

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE
STATE OF IDAHO, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF BLAINE

STANLEY BARER, an individual,)
)
 Petitioner,)
)
 v.)
)
 BLAINE COUNTY, IDAHO,)
 By and through its duly elected)
 Board of Commissioners,)
)
 Respondent.)

Case No. CV-10-752
ORDER FOR SETTLEMENT &
DISMISSAL WITH PREJUDICE

BASED UPON the stipulation of the parties on file herein, and good cause appearing
therefor,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that this action shall be settled on the following terms and
conditions:

(a) Petitioner's Application for a Blaine County Stream Channel Alteration
Permit on the Big Wood River, Lot 1 of Riverwoods Subdivision, Blaine County, Idaho
("Application") is amended as set forth in the settlement proposal contained in the letter,
including attachments thereto, dated April 11, 2011, from J. Evan Robertson, attorney for
Petitioner, to Blaine County Chief Deputy Prosecuting Attorney, Timothy K. Graves,
attorney for Respondent. A copy of said letter is attached hereto as Exhibit "A" and

1
2 incorporated herein by this reference.

3 (b) Based upon the above specified amendments thereto, Petitioner's
4 Application, including the Respondent's Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and
5 Decision of conditional approval dated September 7, 2010, are amended as follows:

6 (i) Positive Findings of Fact are made with respect to Standards of
7 Evaluation Nos. 2, 4 and 5.

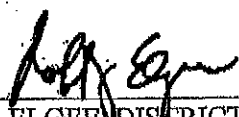
8 (ii) References to, and requirements for, a twenty-five (25) foot area on
9 Petitioner's property to be revegetated with dense, non-erosive native
10 shrubs and grasses shall be deleted from the Findings of Fact on Standards
11 of Evaluation Nos. 2, 4 and 5.

12 (iii) Condition No. 2 under Section III thereof, entitled "*Decision and
13 Conditions*" shall be deleted in its entirety.

14 (c) The parties acknowledge and agree that by entering into this Stipulation,
15 and amending its conditions of approval for Petitioner's Application, Blaine County does
16 not warrant or guarantee that the proposed stream alteration and bank fortification
17 measures undertaken pursuant to said Application will be effective in preventing, reducing
18 or limiting damage to Petitioner's property or that of downstream property owners.

19 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the above-entitled action is dismissed, with prejudice,
20 and that each party shall bear their respective attorney's fees and costs.

21 DATED this 10 day of June, 2011.

22 
23 _____
24 ROBERT J. ELGEE, DISTRICT JUDGE
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned certifies that on the 15 day of June, 2011, she caused a true and correct copy of the foregoing instrument to be served upon the following persons in the following manner:

J. Evan Robertson	[]	Hand Deliver
Attorney at Law	[x]	U.S. Mail
P.O. Box 1906	[]	Overnight Courier
Twin Falls, ID 83303-1906	[]	Facsimile Transmission
Timothy K. Graves	[x]	Hand Deliver
Blaine Co. Prosecutor's Office	[]	U.S. Mail
201 2 nd Ave. S, Ste. 100	[]	Overnight Courier
Hailey, ID 83333	[]	Facsimile Transmission

CLERK OF THE COURT

By: 
Deputy Clerk

Robertson & Slette, p.l.l.c.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW



J. EVAN ROBERTSON
GARY D. SLETTE

Robin L. Moore, PLS - Paralegal

134 Third Avenue East
P.O. BOX 1906
TWIN FALLS, IDAHO 83303-1906
TELEPHONE (208) 933-0700
FAX (208) 933-0701

J. EVAN ROBERTSON

April 11, 2011

RULE 408 PRIVILEGED DOCUMENT

VIA EMAIL

Timothy K. Graves
Chief Deputy Prosecuting Attorney
Blaine County Prosecutor's Office
201 2nd Ave. S. Ste. 100
Hailey, ID 83333

**RE: Stanley Barer v. Blaine County
Judicial Review - Stream Alteration Permit
Settlement Proposal**

Dear Tim:

