



VT Backcountry Ski Handbook
Creating a Common Language for Backcountry Ski Zone Management

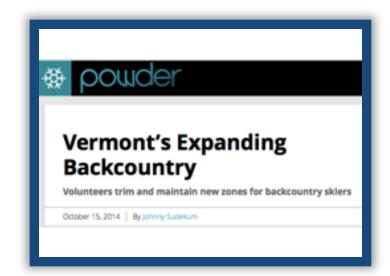
# Overview

- Purpose
- Content
- Best Mgmt. Practices
- Monitoring
- Questions







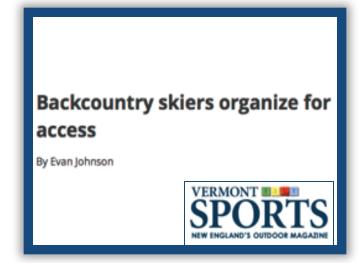


Backcountry Skiing Clinics

Bolton Valley, Vt.

The New york Times

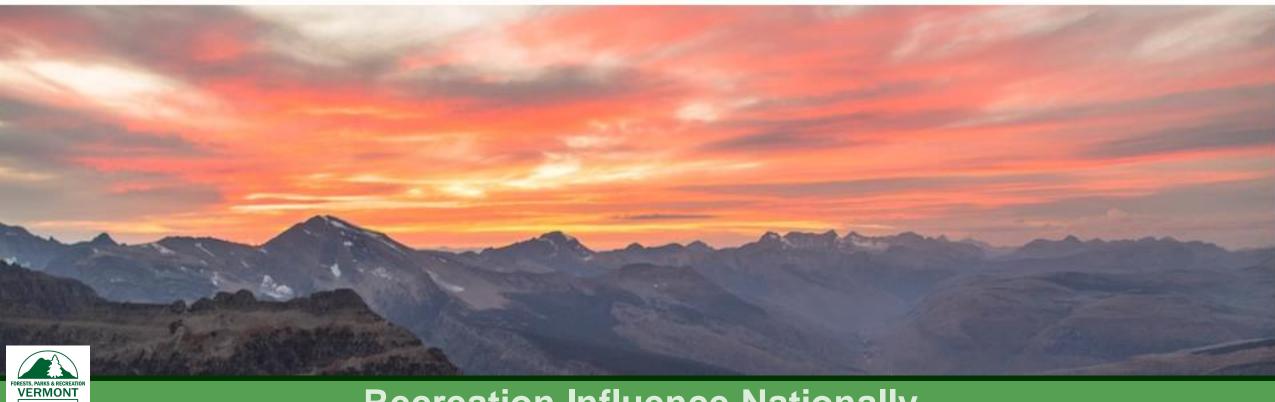






# **Outdoor Recreation Now Contributes** More than \$1 Trillion to the U.S. **Economy**

The outdoor recreation economy is outpacing domestic growth





# Identified the following needs

- Overview of Backcountry Skiing
- Natural Resource & Social Considerations

- Implementation/Construction

- Safety & Risk Management
- Maintenance
- Monitoring
- Overnight Use





# Natural Resource Considerations

#### **GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS**

- Ecological Context
- ➤ Landscape-Scale
- Forest Stand Level
- > Wildlife
  - > Flight Response
  - Change in Habitat + Forage Use
  - Vigilance
- Natural Communities

#### **SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS**

- > RTE Species
- Important Wildlife Habitats
- > Riparian Areas
- State/Federal Designations
  - ➤i.e. Natural Areas, Wilderness
- Unauthorized Cutting



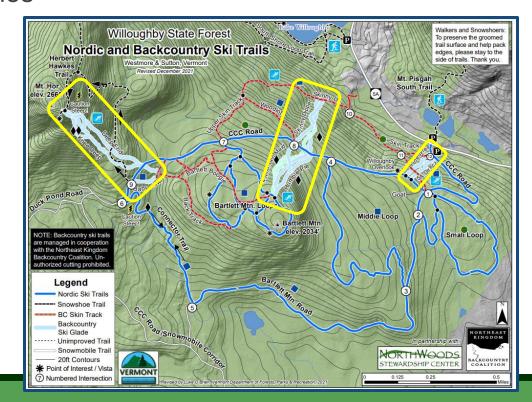
# Detailed Guidance

#### SKI ZONE DELINEATION

- Understand Landowner Goals
- Identify Target Audience + Terrain
- Conduct Site Reconnaissance
- Determine Control Points (+ and -)
- Identify BC Ski Zone Boundaries
  - Vegetation Islands
  - Skiable Lines
  - Skin Tracks (uphill travel)

