



Indian Peaks Wilderness Alliance

Website: www.indianpeakswilderness.org

Email: hikers@indianpeakswilderness.org

Hiker's Handbook



In Partnership with U.S. Forest Service
Boulder Ranger District
2140 Yarmouth Ave, Boulder, CO 80301
2021 Edition

Emergency Information

Emergency Phone Numbers

- Dial **911** in a true emergency
- IPW-Boulder County Sheriff's Dispatch: **303-441-4444**
- JPW-Gilpin County Sheriff's Dispatch: **303-582-5511**

Emergency call box locations

- Brainard: Winter parking lot near warming hut
- East Portal: West end of parking lot near trailhead
- Camp Dick: Across Peak-to-Peak Hwy from entrance & north
- Hessie: End of pavement from Eldora
- St. Vrain: Outside Allen's Park Fire Station

If You Are Injured

Step 1: Seek proper medical attention immediately.

Step 2: Contact one of the following people for injury forms and billing information within 48 hours:

- **Patricia Hatchell: 303-541-2527**
- **Jonathan Brooks: 303-541-2521**
- **Albuquerque Service Center: 1-877-372-7248 #2 OWCP**

Billing Address:

**US Forest Service
2140 Yarmouth Ave
Boulder, CO 80301
Attn: Patricia Hatchell**

Boulder Ranger District

Monday – Friday: 8:30 am – 4:30 pm

Front Desk: 303-541-2500

FAX 303-541-2515

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We welcome you to the Indian Peaks Wilderness Alliance (IPWA).

Welcome.

Each year, you play an important role in the preservation of two of the most beautiful and valuable Wilderness areas in the country. There are currently over 100 IPWA members that represent the US Forest Service as IPWA Wilderness Volunteers. Together, we contribute over 5,000 volunteer hours a year.

IPWA volunteers use the Leave No Trace principles and Dr. Wallace's *Authority of the Resource* Technique to educate visitors about responsible recreation by emphasizing their potential impact on the natural environment rather than emphasizing regulations. Our shared understanding of the importance and value of this natural resource brings us together as one Alliance for the preservation of Wilderness.

On behalf of the Board of Directors of the IPWA, we thank you for helping to keep our wilderness wild.

- IPWA Board

IPWA History & Mission

The Indian Peaks Wilderness was established on October 11th, 1978. Designating the area as Wilderness increased the already heavy visitation to the area. Impacts by visitors included cutting trees for firewood, erosion around lakes from campsites, and many intertwining social trails.

In 1980, Dr. Anne Forrest Ketchin, Anne Vickery and Jan Robertson organized a concerned citizens forum. This forum held roundtable discussions, which developed 27 points of agreement among a diverse group of parties. Agreeing to most of the recommendations, the US Forest Service began a long-lasting citizen/agency partnership that is soundly in place today with the Indian Peaks Wilderness Alliance.

Mission & Goals

The Indian Peaks Wilderness Alliance (IPWA) is committed to:

- Provide quality education to the public on all aspects of the Indian Peaks and James Peak Wilderness Areas.
- Provide a volunteer clearing-house to work with the Forest Service to coordinate, train, and supervise volunteers working in the IPW/JPW.
- Provide a forum for exchanging information and for discussing wilderness and area-related management solutions among the Forest Service, local government, and citizens.

- Support research on the natural sciences and management problems of the IPW/JPW and adjacent areas.
- Instill in society a sense of respect and stewardship for public lands.

The Forest Service

The Forest Service is a Federal agency under the Department of Agriculture established by congress in 1905 to manage national forests and grasslands. The United States Forest Service currently has a system of 154 national forests, 20 national grasslands, and 222 research and experimental forests, as well as other special areas, including 445 wilderness areas.



Mission

Sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the Nation's forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations.

Caring for the land and serving the people

History

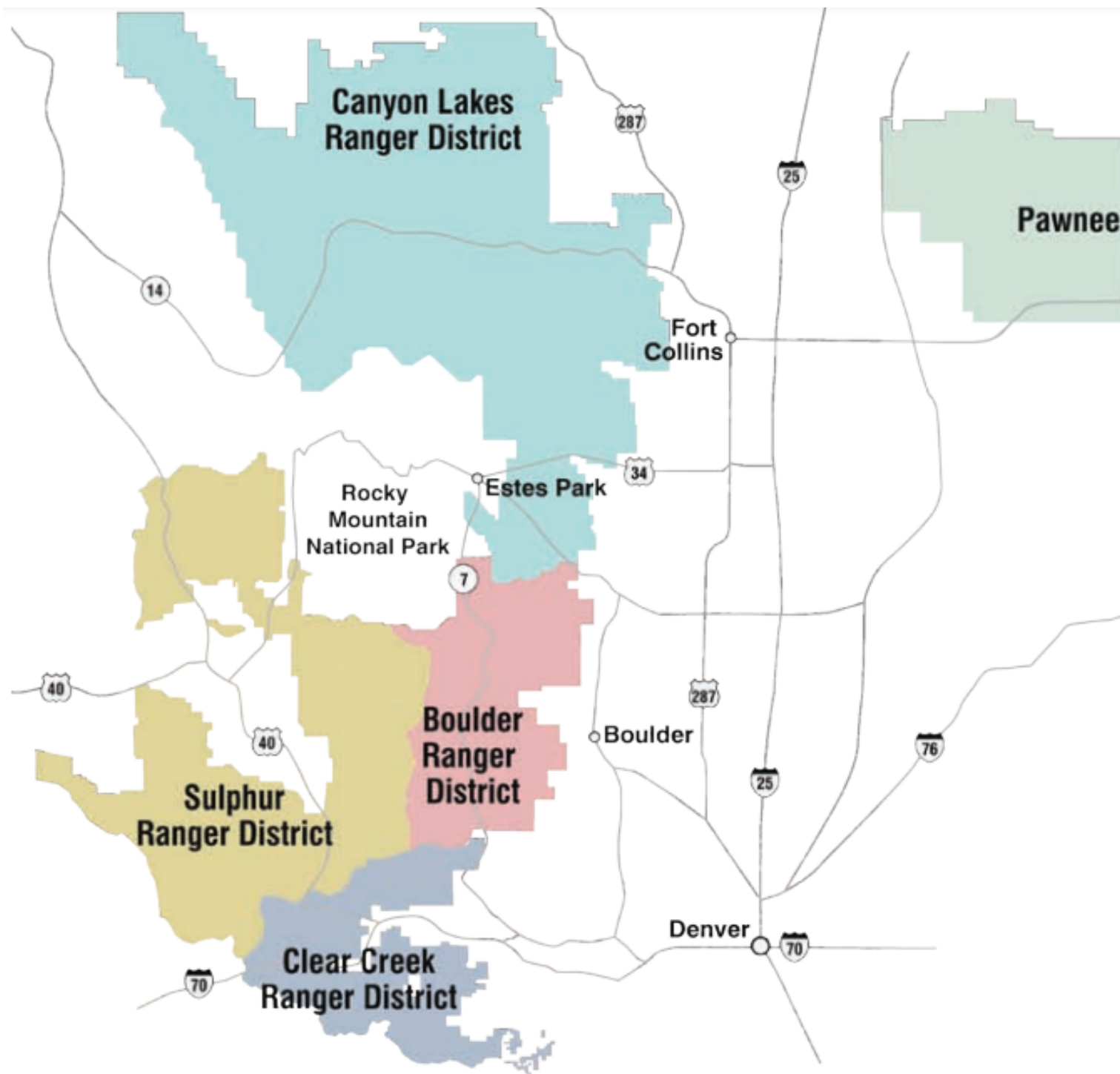
President Theodore Roosevelt established the Arapaho National Forest in July, 1908. It was named for the Arapaho Native American tribe who lived in the region. Roosevelt National Forest was originally part of the Medicine Bow Forest Reserve, established in 1897. In 1910, it was renamed the Colorado National Forest, and renamed yet again in 1932 to honor Theodore Roosevelt, the man most responsible for its creation.

Administration

The **Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests and the Pawnee National Grassland (ARNFPNG or ARP)** is part of the Region 2 (R2) area headquartered in Denver. R2 includes forests and grasslands of Colorado, eastern Wyoming, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas. The **ARP** is managed as one forest unit, under the Supervisor's Office (SO) in Fort Collins, CO. It is divided into the following 5 Ranger Districts:

- Canyon Lakes (Ft. Collins)
- Clear Creek (Idaho Springs)
- Boulder (Boulder)
- Sulphur (Granby)
- Pawnee National Grassland (Greely)

The **Boulder Ranger District (BRD)** shares the 90,586 acres of the Indian Peaks and James Peak Wilderness Areas with Sulphur and Clear Creek Ranger Districts. The Indian Peaks is one of the highest-use Wilderness Areas in the nation, receiving from 70,000 to 110,000 visitors annually. **BRD** typically issues 2,000 or more Indian Peaks camping permits per year.

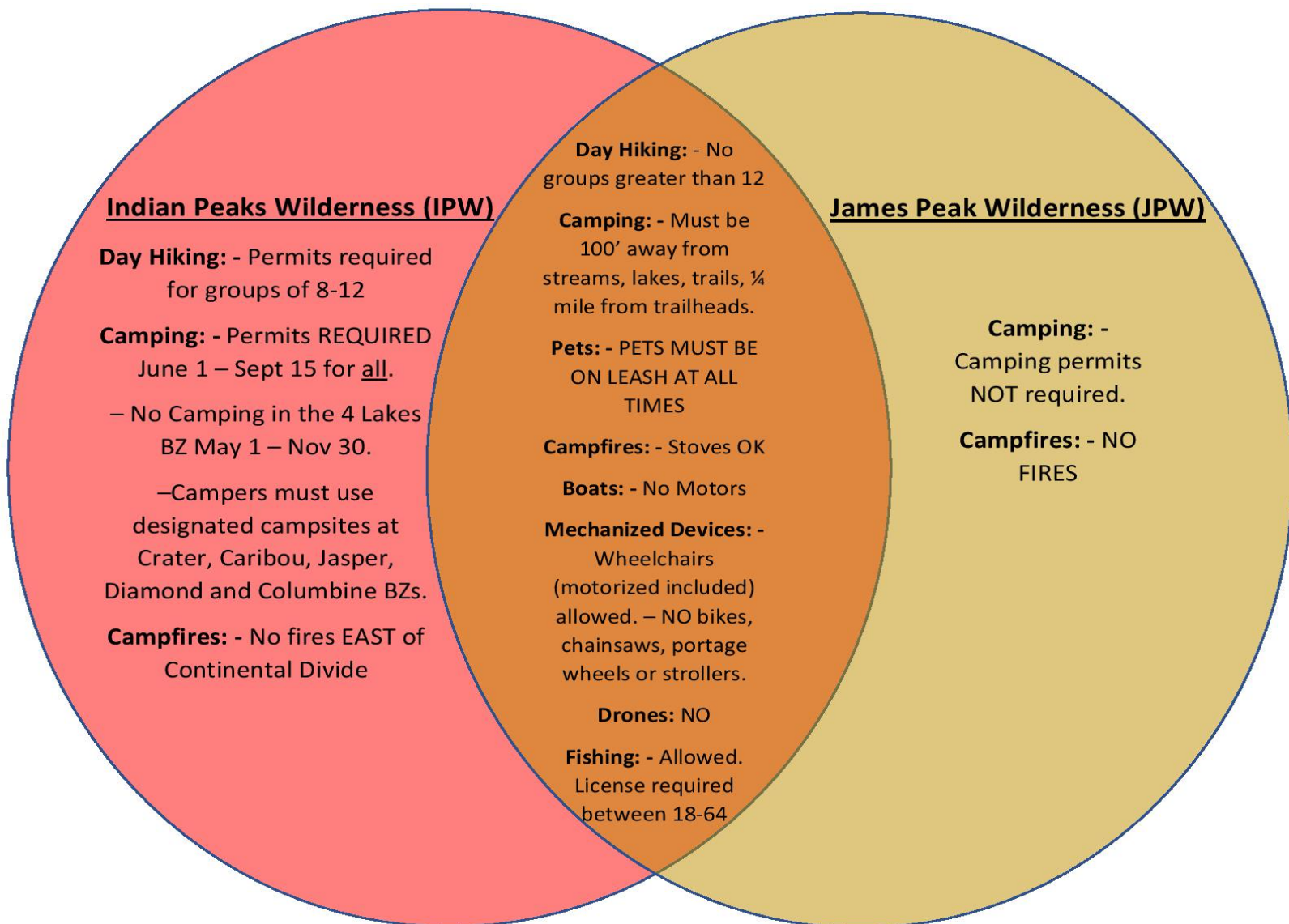


Boulder Ranger District office – Boulder
Sulphur Ranger District office – Granby
Canyon Lakes Ranger District office – Fort Collins
Clear Creek Ranger District office – Idaho Springs
Pawnee National Grassland Ranger District office – Greeley

Wilderness Areas

Regulations at a Glance

The U.S. Forest Service (USFS) manages the Indian Peaks and James Peak Wilderness areas. Regulations listed in this manual are subject to change. Please note, if there is any discrepancy between any information, rules and/or regulations in this handbook and the USFS website, then those found on the USFS site take precedence.



The Indian Peaks Wilderness (IPW)

The Indian Peaks became part of the National Wilderness Preservation System in 1978. Many of the peaks within the area were named for American Indian tribes of the west. The 74,195-acre wilderness is located primarily within the Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests. A portion along the northern boundary lies in Rocky Mountain National Park. The Indian Peaks is one of the most heavily used wilderness areas in the U.S. and crosses over the Continental Divide.

