP will be evaluated by the standards set for healthy rangelands.
 - Standard 1: Within the potential of the ecological site (soil type, landform, climate, and geology), soils are stable and allow for water infiltration to provide optimal plant growth and minimal surface runoff.
 - Standard 2: Riparian and wetland vegetation has structural, age, and species diversity characteristic of the stage of channel succession and is resilient and capable of recovering from natural and human disturbance in order to provide forage and cover, capture sediment, dissipate energy, and provide for groundwater recharge.
 - Standard 3: Upland vegetation on each ecological site consists of plant communities appropriate to the site which are resilient, diverse, and able to recover from natural and human disturbances.
 - Standard 4: Rangelands are capable of sustaining viable populations and diversity of native plant species appropriate to the habitat. Habitats that support or could support threatened animal species, species of special concern, or sensitive species will be maintained or enhanced.
 - Standard 5: Water meets Wyoming State standards.
 - Standard 6: Air quality meets Wyoming State standards (USDA 1994).
- The area will be evaluated for existing perching and nesting areas for various bird species and habitat for small mammal species.
- Winter range evaluation
- Eagle counts from Jackson Canyon and surveys during winter feeding times
- Noxious and invasive weed inventory.

Social Attributes:

- Traffic counters will be used at developed areas and at Clarkson Hill (non-developed landing)
- Document actual use (number of launches, full- and half-day floats of permitted fly fishing Guides; number of launches and retrievals on BLM landings, average launch and retrieval times).
- Document number of guides advertising for the area each year.
- Document OHV sightings on all available landings.
- Estimate the average distance between drift boats (during primary and secondary seasons)
- Complete visitor surveys every three years.
- Visitor registration boxes will be placed at all locations with facilities (including seasonal parking areas and walk-in access gates).
- Voluntary registrations will be used to monitor use (type amount, location and duration). All appropriate visitor comments will be recorded (i.e. number positive/negative, suggestions for improvement, problems)

Management Attributes:

- Evaluate existing facilities for visitor capacity (i.e. number of campsites, day-use sites, size of parking areas)
- Provide visitor infrastructure capacity after reconstruction and capital improvements
- Record management actions completed each year (campground and landing site upgrades, parking areas stabilized, miles of road upgraded, miles of road closed/reclaimed, noxious and invasive weeds treated, and restoration projects implemented/successful).
- Monitor road and trail conditions on all currently existing routes including photo points.
- Record volunteer and education projects (i.e. project benefits, groups involved, cost/value)
- Record report cooperative management actions (i.e. project benefits, groups involved, and cost/value added).
- Land tenure adjustments

Funding Opportunities:

Capital improvements, enhanced management, and monitoring projects increase the fiscal obligations. Current available monies include deferred maintenance funding, request for capital improvement projects, and fees obtained via SRPs. The BLM may also apply for grants including those related to riparian improvements and cost share projects. These opportunities are available on a limited basis and do not ensure the long term funding required.

After the completion of the reconstruction and capital improvements the BLM will determine a recreation fee schedule that could be established to supplement available funding. In addition, the BLM will seek cooperative management and monitoring projects thereby reducing total cost and improving grant opportunities.

The development of a long term funding strategy is essential for the continued maintenance and daily management of the planning area. Successful funding strategies must be goal oriented and adaptable. They must ensure fiscal and social responsibility.

Adaptations:

Recreation management is an ongoing process. As specific actions are completed and new information is obtained, it is often advantageous to adapt management prescriptions and activities so long as the value obtained is not lost. The overarching goals for the area remain the same although specific objectives may change. As stated previously, the BLM will complete an evaluation cycle in five year increments and report the results to the public. Any substantial changes in management prescriptions will be disclosed. This process will help to ensure public awareness and involvement in the decision making process. Changes to travel management will be made in coordination with neighboring land owners and state and local government agencies.

IV. Finding of No Significant Impact:

Based on the analysis of potential impacts contained in the environmental assessment, I have determined that impacts of the Proposed Action are not expected not to be significant and an environmental impact statement is not required.

V. Rationale for the Decision:

The plan is an honest attempt to improve the management of recreation in this popular area, and draws a reasonable balance between the strong demands for recreation opportunities close to population centers and the need to protect the other resources present in the area. Recreation use at the Trapper's Route Landings provides positive contributions to the human environment and adds to the quality of life enjoyed by residents of and visitors to central Wyoming. Relatively unregulated recreation use along the North Platte River for the past 35 years has resulted in some impacts to soils, vegetation, wildlife, archeological values and others. This plan outlines a direction for recreation management that continues to provide quality recreation experiences while taking positive steps to reduce or eliminate undesirable impacts to other resources.

The decision to approve the RAMP for the Trapper's Route Special Recreation Area is based on careful consideration of a number of factors, including: (A) consistency with land use and resource management plans; (B) public involvement, scoping issues, and EA comments; (C) relevant resource considerations; (D) agency statutory requirements; (E) national policy; and (F) measures to avoid or minimize environmental harm.

A. Consistency with Land Use and Resource Management Plans. The decision to approve the Trapper's Route RAMP is in conformance with the overall planning direction for the area. The Platte River Resource Area RMP states that "A RAMP will be prepared for a special recreation management area along the river. (RMP 1985: 54)" Roughly 4600 acres of public land will be intensively managed as a special recreation management area. "We will develop prescriptions for management by characterizing recreation opportunities in terms of setting and type of activity. (RMP 1985: 58).

B. Public Involvement, Scoping Issues, and EA Comments. The public has been instrumental in creating a workable plan. During scoping, members of the public took advantage of the opportunity to express their views on a wide variety of issues, concerns and desires regarding how the area should be managed. From there, a group of dedicated members of the public formed a Core Planning Team to help the BLM develop alternatives and make recommendations about the best course for management. These recommendations were presented to the public and comments received from that public review were used to further refine the plan. The Proposed Action accepts

many of the recommendations made by the public through visitor surveys, the work of the WROS Planning Team and public comments received.

Emphasis was placed on accommodating the public's desires as much as possible but in some cases management actions defer to other resource priorities such as range condition, wildlife habitat needs, and the desires of adjacent landowners. A number of mitigation actions were incorporated in the plan to reduce the impacts that recreation could have on other resource values.

The comments we received during the public review have been evaluated and some changes to the proposed action have been incorporated as a result of that input. A summary of the comments and the BLM's response to the issues raised can be found in Appendix 3.

Given the amount of public involvement we hope their enthusiasm will continue as we work with them to implement the plan and ensure that the area continues to provide outstanding recreation opportunities for many years to come.

The BLM received five letters commenting on the EA during the public comment period. The comments received were from the United States Department of Interior's Fish and Wildlife Service, the Wyoming State Parks and Cultural Resources, the Motorized Recreation Council of Wyoming and from a private citizen. The comment letters may be reviewed by contacting the Field Manager at the Casper Field Office.

The Comment letter from the FWS was in response to consultation regarding effects of the BLM's actions. The comment letter supports the BLM determination that the proposed action "may effect, not likely to adversely effect" bald eagles. Concurrence from the FWS is based on the following: (1) the closest known bald eagle roost is located 26 miles northeast of the project area, (2) new construction projects associated with the RAMP will not be built during bald eagle winter forging times from November 1 through March 31, and (3) the nearest bald eagle communal roosts are buffered by private land and are located seven miles from Trapper's Route RAMP focus areas. Furthermore, the FWS concurs that Trapper's Route RAMP may benefit bald eagles by focusing recreational use in designated areas and by restoring riparian health (e.g. cottonwoods and shrub plantings, native vegetation reseeded, livestock exclusion fences, alternative livestock watering sources, and weed management) along sections of the North Platte River.