#### SKI ZONE CONSTRUCTION

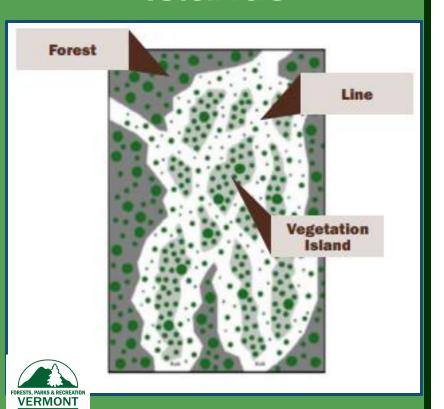
 Mark the Zone Boundary + Vegetation Islands + Lines





# Applying the Guidance:

# Vegetation Islands



- ▲ Locations where silvicultural goals may be applied
- Help maintain forest structure and diversity
  - ▲ Maintain vegetation of different sizes, species, etc.
  - Contain healthy, vigorous trees that can act as mast
     + seed sources
  - ▲ Can include seeps, softwood inclusions, cliffy terrain, etc.
- Provide challenging and diverse ski terrain
- Identifying + laying out vegetation islands is crucial for:
  - ▼ long-term forest health
  - Influencing the number, width, and variety of ski lines.

# BC Ski Zone Guidance – VT FPR | Willoughby SF

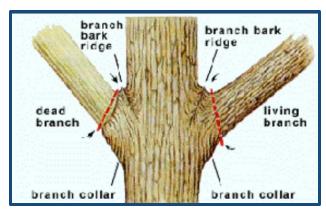
#### NON-VEGETATION SPECS

#### Flagging Specifications

- Left + Right Edges (Pink + Orange)
- Vegetation Islands + Retention Trees (Blue)

#### Blow downs + Slash

- Downed trees cut ≤ 2' max height off ground
- Scatter slash islands + uneven terrain



#### **VEGETATION SPECS**

#### Cutting restrictions

• Do not cut vegetation ≤ 1 meter (3.2 ft) in height

#### Limit cutting

- Red spruce and hemlock
- Yellow birch
- Mountain Ash
- Mature trees (≥ 8" dbh)

#### **Cutting Allowed**

- Hobblebush
- Branches, dead wood, hazards
- Poorly formed stems
- Signs of disease
- Hardwoods overtopping softwoods
- Competing hardwood poles (3-8")



# Monitoring

- Identified long-term data sets that exist
  - Forest structure
    - FIA
    - CFI
- Overview of User Data
  - Infrared Counters
  - User Surveys
- Suggested Partners





# Thank you!



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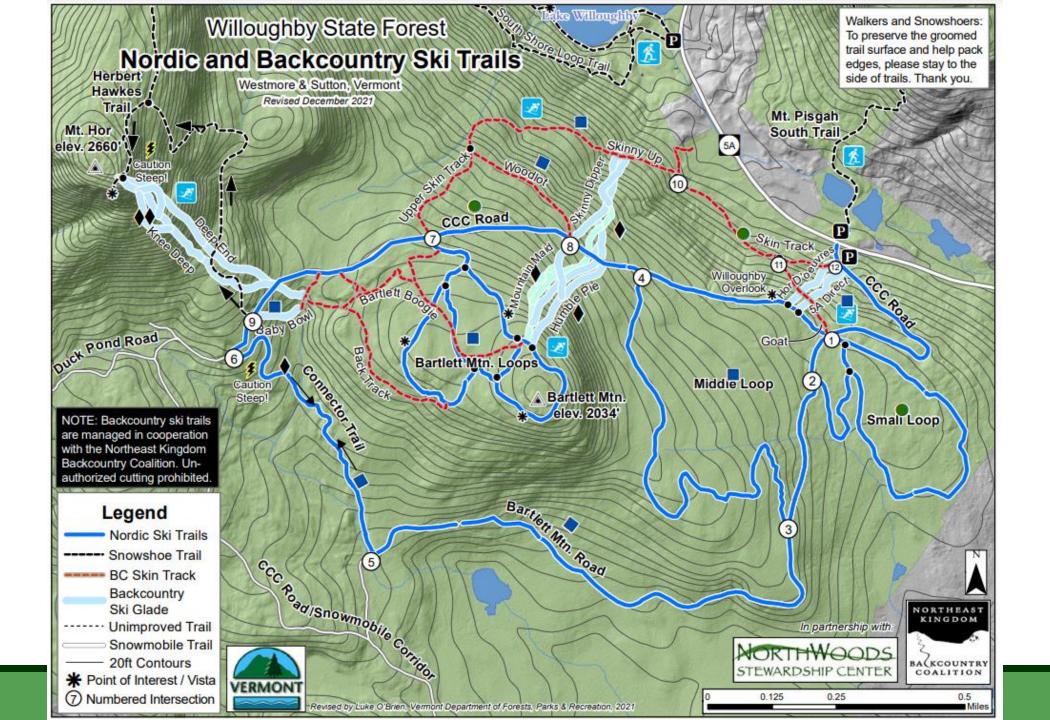
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Diagram of a Backcountry Ski Zone