IPW Backcountry Zones (BZs)

East Side

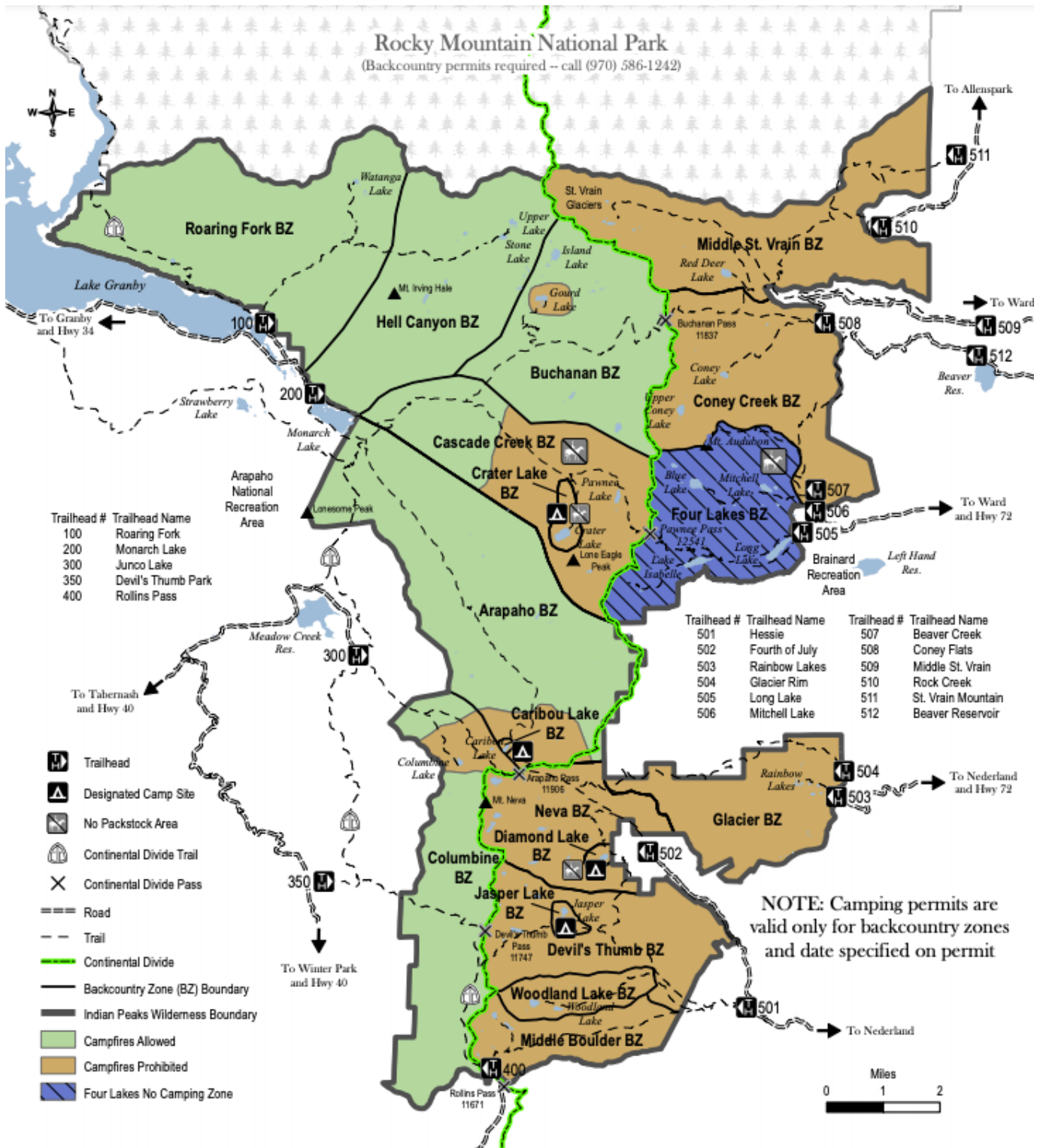
Middle St. Vrain
Coney Creek
Middle Boulder
Four Lakes
Woodland
Neva
Glacier
Diamond Lake
Jasper Lake
Devil's Thumb

West Side

Roaring Fork
Hell Canyon
Crater Lake
Cascade Creek
Arapaho
Columbine
Caribou Lake

For more information on the backcountry zones, see the map on the next page and go to page 26.

IPW Backcountry Zones Map



INDIAN PEAKS WILDERNESS AREA

Camping Permit Required June 1 through September 15



U. S. Department of Agriculture
Forest Service
Arapaho & Roosevelt National Forests

DISCLAIMER: This product is reproduced from geospatial data prepared by the USDA Forest Service. Geospatial data and product accuracy may vary. Using geospatial products for purposes other than those for which they were created may yield inaccurate or misleading results. The USDA Forest Service reserves the right to correct, update, modify, or replace geospatial products without notification. For more information contact the Arapaho/Roosevelt National Forest Supervisors Office at 970-295-6600. Map updated May 2016

Indian Peaks Wilderness Regulations

The purpose of wilderness regulations is to protect the character of those wilderness areas and to ensure that visitors have an opportunity to get the wilderness experience, as it was intended.

Motorized / Mechanical Equipment: All motorized and mechanical equipment (including drones) and means of transport (including bicycles & hang gliders) are prohibited. Wheeled devices (motorized or non-motorized) essential for mobility of people with disabilities are allowed.

Dogs: Dogs (other than active hunting dogs, in season) must be on a hand-held leash at all times to reduce conflicts with other visitors and harassment or injury to wildlife.

Organized Groups & Commercial Outfitters: A permit is required year round for all groups of 8-12 and all organized groups or commercial outfitters of any size entering the wilderness for day hiking or camping. Organized group permits are issued to only one day-hiking group and one overnight group per zone, per day.

Group Size: Group size is limited to no more than 12 people or 12 people and livestock combined, year round. Pets do not count.

Camping: A permit is required for anyone staying overnight from June 1 through Sept. 15. Campsites must be located at least 100 feet away from lakes, streams, and trails. Camping is prohibited in the Four Lakes Backcountry Zone (BZ) from May 1-Nov. 30. When camping in Diamond, Crater, Jasper, & Caribou Lake BZs campers must use designated campsites.

Campfires: Campfires are prohibited on the east side of the Continental Divide, and at the following BZs west of the Continental Divide: Crater, Pawnee, Caribou, Gourd, and Columbine, as well as Upper Cascade Creek. Where allowed, campfires must be at least 100 feet away from lakes, streams and trails. Camp stoves are permitted.

Livestock: Hobbling, tethering, or picketing of livestock, i.e. horses, llamas, etc. is prohibited within 100 feet of lakes, streams or trails. Feed must be certified weed-free, & include original & current documentation. Livestock prohibited in these backcountry zones & trails: Crater Lake, Upper Cascade Creek, Four Lakes, Diamond Lake and Trail.

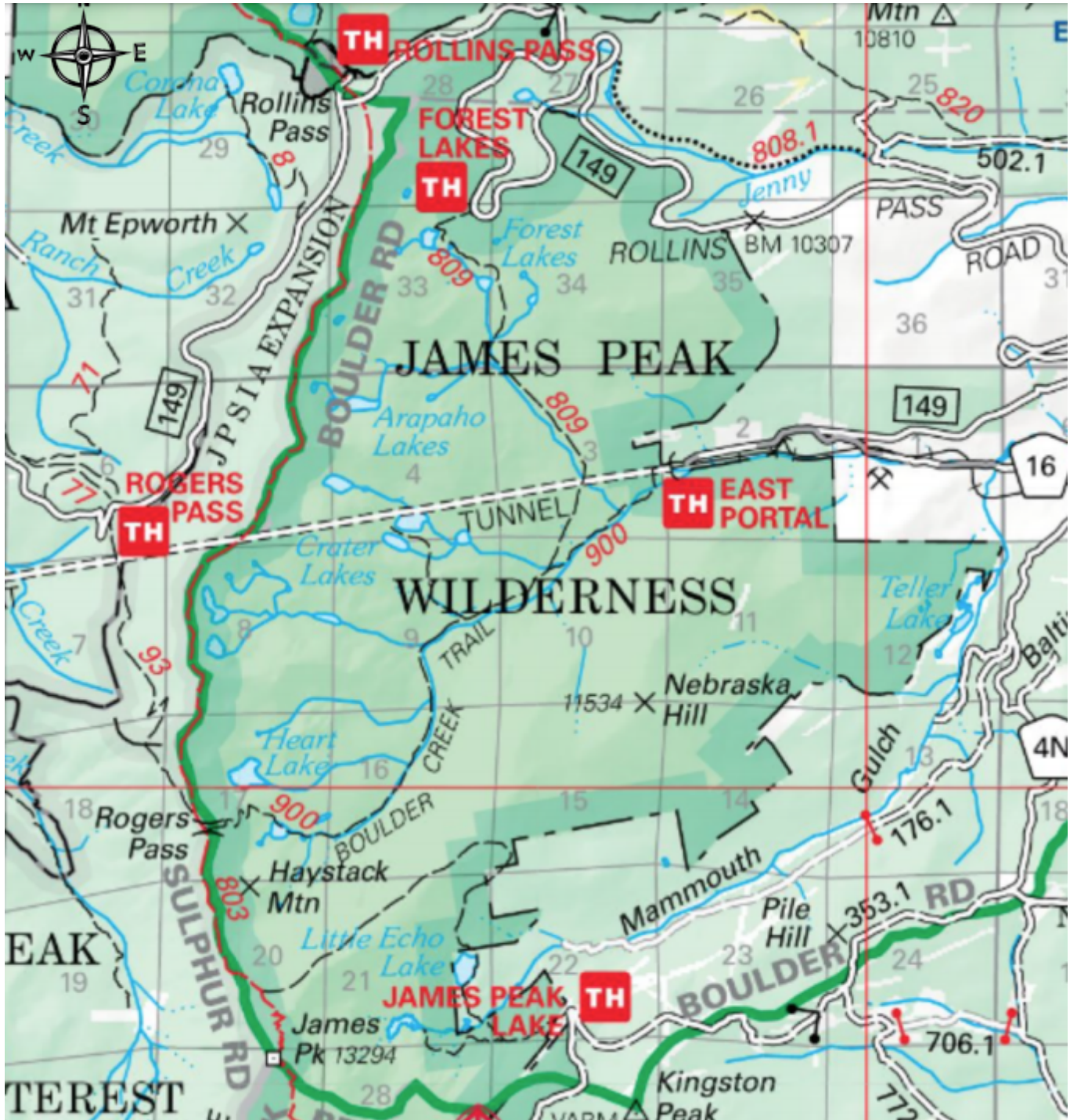
Shooting: Target shooting and hunting are allowed.

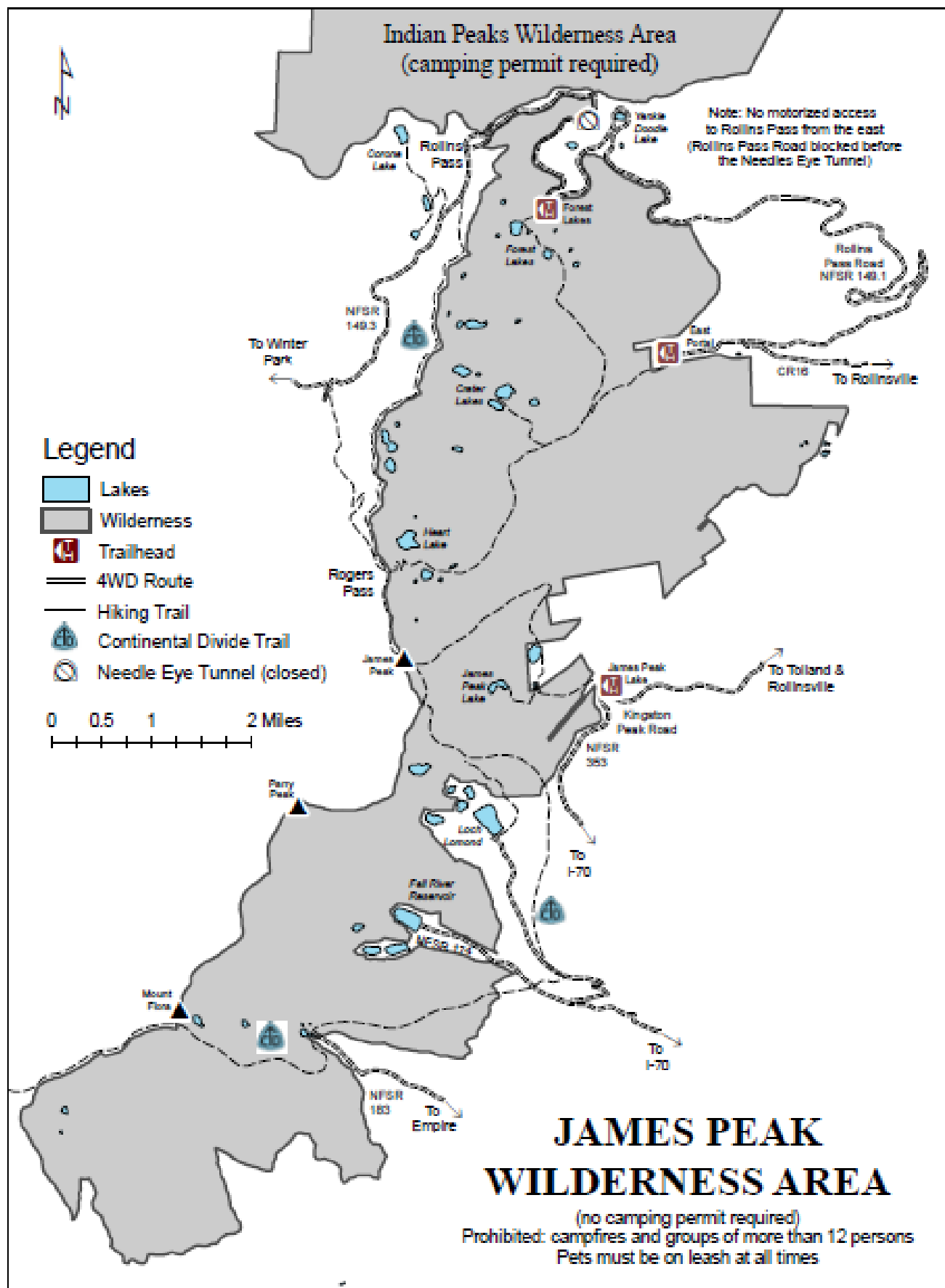
INDIAN PEAKS WILDERNESS (IPW)