The purpose of this correspondence is to formally set forth the parameters we discussed April 6 for a possible settlement of the pending judicial review filed by Mr. Stan Barer concerning the denial of Mr. Barer's Stream Alteration Permit ("SAP") for Lot 1, Riverwoods Subdivision. As I mentioned during our meeting, Mr. Barer has experienced a serious medical condition which has precluded him from giving final approval of the proposals contained herein, but in earlier conversations he instructed Brockway Engineering to seek a reasonable engineering solution to the Commissioners' concerns that the Barer SAP project not be compromised or circumvented to the detriment of other property owners in the vicinity by a future breach of the river bank at a point approximately 100 feet upstream of Mr. Barer's property line, on property owned by the BLM. The settlement parameters I have included have been produced by Brockway Engineering to accomplish that and I am confident my client will approve of them to settle this matter. Mr. Barer, in purchasing Lot 1, Riverwoods Subdivision, relied heavily on the provisions of Section 9-17-6D.3 of the Blaine County Zoning Ordinance "grandfathering" the Lot's existing

EXHIBIT

A

lawn areas bordering the Big Wood River which provide unimpeded views of the River from his recently completed new home. Consequently, you will see that our settlement proposal tries to protect that unimpeded view corridor to the extent possible, while addressing the effects of a possible bank breach on the BLM property which trouble the Commissioners.

All that said, we're suggesting the following augmentations to the Barer SAP, most of which are depicted on the "Work Plan View" attached.

1. The Work Plan View has been revised slightly to show more detail and slight tweaking on the wedge at the most upstream portion of the project (i.e., closest to the area of concern on the neighboring BLM parcel). This wedge feature was strongly recommended earlier by Terry Blau of IDWR during his technical review in the application. The upstream log in this barb is oriented perpendicular to the stream flow and the downstream log is angled upstream. This device has always been strongly encouraged by Mr. Blau, and has been effectively used at many sites along the Wood River. The orientation of this barb adds significant protection from upstream flows, and encourages flows back toward the channel center and away from the stream bank.

2. We are also proposing that a strip of the Barer property, approximately 10 feet wide and 25 feet deep, extending from the riverbank along the northern boundary of Lot 1, adjacent to the BLM parcel, be excavated and ripraped to protect against flows moving across the BLM parcel from an upstream riverbank breach. Once the riprap has been installed, the area would be heavily planted with a cluster of deep rooted woody vegetation to provide additional confidence that the Barer SAP project will not be compromised by bank failures on BLM property. Such vegetation would, subject to approval by the County, include diamondleaf willows, wolf's willows and wood's rose which the NRCS recommends for stream bank / shoreline protection.

3. Along the riverbank armored and reestablished by the SAP work, approximately 60 feet in total length, the original plan presented to the County included the planting of small growth willows approximately every two feet. In an effort to satisfy the County's concerns, we would extend that low growing willow area to a width of five feet inland from the edge of the project-established bank, and include with the willows the planting of erosion control grass species recommended by NRCS for stream bank / shoreline protection, such as red fescue and western wheatgrass. Further, for an additional five feet inland of that strip of low growing willows, the existing bluegrass lawn would be replaced with erosion control grass species as well.

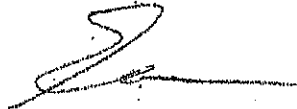
Much of the concern expressed by the County Commissioners during the proceedings on Mr. Barer's SAP was with the condition of the stream bank on the neighboring BLM parcel. I think our proposal addresses those concerns, while also "beefing up" erosion protection along our SAP work area through the planting of erosion control species, even though nothing in the County proceedings or reviews by the Army Corps of Engineers or the Idaho Department of

Timothy K. Graves
April 11, 2011
Page 3

Water Resources suggests that the Barer SAP project itself will affect or exacerbate any existing risks of riverbank breaches or flooding either on Lot 1 or downstream properties. We sincerely hope that our proposal will be looked upon favorably by the County.

Finally, I would like to confirm your offer to extend the briefing schedule and further proceedings in the pending judicial review until your client has had an opportunity to consider our proposal. As you know, I am currently scheduled to submit a brief in that proceeding on April 15, but unless I hear otherwise from you, I am proceeding on the assumption that we will stipulate to an extension of several weeks in hopes that this matter can be settled. If I have misunderstood your offer to extend the briefing schedule, please let me know.

