Resource Management and Use



◆ The Station-published *Restoring Western Ranges* and Wildlands aids practitioners in reestablishing healthy plant communities and curbing the spread of invasive species. (www.fs.fed.us/rm/ pubs/rmrs_gtrl36.html)

◆ Federal land managers and other resource specialists use the computer model SIMPPLLE as a landscape-level planning tool. (www.fs.fed. us/rm/missoula/4151/SIMPPLLE)

• Research results on the decline of aspen in the western United States are used by managers to help restore this species and evaluate their efforts. (www.fs.fed.us/rm/landscapes/Research/ Sustain.shtml)

Inventory, Monitoring and Analysis

• Land managers and policy makers utilize forest and rangeland data collected in the Interior West to improve the overall understanding and management of natural resources throughout the Nation. (www.fs.fed.us/rm/ogden)



Scientists collect forest resource data throughout the Interior West.

• To rapidly quantify forest resources affected by wildfire, research developed a program that links forest inventory data with MODIS satellitebased fire detection data.

• Researchers gather forest inventory data, photos, and historic imagery that help managers and planners evaluate past trends in U.S. forests.

To learn more, visit our web site at:

www.fs.fed.us/rmrs

or contact us at:

Rocky Mountain Research Station 2150A Centre Avenue Fort Collins, CO 80526 970-295-5925 Fax: 970-295-5927



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Rocky Mountain Research Station



Developing and delivering scientific knowledge and technology to sustain our forests, rangelands, and grasslands



USDA Forest Service Rocky Mountain Research Station 2150A Centre Avenue Fort Collins, CO 80526 The Rocky Mountain Research Station is part of the most extensive natural resource research organization in the world. Our research program produces and delivers knowledge and technology that helps land managers, planners, and other specialists make wise decisions about our Nation's forests, rangelands, and grasslands.

The following seven strategic program areas are the focus of our research. They, along with others, are highlighted in-depth in our 2006 annual Research Accomplishments report, available online at http:// www.fs.fed.us/rmrs/docs/researchaccomplishments/researchaccomplishments-2006.pdf.

Wildland Fire and Fuels

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• Land and fire managers use maps and computer models to prioritize, evaluate, plan, complete, and monitor fuel treatment and restoration projects. (www.landfire.gov)

◆ Scientists provide comprehensive, real-time, high-resolution fire weather intelligence and smoke forecasts tailored to meet operational needs of fire managers, incident commanders, and air resource specialists during periods of intense firefighting and prescribed burning. (www.fs.fed. us/rmc)

• Fire managers use statistical models to forecast annual fire suppression expenditures for the Forest Service and Interior Department. (www. fs.fed.us/rm/missoula/4802/annfireexpfcst.html)

Invasives

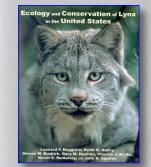
• Entomologists use a new model that combines gypsy moth phenology, host range distributions, and historic and projected weather to develop risk assessments for detecting gypsy moth introductions in western forests.

◆ Researchers monitor chemical and biological control of leafy spurge to provide managers with information on the effectiveness of control methods, nontarget impacts, and recovery patterns following control. (www.fs.fed.us/rm/ rapidcity Current_projects.htm)

• Fisheries managers use research findings to prioritize conservation and restoration activities to streams that are most vulnerable to invasion by nonnative fishes. (www.fs.fed.us/rm/boise)

Fish and Wildlife 🥰

• Wildlife specialists use science-based recommendations to help manage the northern goshawk throughout much of the western U.S. (www.rmrs.nau.edu/lab/4251/research/gosh. shtml)



The Station-published "Ecology and Conservation of Lynx in the United States" provides wildlife managers with state-of-knowledge information for managing the cat.

• Research results help managers develop guidelines that protect threatened and endangered species such as lynx, wolverine, and fisher. (www.fs.fed.us/rm/wildlife/genetics)

◆ The Mexican Spotted Owl Recovery Plan, developed with cooperators, provides management guidelines for the species throughout the southwestern U.S. (www.rmrs. nau.edu/lab/4251/research/spow.shtml)

Water and Air



◆ Land managers are provided information through a cooperative website at http:// ag.arizona.edu/OALS/watershed/index.html that helps manage and restore watersheds throughout the Interior West.



Research findings help restore stream and riparian ecosystems following disturbances such as wildfire.

• New methods for large-scale snowmelt modeling help resource managers analyze and predict runoff for whole river basins. (www. fs.fed.us/rm/boise/teams/soils/default.htm)

◆ Fire specialists utilize study results to estimate the effects of smoke particles on public health and global climate. (www.firelab. orgindex.php?option=com_content &task=view&id=286&Itemid=156)

ecreation

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• Recreation managers utilize research data to measure emotional and spiritual attachments people have for places, enhance scenic quality assessments, develop recreation guides, and map public values in fuel treatment planning. (www. fs.fed.us/rm/value/research-place.htm)

• Wilderness managers use research results to restore overused campsites and trails. Findings accelerate and improve the cost-effectiveness of restoration. (http://leopold.wilderness.net/research/recreat.htm)