Additionally, the FWS advises BLM to re-analyze the RAMP if new information reveals effects of the action that may affect listed or proposed species or designated or proposed critical habitat in a manner or to an extent not considered in the consultation; if the action is subsequently modified in a manner that causes an effect to a listed or proposed critical habitat that was not previously considered; and if new species are listed or critical habitat is designated that may be affected by the Trapper's Route RAMP. As monitoring and re-evaluation has been incorporated into the Trapper's Route RAMP, the Casper Field Office will re-analyze all substantial changes to the RAMP.

The comment letter from the Wyoming Game and Fish Department, supports the Trapper's Route RAMP as written.

Written Comments were considered by the BLM in the preparation of this Decision Record. The comments did not include any substantive information necessitating additional analysis. In Summary, the concerns included the following:

1. Wyoming State Parks and Cultural Resources generally supports the RAMP. However, it encourages the BLM to closely evaluate closures of motorized roads and trails and to consider connecting loops with river and parking access for OHV use. This recommendation was also supported by the Motorized Recreation Council of Wyoming.
2. The Motorized Recreation Council of Wyoming states that the river hasn't been a destination for area OHV enthusiasts, but states that the Clarkson Hill area has been ridden for years and anticipates increased use as developed recreation opportunities become available. Encourages management, not closures, of OHV trails.

3. OHV enthusiasts felt that the assessment was unjust in relationship to the environmental impacts caused by OHVs. The writer felt that livestock grazing has a greater impact than OHV use in similar areas. The impacts discussed included increased sedimentation and the spread of invasive weeds.
4. There was a question on why route TR0065 was maintained for access to private land, while route TR0066 was closed for apparently the same reason.
5. Route TR0072 should be considered for reroute or maintenance in anticipation of future trail use.
6. Route TR0076 should be used as portion of future trail development.
7. Routes TR0039, TR0040, and TR0043 should be used to convert to ATV-width trail , use trail maintenance methods that would harden surface. Trail would serve foot and ATV travel to adjacent campsites.
8. Route TR0051 should be used for trail development in cooperation with adjacent state section.
9. One comment letter suggested that recreation opportunities are being negatively impacted by commercial guides and by personal watercraft. It was suggested that part of the river be designated as non-motorized.

C. Relevant Resource Considerations. The BLM has considered the following resources values and public comment/concerns in the process of reaching this decision. The following subsections clarify information contained in the EA and/or respond to the public comments.

1. **Travel Management Planning:** Road and trail designations completed during this planning process were made for use by differing OHV types. Travel routes will be accommodate full size and smaller recreational vehicles. These routes included some small loop trails and access to the river and to campgrounds. The increasing trends seen in motorized recreation activities are expected to continue and all closures were considered carefully and were not meant to limit access to public lands within the RAMP area or the use of motorized recreational vehicles.
2. **Motorized Trails:** The inclusion of motorized trails specific to motorcycles and ATV use was carefully considered during the planning process. These trails were not included into the Trapper's Route Special Recreation Area due to limited public surface. By not connecting campgrounds via ATV trails, the BLM will provide open space for visitors seeking a more primitive experience and for wildlife species including raptors. One important factor in this decision was the ability to minimizes disturbance to bald eagles within their wintering feeding grounds. It is for this reason that travel routes TR0039, TR0040 and TR0043 were not converted to an ATV trail.
The BLM accepts motorized recreational activities as a valid use of public lands and trails. While it is felt that the North Platte River is not a suitable area for these uses, the BLM will continue to seek opportunities for motorized trails within the Casper Field Office.
3. **Impacts of OHV Use:** Field assessments of the planning area indicated that both OHV and livestock grazing contributed to the environmental impacts within the area. Accordingly limits were set for both resources uses. Changes in management practices and monitoring future use of the area will be used to create an adaptive management system and to mitigate the impacts.
4. **Travel Routes:** Travel route TR0065 provides access to a small section of BLM-administered surface in route to a private land parcel. This route provides access to the federal parcel for recreational users (i.e. hunters) and for the private land owner to get to his property. Travel route TR0066 requires travel across private land in order to access the federal parcel. Roads and trails that encourage trespass of private land parcels and do not significantly add to recreational values were closed. These reasoning also applies to TR0072 and TR0076. The recreation values associated with these routes can easily be maintained through other trails in the same vicinity. Travel TR0051 was not designated as for use, however, maybe reopened in cooperation agreement with the Wyoming State Land Board.

5. **Non-Motorized Trail:** Travel routes TR0039, TR0040 and TR0043 maybe used as a non-motorized trail between two campgrounds. Hardening of the surface will be considered at a later date, given adequate time for reclamation efforts to be completed.
6. **Personal watercraft:** Providing a range of recreational opportunities is an important part of recreational planning and to this end the BLM divided the planning area into three different management categories. Primitive and Semi-primitive recreational settings were included into the RAMP. However, in Wyoming laws and regulations regarding the use of watercraft are set by the Wyoming State government and are outside the purview of the BLM.

VI. Appeal:

In accordance with 43 CRF 3165.3(b), affected parties have the right to request an administrative review before the State Director regarding this decision. You must request a State Director Review prior to appealing to the Interior Board of Land Appeals (IBLA).

If you choose to request a State Director review, the request must be received in the Wyoming State Office, Post Office Box 1828, 5353 Yellowstone Wyoming 82003, no later than 20 days after the issuance of this decision. the request must include all supporting documentation unless a request is made for an extension for the filing of supporting documentation. For good cause, such extensions may be granted. You will also have the right to appeal issued by the State Director to IBLA.