Sincerely,

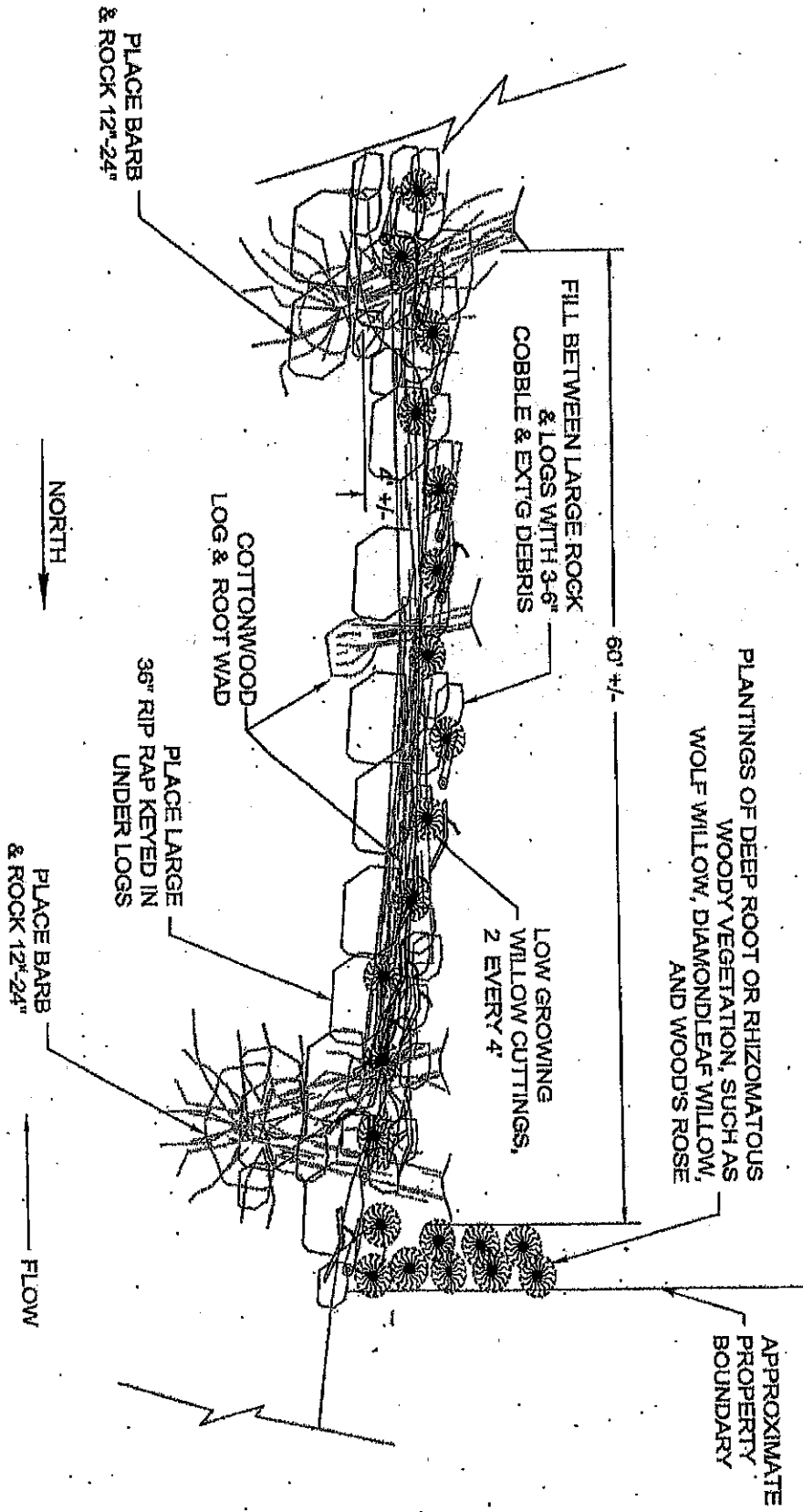


J. EVAN ROBERTSON

JER:rlm

Encls.

cc: Client
rlm\jer\letter\graves_12



NOTE: COVER EXPOSED SOIL WITH EROSION CONTROL MATS IF NECESSARY

1 BANK & SCOUR REPAIR
1/1 SCALE: N.T.S.

REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROV. BY	DESIGNED BY	DRAWN BY	PROJECT #	DATE	REV
A	ISSUE FOR SCOUR APPLICATION	12/20/10		HEP	ALR	2009 S.C.A.P APPLICATION	08/05/2008	1
B	ISSUE FOR SCOUR APPLICATION	12/20/10		HEP	ALR	2009 S.C.A.P APPLICATION	08/05/2008	1