#### THE VT BACKCOUNTRY SKI HANDBOOK CAN:

- Help public land managers and private landowners more clearly understand what backcountry skiing is;
- Help partner organizations looking to create a proposal understand the breadth of information needed by public land managers and private landowners to come to a decision;
- Foster a common language related to backcountry ski zones that can be used by a variety of land management organizations, including both public and private entities;
- Be approached, read, and used flexibly. Although presented as one manual, the chapters are designed to support each other and be used independently to answer questions.
- Provide real-world examples of guidelines used in existing BC ski zones, sample documents related to CTA chapter establishment, and online tools for creating maps and understanding how natural resources overlay with proposed zones

#### THE RESOURCES IN THIS DOCUMENT DO NOT:

- Identify all of the specific ecological, management or other factors that might be considered for a unique proposal on public or private land;
- Replace institutional policies, plans, procedures or statutes



We clearly identified what the handbook can and cannot do



### Tools Identified

- History of Backcountry Skiing
- Vermont Conservation Design
- Forestry for the Birds
- BioFinder
- ANR Natural Resources Atlas
- Wetland, Woodland, Wildland
- VT Backcountry Ethics
- Town Forest Recreation Planning Toolkit



## **VERMONT BACKCOUNTRY ETHICS**

#### **LEAVE NOTHING BUT TRACKS**

#### 1 Plan Ahead & Prepare

- Practice safety first.
- Know where you are going.
- Know your own and your group's limits, and minimize risks.

#### 2 Travel On Durable Surfaces

· Stay on deep snow cover whenever possible.

#### 3 Dispose of Waste Properly

· Pack it in. Pack it out.

#### 4 Leave Things As They Are

Leave only tracks. No unauthorized cutting.

#### 5 Minimize Campfire & Hut Impacts

- Use a lightweight stove for cooking and enjoy a lantern for light.
- Leave huts and cabins in better shape than you found them.

#### 6 Respect Wildlife

Observe wildlife from a distance. Do not follow or approach wildlife. Winter is an especially vulnerable time for animals.

#### 7 Be Considerate of Others

- · Any maintenance cutting can be done only with permission, as part of an suthorized project or program. Respect landowners, both public and private.
- Respect other skiers/riders and all other users.
- When ascending trails, keep clear and yield to downhill traffic. Avoid booting and snowshoeing in skin or ski tracks. When descending always stay in control, go one at a time, and slow down near others.
- Respect designated areas, signs and wildlife.













www.catamounttrail.org

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## Outlined Landowner Processes

- USFS
- ANR
  - DSTs
  - FPR
  - F&W
- Private Landowners
- Partner Organizations
   (Explained the importance of a long-term partner organization when working with <u>all</u> landowners)



- Objectives vary across government agencies and among private landowners
- Find public land managers' missions, goals, and objectives online and in specific management plans
- Public land is managed for multiple uses but not on every acre!
- Some areas have specific objectives and constraints not compatible with backcountry skiing
- Projects on public land will likely require a public involvement process
- Private land is managed for uses determined by the private landowner (and often governed by forest management plans)
- ➤ The goals and objectives, including legal protections and interests, on public land and/or private land may not align with backcountry skiing
- ➤ Determine the proper communication channels: Who is the correct point of contact for federal, state, municipal, or private landowner/manager?