VII. Name Of Preparer:

Eve Bennett 
Outdoor Recreation Planner/Casper

Date of Completion: August 21, 2006

VIII. Signature Of Authorized Official:

Jim Murkin 
Casper Field Manager

Date Signed 8/21/06

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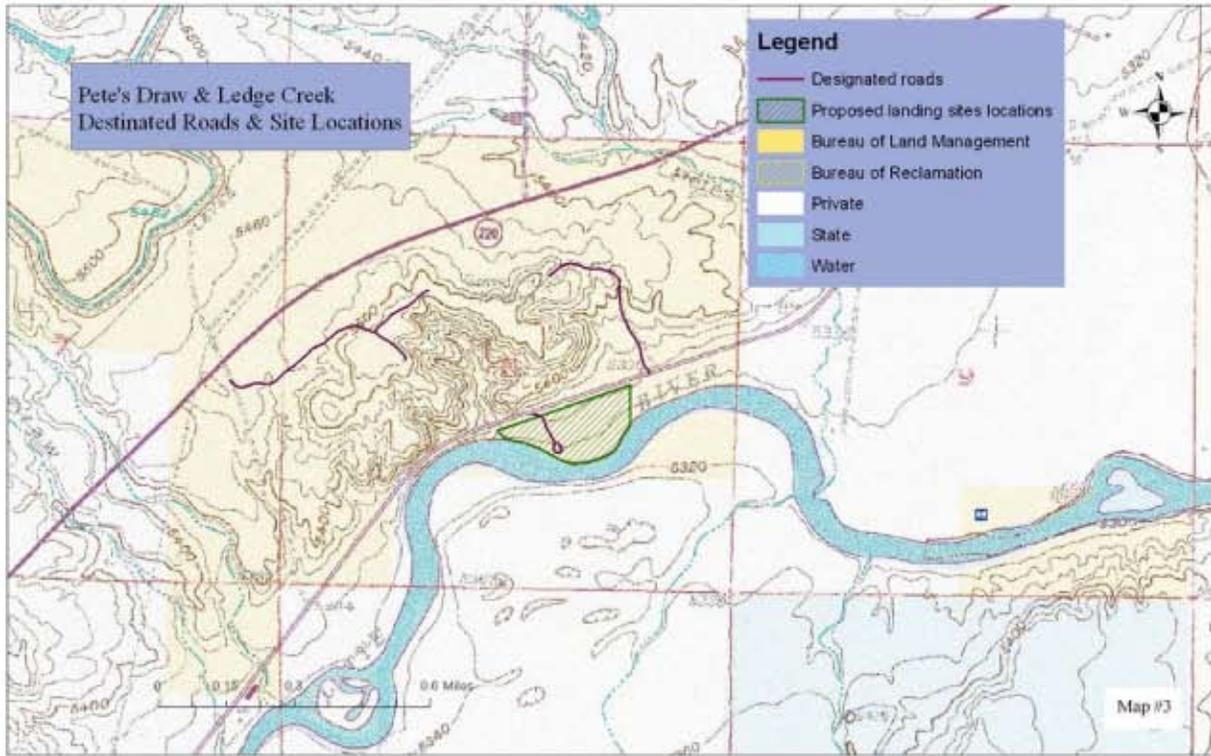
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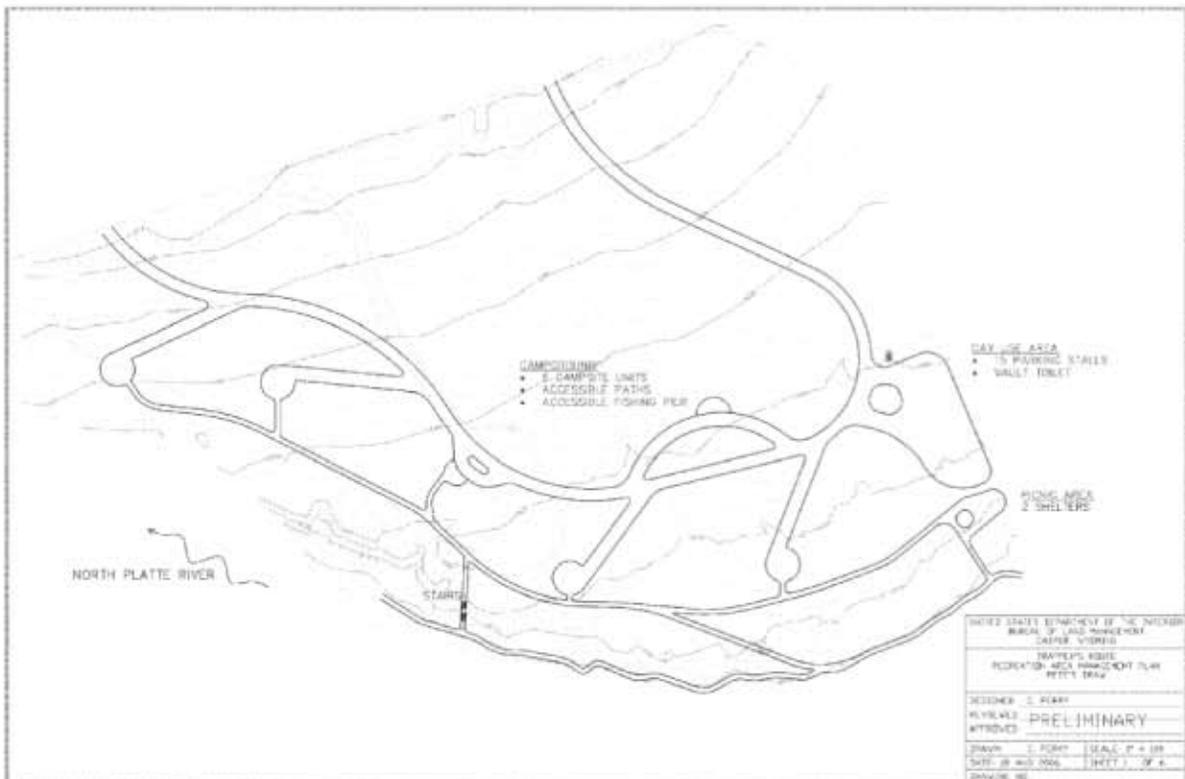
Appendix 1