BROCKWAY ENGINEERING, PLLC 2016 NORTH WASHINGTON, SUITE 4 TWIN FALLS, ID 83401 (208) 736-8283	BARBER STANLEY 2009 S.C.A.P APPLICATION WORK PLAN VIEW	PROJECT # 08/05/2008 DATE 1
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RED FESCUE

Festuca rubra L.
 Plant Symbol = FBRU2

Contributed by: USDA NRCS Plant Materials Program



Robert H. Mohlenbruck
 USDA NRCS 1995
 Northeast Wetland Flora
 @USDA NRCS PLANTS

Alternate Names

Please consult PLANTS for infraspecific taxa.

Uses

Erosion control: Red fescue is an excellent soil binder and used extensively for stabilizing waterways, slopes, banks, cuts, and fills.

Recreation and beautification: This grass is used as a turf for lawns, athletic fields, golf courses, and playgrounds.

Crop: It is used as a cover crop in orchards.

Status

Please consult the PLANTS Web site and your State Department of Natural Resources for this plant's current status (e.g. threatened or endangered species, state noxious status, and wetland indicator values).

Description

Festuca rubra L., red fescue, is a cool season, sod-forming grass. Leaves of red fescue are bright green, wiry, and narrow. They are pressed together in a "V" shape and appear nearly round. Stems are usually bent at the reddish or purplish base and grow about 2

feet tall. The panicle seedhead is contracted or narrow.

Adaptation and Distribution

This grass is hardy, wear-resistant, and shade tolerant. It is drought resistant after establishment, and adapted to sandy and acid soils. It prefers well-drained soils, but requires ample moisture for establishment. Its prime area of use in the Northeast consists of New York, Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and the New England states. In the other states of the Northeast region, the grass is adapted to the cooler zones. In areas of high temperatures and humidity, the grass may turn brown or deteriorate during the summer. It will generally recover in the fall when temperature and moisture conditions are more favorable.

For a current distribution map, please consult the Plant Profile page for this species on the PLANTS Website.

Establishment

Red fescue is rarely seeded in pure stands. Instead, it is used with grasses and legumes for specific purposes, such as lawns, erosion control, or recreational areas. Seedbed preparation, fertilizing, liming, rate and dates of seeding, and weed control requirements are generally governed by the companion grasses in the mixture. When red fescues are added to a mixture they usually constitute 25 to 60 % of the mixture by weight. In shaded areas, red fescue is often the key grass in the mixture.

Management

To maintain stand vigor and density on lawns and recreational areas, apply fertilizers at the recommended rate annually. For critical erosion areas, less frequent use of fertilizers may be satisfactory. When red fescue dominates a stand, mowing consistently below 1-1/2 inches can cause severe damage to the stand.

Pests and Potential Problems

There are no serious pests of red fescue.

Cultivars, Improved, and Selected Materials (and area of origin)

'Hlahee' (England), 'Pennlawn' (Europe), 'Rainier', and 'Trinity'. The common varieties are readily available from commercial sources.

Plant Materials <<http://plant-materials.nrcs.usda.gov/>>

Plant Fact Sheet/Guide Coordination Page <<http://plant-materials.nrcs.usda.gov/intranet/pfs.html>>

National Plant Data Center <<http://npdc.usda.gov/>>

**Prepared By & Species Coordinator:
USDA NRCS Plant Materials Program**

Edited: 05Feb2002 JLK; 25may06jsp

For more information about this and other plants, please contact your local NRCS field office or Conservation District, and visit the PLANTS Web site <<http://plants.usda.gov>> or the Plant Materials Program Web site <<http://Plant-Materials.nrcs.usda.gov>>

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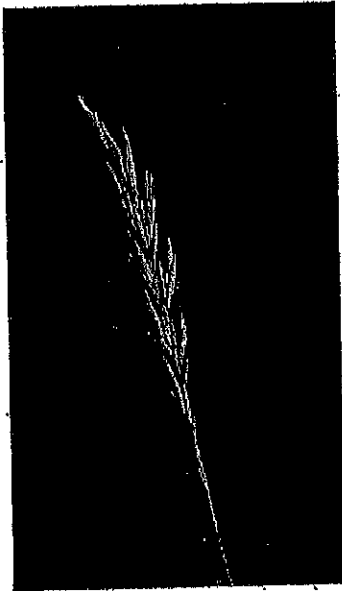
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WESTERN WHEATGRASS

Pascopyrum smithii (Rydb.) A.
 Love
 Plant Symbol = PASM

Contributed by: USDA NRCS Plant Materials Program



Robert H. Muhlentbrook
 USDA NRCS 1989
 Midwestern Wetland Flora
 © USDA NRCS PLANTS

Alternate Names
Agropyron smithii Rydb.