Hiking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Permits required for groups of 8-12 -Permits required for all outfitter/guides & organized groups. -No groups > 12 (counting pack stock)
Camping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Permits required June 1-Sept 15 for <u>all</u> -Outfitter/guides & organized groups need permits year-round -No groups >12 (counting pack stock) -No camping in Four Lakes BZ May 1-Nov 30 -No camping within 100' of lakes, streams or trails -No camping within ¼ mile of trailheads -Camping limited to zone assigned on permit - Campers must use designated campsites when camping at Crater, Caribou, Jasper, Diamond and Columbine BZs.
Pets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Pets must be leashed at all times. -Hunting dogs are permitted off leash when hunting.
Campfires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -No fires east of Continental Divide -No fires on west side within 100' of trails -No fires in these BZs on the west side of the Continental divide - Upper Cascade Creek (above Cascade Falls) or at these lakes: Crater, Caribou, Gourd, Pawnee & Columbine -No campfires during fire bans -Stoves permitted
Shooting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Hunting allowed IAW State Law -Target Shooting allowed (including semi-automatic weapons) -No shooting within 150 yards of people, structures, campsites, trailheads, picnic areas; or into caves, over lakes or across roads -Backstop required -No open-containers of alcohol
Mechanized Devices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -No bikes, chainsaws, carts, wagons, portage wheels, or strollers -All wheelchairs allowed (even motorized)
Drones/UAS Hang gliders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Prohibited <i>Note: UAS = Unmanned Aerial Systems</i>
Pack/ Saddle Animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Allowed, but count toward permit total -No hobbling/tethering/picketing within 100' of lakes, streams or trails -No hay, straw or unprocessed feed -Not allowed at Crater Lake BZ, Upper Cascade Creek BZ, Four Lakes BZ, Diamond Lake BZ, Diamond Lake Trail
Boats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Non-motorized boats permitted
Fishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Allowed. License required if between 18-64
Other Activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Mushroom collecting is prohibited in the Indian Peaks Wilderness -Firewood collecting is prohibited in the Indian Peaks Wilderness -Special permits required for: prospecting, research, commercial filming, any commercial activity and any event where a fee is charged. <i>Note: No competitions/races ever allowed in Wilderness.</i>

The James Peak Wilderness (JPW)

The James Peak became part of the National Wilderness Preservation System in 2002. James Peak (13,294 feet) was named for Dr. Edwin James, best known for his participation in the 1820 Stephen H. Long expedition to Colorado. This 14,000-acre Wilderness is located within the Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests and south of the Indian Peaks Wilderness Area.





James Peak Wilderness Regulations

Camping: Campsites must be located at least 100 feet away from all lakes, streams, and trails. PERMITS ARE NOT REQUIRED at this time in the James Peak Wilderness, except for outfitter guides.

Motorized / Mechanical Equipment: All motorized and mechanical equipment (such as drones) and means of transport (including hang gliders and bicycles) are prohibited in the James Peak Wilderness. Wheelchairs (motorized or non-motorized) essential for people with disabilities are allowed.

Dogs: Dogs (other than active hunting dogs) must be on a hand-held leash at all times while in the James Peak Wilderness to reduce conflicts with other visitors and harassment or injury to wildlife.

Campfires: Campfires are prohibited in all areas of the James Peak Wilderness. Camp stoves are permitted.

Livestock: Hobbling, tethering, or picketing of livestock, such as horses, llamas, or other livestock is prohibited within 100 feet of lakes, streams or trails. Livestock feed must be certified weed-free, and include original and current documentation.

Group Size: Group size is limited to no more than 12 people or 12 people and pack stock combined, year-round.

Permits: Permits are required for special uses such as prospecting, commercial filming, all commercial activity and any activity collecting a fee.

Shooting: Target shooting and hunting are permitted.

JAMES PEAK WILDERNESS (JPW)

Hiking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Hiking permits NOT required -Outfitter/guides must have Special Use Permits -No groups > 12 (counting pack stock)
Camping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Camping permits NOT required at this time -Outfitter/guides need Special Use Permits. -No groups >12 (counting pack stock) -No camping within 100' of lakes, streams, or trails
Pets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Pets must be on hand-held leash at all times -Hunting dogs permitted off leash, when hunting.
Campfires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -No fires -Stoves permitted.
Shooting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Hunting allowed IAW State Law. -Target shooting allowed -No shooting within 150 yards of people, structures, roads, campsites, trailheads, picnic areas, into caves, or over lakes. -Backstop required. -No open-containers of alcohol
Mechanized Devices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -No bikes, chainsaws, carts, wagons, portage wheels, or strollers -All wheelchairs allowed (even motorized)
Drones/UAS Hang gliders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Prohibited UAS = Unmanned Aerial Systems
Pack Animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Allowed, but count toward total group size -No hobbling/tethering/picketing within 100' of lakes, streams, or trails -No hay, straw or unprocessed feed.
Boats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Non-motorized boats/boards permitted
Fishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Allowed. License required if between 18-64
Other Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Mushroom and firewood collecting prohibited -Special permits required for prospecting, research, commercial filming, any commercial activity and any event where a fee is charged. Note: No competitions/races ever allowed in Wilderness.

Brainard Lake Recreation Area (BLRA)

The Brainard Lake Recreation Area is set in a glacially carved valley. The Indian Peaks Wilderness Area peaks loom to the west. Brainard Lake Recreation Area (BLRA) is the most popular destination on the Boulder Ranger District.

Please note that the rules within BLRA are different in summer (May 1-Nov 14) and winter (Nov 15-Apr 30); and different than Wilderness and other areas of the National Forest (including the adjoining Sourdough and Wapiti Trails).

Camping: *In summer:* Developed camping is only allowed at Pawnee Campground. Non-developed camping is only allowed in BLRA north of the South St. Vrain Trail. *In Winter:* Camping is allowed in the winter away from developed areas.

Motorized Vehicles: Motorized vehicles are allowed during the summer season in BLRA ON ROADWAYS ONLY. Trails in BLRA are non-motorized. Motorized vehicles are prohibited in the winter.

Fishing and ***non-motorized boats*** are allowed in Brainard Lake.

Hiking: Hiking within BLRA does not require permits except Outfitter/Guides, however visitors must reserve timed entry spots in advance. Trails west of BLRA can be snow packed until mid-July. Check trail conditions before visiting. Google “TundraCam” for real-time views of the area, Google “Snotel” (selecting “University Camp” for snow depths in winter), and check Weather.Gov for general weather forecasts. Visitors that hike trails west of Long Lake or Mitchell Lake Trailheads are responsible for following IPW regulations and permit requirements. Moose are often present. Be considerate of all wildlife. Approaching closely can be threaten wildlife and their reactions are dangerously unpredictable.

Dogs: Must be on leash at all times. In winter, pets are only allowed on roads.

Campfires: Fires are permitted at the Pawnee Campground and in the developed day sites in provided (metal/concrete) campfire rings.

Livestock: Not allowed, except for hunting.

Group size: Up to 74 allowed. Special Use permits required for groups larger than 74, weddings, etc. No groups over 12 may enter the wilderness.

Permits: Permits are required for special uses such as prospecting, mushroom collecting, commercial filming, all commercial activity and any activity collecting a fee.

Shooting: Recreational shooting (target shooting) is PROHIBITED in the BLRA. Hunting and unleashed active hunting dogs are allowed in accordance with regulations set by the Colorado Parks & Wildlife. Note: Summer moose hunting is not allowed within ¼ mile of the high-water mark of Brainard Lake.

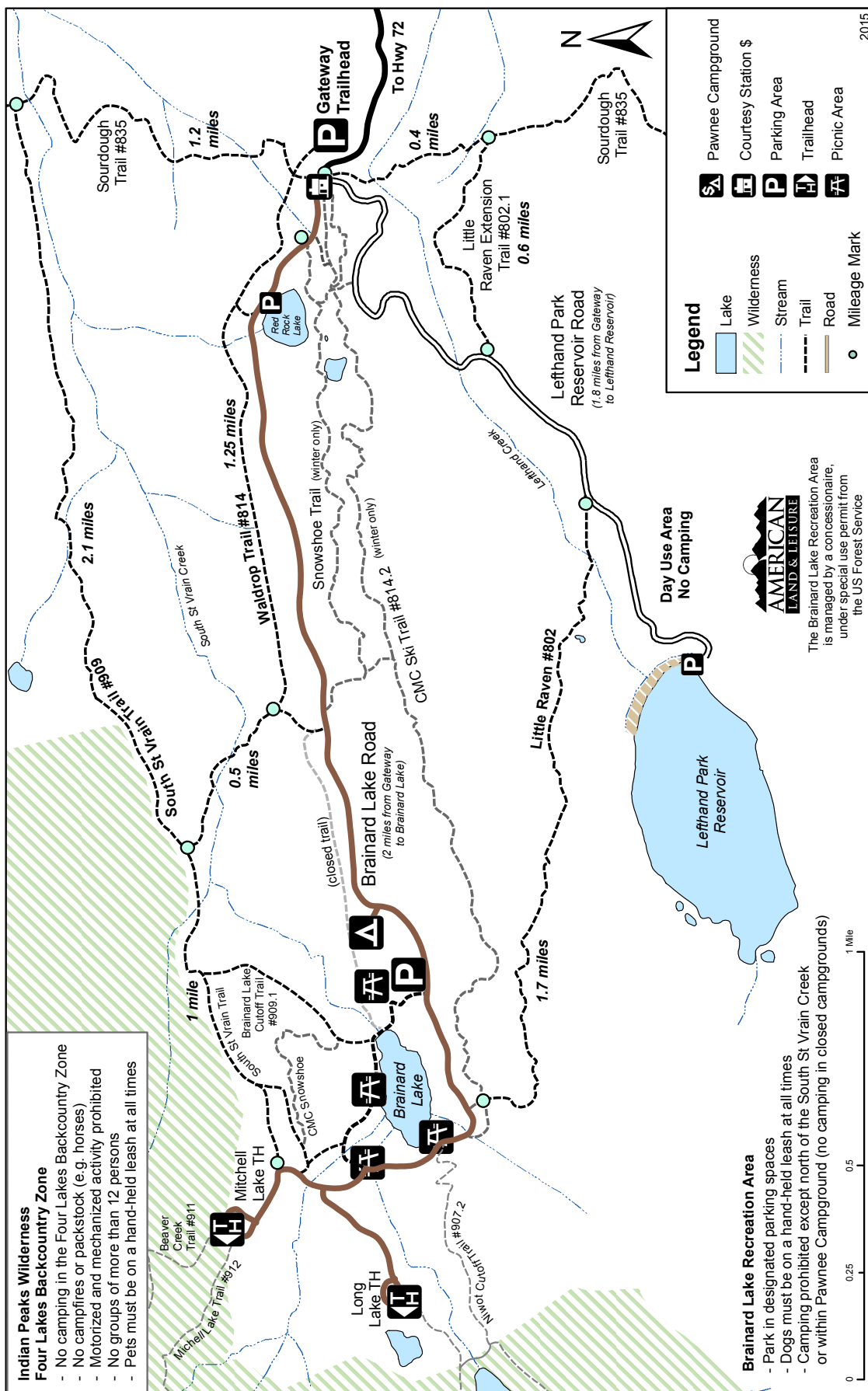
Opening and closing dates vary (approx. mid-June through mid-October.) For road openings & closures, Google “Road Status Table” for Arapaho-Roosevelt National Forest or visit the USFS Website.

The following maps and tables provide regulations for BLRA in summer and winter, and general regulations for the Arapaho-Roosevelt National Forest, as you will often pass through these areas en route the Wilderness. For example, the Devil’s Thumb trail to Lost Lake is entirely in National Forest. Another example is the Buchanan Pass Trail, west of Camp Dick/Peaceful Valley. This hike is in National Forest for miles before entering the Wilderness; thus, it is important to know the restrictions in both zones. Note also that winter rules for the Four Lakes Backcountry Zone go into effect at a different time than the Brainard Lake Recreation Area.

Brainard Lake Recreation Area

Summer Season Map

Boulder Ranger District 303-541-2500



Volunteer partnerships provide immeasurable benefits to our public lands and hundreds of hours of service. Contact any of these partners or the Boulder Ranger District for more information.