Recreational Infrastructure and Conceptual Designs

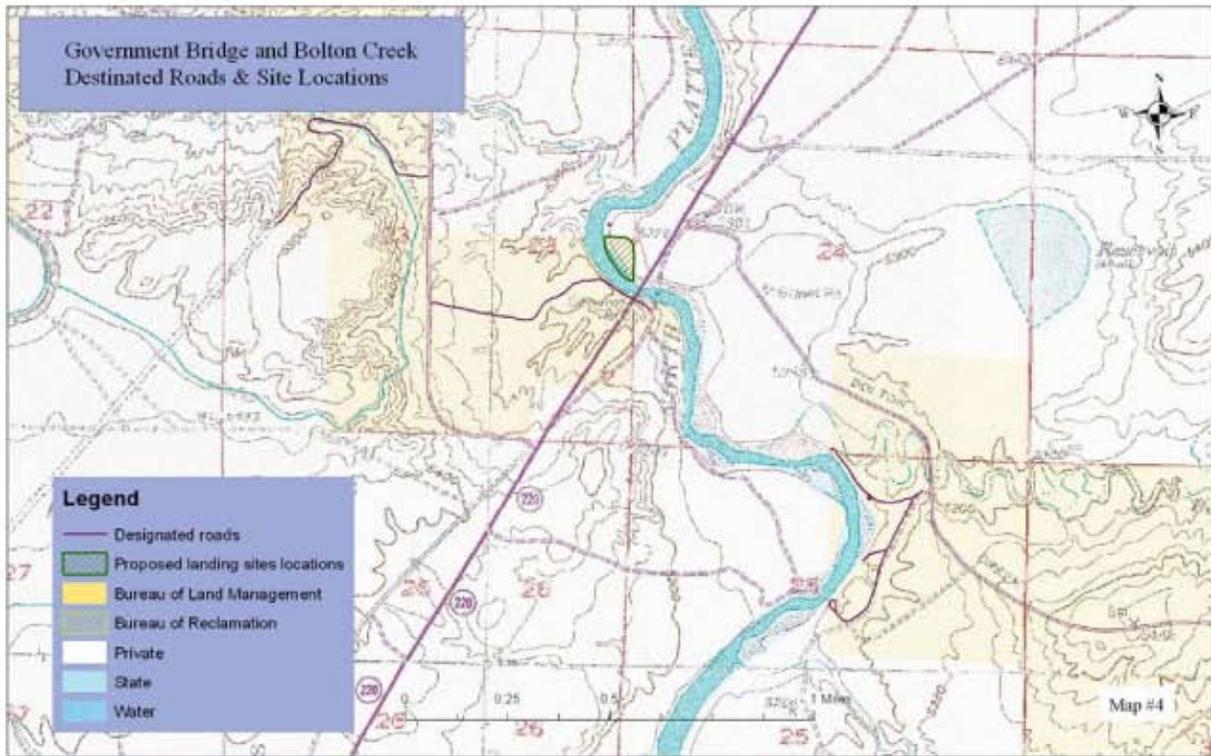
Pete's Draw



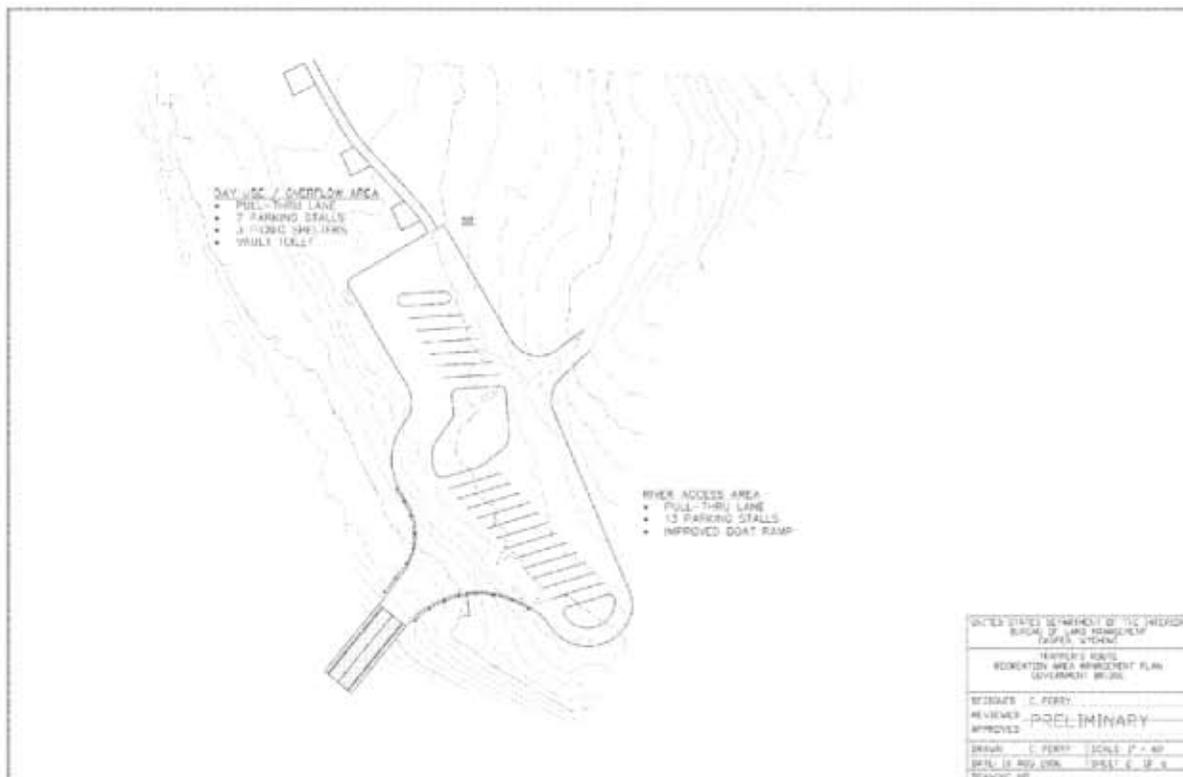
Pete's Draw Campground



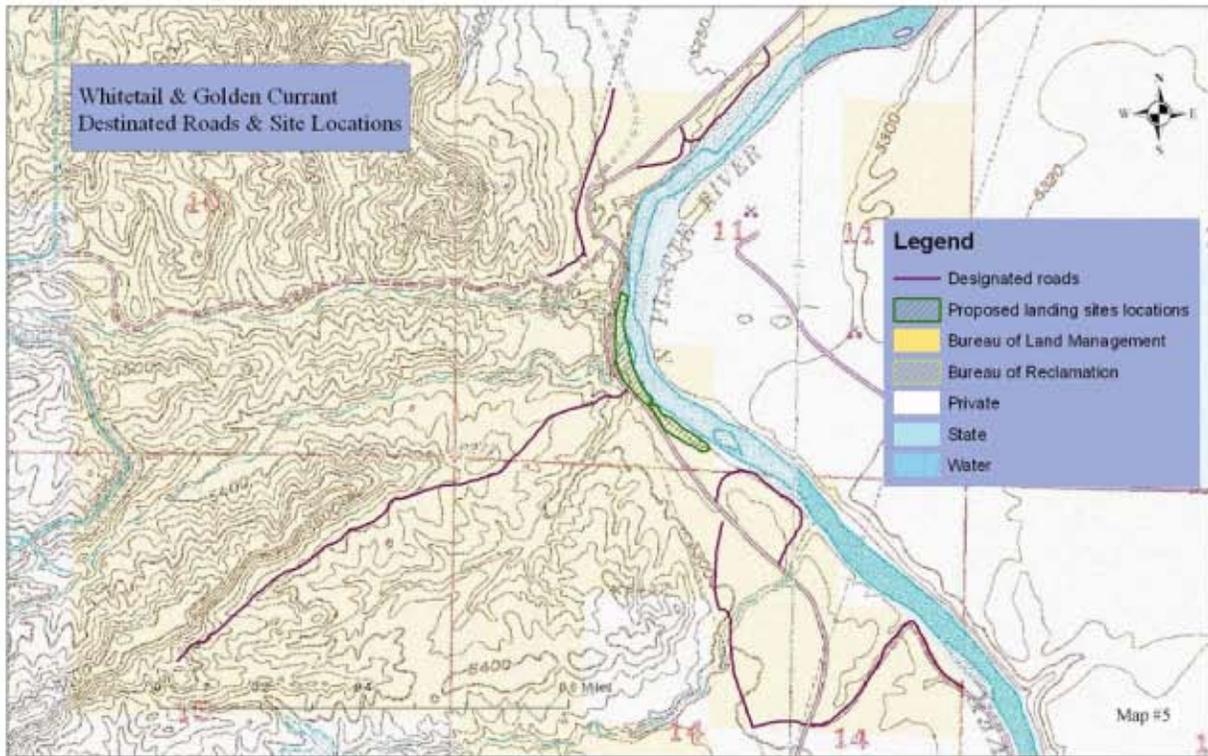
Government Bridge



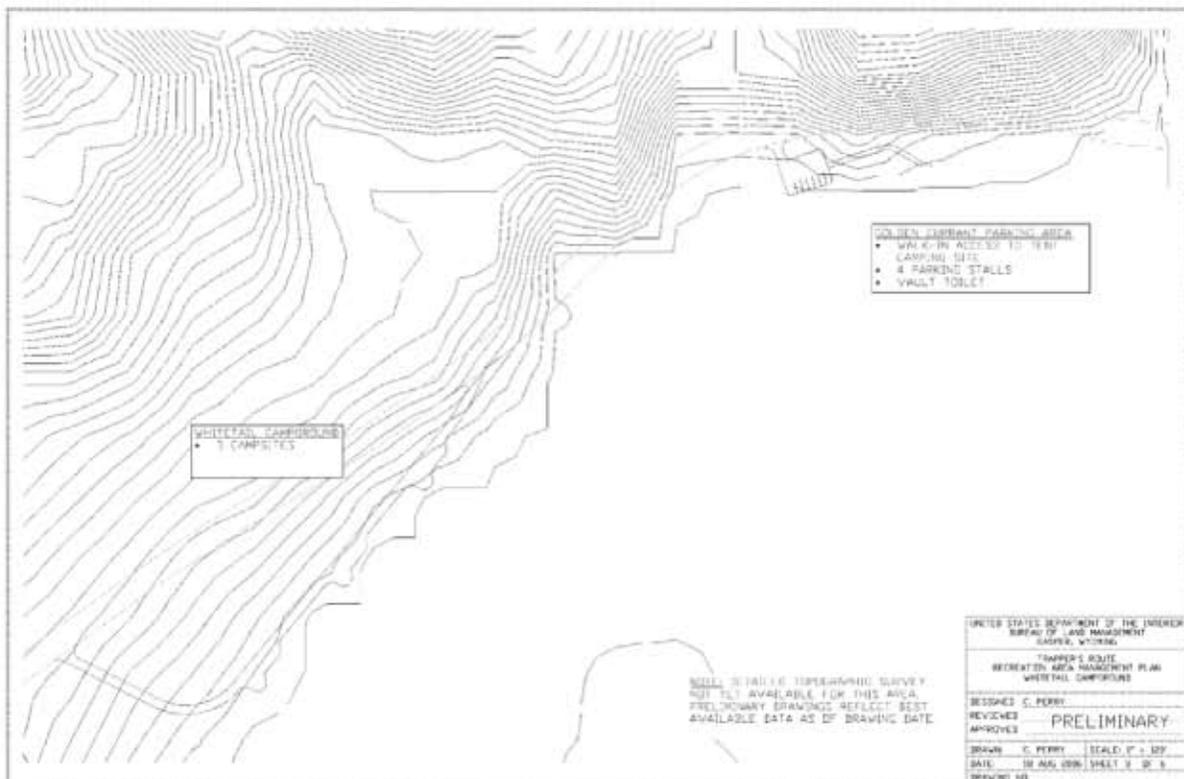
Government Bridge Day use Area



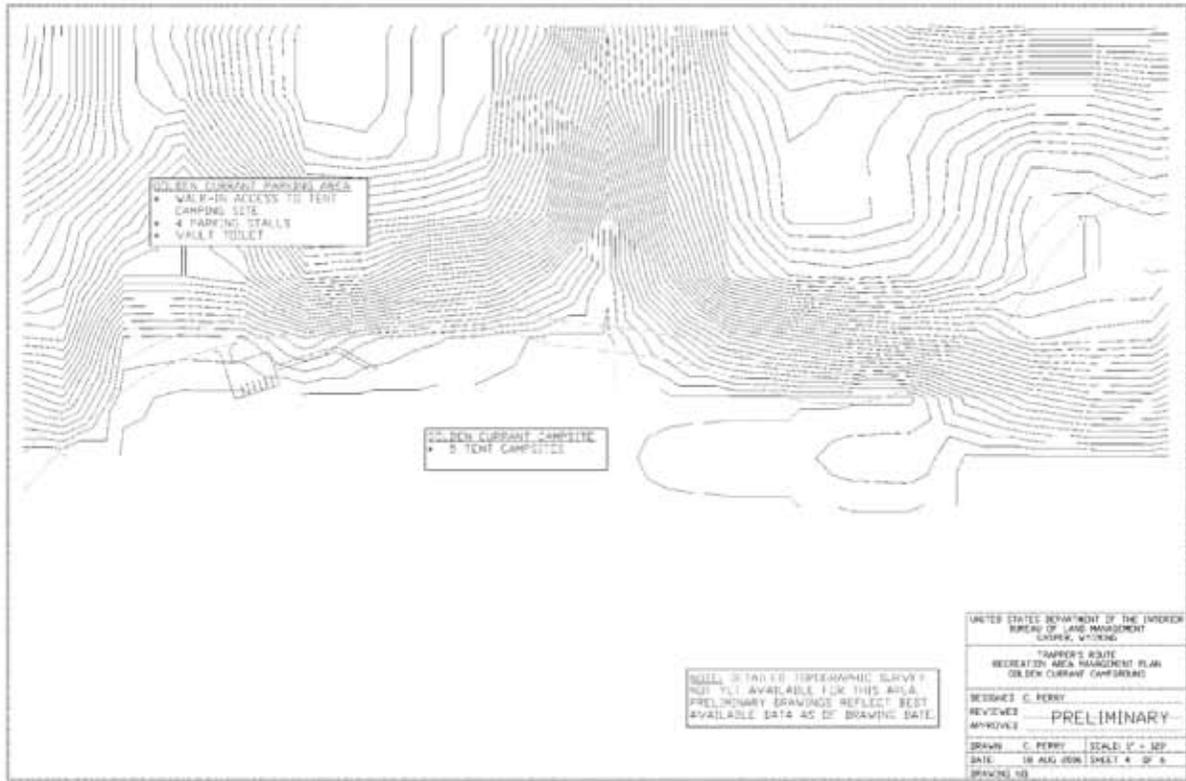
Whitetail & Golden Current



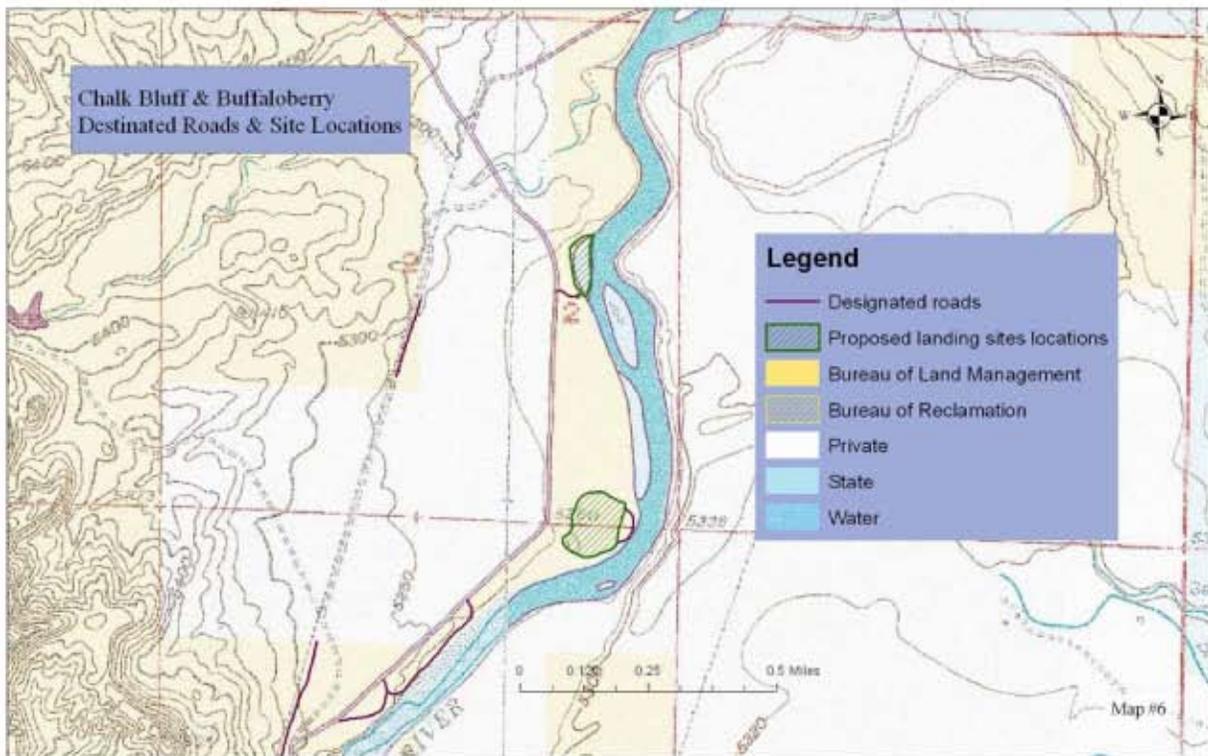
Whitetail Campground



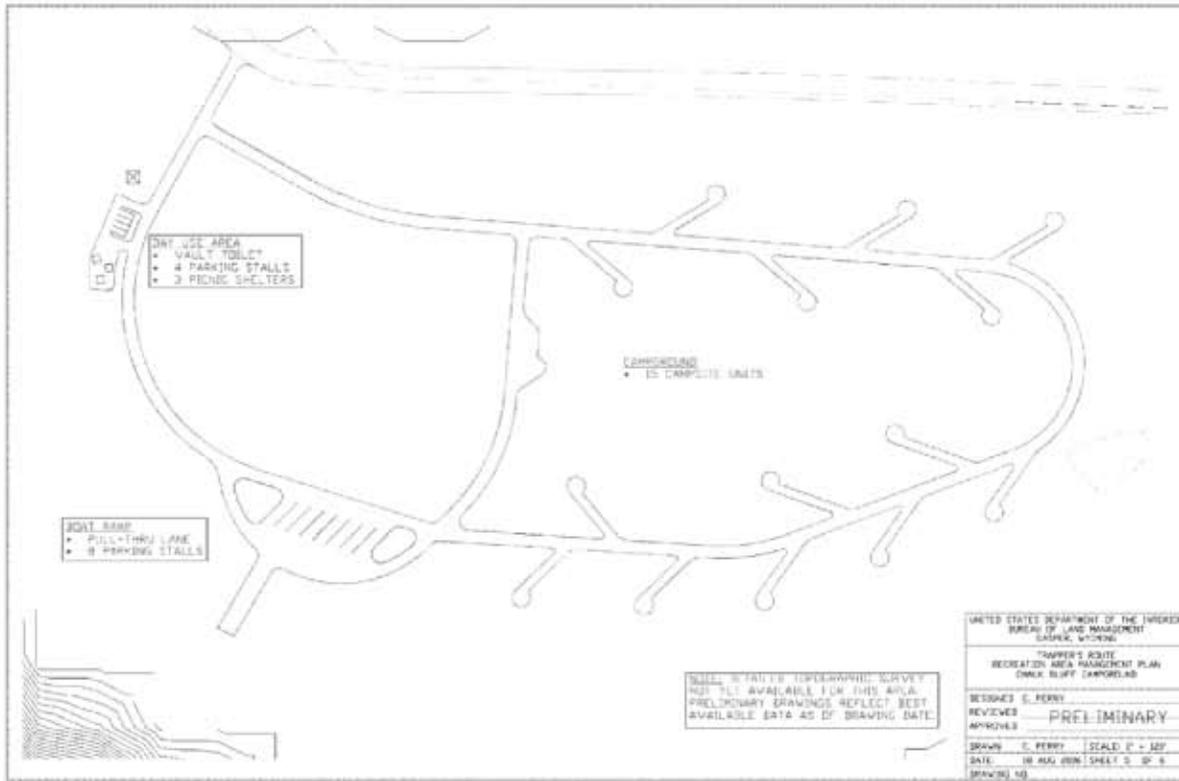
Golden Current Tent Campground



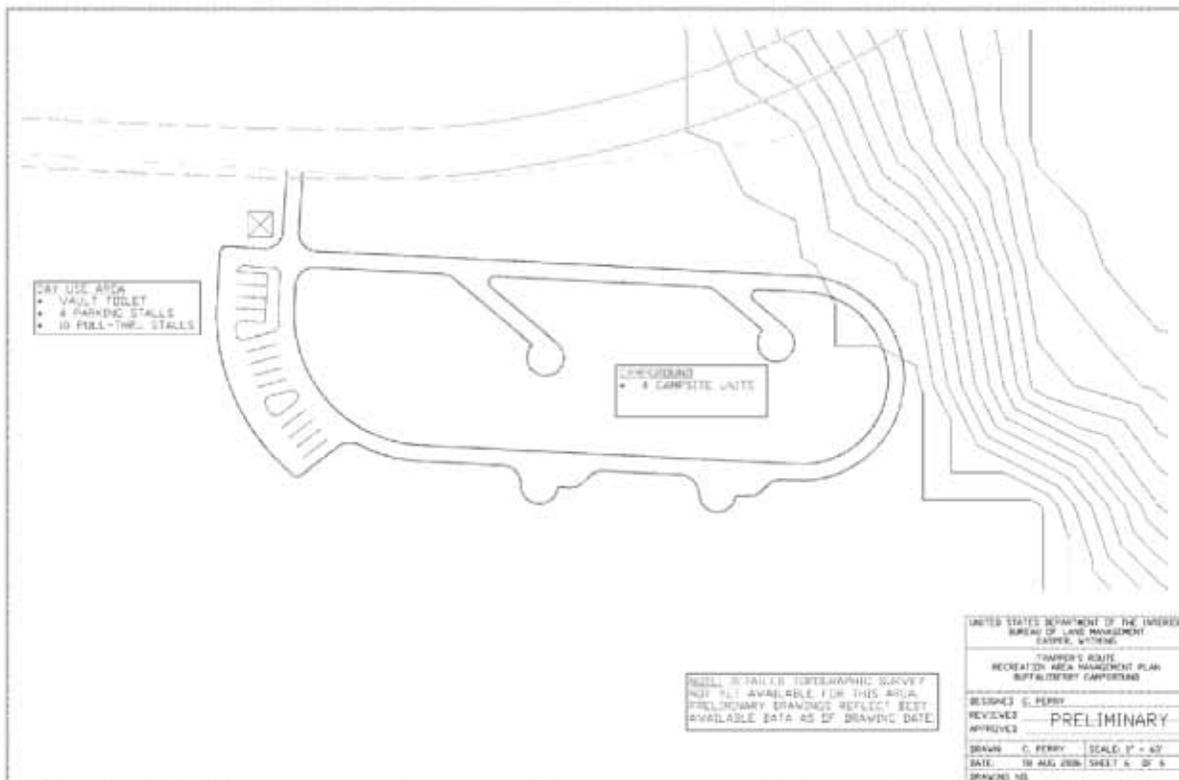
Chalk Bluffs & Buffalo Berry Campgrounds



Chalk Bluffs Campground



BuffaloBerry Campground



Appendix 2

Travel Management (Road and Trail Designations)

ROAD #	TYPE	LENGTH	ACTION	JUSTIFICATION
TR001	2-track	.12	Close	Encourages trespass
TR002	2-track	.04	Close	Encourages trespass
TR003	2-track	.06	Close	Encourages trespass