Uses

Erosion control: Western wheatgrass is an excellent erosion control plant because of its spreading rhizomes. It is widely used in seed mixtures for range seeding, revegetation of saline and alkaline areas, and in critical areas for erosion control in the central and northern Great Plains region. This grass protected watershed dams in Kansas from damage when they were overtopped during a 14-inch rainfall event.

Reclamation: Western wheatgrass is frequently used in the northern Great Plains for surface mine revegetation. Because of its strong rhizomes and

adaptation to a variety of soils, it performs well as part of a reclamation mixture.

Livestock: Forage quality is high for pasture or range seedings.

Status

Please consult the PLANTS Web site and your State Department of Natural Resources for this plant's current status (e.g. threatened or endangered species, state noxious status, and wetland indicator values).

Description

Pascopyrum smithii (Rydb.) A. Love, western wheatgrass, is perhaps one of the best known and most commonly used native grasses. It is a long-lived, cool season species that has coarse blue-green leaves with prominent veins. Because of this bluish appearance it has sometimes been called bluestem wheatgrass or bluejoint. It is a sod former with very strong, spreading rhizomes. Stems arise singly or in clusters of a few and reach heights of 1 to 3 feet. The sheaths are hairy and the purplish auricles typically clasp the stem. The seed spike is erect and about 2 to 6 inches long.

Adaptation and Distribution

Western wheatgrass is adapted to fine and very fine soils and is replaced by thickspike wheatgrass on coarser soils. Although it is able to grow on a wide variety of soils it prefers the heavier but well drained soils. It requires moderate to high soil moisture content and is most common in the 10 to 14 inch annual precipitation zones. Above 20 inches per year it behaves as an increaser on rangelands, below 20 inches it is a decreaser. Its elevational range is 1,000 to 9,000 feet.

Western wheatgrass tolerates saline and saline-sodic soils, poor drainage and moderately severe drought. It will tolerate spring flooding, high water tables, and considerable silt deposition. It is very cold hardy and can grow in partial shade. It is grazing resistant and can survive fires if in the dormant stage; recovery from fire, however, is slow.

Western wheatgrass grows in association with many species, the more common being blue grama, buffalograss, needlegrasses, bluebunch wheatgrass, rough fescue, Idaho fescue, and prairie junegrass. It begins growth about 2 to 3 weeks before blue grama

Plant Materials <<http://plant-materials.nrcs.usda.gov/>>

Plant Fact Sheet/Guide Coordination Page <<http://plant-materials.nrcs.usda.gov/intranet/pfs.html>>

National Plant Data Center <<http://npdc.usda.gov/>>

and does not mature until much later in the growing season.

Western wheatgrass performs poorly in the East and is not recommended for any use in the region.

Western wheatgrass is distributed throughout the west and midwest portions of the United States. For a current distribution map, please consult the Plant Profile page for this species on the PLANTS Website.

Establishment

Seed of western wheatgrass should be planted 1/2 to 1 inch deep in fine to medium soil. Seeding rates should be 5 to 15 pounds PLS per acre drilled or 20 to 25 PLS per row foot. If seed is broadcast or used on harsh sites, the rate should be doubled. This species should be seeded in early spring, late fall or in the period of late summer, early fall. It can be sodded.

Seedling vigor is fair and stands may be slow to establish. It has stronger rooting abilities than does thickspike wheatgrass but spreads more slowly and may take several years to become firmly established. Once established, it is very hardy and enduring. It is moderately compatible with other species and is moderately aggressive.

Management

Western wheatgrass greens up in March or early April and matures in August. If moisture is adequate, it will make fair summer or fall regrowth. If nitrogen is applied it will compete with warm season grasses.

Western wheatgrass is moderately palatable to elk and cattle all year although this quality diminishes in late summer. It is palatable to deer only in spring. It is preferred by cattle more than by sheep. It can be grazed if 50 to 60 percent of the annual growth is allowed to remain (3 or 4 inch stubble). Rest rotation of western wheatgrass is advised. In areas where it is dense, it makes an excellent hay as well as pasture.