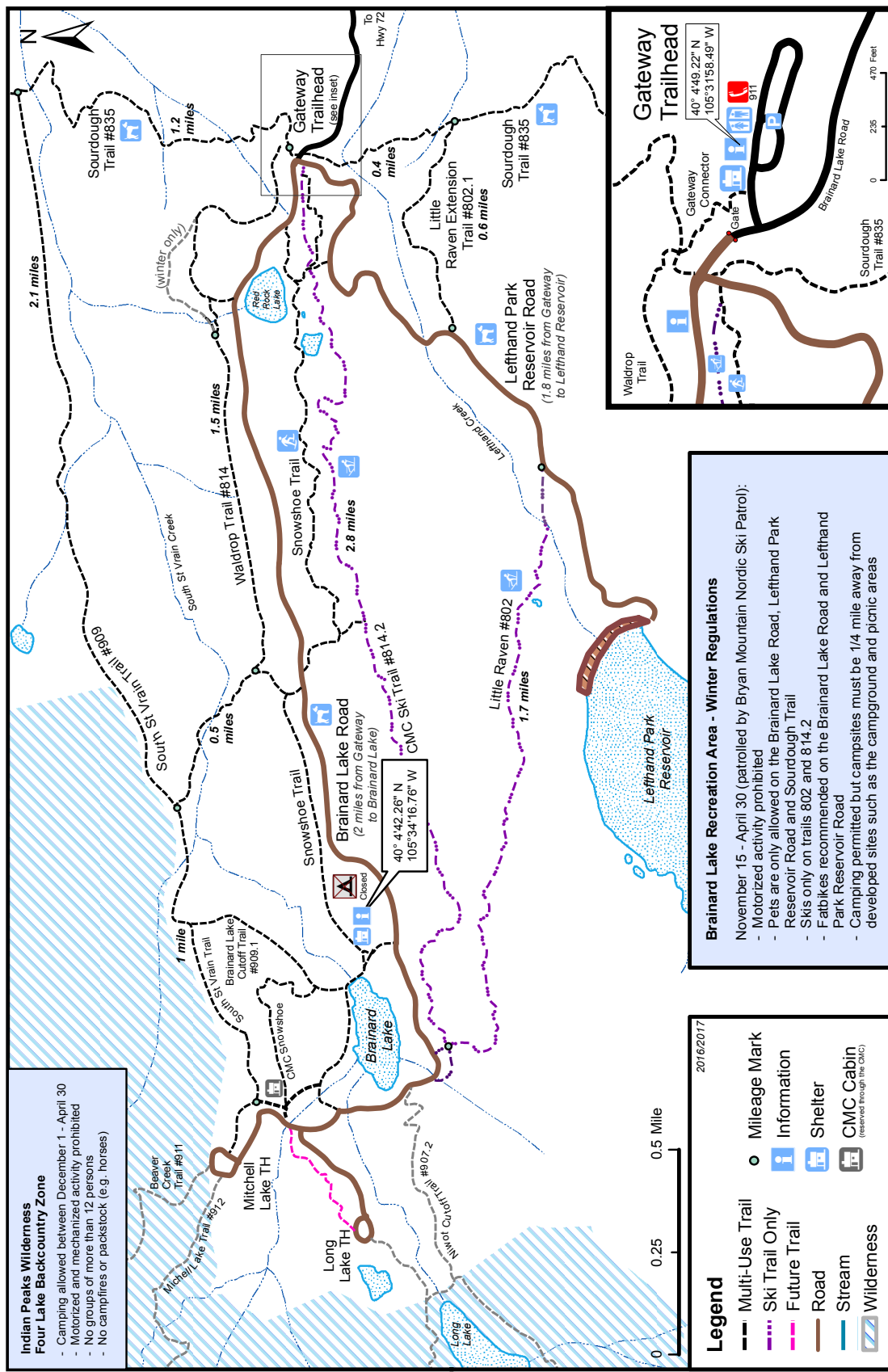


Brainard Lake Recreation Area

Winter Season Map



Boulder Ranger District 303-541-2500



Volunteer partnerships provide immeasurable benefits to our public lands. Volunteers dedicate hundreds of hours of service. Contact the Boulder Ranger District or any of these partners for information.



BRAINARD LAKE RECREATION AREA (BLRA)

	<i>Summer Rules (May 1 – Nov 14)</i>	<i>Winter Rules (Nov 15 – Apr 30)</i>
Hiking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Permits not required (except outfitter/guides) -No groups >74 -No groups > 12 may enter Wilderness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Permits not required (except outfitter/guides) -No groups > 74 -No groups >12 may enter Wilderness -Skiers only on Little Raven trail & CMC ski trail
Camping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -NO camping except at Pawnee Campground or north of S. St. Vrain Trail (near Sourdough) -Must be 100' away from streams, lakes, and trails and ¼ mile from trailheads. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Camping allowed -No camping within 100' of streams, lakes or trails, or within ¼ mile of trailheads, picnic areas, and Pawnee Campground -Camping allowed at Red Rock Lake
Pets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Pets must be on hand-held leash. -Hunting dogs permitted off leash when hunting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Pets ONLY allowed on Sourdough trail & roads to Brainard Lake & Left Hand Park Reservoir. Leashes Not required, except at trailheads -Hunting dogs permitted everywhere
Campfires/ Fireworks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Fires permitted at Pawnee Campground and in the developed day sites in provided (metal/concrete) campfire rings -No fireworks -Stoves permitted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Campfires allowed -No fireworks -Stoves permitted
Mechanized Devices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Bikes allowed on all roads & trails. -Wheelchairs, strollers, carts allowed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Recommend fat bikes use only roads and Sourdough Trail -Wheelchairs, strollers, carts allowed -No snowmobiles or vehicles
Drones/ UAS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Should not fly near wildlife or during firefighting -Should be operated within operator's line-of-sight -Should not be launched from developed areas (trailheads, parking lots, picnic areas, campgrounds) and are not permitted in the Wilderness 	
Boats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Non-motorized boats allowed 	
Shooting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Hunting allowed. No summer moose hunting within ¼ mi. of Brainard Lake. Moose hunting is allowed in winter. -No shooting within 150 yds. of people, structures, campsites, picnic areas, trailheads, into caves, over lakes or across roads. -Backstop required. -No open-containers of alcohol -No target shooting 	
Pack Animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Not allowed (except for hunting (in season)) -No hobbling/tethering within 100' of lakes, streams or trails -No hay, straw or unprocessed feed. 	
Fishing	Allowed. License required if between 18-64	
Other Activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Special permits required for Prospecting, Mushroom Collecting, Firewood Collection (when wood is removed from forest), Research, Commercial Filming, and any activity where a fee is charged OR where >74 people attend (weddings, reunions, etc.) 	

Arapaho-Roosevelt National Forest

	<i>These rules apply to the Arapaho-Roosevelt National Forest OUTSIDE of the Brainard Lake Rec Area (BLRA) and IPW/JPW Wilderness. such as the trail to Lost Lake, Sourdough Trail, and trails west of Camp Dick</i>
Hiking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Permits not required (except outfitter/guides) -No groups > 74 without permit
Camping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Permits not required (except outfitter/guides) and groups >74) -No camping at trailheads, or picnic areas -No camping at Niwot Ridge Biosphere Reserve -Camping at Lost Lake & some roadside areas limited to designated sites as posted -No camping along 4th of July Road -Camping limited to 14 nights, then relocate 3+ miles away -Camping limited to 28 days over a 60-day period
Pets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Pets NOT allowed on Buchanan Pass Trail from 12/1-4/30 -Leashes recommended, but not required (except at “Developed Recreation Areas” i.e., campgrounds, trailheads, parking lots, & picnic areas). -Leashes req. at following trails outside of Wilderness: Arapaho Pass, Diamond Lake, and St. Vrain Mtn.
Campfires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Fires permitted except during Fire Bans. -Stoves permitted.
Shooting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Hunting and target shooting allowed IAW State Law—See Shooting Closure Map USFS website. -No shooting within 150 yds. of people, structures, roads, campsites, trailheads, picnic areas, into caves, or over lakes. -Backstop required. -No open-containers of alcohol
Mechanized Devices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Bikes allowed on roads & trails -Off Highway vehicles (OHV) allowed ONLY on roads -Wheelchairs allowed. (even motorized)
Drones/ UAS Hang-gliders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -May be launched except during aerial firefighting -Should be operated within operator’s visual line-of-sight -May not be launched from developed areas (trailheads, parking lots, picnic areas, campgrounds)
Boats	-Motorized/sail boats permitted. See website for restrictions
Pack Animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Allowed -No hay, straw or unprocessed feed.
Fishing	-Allowed. License required if between 18-64
Other Activities:	-Special permits required for Prospecting, Mushroom Collecting if more than a plastic grocery bag of > 10 lbs., Firewood Collection (when wood is removed from forest), Research, Commercial Filming, & any activity where a fee is charged, or where >74 people attend (weddings, reunions, etc.)

Mountain Ecology Life Zones

Alpine (Tundra)

Elevation: Tree line (+/- 11,500 ft.) to summit

Climate: Limited precipitation. Annual rainfall 25 inches. Windy (up to 200 mph). Temperatures often above those in the lower valleys. Summer temps: 35 to 60. Winter temps: -35 to 15. Average of only 40 frost-free days per year. Goes through over 30 freeze-thaw cycles during a year.

Mammals: Marmot, pika, bighorn sheep, mountain goat, elk. Some year round; others migrate up in summer only.

Plants: Many wildflowers (perennials except one). Most are relatives of the plants you'll find at lower elevations: wallflower, dwarf clover, alpine phlox, alpine avens, bistort, alpine chiming bells, king's crown, queen's crown, fairy primrose, rock primrose, moss campion, alpine forget-me-not. Willow thickets in boggy areas. Growing period only 5 to 8 weeks.

Birds: Few

Other: Concentrate use on established trails. When traveling off trail stick to rocks and disperse your use as to avoid damaging fragile alpine plants. Pay attention to weather and aim to be off summits before midday due to lightning.

Subalpine

Elevation: 10,000 feet to tree line (11,500 ft.)

Climate: More precipitation. Blowing snow accumulates in this area. Cooler than alpine zone. Trails in this area the last to become snow free. Soil often water soaked.

Mammals: Elk, bighorn sheep, mountain goat, marmot

Plants: Many forest wildflowers, often larger versions of the ones seen in other zones: columbine, tall chiming bells, fireweed, fairy slipper orchid (rare), parry primrose, white marsh marigold, globeflower, Jacob's ladder (skunk smell), heart-leaved arnica, western yellow paintbrush.

Trees: Limber pine, bristlecone pine, Engelmann spruce, subalpine fir, aspen

Birds: Many more: Clark's nutcracker, western blue jay, gray jay (camp robbers), and warblers.

Montane

Elevation: 8,000 to 10,000 feet

Climate: Greater precipitation. Not as cool as subalpine. Most abundant zone for plant and animal life because of climate.

Mammals: Elk, Mule Deer, mountain lion, black bear, beaver, Abert's squirrel, red squirrel, least chipmunk, snowshoe hare, pocket gopher

Plants: Lots of wildflowers: columbine, penstemon, mouse-eared chickweed, pussy toes, golden banner, loco weed, mariposa lily, kinnikinnik, yarrow, shrubs, current, antelope bitter brush, sage, shrubby cinquefoil, and berry producing.

Trees: Lodge pole pine, aspen, Colorado blue spruce, Douglas fir (north slopes), ponderosa pine

Birds: Hummingbird, mountain bluebird, woodpeckers, nuthatches and creepers, flycatchers, vireos, hawks and falcons, western tanager.

Foothills

Elevation: 6,000 to 8,000 feet

Climate: Lower rainfall. Much warmer. Not the abundance of plant and animal life, but greater variety

Mammals: Mule deer, mountain lion, coyote, black bear, Abert's squirrel (black with tufted ears)

Plants: Pasque flower, Virginia spring beauty, mountain ball cactus, Lambert's loco, sulphur flower, Indian paintbrush, miner's candle, yucca, wild rose, large number of shrubs

Trees: Ponderosa pine, juniper, Colorado blue spruce, box elder, aspen

Birds: Eastern and western overlap (western blue jay and blue jay) western tanager, larger birds of prey

Riparian (any elevation)

Climate: Much more moisture than the zone in which located. Much warmer. Plants and animals could be found here that are not typical for the zone

Plants: shooting star, tall chiming bells, elephant head

Other: used as a mammal highway. Plenty of food, water, and shelter along the corridor

Birds: ouzel or dipper ("flies" under water)

Interesting Names & History

- **Arapaho National Forest** - established by Teddy Roosevelt in 1908 and named for a Native American tribe in the area. Was almost made part of the National Park in 1925.
- **Arapaho Pass and 4th of July Mine** - Remnants mining operations are visible on the way up the pass, such as the 4th of July mine, named because miners staked claim on Independence day 1872.
- **Mount Albion and Kiowa Peak** - Colorado Geographic Board renamed Kiowa (Native American name for all the snowy peaks north of Arapaho). Renamed Sheep Mountain to Mount Albion. Very confusing for mining claims.
- **Caribou Lake and Pass** – Town and mine near Nederland named by a miner, George Lytle, who was reminded of the Caribou Mountains in Alberta Province. The Caribou trail leads over the divide and past the lake.
- **Isabelle and Fair Glaciers** - Isabelle was the wife of Fred Fair of Boulder. Her glacier is on one side of Apache Peak; his on the other side of the divide.
- **Mount Toll** - named after Roger Toll, superintendent of RMNP from 1921 – 1929. He invented the bronze container to hold the list of people who have reached the summit.
- **James Peak** - Named for Edwin James, a botanist who was part of an 1820 expedition to the Rocky Mountains. James became a mountaineer and was the first person to do a recorded ascent of a Colorado Fourteener (Pikes Peak).
- **Indian Peaks** - The Indian Peaks were named in 1914 by Ellsworth Bethel, a botany teacher from Denver, who made a sketch of the range and named each peak after the Native American tribes in the area and around the West. These include Apache Peak, Shoshoni Peak, Pauite Peak, Arikaree Peak, Kiowa Peak, Navajo Peak, Ogalalla Peak, Pawnee Peak, and North and South Arapaho Peaks.

The Indian Peaks and James Peak wilderness areas are a part of the traditional homelands of the Nuuchu (Ute), Hinono'ei (Arapaho) and (Cheyenne) peoples and others who hunted, camped and traversed the mountains seasonally.

Note: Some of the original names of the peaks were preserved in a book by Oliver Toll titled "Arapaho Names and Trails: A Report of a 1914 Pack Trip", which chronicled his expedition, sponsored by the newly established Colorado Mountain Club, with two Arapaho elders from the Wind River Reservation to document the stories and original places names. Arapaho Peak was called Pawnee Forts and James Peak and its adjacent mountains were called the Wolf's Tusks.

Wilderness Camping

Bear-Resistant Food Storage Required

The Food Storage Order requires visitors to safely store food and other scented products like toothpaste and deodorant when they're not actively cooking or eating. Bear resistant containers include bear lockers in campgrounds, bear resistant canisters (sold in stores), and food stored out of sight in closed and locked vehicles. Food can also be secured by properly hanging it 10 feet off the ground spaced between two trees, but this can be challenging in higher elevation areas where trees are stunted and scarce.

The order applies when visitors are either in a developed recreation site such as a campground or within 300 feet of either side of the centerline of any open public road (as indicated on the Motor Vehicle Use Map); and additional areas where conflicts with bears and people are known to occur: Lost Lake, Diamond Lake Backcountry Travel Zone, and Jasper Lake Backcountry Travel Zone.