TR004	2-track	.05	Close	Unnecessary
TR005	2-track	.01	Close	Unnecessary
TR006	2-track	.09	Continue Administrative Use	Flow measurements
TR007	BLM Improved	.15	Reroute	Redesign Campground
TR008	2-track	.15	Continue Administrative Use	Maintain facilities
TR009	BLM Improved	.14	Maintain (add traffic control structures)	Recreation Access
TR010	BLM Improved	.35	Maintain	Recreation Access
TR011	BLM Improved	.06	Maintain	Recreation Access
TR0012	BLM Improved	.33	Maintain (add traffic control structures)	Recreation Access
TR0013	2-track	.60	Improve	Recreation Access
TR0014	2-track	.12	Close	Encourages trespass
TR0015	2-track	.02	Close	Unnecessary
TR0016	2-track	.47	Maintain	Recreation Access
TR0017	2-track	.12	Close	Unnecessary
TR0018	2-track	.09	Close	Redundant, non-use
TR0019	2-track	.10	Close	Erosion, Riparian concerns
TR0020	2-track	.41	Close	Erosion, drainage crossing, trespass
TR0021	2-track	.07	Close	Erosion, trespass
TR0022	2-track	.10	Close	Unnecessary
TR0023	2-track	.35	Improve, reroute	Recreation Access
TR0024	2-track	.10	Close	Redundant
TR0025	2-track	.05	Close	Unnecessary, redundant
TR0026	2-track	.24	Improve, reroute	Accommodate campground design
TR0027	2-track	.19	Close	Degrading of riparian area, accommodate tent camping
TR0028	2-track	.02	Close	Degrading of riparian area
TR0029	2-track	.05	Utilize for parking	Tent campground parking
TR0030	2-track	.08	Close	Seldom used, unnecessary
TR0031	2-track	.15	Improve, reroute	Recreation Access
TR0032	2-track	.03	Close	Unnecessary, Redundant
TR0033	2-track	.27	Improve, (add traffic control structures and bump-out parking)	Recreation Access
TR0034	2-track	.02	Close	Unnecessary
TR0035	2-track	.05	Close	Has no benefit
TR0036	2-track	.04	Close	Closure is beneficial to riparian condition