Irrigation will improve western wheatgrass stands and aid establishment. Weed control and fertilization will also help. Pitting, chiseling, disking, and interseeding can be used to stimulate stands of western wheatgrass.

Pests and Potential Problems

The primary pests to western wheatgrass are grasshoppers, ergot, and stem and leaf rusts.

Cultivars, Improved, and Selected Materials (and area of origin)

'Ariba' western wheatgrass was released for dry land hay production, grazing, and conservation seedings in the western part of the Central Plains and in the southwestern United States. 'Plintlock' is a broad-based cultivar. It is recommended for conservation seeding, dry land hay production, and grazing in the Central Plains. 'Barton' is a strongly rhizomatous, leafy ecotype, intermediate in growth between northern and southern types. 'Barton' is relatively disease free and high in forage and seed production. 'Rosana' is a northern type western wheatgrass. Plants are blue-green, leafy, with moderately fine stems. Rhizomes produce a tight sod. 'Rosana' is recommended for reseeding depleted range lands and the reclamation of disturbed lands in the Northern Great Plains. 'Rodan' northern type western wheatgrass is moderately rhizomatous and forms a dense blue-green sward. Leaves are thinner and less heavily veined than other western wheatgrasses. Western wheatgrass seed is available at most farm seed stores.

Prepared By & Species Coordinator:
USDA NRCS Plant Materials Program

Edited: 05Feb2002 JLK: 060802.jsp

For more information about this and other plants, please contact your local NRCS field office or Conservation District, and visit the PLANTS Web site <<http://plants.usda.gov>> or the Plant Materials Program Web site <<http://Plant-Materials.nrcs.usda.gov/>>

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Read about [Civil Rights at the Natural Resources Conservation Service](#).

WOODS' ROSE

Rosa woodsii Lindl.

Plant Symbol = ROWO

Contributed by: USDA NRCs National Plant Data Center & the Biota of North America Program



© J. Scott Peterson
 USDA, NRCs, NPDC
 @ PLANTS

Alternate Names

Common wild rose, wild rose, mountain rose

Uses

Wildlife: Fruits of Woods' rose are a good source of energy and protein and are eaten by many animals, including squirrels, deer, coyotes, and bears. Many birds and mammals are sustained by the persistent dry hips when the ground is covered with snow. The plants are browsed by livestock and big game from spring through fall, but the young spring leaves are especially palatable. Porcupines and beavers also browse the leaves. Thickets formed by Woods' rose provide nesting and escape cover for many birds and small mammals.

Conservation: The rhizome system makes Woods' rose effective in erosion control, and the species has been used to revegetate disturbed sites along road cuts, streambanks, and seeps. Plants are used as ornamentals near homes to attract birds and other wildlife.

Ethnobotanic: Native Americans used the roots, stems, leaves, flowers, and fruits of Woods' rose for foods and therapeutic materials. The hips are a source of vitamin C and are dried for use in flavoring teas, jellies, fruitcakes, and puddings. The inner bark

and roots were boiled to treat diarrhea and stomach ailments and a tea was made from the bark to treat muscles.

Status

Please consult the PLANTS Web site and your State Department of Natural Resources for this plant's current status, such as, state noxious status and wetland indicator values.

Description

Rose family (Rosaceae). Native subshrubs or shrubs growing 0.2-2(-3) m high, rhizomatous, with shallow, frequently branching fibrous roots, sometimes forming nearly impenetrable thickets; stems reddish-brown to gray, with straight or slightly curved prickles. Leaves are deciduous, alternate, odd-pinnately compound, leaflets 5-7(-11), obovate to ovate or elliptic, ca. 1.5-3(-4) cm long, finely toothed toward the tip. Flowers occur on branches lateral from the old wood, 10-20 cm long, few in a cluster at the stem tip, less commonly solitary; petals 5, (10-)15-25 mm long, pink to lilac-pink, or lavender; sepals lanceolate, 1-2 cm long, erect and usually persistent, tomentose on the margins and inner surface. Fruit is a fleshy, red, globose to ellipsoid "hip" 5-12 mm wide, derived from the base of the sepals and petals; nutlets 15-35, 3-4 mm long. Named for Joseph Woods, 1776-1864, an early English student of roses.

