

GENERAL DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS:

- ✓ Recreation sites must be attended by staff. Do NOT create them without planning for staffing.
- ✓ Before site selection, conduct detailed soil, water-quality, vegetation, species inventories; evaluate flood frequency; evaluate upland areas for potential hazards (*e.g.*, slides, runoff, insect populations, wildlife habitat).
- ✓ Locate recreation sites away from wetlands (100-year floodplain), especially overnight use areas. Sign 100-year floodplain in all areas accessible to the public.
- ✓ (Re)design sanitary facilities to prevent waste from affecting riparian soils, vegetation, water, and human safety.
- ✓ Manage for quality experiences, not quantity. Use signage.
- ✓ Maintain shrubs and saplings. Allow no more than 15% of the vegetation/soil of a developed site to sustain disturbance.
- ✓ Use plantings, boulders, and other natural features to route visitors away from sensitive areas, and to provide visual and sound screens.
- ✓ Design trails to direct people to and away from selected areas. Use signage.
- ✓ Maintain filter strips by streambanks (see page 8). Retain vegetation to maintain stable banks, fish cover, temperatures, and woody debris for aquatic life.
- ✓ Prevent soil compaction and erosion near streambanks.
- ✓ Design sites to prevent illicit use of motorized vehicles.
- ✓ Control pets to protect wildlife.

SUGGESTED READING

- Gary, H.L. 1982. Streamwater quality in a small commercial campground in Colorado. *Journal of Environmental Health* 45(1)5-12.
- Leedy, D.L., T.M. Franklin, and R.M. Maestro. 1981. Planning for urban fishing and waterfront recreation. Urban Wildlife Research Center, Inc. 108 p.
- Miller, C.K. 1994. Environmental impacts of passive recreation trails in riparian areas. *In*: Proceedings of the 6th Annual Colorado Riparian Association Conference, Alamosa, Colorado.