Camping in James Peak Wilderness

The James Peak Wilderness has **no permit system**, no backcountry zones and **no designated sites**. Camping is allowed as long as the campsite is more than 100 feet away from lakes, streams, and trails.

Camping in Indian Peaks Wilderness

The Indian Peaks Wilderness is an extremely popular place for both day and overnight trips. To minimize resource damage and optimize the visitor experience, the Forest Service has implemented a permit system for overnight backpacking trips. The permit allows the permit holder and their group (max. 12 people) to overnight camp in one of the selected Backcountry Zones within the Indian Peaks Wilderness for specific dates.

IPW Backcountry Zones (BZs)

The Indian Peaks Wilderness is split into 16 different areas called "backcountry zones" on the east and west sides of the continental divide (See the IPW Backcountry Zones Map on page 10). Each backcountry zone has a set quota for the maximum number of groups overnight camping in that zone per night.

East Side

Middle St. Vrain
Coney Creek
Middle Boulder
Four Lakes
Woodland
Neva
Glacier
Diamond Lake
Jasper Lake
Devil's Thumb

West Side

Roaring Fork
Hell Canyon
Crater Lake
Cascade Creek
Arapaho
Columbine
Caribou Lake

A permit is required for anyone planning to stay overnight within any of the backcountry zones from June 1 through September 15. The exception is the Four Lakes Backcountry Zone (BZ): West of Brainard Lake (includes Long Lake, Lake Isabelle, Isabelle Glacier, Pawnee Pass, Mitchell Lake, Blue Lake, Mount Audubon and all areas in between), which prohibits camping between May 1 and November 30.

Permits are issued for specific dates and backcountry zones. In order to protect the wilderness and the wilderness experience, each zone has a limit on how many permits can be issued for a specific night. Indian Peaks Wilderness permits are found exclusively online at <https://www.recreation.gov> and may sell out months in advance. Permits are no longer issued by mail, phone, or in person.

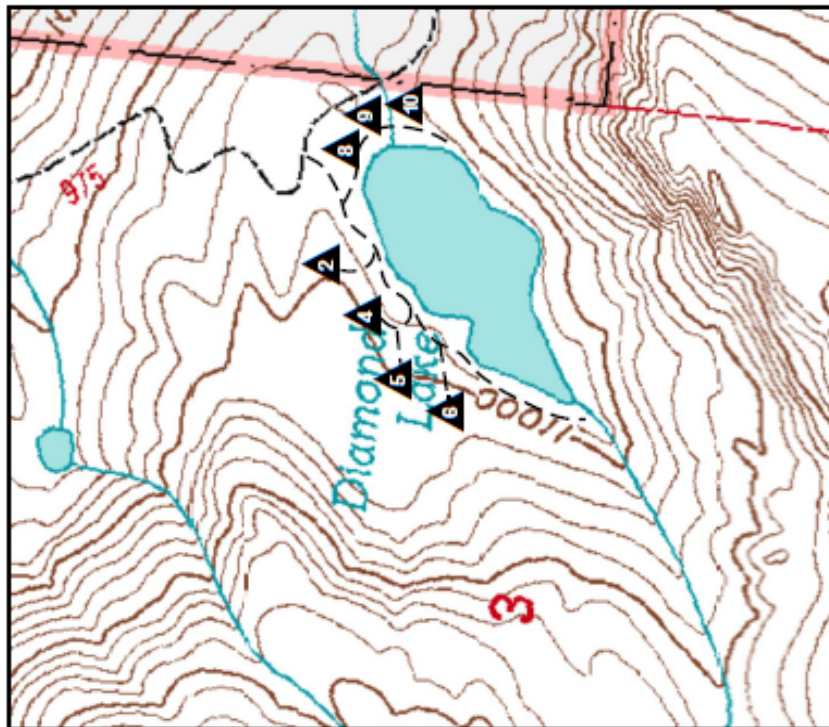
For example: a person with a permit to camp on June 1 at a designated campsite within the Jasper Lake Backcountry Zone and June 2 within the Devils Thumb Backcountry Zone cannot camp at Jasper Lake both nights. This would be a permit violation and there is a good chance that person would be occupying a designated campsite on June 2 sold to another party.

There are ***four backcountry zones that only allow camping at designated campsites***: Diamond Lake and Jasper Lake (east side of divide); and Caribou Lake, Crater Lake (west side of divide). Campers must be within 30 feet of a campsite marker. There is only one large-group campsite that fits 8-12 people. The other designated campsites in these areas accommodate 1-7 people.

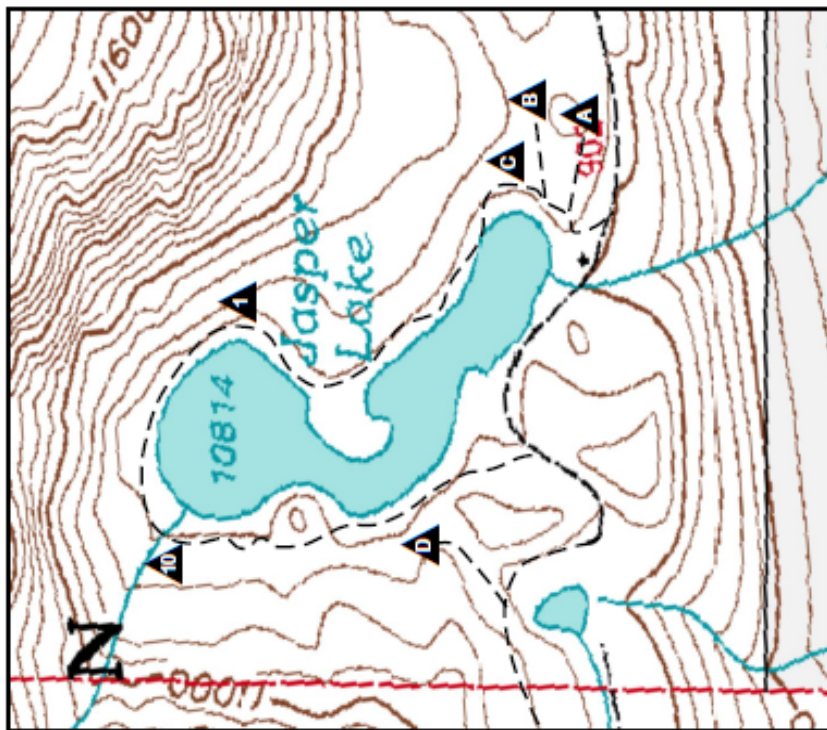
Large groups (8-12 people) are required to have a permit year-round, for both day trips and overnight camping.

Indian Peaks Wilderness - Designated Campsite Maps

Diamond Lake Travel Zone



Jasper Lake Travel Zone



1:10,000

750

Feet

This map is for display purposes only (not for navigation). If you have questions, please contact:

Boulder Ranger District
2140 Yarmouth Ave
Boulder, CO 80301
303-541-2500
EW 2012



Leave No Trace . . .

- Pick up all trash and pack it out, yours and others'.
- Use a stove for cooking.
- Campfires are prohibited.
- Minimize all noise to help maintain solitude.
- Bury human waste in catholes six to eight inches deep, at least 200 feet from water, and carry out toilet paper.

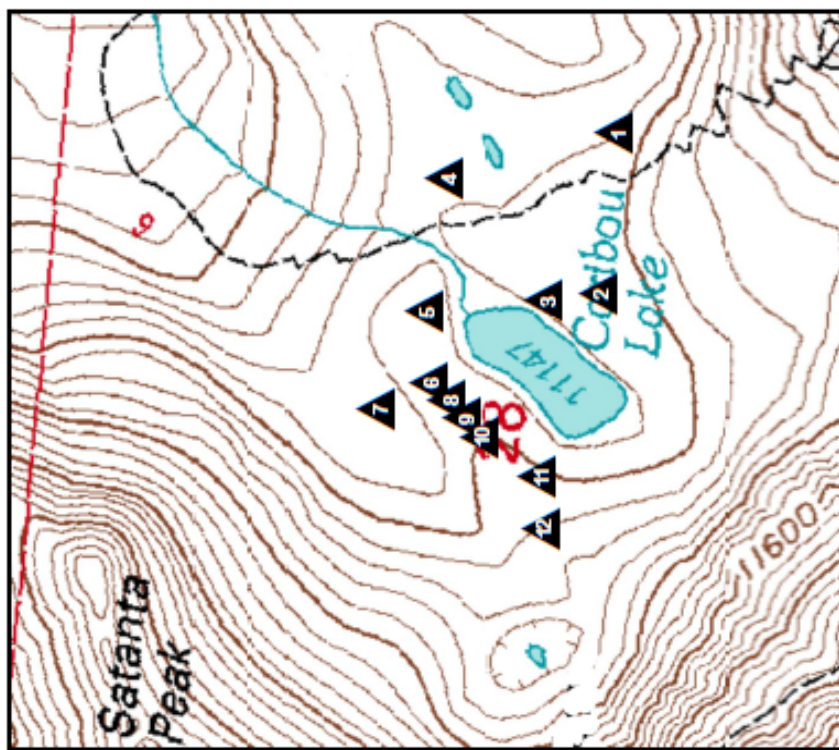
- Do all washing at least 200 feet from water sources.
- Camp only in designated sites and pitch tents within 30 feet of campsite marker.
- Site #9 at Diamond Lake and Letter A at Jasper are reserved for groups of eight or more people.
- Pets must be on a hand-held leash at all times.



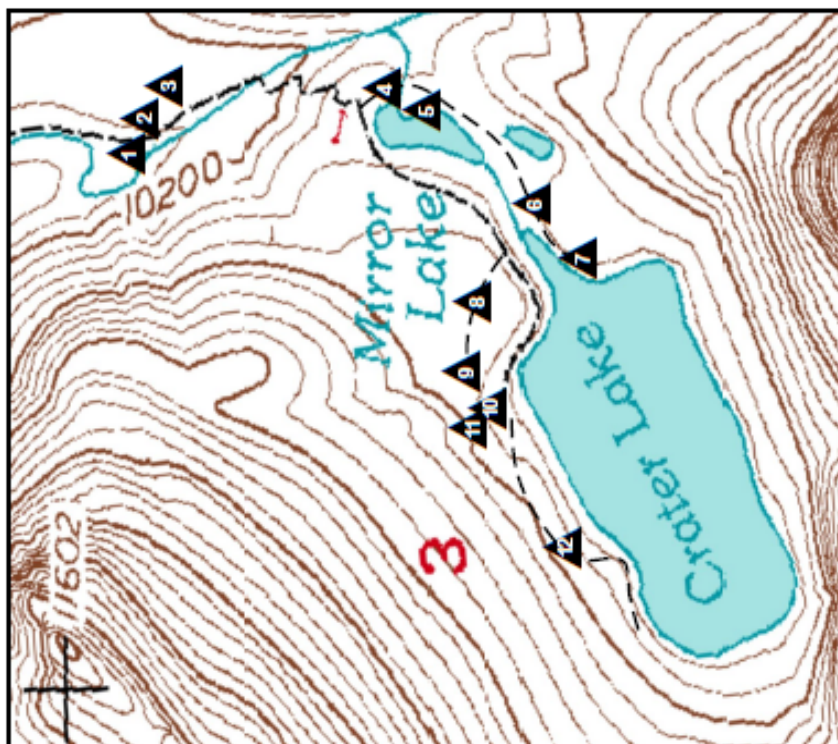
Arapaho & Roosevelt
National Forests

Indian Peaks Wilderness - Designated Campsite Maps

Caribou Lake Travel Zone



Crater Lake Travel Zone



1:10,000

750

Feet

This map is for display purposes only (not for navigation). If you have questions, please contact:
Sulphur Ranger District
9 Ten Mile Dr
Granby, CO 80466
970-887-4100
EW 2012



Leave No Trace . . .

- Pick up all trash and pack it out, yours and others'.
- Use a stove for cooking.
- Campfires are prohibited.
- Minimize all noise to help maintain solitude.
- Bury human waste in catholes six to eight inches deep, at least 200 feet from water, and carry out toilet paper.

- Do all washing at least 200 feet from water sources.
- Camp only in designated sites and pitch tents within 30 feet of campsite marker.
- Site #1 at Caribou Lake and #9 at Crater Lake are reserved for groups of eight or more people.
- Pets must be on a hand-held leash at all times.



Arapaho & Roosevelt
National Forests

Camping on National Forest Lands

Dispersed Camping

Dispersed camping (sleeping outdoors on forest land outside of a campground) is available in areas outside of wilderness. However, 40% of lands within the Boulder Ranger District are privately owned. It is the camper's responsibility to know which areas are open national forest lands and which are otherwise owned. Landowners are not required to post their property as private. Campers are advised to obtain or download a "Boulder Motor Vehicle Use Map" so see where camping is allowed.

The maximum stay is 28 days within a 60-day period. However, after 14 nights at one location, the campsite must be moved a minimum of three miles.

Dispersed camping is not allowed at trailheads, picnic areas, administrative sites, and within ½ mile of a campground or other area with designated site camping. Camping is also prohibited inside the Brainard Lake Recreation Area in summer (May 1-Nov 14) with the exception of Pawnee Campground, inside the Niwot Ridge Biosphere Reserve, and along the Fourth of July Road between Hessie and the Fourth of July Trailhead. Within the Indian Peaks Wilderness Area, the Four Lakes Backcountry Zone is closed to camping from May 1 through November 30. Dusk to dawn parking closures exist along the South Saint Vrain Canyon, Boulder Canyon, and Left Hand Canyon.

Other closures exist due to flood damage.