Variation within the species: many variants have been described, and the species now includes many roses previously described as species. The following varieties are sometimes now recognized (Cronquist & Holmgren 1997) but they are combined as a single variable species by others (e.g., Ertter 1993 in The Jepson Manual).

Rosa woodsii var. *glabrata* (Parish) Cole - CA

Rosa woodsii var. *gratissima* (Greene) Cole - CA and NV

Rosa woodsii var. *ultramontana* (S. Wats.) Jepson

Rosa woodsii var. *woodsii*

Woods' rose forms natural hybrids with *R. acicularis* Lindl., *R. arkansana* Porter, *R. blanda* Ait., and probably others.

Woods' rose is recognized among many similar species of rose by its combination of shrubby, thicket-forming habit, stems with straight prickles, and leaves and sepals without glands.

Distribution

Widely distributed over western North America, from Ontario and Manitoba, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa, south to Texas and northern Mexico, west to California and Alaska through every other western state and province. Var. *woodsii* (see below) occurs in Alaska and Yukon but no other provinces or states bordering the Pacific; var. *ultramontana* is the far-western entity, sometimes regarded as including var. *glabrata* (California endemic) and var. *gratissima* (California and Nevada). For current distribution, please consult the Plant Profile page for this species on the PLANTS Web site.

Adaptation

Woods' rose is commonly a dominant species on riparian and wetland sites, but it is adapted to a broad range of moisture conditions. It is common in various regions as a pioneer on disturbed sites, especially along roadsides and south-facing cutbanks. It occurs on bluffs, dry grassy slopes, prairie sandhills, and in clearings in boreal and subalpine forests or sometimes as an understory species in stands dominated by cottonwood, ponderosa pine, and Douglas fir. Moderate shade-tolerance allows it to persist as an understory species in mid-seral to climax communities; at elevations of 800-3500 meters. Flowering June-August; fruiting August and into the fall, the hips remaining on the plant through the winter.

Establishment

Woods' rose produces flowers and fruits at about 2-5 years of age. Good crops are usually produced every 2 years. Birds and mammals eat the fruits and disperse the seeds in droppings. The seeds remain viable for 2-5 years, and after warm or cold stratification, they germinate within 30 to 40 days. Woods' rose also reproduces through rhizomes, root crown sprouts, and layering. Establishment for ornament or rehabilitation is from transplants, hardwood cuttings, and direct seeding.

Management

Fire of low- to moderate-severity typically top-kills Woods' rose, but sprouts from root crowns and rhizomes enable it to persist or even increase. The shallow root crowns are injured by severe fire and populations consequently may decrease in vitality and abundance. Reproduction from seed is rarely observed after fire, and seedling growth rate in a burned area may be slow.

Cultivars, Improved and Selected Materials (and area of origin)

These plant materials are readily available from commercial sources. Contact your local Natural Resources Conservation Service (formerly Soil Conservation Service) office for more information. Look in the phone book under "United States Government." The Natural Resources Conservation Service will be listed under the subheading "Department of Agriculture."

References

Blauer, A.C., A.P. Plummer, E.D. McArthur [and others] 1975. *Characteristics and hybridization of important Intermountain shrubs. I. Rose family*. Res. Pap. INT-169. USDA, Forest Service, Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, Ogden, Utah.

Cronquist, A. and N.H. Holmgren 1997. *Rosa*. Pp. 134-140. IN: *Intermountain flora*. Vol. 3, Part A. Subclass Rosidae (except Fabales). New York Bot. Garden, Bronx, New York.

Tesky, J.L. 1992. *Rosa woodsii*. IN: W.C. Fischer (compiler). *The fire effects information system* [Data base]. USDA, Forest Service, Intermountain Research Station, Intermountain Fire Sciences Laboratory. Missoula, Montana.
<<http://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/>>

Prepared By

Guy Nesom
Formerly BONAP, North Carolina Botanical Garden,
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North
Carolina

Species Coordinator

M. Kat Anderson
USDA, NRCS, National Plant Data Center, Bc/o
Plant Sciences Dept., Davis, California

Edited: 19jun02 jsp; 03jun03 ahv; 060816 jsp

For more information about this and other plants, please contact your local NRCS field office or Conservation District, and visit the PLANTS Web site <<http://plants.usda.gov>> or the Plant Materials Program Web site <<http://Plant-Materials.nrcs.usda.gov>>

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