TR0037	2-track	.44	Reroute	Accommodate campground development
TR0038	2-track	.09	Improve	Boat ramp and parking access
TR0039	2-track	.42	Close, convert to foot trail	Unstable, Erosion problems, unnecessary
TR0040	2-track	.23	Improve	Buffaloberry campground and access
TR0041	2-track	.05	Improve	Parking Access
TR0042	2-track	.39	Close (temp)	Severe erosion issues may upgrade if no suitable access is secured
TR0043	2-track	.94	Close, convert to foot trail	Severe erosion, habitat improvement
TR0044	2-track	.06	Close	Severe erosion habitat improvement
TR0045	2-track	.22	Close (temp)	May be used after restoration
TR0046	2-track	.05	Close	Encourages trespass
TR0047	2-track	.14	Improve	Recreation Access
TR0048	2-track	.18	Maintain	Overlook area
TR0049	2-track	.07	Close	Unsafe, unnecessary
TR0050	2-track	.30	Improve (needs crossing)	Power line maintenance, recreation access: parallel roads
TR0051	2-track	.20	Close, possibly reopen	Does not provide access to viable roads or river access
TR0052	2-track	.29	Improve	Power line maintenance, recreation access: parallel roads
TR0053	2-track	1.32	Reroute	Recreation access
TR0054	2-track	.23	Close	Encourages trespass
TR0055	2-track	.12	Close	Ends at head-cut
TR0056	2-track	.50	Close	Unnecessary, no recreation value
TR0057	2-track	.28	Close	Encourages trespass
TR0058	2-track	.05	Close	Non-use, ends at head-cut
TR0059	2-track	.71	Maintain	Power line maintenance
TR0060	2-track	.22	Close	Encourages trespass
TR0061	2-track	.45	Close	Encourages trespass
TR0062	2-track	.62	Maintain	Provides hunting access
TR0063	2-track	.39	Maintain	Provides hunting access
TR0064	2-track	.10	Close	Does not add to recreation values facilitates erosion
TR0065	2-track	.73	Maintain	Provides access to private developments
TR0066	2-track	.55	Close	Encourages trespass
TR0067	2-track	.73	Close	Encourages trespass
TR0068	2-track	.01	Close	Encourages trespass
TR0069	2-track	.53	Maintain	Provides recreation access
TR0070	2-track	.91	Close	Encourages trespass and drainages issues
TR0071	2-track	1.06	Close	Maintain provides recreation access
TR0072	2-track	.47	Close	Trespass concerns and erosion issues
TR0073	2-track	.11	Close	Encourages trespass, does not to recreation values, erosion issues
TR0074	2-track	.66	Close	Public can not legally access

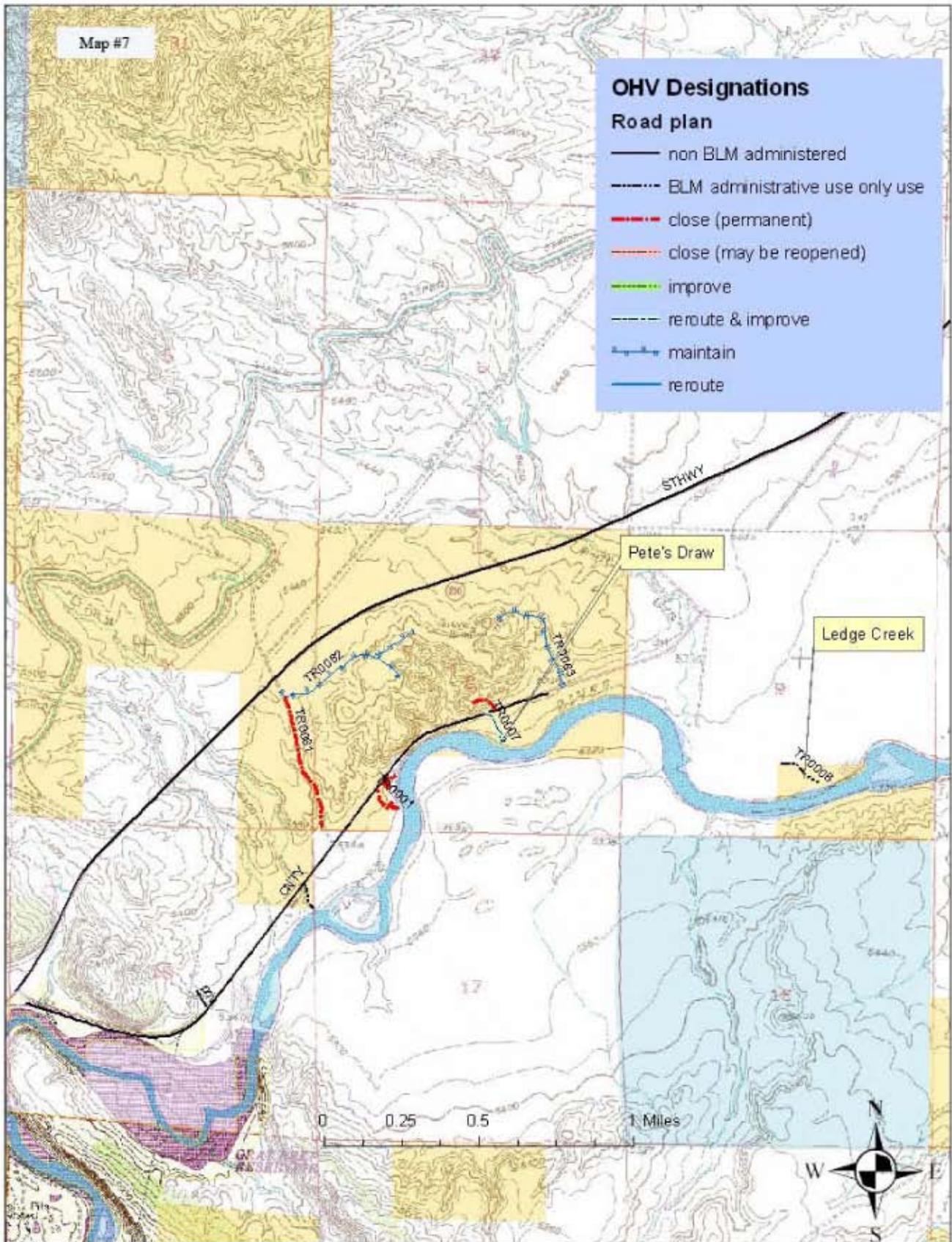
TR0075	2-track	.42	Maintain	Power line maintenance
TR0076	2-track	.49	Close	Does not add to recreation values, erosion.
TR0077	BLM improved	.13	Maintain	Recreation access
TR0078	2-track	.82	Close	Unstable, erosion problems
TR0079	2-track	.16	Maintain	Power line maintenance
TR0080	2-track	.93	Maintain	Provides recreation access
TR0081	2-track	.92	Maintain	Provides recreation access
TR0082	2-track	1.83	Maintain	Provides recreation access
TR0083	2-track	.18	Close	Encourages trespass