Dispersed Designated-Site Camping on National Forest Lands

In order to prevent resource damage at popular areas, numbered markers were installed. First-come, first-served camping is allowed within 50 feet of a marker. Camping is not allowed within ½ mile of such an area. These areas are not official campgrounds with amenities and fees. Dispersed camping areas include:

- **West Magnolia:** located two miles south of the Nederland traffic circle, on the west side of Colorado Highway (CO) 72, this area consists of 22 designated campsites.
- **Gordon Gulch** (National Forest System Road [NFSR] 228): More than a dozen campsites are located five miles north of the Nederland traffic circle in an area east of CO 72.
- **Caribou** (NFSR 505, 128J.3, 116J.1, 116J.0): The old Caribou Town site is located five miles west of Nederland in an area locally known as “five points”. Several designated camping sites can be found along four-wheel drive routes in the area. This area is most easily accessible from Nederland on CR 128 (Caribou Road).
- **Gross Reservoir:** 26 designated are located along NFSR 359.
- **Lost Lake** (NFS Trail 813): A two-mile hike from the Hessie Trailhead leads to Lost Lake. This lake is located outside of Indian Peaks Wilderness. Camping at Lost Lake is restricted to eight designated campsites around the lake and is first come, first serve.

Developed Camping on National Forest Lands

There are seven (7) developed campgrounds in the Boulder Ranger District. These campgrounds are subject to closure and may not be open during certain times of year. Reservations can be made ahead of time by calling 1-877-444-6777, visiting <https://www.recreation.gov>, or by paying at the campground on day of arrival.

Group 1: Campgrounds with running water, vault toilets, grills, picnic tables and dumpsters.

- **Kelly Dahl:** 3 miles south of Nederland on CO119 - 46 sites.
- **Pawnee Campground:** 5 miles west of CO72 on CO Rd 102 at Brainard Lake - 47 sites.
- **Peaceful Valley:** 15 miles west of Lyons on CO 7, left for 6 miles on CO 72 - 17 sites.
- **Camp Dick:** 1 mile west of Peaceful Valley Campground - 41 sites.
- **Olive Ridge:** 15 miles south of Estes Park on CO 7 - 56 sites.

Group 2: Campgrounds with reduced services - vault toilets, grills, fire rings, picnic tables, no running water. All sites are first come, first served. None may be reserved.

- **Meeker Park:** 13 miles S of Estes Park on CO 7 – 29 sites.
- **Rainbow Lakes:** 6.5miles N of Nederland off CO72 - 18 sites.

Fishing Information

- A fishing license is required for people ages 16-84.
- Licenses are available at most sporting goods stores.
- Specific rules, regulations and licensing information are provided with the purchase of a license, and can also be found on the Colorado Parks & Wildlife website.
- It is the responsibility of anglers to know and follow the Colorado Parks & Wildlife regulations.
- It is the responsibility of anglers to know their bag and possession limits for individual species.
- Human-powered, non-motorized watercraft are permitted on all national forest lakes (including BLRA & Wilderness).
- Colorado Parks & Wildlife establishes regulations and stocking programs.
- A table of lakes in BLRA, IPW and JPW and the fish species (mostly trout) that can be found in each can be found on the next pages.

Table of Lakes (A-K)

Lake	Elevation	Acres	Depth	Fish Species
Arapaho Lakes East	11,580	9.8	49.2	Cutthroat
Arapaho Lakes Middle	11,580	4.0	15.0	Cutthroat
Arapaho Lakes West	11,580	2.5	16.4	Cutthroat
Barker Reservoir	8,183	380.0	100.0	Brook, Brown, Rainbow
Betty	11,500	8.5	11.0	Cutthroat
Blue	11,320	22.7	100.0	Cutthroat, Rainbow
Bob	11,600	6.1	71.0	Cutthroat
Brainard	10,350	15.6	8.0	Brook, Brown, Rainbow
Caribou	11,147	5.6	8.2	Cutthroat
Columbine	11,060	5.6	8.0	Cutthroat, Rainbow
Coney	10,600	8.0	21.0	Cutthroat
Coney (Upper)	10,940	16.0	31.0	Cutthroat
Crater	10,280	24.8	78.0	Brook, Cutthroat
Crater Lake East	11,000	5.7	4.0	Brook, Brown, Cutthroat, Rainbow
Crater Lake Middle	11,000	14.0	14.0	Brook, Brown, Cutthroat, Rainbow
Crater Lake Southeast	11,000	8.6	29.0	Brook, Brown, Cutthroat, Rainbow
Crater Lake West	11,000	8.5	58.0	Brook, Brown, Cutthroat, Rainbow
Deep	11,320	4.9	20.0	Cutthroat, Rainbow
Devil's Thumb	11,260	11.5	37.0	Cutthroat
Diamond	10,920	14.2	17.0	Brook, Brown, Cutthroat, Rainbow
Diamond (Upper)	11,720	6.0	17.0	Cutthroat
Dorothy	12,061	16.0	100.0	Cutthroat
Envy	11,020	2.0	100.0	Cutthroat
Forest Lakes Upper	10,800	4.3	8.2	Cutthroat
Forest Lakes Lower	10,800	2.7	3.2	Cutthroat
Gibraltar	11,200	5.7	44.0	Cutthroat
Gourd	10,800	13.7	50.0	Cutthroat
Gross Reservoir	7,287	412.0	230.0	Brook, Brown, Lake, Rainbow, Salmon
Heart	12,218	17.0	52.0	Cutthroat
Iceberg Lakes North	11,500	10.0	77.0	Cutthroat
Iceberg Lakes South	11,500	6.0	100.0	Cutthroat
Isabelle	10,868	31.3	40.0	Cutthroat
Island	11,400	19.0	39.0	Cutthroat
James Peak	11,100	10.0	10.0	Cutthroat
Jasper	10,814	18.7	36.0	Brook, Brown, Cutthroat
Jenny	10,917	4.5	9.0	Brook, Rainbow
King	11,431	11.5	61.0	Cutthroat, Rainbow

Table of Lakes (L-Z)

Lake	Elevation	Acres	Depth	Fish Species
Lefthand Park Res.	10,600	100.0	34.0	Brook, Brown, Rainbow
Little Echo	11,185	13.0	96.0	Cutthroat, Lake
Long	10,521	40.5	22.0	Brook, Rainbow
Lost	9,740	8.6	14.0	Brook, Rainbow
Mitchell	10,720	13.8	14.5	Brook, Cutthroat
Moraine	10,150	2.0	3.5	Rainbow
Neva Upper	11,800	8.6	61.0	Cutthroat
Neva Lower	11,800	10.0	49.0	Cutthroat
Pawnee	10,840	11.3	22.0	Cutthroat
Rainbow (10 Ponds)	10,200	1 – 2.9	4 – 15	Brook, Rainbow
Red Deer	10,372	14.5	58.0	Brook
Red Rocks	10,300	6.5	3.0	Rainbow
Rogers Pass	11,200	5.6	6.5	Cutthroat
Skyscraper	11,221	12.9	28.0	Cutthroat
Stone	10,643	5.4	8.0	Rainbow
Storm	11,440	7.0	22.0	Cutthroat
Upper Lake	10,730	6.3	6.0	Brook, Cutthroat
Watanga	10,790	2.8	2.0	Brown, Rainbow
Woodland	10,972	10.0	7.0	Cutthroat
Yankee Doodle	10,711	5.7	24.0	Brook, Rainbow

Uniform Policy

The USFS requires IPWA volunteers to wear the Forest Service uniform during all patrol activities. Along with the privilege of wearing the uniform comes the responsibility to wear it correctly. There are established policies for volunteer uniforms. Please review and follow these standards of dress so that you can be shown respect by the public during your patrols. At all times present a professional image.

The standard uniform consists of FS approved shirts, pants or shorts, and a Forest Service hat with insignia. Undershirts may be neutral in color and must be worn so they do not show beyond the sleeve of the shirt. Volunteer patches should be sewn on the right-hand sleeve equal distance from the shoulder, as is the Forest Service patch on the left sleeve.



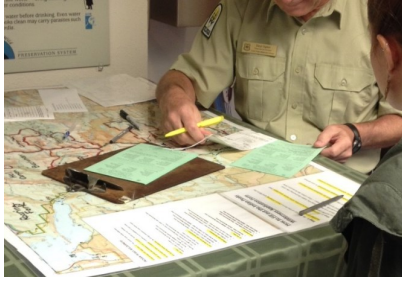
Additional requirements

- **Uniform shirt** tucked into your pants/shorts.
- **IPWA provided official name tag** worn on or directly above the right-hand uniform pocket.
- **Hiking boots or closed-toed trail shoes only** (no tevas or sandals).
- **Hiking pants or shorts** made of quick drying material with belt in a neutral color that compliments the uniform (khaki, tan, brown, forest/dark green). If you wear shorts, you must carry long pants in the event the weather changes.
- **Wearing a hat**
 - Baseball cap style hats and/or wide brim hats with the FS/IPWA logo may be available for discounted purchase at training day.
 - Any non-FS hat must be logo-free (or have an approved FS patch) and be in a neutral color that compliments the uniform (khaki, tan, brown, forest/dark green) with a maximum 4-inch brim.
- **IPWA official rain jacket** with FS volunteer patches for use in wet/rainy conditions.
- **Non-FS weather protection clothing:** Non-FS weather-protection clothing for rain, snow and cold (undershirt, vest, fleece, puffy jacket, gaiters, etc.) may be worn together with regulation uniform shirt, jacket and pants, when conditions warrant and to assure your personal safety.

Making Contacts: Talking to the Public

- Strive for the minimum level of contact necessary with visitors to disseminate information or establish a presence. A smile and simple “hello” will suffice for most contacts. Allow the visitor the option of initiating a conversation unless you have important information (i.e.: “There is a moose on the trail ahead”; or “Are you aware of the regulation....”).
- When visitors initiate contact with questions or comments, always be personable and introduce yourself as an Indian Peaks Wilderness Alliance volunteer and/or a Forest Service volunteer. **Limit all public contacts to daylight hours only.**
- Remove your sunglasses – eye contact helps develop rapport.
- **NEVER initiate a contact in any situation where drugs, alcohol, firearms or suspicious individuals are present or if you do not feel comfortable. If a contact becomes threatening or violent or you feel it has the potential to do so, remove yourself from the situation quickly and politely. Report the incident to USFS or Law Enforcement.**
- Be familiar with this handbook. Know how to access information quickly such as regulations, wilderness facts, and contact information.
- Brush up on current issues, nearby activities and pertinent regulations (i.e. Weather forecast, fire regulations, etc.)
- It is OK to not know everything. If you do not know the answer to a question pass on Boulder Ranger District contact info, (303)541-2500, to people with difficult questions. Find out the answers for yourself too. You may be asked the same question again later.
- Demonstrate to all visitors the same patience, especially when you are asked the same simple question for the thousandth time. For that person, it is the first time.
- Look out for the visitors’ welfare - keep an eye on the weather and counsel those visitors not prepared or equipped for a safe visit.
- Be receptive to what the visitor wants (or doesn’t want) to discuss. Listen and do not anticipate what is said next. Maintain a calm demeanor. NEVER be aggressive or argumentative.

Suggestions for the public



Know where your campsite is and the trail that will get you there. Have a topo map.



At Crater, Jasper, Diamond & Caribou Lakes, camping is only allowed in the numbered designated campsites



In other zones camp in already disturbed areas a minimum of 100 feet from water and trail. No camping in Four Lakes Zone



Public lands are our lands: we are responsible for protecting vegetation & wildlife



To protect the landscape and trees, campfires are prohibited in tan & blue areas on the map



Lightning is dangerous. Storms are common in early afternoon. Be below tree line before noon and camp in the trees.



Wear hiking boots to keep you dry on wet, snowy, muddy trails and safe on rocks



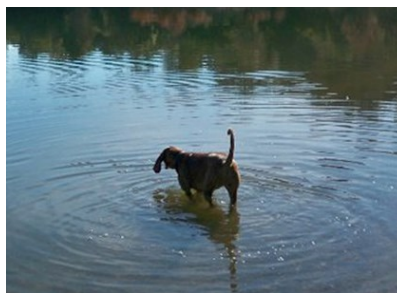
Stepping off trail to avoid snow, mud and water tramples vegetation & causes damage. Stay in the center of the trail.



Carry dog poop with you. Do not leave bags on the trail.



Dogs must stay on leash. Off leash dogs frighten wildlife and can get hurt.



Off leash dogs get tularemia & giardia from water. Domestic feces affects soil & vegetation.



Moose consider dogs wolves and will attack. Do not approach.

Authority of the Resource

*Adapted from Wilderness Use Management Law Enforcement
and the “Authority of the Resource.”*

When an IPWA volunteer must approach visitors about behaviors that do not follow regulations or that are not in line with Leave No Trace practices, the first tendency is to focus on the authority (the power to influence or command thought, opinion or behavior) of the agency. That is, we think that by forcing the visitor to think about the laws and regulations, “the rule is...the sign says...,” we will convince them to change their behavior.

Wild nature can be said to have its own authority. Nature has its own rules, operates in certain ways, and has certain laws. Wilderness areas are among the few places on earth where we have agreed to allow nature, for the most part, to operate on its own terms. Desirable behavior is more likely to occur if people understand how their actions affect the way nature operates. That is, when they learn to listen to the voice of the ecosystem.

The Authority of the Resource Technique (ART), developed by Professor George Wallace at Colorado State University, is the preferred tool for changing behavior and is based on a visitors understanding of the negative impact of the behavior. ART asks the volunteer to de-emphasize the regulations and instead help the visitor to nature’s requirements, nature’s voice and the impacts recreation-related behaviors can have on the outdoors.

“Resource” refers to ecosystems – land, water and wildlife. “Authority” refers to ecosystems speaking to hikers and campers regarding how their actions are impacting soils, vegetation, water, wildlife and even other visitors. Translating ART into the Voice of the Ecosystem (VOE) is another phrase that may help the concept to be more easily understood by both volunteers and visitors.

The Authority of the Resource/ Voice of the Ecosystem has three sequential parts:

1. After opening a conversation, the volunteer simply makes an objective statement about the visitor's actions as they were observed.

"I have noticed some people with their dogs off leash."

The above statement is made without directly blaming the party in question. This is done as a tact to avoid implication. It is important to avoid terms such as "it's wrong, you shouldn't, don't you know its harmful, it's against regulations" etc.

2. Explain the implications of the action or situation that was observed. It is here that the volunteer attempts to explain the ART or interpret what will happen in nature if the action is continued. ART always uses the positive expectation, which assumes that once the person understands what is happening in nature, or in the wilderness experience of others, that they will want to stop what is considered undesirable behavior.

"There are many moose in this area and they can become easily startled by and aggressive towards dogs off-leash. Keeping dogs on leash helps to protect the wildlife, visitors and their pets."

In this example, the authority lies in the wildlife or the moose as well as the safety of visitors and their pets. This approach helps people understand the consequences of their actions.

3. Tell them what can be done to improve the situation – It is acceptable to state how you feel about the possible results of the visitor's undesirable behavior. The visitor will assume that the volunteer is interested and concerned about what is happening.

"We appreciate it if visitors can keep their pets on leash and help us protect all the wonderful wildlife here in the Indian Peaks Wilderness as well as other visitors."

The majority of impacts we see in the outdoors are created from visitors not understanding the consequences of their behaviors. That said, always expect the best of people. We hope for long-term changes in peoples' behaviors and in particular, for an increased sense of stewardship of the Wilderness. As a volunteer, you not a ranger who has the authority to write tickets and arrest people. Do not take on this responsibility. Your focus as a volunteer is education, not enforcement.

***Example situations and responses for using the
Authority of the Resource/ Voice of the Ecosystem***

Example 1: Instead of telling the visitor that the rules do not allow dogs to be off leash, try "Hi, did you know about all the nesting birds? This is a very crucial time for these animals to be undisturbed that is why it is especially important to keep your dog leashed."

Example 2: Instead of telling the visitor that the rules do not allow camping within 100 feet of lakes, try "Did you know that wildlife also use these lakes to drink. By camping away from the lake not only will wildlife be more watch them from a safe distance."

Leave No Trace Seven Principles

1. Plan Ahead and Prepare

- Know the regulations and special concerns for the area you'll visit.
- Prepare for extreme weather, hazards, and emergencies.
- Schedule your trip to avoid times of high use.
- Visit in small groups. Split larger parties into groups of 4-6.
- Repackage food to minimize waste.
- Use a map and compass or GPS to eliminate the use of marking paint, rock cairns or flagging.

2. Travel and Camp on Durable Surfaces

- Durable surfaces include established trails and campsites, rock, gravel, dry grasses or snow.
- Protect riparian areas by camping at least 100 feet from lakes and streams.
- Good campsites are found, not made. Altering a site is not necessary.
- In popular areas:
 - Concentrate use on existing trails and campsites.
 - Walk single file in the middle of the trail, even when wet or muddy.
 - Keep campsites small. Focus activity in areas where vegetation is absent.
- In pristine areas:
 - Disperse use to prevent the creation of campsites and trails.
 - Avoid places where impacts are just beginning.

3. Dispose of Waste Properly

- Pack it in, pack it out. Inspect your campsite and rest areas for trash or spilled foods. Pack out all trash, leftover food, and litter.
- Deposit solid human waste in catholes dug 6 to 8 inches deep at least 200 feet from water, camp, and trails. Cover and disguise the cathole when finished.
- Pack out toilet paper and hygiene products.
- To wash yourself or your dishes, carry water 200 feet away from streams or lakes and use small amounts of biodegradable soap. Scatter strained dishwater.

Leave No Trace Seven Principles (continued)

4. Leave What You Find

- Preserve the past: examine, but do not touch, cultural or historic structures and artifacts.
- Leave rocks, plants and other natural objects as you find them.
- Avoid introducing or transporting non-native species.
- Do not build structures, furniture, or dig trenches.

5. Minimize Campfire Impacts

- Campfires can cause lasting impacts to the backcountry. Use a lightweight stove for cooking and enjoy a lantern for light.
- Where fires are permitted, use established fire rings, fire pans, or mound fires.
- Keep fires small. Only use sticks from the ground that can be broken by hand.
- Burn all wood and coals to ash, put out campfires completely, then scatter cool ashes.

6. Respect Wildlife

- Observe wildlife from a distance. Do not follow or approach them.
- Never feed animals. Feeding wildlife damages their health, alters natural behaviors, and exposes them to predators and other dangers.
- Protect wildlife and your food by storing rations and trash securely.
- Control pets at all times, or leave them at home.
- Avoid wildlife during sensitive times: mating, nesting, raising young, or winter.

7. Be Considerate of Other Visitors

- Respect other visitors and protect the quality of their experience.
- Be courteous. Yield to other users on the trail.
- Step to the downhill side of the trail when encountering pack stock.
- Take breaks and camp away from trails and other visitors.
- Let nature's sounds prevail. Avoid loud voices and noises.

Safety: For Yourself and Others

The following sections highlight the most important safety issues IPWA volunteers need to practice or will likely encounter while in the Wilderness.

Check In & Check Out:

Volunteers must schedule their patrol hikes on the portal ahead of time. You must fill out your trip report on the same day that you return from your hike. IPWA volunteers should hike with a hiking partner (volunteer, friend, or family member) when possible. All volunteers, especially those hiking alone, are required to establish a contact, provide them with an itinerary (est. time of departure & return, trail, trailhead, & destination), and tell them who should be contacted if overdue.

Before you leave home:

Check the weather forecast. Storms can affect your ability to complete a trip (return over a mountain pass may be too dangerous if conditions deteriorate). Google these sites for conditions: “snotel”, “TundraCam,” “snotel” for snow & weatherunderground” and “weather.gov.”

While you are hiking:

Know and stay within your limits. Take breaks and turn around short of your planned destination if necessary. Be alert to trail obstacles and hazards (including wildlife). Use caution when traveling in steep terrain. Be alert to areas where snow may collapse, especially when hazards may exist under the snowfield (rocks, deep or fast flowing water, etc.). Yield to people coming up hill and livestock. Communicate with riders as handlers and allow livestock to pass on the uphill side unless otherwise directed by riders.

Job Hazard Analysis (JHA)

One way to enhance safety and prevent injury to yourself and others is to review the Job Hazard Analysis (JHA). The JHA identifies existing or potential hazards (both safety and health) and determines the best way to reduce or eliminate these hazards. This broad scoped document is reviewed and signed annually by every IPWA volunteer. Many of the preceding sections are covered in the IPWA Volunteer JHA.

Colorado Good Samaritan Law

13-21-108. Persons rendering emergency assistance exempt from liability.

(1) Any person licensed as a physician and surgeon under the laws of the state of Colorado, or another person, who in good faith renders emergency care or emergency assistance to a person not presently his patient without compensation at the place of an emergency or accident, including a health care institution as defined in section 13-64-202 (3), shall not be liable for any civil damages for acts or omissions made in good faith as a result of the rendering of such emergency care or emergency assistance during the emergency, unless the acts or omissions were grossly negligent or willful and wanton. This section shall not apply to any person who renders such emergency care or emergency assistance to a patient he is otherwise obligated to cover.

(2) Any person while acting as a volunteer member of a rescue unit, as defined in section 25-'.5-103 (II), C.R.S., notwithstanding the fact that such organization may recover actual costs incurred in the rendering of emergency care or assistance without compensation at the place of an emergency or accident shall not be liable for any civil damages for acts or omissions in good faith.

(3) Any person, including a licensed physician, surgeon, or other medical personnel while acting as a volunteer member of a ski patrol or ski area rescue unit, notwithstanding the fact that such person may receive free skiing privileges or other benefits as the result of his volunteer status, who in good faith renders emergency care or assistance without other compensation at the place of an emergency or accident shall not be liable for any civil damages for acts or omissions in good faith.

What to Bring: The Ten Essentials and Beyond

Prep your gear for the trail including your **clean and unwrinkled uniform** (see the Uniform Policy), your **IPWA handbook and map, handouts for the public** (dog leash information cards, etc.) and a **backpack** with your gear, including the 10 essentials and additional recommended items.

The American Hiking Society recommends everyone pack the “ten essentials” every time you head out for a hike:

1. **Carry plenty of water** and drink often before getting thirsty. Also carry a water purification device if you or a member of the public should run out.
2. **Food/snacks** with enough calories to sustain the energy demands of hiking.
3. **Map and compass** and know how to use them.
4. **Appropriate Footwear** - volunteers are required to wear hiking boots or closed-toed shoes with slip resistant soles and sufficient ankle support (no sandals or Tevas). If snow is present, bring adequate traction devices (hiking poles, micro spikes, snowshoes, and/or skis as needed).
5. **Adequate raingear and extra layers** of warm clothing.
6. **Safety items** including a lighter or Firestarter, a flashlight or headlamp (keep in mind evacuations often take 12+ hours), and a signaling device (such as a whistle, mirror and/or emergency beacon/spot device).
7. **Carry a First Aid Kit** and know how to use it for personal use and/or for assisting the public under the Colorado Good Samaritan Act.
8. **A small multi-purpose tool or swiss army knife** (note: volunteers are not allowed to carry a weapon while patrolling, such as a firearm or large knife).
9. **Sun Protection** including wearing a hat, sunscreen and sunglasses in every season. Reflected light from snow fields can cause eye and skin damage if unprotected.

10. **Shelter** - Protection from the elements in the event you are injured or stranded is necessary. A lightweight, inexpensive space blanket is a great option.

Volunteers hiking alone are strongly encouraged to carry some type of device such as a **SPOT Tracking Device** or **Personal Locator Beacon** to summon for help in case of an emergency. Do not rely solely on cell phones (as you may not have coverage or battery power when you need it), or the chance of seeing another person.

Other suggested items to bring include: toiletry essentials, a WAG bag (to carry out human waste) or a trowel to make a cathole, large trash bags, nylon cord or spare dog leashes, fishing line, extra socks, and extra water bottles.

Recommended equipment for light trail maintenance (trash pickup, removing fire rings, removing small branches/trees blocking the trail): leather work gloves, flagging tape, plastic trash bags, and plastic gloves to pick up trash, hand sanitizer, small/collapsible shovel, and a small pruning saw.

To complete counts during your patrol (number of cars, people, dogs on & off leash, backpackers, etc.), you can write it down or use a **counter/clicker device**. Alternately, you may opt to bring your **phone/tablet and use a "tally counter" application** such as Thing Counter (for Android) or Tally Counter (for Apple). **Pen and paper** is always a good backup.

Environmental Hazards

- **Lightning**: When lightning activity is nearby, avoid the tops of ridges, wide-open spaces, ledges, rocky outcrops, bodies of water, lone trees, damp/wet ground, railroad tracks and sheds or shelters in exposed locations. Put down and move away from any tools or metal objects. If traveling with a group, spread out. Seek shelter in a ditch, tunnel, canyon, or head-high clumps of trees in open forest areas. Crouch down with feet together to make yourself a smaller target and minimize the flow of current.
- **Hazard Trees & Mountain Pine Beetle**: Be especially aware and avoid tree species susceptible to Mountain Pine Beetle. Avoid dense patches of dead trees that can fall without warning. Stay out of the forest when there are strong winds that could blow down trees. If you are already in the forest when the winds kick up, head to a clearing out of reach of any potential falling trees. Place tents and park vehicles in areas where they will not be hit if trees fall.
- **Hypothermia**: A reduction of body temperature below normal. Fatigue, injuries and cold-water immersion can quickly predispose an individual to hypothermia. Hypothermia usually occurs in different stages. Main symptoms include uncontrolled shivering, muddled thinking, slurred speech, irrational behavior, pale skin, and a feeling of warmth in severe cases. Basic treatment is to wrap in blankets, dry clothing, or sleeping bags. Use warm sugar water when possible. Seek medical attention.
- **Hyperthermia (heatstroke, heat exhaustion, heat cramps)**: The increase in body temperature by dilating blood vessels to radiate heat away from the body through sweating or other means. There are different stages of hyperthermia, heatstroke being the most serious. Symptoms may include moist skin, elevated pulse, nausea, dizziness, headache, and confused or irritable behavior. Basic treatment is to rapidly cool the body, provide water with electrolytes, and vigorous fanning. Seek medical attention.

- **Hypoxia (Altitude Sickness)**: Hypoxia is the lack of oxygen in the blood. Hypoxia can be mild or escalate into High Altitude Cerebral Edema (HACE) or High Altitude Pulmonary Edema (HAPE). Symptoms may include headache, nausea, fatigue, irritability, insomnia, dry cough, and elevated heart rate. Get to a lower elevation. Seek medical attention immediately in severe cases.
- **Avalanche and Rock Fall**: Avoid travel across snowfields, scree fields, talus slopes, or under/on cornices if alternatives exist. Don't travel on snowfield slopes steeper than 28° without official avalanche training.
- **Mines and Mine Shafts**: Never enter abandoned mines or mine shafts. Be aware that the ground in these areas may be unstable and subject to collapse, especially near the entrance. Poisonous gases may be present.
- **Insects and Wildlife**: If you or anyone you are traveling with has a known allergy to stinging insects, make sure that everyone in the group is aware of the problem. Carry emergency medication (epi-pen and antihistamine) at all times. For insects with a stinger, scrape it off, but avoid squeezing the attached venom sack.
 - Mosquitoes and Ticks can transmit a multitude of diseases and viruses. Minimize bites by wearing long sleeves, pants, and an insect repellent (products containing DEET seem to be most effective). Wear light-colored clothing and avoid using scented shampoo or deodorants.
 - Never feed Wildlife. Pick up trash and secure food in camp so that it is out of reach. Use bear canisters where required and whenever possible. If you opt not to use a bear canister know how to properly execute a bear hang.
 - Know how to recognize bear, moose, and mountain lion signs. Make noise when traveling through dense brush and riparian areas. If a recent kill is discovered, leave the area immediately. If an animal is encountered, always give them a way to escape. In a bear or mountain lion encounter, stay calm. Don't run from the animal or attempt to climb a tree to

escape. Slowly back away and make yourself appear larger. Avoid direct eye contact. If the animal attacks, fight back.

- Report potentially life-threatening encounters with black bears to the Colorado Division of Wildlife. All mountain lion sightings should be reported (attacks or encounters should be reported immediately).