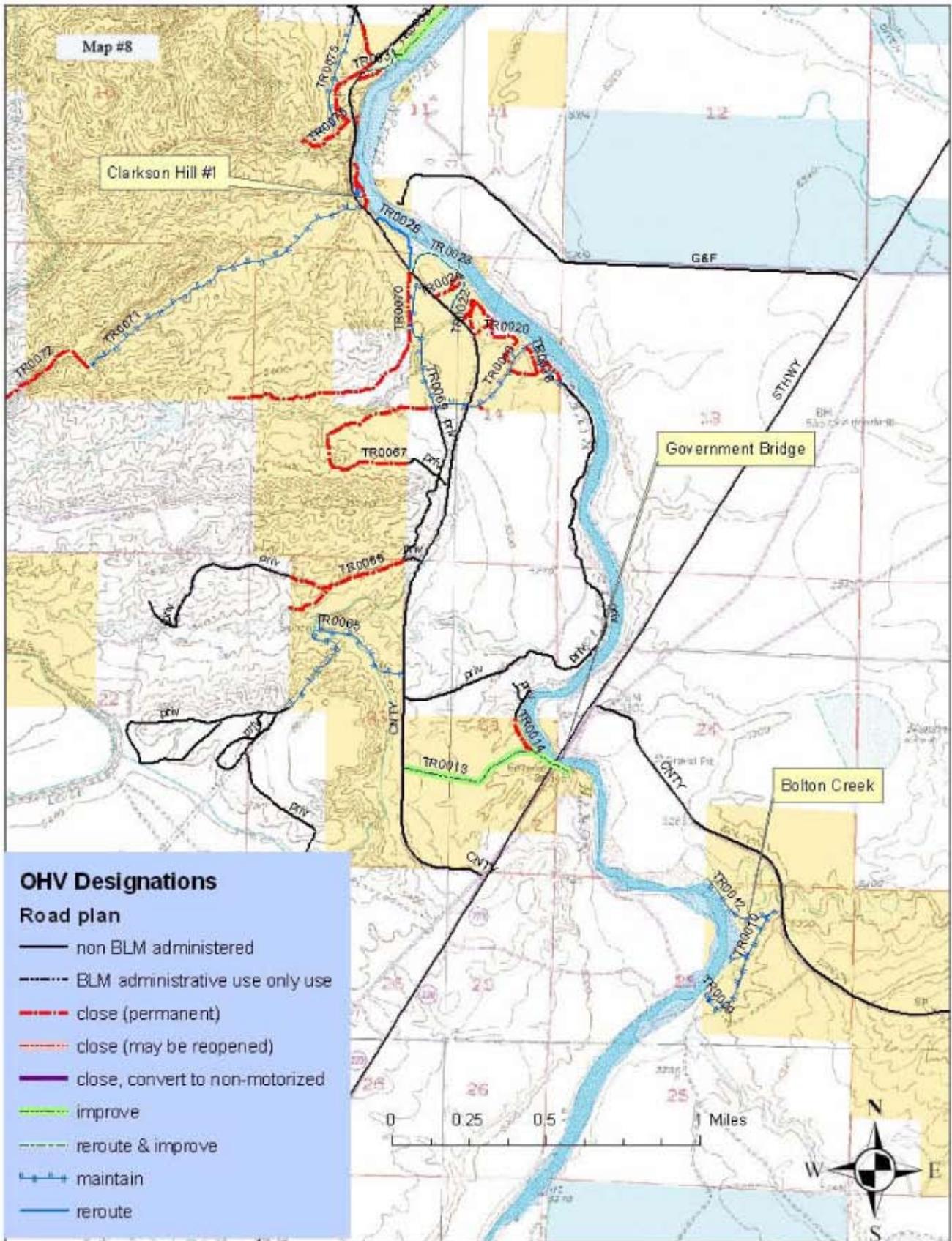
Map #7

OHV Designations

Road plan

- non BLM administered
- - - BLM administrative use only use
- - - close (permanent)
- - - close (may be reopened)
- - - improve
- - - reroute & improve
- maintain
- reroute





Appendix 3

Vegetation Species & Restoration Specifications

Seed mix for closed roads and/or trails, upland areas, and campgrounds:

Loamy and Sandy Loam Textured Soils

Common Name	Cultivar	Scientific Name	LBS/PLS/Acre
Thickspike wheatgrass	Critana	Elymus lanceolatus	2.0
Slender wheatgrass	Revenue	Elymus trachycaulus	2.0
Streambank wheatgrass	Sodar	Elymus lanceolatus	2.0
Prairie junegrass		Koeleria macrantha	0.5
Sandberg bluegrass	Common	Poa sandbergii	0.5
American vetch	Common	Vicia americana	2.0
White evening primrose	Common	Oenothera pallida	0.5
Blue flax	Appar	Linum lewisii	0.5

Clay and Dense Clay Soils

Common Name	Cultivar	Scientific Name	LBS/PLS/Acre
Western wheatgrass	Rosana	Pascopyrum smithii	2.0
Streambank wheatgrass	Sodar	Elymus lanceolatus	2.0
Slender wheatgrass	Revenue	Elymus trachycaulus	2.0
Green needlegrass	Lodorm	Nassella viridula	2.0
Sandberg's bluegrass	Common	Poa sandbergii	0.5
Gardner's saltbush	Common	Atriplex gardneri	1.0

Woody Species:

Narrowleaf Cottonwood (Populus angustifolia):

This is a small to medium sized tree that grows up to 60 feet tall. It grows where there are large amount of coarse substrates such as gravel and cobbles. Consider using this species in the abandoned gravel pit area. This species tends to sprout more than plains cottonwood (Populus deltoids). Field propagation of this species is relatively easy. Use dormant unrooted hardwood cuttings. Ensure the base is placed into permanent moist zone. Recommendations are the cuttings are long and tapering. Cut off the top 2 to 3 feet of the cutting to enhance rooting. Remove by rubbing all but the top 4 to 5 buds. This will result in a tree-like growth rather than shrub-like growth.

Plains Cottonwood (Populus deltoids):

This is a medium sized tree that grows 80 to 100 feet tall. It prefers rich moist soils found along water courses. Consider planting this species closer to the riverbank for shade and perches for raptors. It is intolerant of competition. Cottonwoods tend to seed into a new flood plain and develop as pure, even-aged stands. The Lakota know them as canyáh'u, meaning "peel off wood," and the Omaha as maa-zho . The Dakota ate the sweet inner bark of young sprouts of cottonwood trees in the spring. They also fed young cottonwood branches to their horses. A dye was made from the leaf buds. The Sacred Pole, used in ceremonies of the Omaha Indians, is made of cottonwood.

Boxelder (Acer negundo):

This is a small to medium sized tree that grows to 65 feet tall. It is prone to sprouting (suckering) and is fast growing. It can grow 3 to 4 feet per year. Consider using for screening between campsites. It is tolerant of prolonged flooding but also grows well in upland areas in a variety of soils.

Silver Buffaloberry (*Sheperdia argentea*):

This is a spreading shrub that occasionally forms thickets to 16 feet tall. Habitat is generally seasonally wet, well-drained alluvial floodplains near rivers and streams on sandy to coarse texture soils. It is tolerant of some flooding, but intolerant of prolonged flooding and permanently high water tables. Consider using around the campground near the abandoned gravel pit. It should be noted that seed is extremely scarce now.

Chokecherry (*Prunus virginiana*):

This is a shrub or small tree that grows up to 26 feet tall. It can form thickets. It is prone to sprouting. It can tolerate weakly saline soils but is not tolerant of poor drainage or prolonged flooding. Could be used for screening in campground areas.

Golden Currant (*Ribes aureum*):

This is an erect to rounded shrub that grows 6 to 10 feet tall. This species can be propagated from seed or cuttings. It is root-spreading. It is adapted to fertile, moist, well developed, well-drained soils. Recommend planting near the river bank where there are deep, well developed soils. Some of the tent camping areas might be suitable for this species.

Skunkbush Sumac (*Rhus trilobata*):

This is a small to medium much branched shrub that grows 3 to 10 feet tall; stems are numerous, slender and multibranched. It has spreading rhizomes which enables the plant to increase in area. It would provide good screening cover between camp sites, particularly in the main campground area. Habitat includes rocky hillsides, canyon bottoms, rocky riparian areas, stabilized blow sands and well-drained shorelines. These sites are typically excessively drained with low water holding capabilities.

Woods Rose (*Rosa woodsii*):

This is an erect medium sized shrub that grows 3 to 7 feet tall. It grows as individual plants or dense thickets. It grows on open slopes, roadsides and river and stream bottoms. It is intolerant of poor drainage, high water table and prolonged flooding. Propagation is by seed. Consider using in select locations along river and campground areas.

Saskatoon Serviceberry (*Amelanchier alnifolia*):

This is a deciduous shrub that grows 3 to 15 feet tall. It is adapted to a wide range of soils types. Consider for screening purposes.