Other Considerations:

- **Breaking Apart Fire Rings or Picking Up Litter:** Always wear leather gloves when dispersing fire rings or picking up litter. Watch for fishhooks, broken glass, metal cans, or other sharp objects. Use care when moving rocks to avoid back injuries or crushing fingers/toes. Lift with your legs, not with your back. Trash cleanup will generally involve collecting occasional discarded items alongside the trail or in campsites. Do not handle any trash that may expose you to hazardous chemicals or blood borne pathogens.
- **When Crossing Streams:** Stream levels can fluctuate dramatically in a short period of time. Crossings that are passable when first encountered may not be so on the return. Use caution on narrow or slick bridges. Do not use bridge if crossing appears treacherous or unstable. When crossing creeks, never enter deep or fast moving water or where the stream bottom is not visible. Use a walking stick or other aid to cross. Stream bottoms can be slippery. Unbuckle pack straps and waist belts when crossing so pack can be quickly removed if necessary.
- **If You Are Lost:** If you cannot reorient yourself, stay calm and do not change your location. You have prearranged a contingency plan for an overdue return. Stay put until rescuers locate you. Help rescuers by signaling to them with your whistle, signal mirror, signal tarp, flashlight, headlamp, or fire.

What to do if You See a Fire

- Leave the area immediately
- Go to safety
- Advise others to go to safety

Once you are safely out of the area, report the fire by calling 911.

If there's no 911 access, call the Boulder County Sheriff at 303-441-4444.

Note info about the fire if safe to do so:

Location on map (latitude/longitude): _____ Fire's size in acres (roughly): _____

Time of day you first saw the fire: _____

FIRE INFORMATION CHECKLIST

Fire's Position on Slope	Kinds of Plants and Trees (= fire fuel)
____ Ridge Top	____ Grass
____ Saddle	____ Grass/brush
____ Upper 1/3 of slope	____ Oak brush
____ Middle 1/3 of slope	____ Pinon / juniper
____ Lower 1/3 of slope	____ Lodgepole, pine
____ Canyon bottom	____ Spruce / fir
____ Mesa/plateau	____ Aspen
____ Flat or rolling	____ Logging slash
____ Other: _____	____ Other: _____

WHERE TO GO IF YOU'RE CAUGHT IN A FIRE

BEST PLACES	FIRE SAFETY FEATURES
Alpine tundra	Tundra may burn, but fires are generally low to the ground and can be run through or around
Natural barriers such as rock outcroppings and rock slides	Relatively safe — no fire fuel
An already-burned area	Relatively safe avenue of escape — no fire fuel
Rivers and lakes	If a fire comes toward you, get face up in the water, leaving your pack on your back. Put your arms around your head to provide an air pocket.
Downhill from a fire	A fire tends to burn uphill

WHAT TO AVOID IF YOU'RE CAUGHT IN A FIRE

WHAT TO AVOID	FIRE DANGER FEATURES
Saddles and Ridgelines	Fires tend to be drawn to these areas
Uphill from a fire	A fire tends to burn uphill

Most Frequently Asked Questions

What is going on at Lake Isabelle?

Lake Isabelle has been a reservoir for almost 100 years. It is owned and operated by the Left Hand Ditch Company since 1936, which pre-dates Indian Peaks Wilderness designation in 1978. Maintenance and repair work is ongoing on the inlet works of the reservoir to continue to operate safely and effectively. Regardless of project work, this lake is drained for agricultural purposes each year in late summer. How can you find out how much water is in Lake Isabelle?

<http://lefthandditchcompany.com/SystemStatus.aspx>

What is the deal with parking?

Plan ahead when parking at popular trailheads particularly in the Brainard Lake Recreation Area, 4th of July, Hessie, and Middle St. Vrain. If hiking on a high-use day (weekends and holidays), arrive very early (before 7am) for parking at these trailheads. Visitors must reserve their timed entry for Brainard Lake ahead of time. For Hessie, consider taking Boulder County shuttle from Nederland:

<http://www.bouldercounty.org/os/parks/pages/hessie.aspx>

Which trails in the Brainard Lake area are open to mountain bikes?

All trails outside of the Wilderness are open to mountain bikes from May 1 – Nov 14. During the winter, fatbike users are encouraged to first attempt riding on the Brainard Lake and Left Hand Reservoir Roads. From Nov 15 –April 30, Little Raven & CMC Ski Trails are ski-only.

May I bring my pet? Yes, although it is not recommended to hike with your pet while on a volunteer patrol hike. Leash regulations exist for BLRA, developed campgrounds, trailheads and Indian Peaks and James Peak Wilderness Areas. In those places, pets must be on a hand-held leash at all times. From Nov 15 – April 30, dogs are not permitted on the non-Wilderness BLRA trails, but are allowed (unleashed) on the roads to Brainard Lake and Left Hand Reservoir (as well as Sourdough and Wapiti Trails).

What about the Rainbow Lakes Road, campground and the trails in that area? The Rainbow Lakes Road is closed in winter near the Sourdough Trailhead and CU Mountain Research Station. The road is open when conditions permit: most often in June. This road is a five-mile, native-surfaced road. A high clearance vehicle is recommended. Dispersed camping is prohibited within ¼ mile of either side of Rainbow Lakes Road. Officers reported vehicles traveling at high rates of speed as well as visitors expecting direct lake access. Be especially cautious when driving this roadway.

What is the status of the Arapaho Lakes trail? The Arapaho Lakes trail in the James Peak Wilderness is not maintained or signed. Much of this trail is located in steep terrain along the creek and not suited for heavy use. The USFS requests that visitors not be encouraged to use of this trail since it is not signed or maintained.

Instructions for Scheduling & Reporting

The IPWA public website has a “volunteer portal” area where volunteers can login and view important announcements, volunteer resources, and the scheduling and reporting forms.

Go to the IPWA Website at: <https://www.indianpeakswilderness.org> and select the ‘Volunteer Portal’ link in the upper right. Enter your email address and password to login. Access to the portal is restricted to current active volunteers only.

If you do not have an account, select “sign up” to create one. Your account will need to be approved by an administrator before you can login. Check your email for a confirmation message. Once you have been approved, you can login to the portal.

Scheduling: As a volunteer, you must schedule your patrol hike ahead of time. Review the list of all scheduled hikes before you schedule your own hike. Please help us maximize trail coverage by picking a unique date/start time/route that does not have someone else already patrolling (for example if another volunteer is starting at 7am on the Mitchell Lake Trail, you could pick a different route or choose a different start time.

Reporting: You must complete your trip report on the day you return. You will receive an email with a link to complete your report.

If multiple IPWA volunteers are hiking together, the person who scheduled the hike will need to complete the report. All members will be credited with the hike.

DATA FOR PATROL REPORT

Step 1: Critical Patrol Information for USFS

Critical Information to Report? (e.g. downed trees, trail maintenance needs, emergency aid given, other emergencies, suspicious activities/serious violations, etc.)

- ☐ No (All Okay)
- ☐ Yes

Report on any important patrol information below such as emergency aid given and/or serious violations. If you witnessed any suspicious/illegal activities, document it below AND call the Forest Service Emergency Numbers below. (Note: Downed trees and trail conditions are reported in the next section)

Trail Maintenance and Downed Trees

Did you encounter any downed or overhanging trees requiring attention?

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes and I was able to remove.
- ☐ Yes and needs attention/removal.

If one or more trees were removed, note the number of trees removed and the date and trailhead specified in previous report where trees were identified.

Any other trail maintenance issues to report? (Damaged signage, bridges, etc.)

If tree attention/removal needed, note the tree diameter for all trees needing attention/removal:

- Small 3 - 8 inches
- Medium 8 - 12 inches
- Large 12 - 20 inches
- X-Large 20+ inches

Specify tree(s) impact the trail:

- ☐ Tree is blocking trail on the ground
- ☐ Tree is leaning across and blocking trail
- ☐ Tree is leaning across trail or overhanging but does not block trail
- ☐ Tree is partially blocking trail

Describe the approximate **DISTANCE to the tree(s) from a well-known landmark such a trailhead, trail junction or a lake. (Please do not use GPS coordinates) E.g. Just before the wilderness boundary sign on the Mitchell Lake Trail.**

Step 2: Date and Time

Date of Hike: _____

Return Date: _____

Start Time of your Patrol Hike: _____

End Time of your Patrol Hike: _____

Step 3: Trail Location

Trailhead: _____

Return Trailhead: _____

Furthest Destination: _____

Optional - please provide additional route information (ex. clockwise loop hike, additional destinations, trail segments, trail deviations, etc.)

Step 4: Who went on the hike

Full Name: _____

Email: _____

Who went hiking with you:

- ☐ Solo
- ☐ Non-IPWA Friend/Family
- ☐ Other IPWA Volunteers (list names):

Step 5: Patrol Information

Miles hiked (your individual miles hiked to the nearest half mile, including outside the wilderness boundary): _____

Number of volunteer hours (your individual patrol hike time to the nearest half-hour, from the trailhead): _____

Total # of dogs seen (on and off leash): _____

Dogs off leash: _____

Total number of people seen during patrol. This number includes all types of visitors seen (hikers, anglers, backpackers, etc.): _____

Number of anglers: _____

Number of horseback riders: _____

Number of people with firearms: _____

Number of backpackers: _____

Number of bikes: _____

Number of fire rings removed: _____

Number of fire rings remaining that need removal: _____

Number of cars at starting trailhead including parking lot and overflow along adjacent roadways. (Note: Count not needed for Brainard Lake Recreation Area Trails): _____

Number of cars at ending trailhead including parking lot and overflow along adjacent roadways. (Note: Count not needed for Brainard Lake Recreation Area Trails): _____

Step 6: Trail Conditions for the Public

Trail Condition:

- ☐ Dry
- ☐ Mostly dry
- ☐ Wet and muddy
- ☐ Snow packed with bare patches/rocks exposed
- ☐ Fully snow covered and deep in places - traction device (snowshoes, skis, microspikes) recommended

Additional Trail Information for the Public (i.e. turn around point, wildflowers in bloom, wildlife etc.)

Photos may be uploaded in your report.

IPWA Contact Form

Date:	
Start Time:	
End Time:	
Trailhead:	
Destination:	
Cars at Start:	
Cars at End:	
Miles Hiked:	
Hours (from trailhead):	
# People:	
# Dogs:	
# Dogs off-leash:	
# Anglers:	
# Equestrians:	
# People with Firearms:	
# Backpackers:	
# Fire Rings Removed:	
# Fire Rings Not Removed:	
Wildlife Observations:	
Trail Conditions:	

NOTES:

NOTES

IPW Distance Charts

INDIAN PEAKS WILDERNESS DESTINATIONS (Arapahoe Glacier through Gibraltar Lake)

TRAILHEAD	Arapahoe Glacier	Arapahoe Pass	Betty Lake	Blue Lake	Bob Lake	Buchanan Pass	Buchanan Pass Trail	Caribou Lake	Caribou Pass	Cascade Falls	Columbine Lake	Coney Lake	Crater Lake	Devil's Thumb Lake	Devil's Thumb Pass	Diamond Lake	4th of July Mine	Gibraltar Lake
Camp Dick						9.5				16.5		11.0	19.5					8.2
Coney Flats						3.0	1.5			10.5		3.0	13.5					6.8
4th of July	3.5	3.0	10.3		10.8		13.5	3.8	3.3	14.5	7.0		17.5	6.5	8.0	2.0	2.0	
Glacier Rim	6.0	9.0	18.3		18.8		19.5	9.8	9.3		12.0			13.5	15.0	10.0	8.0	
Hessie	9.0	9.0	5.8		6.3			9.8	9.3					5.5	7.0	5.6	8.6	
Long Lake						17.3	11.5			10.5			9.0					
Meadow Creek	6.7	3.7						4.5	3.5	8.0	3.0		11.0	8.5	7.0	7.5	5.5	
Middle St. Vrain 4wd						6.0				13.0		4.0	16.0					3.8
Mitchell Lake				2.5		9.0	6.0					8.9						
Monarch Lake	12.3	9.3				9.3	3.5	9.0	9.8	4.5			8.0				10.3	
Mt. Audubon																		
Niwot Cutoff																		
Rainbow Lakes																		
Roaring Fork																		
Rock Creek	(510)						6.5	3.0					7.5	16.5				7.2
Rollins Pass	10.5	10.0	1.0		1.5			11.0	11.5					4.5	4.0	7.0	9.0	
St. Vrain Mtl.																		9.8

TRAILHEAD	Gourd Lake	Isabelle Glacier	Isabelle Lake	Jasper Reservoir	King Lake	Long Lake	Lost Lake	Mitchell Lake	Mt. Audubon	Mt. Audubon TH	Pawnee Lake	Pawnee Pass	Rainbow Lakes	Red Deer Lake	Skyscraper Reservoir	St. Vrain Glacier	St. Vrain Mt.	Stone Lake	Woodland Lake
Camp Dick	14.5		23.5			25.5					19.5	21.5		6.3		8.5	7.5		
Coney Flats	9.5		17.5			20.5			6.3	6.0	14.5	16.5		3.0		7.1	8.0		
4th of July				5.3	10.0								9.5						
Glacier Rim				12.5	18.0														
Hessie				4.5	5.7	0.3	1.5				6.8	4.6		20.5	5.0	24.6			4.5
Long Lake	15.5	4.5	2.3																
Meadow Creek				9.5	10.5								12.7						
Middle St. Vrain w/o	9.8		20.0			22.0			7.3	7.0	16.0	18.0		3.0		4.0	3.0		
Mitchell Lake								1.0											
Monarch Lake	8.0	15.0	12.8			14.6					8.5	10.5		12.3				6.0	
Mt. Audubon									3.9		8.0								
Niwot Cutoff						0.8						4.9							
Rainbow Lakes													1.0						
Roaring Fork																		6.0	
Rock Creek	13.2													8.0		9.0	2.5		
Rollins Pass				7.5	0.3		5.5								2.5				3.0
St. Vrain Mt.														9.0		10.0	3.0		

INDIAN PEAKS WILDERNESS DESTINATIONS
(Gourd Lake through Woodland Lake)