

The Cedar Post

For ANY emergency remember, after calling 911, call Kathy at 669-8587 or Patti at 667-9475, or Shirley at 663-4801 or Karen at 593-1091.

Volume 2, Issue 1

Summer 2003

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Yard Sale & Chili Cook-Off

By Karen Debenham

The 4th annual Bobcat Gulch Chili Cook-off and yard sale will be held Saturday, June 14, 2003 beginning at 9:00 a.m. through 3:00 p.m.

Once again, River Forks Stage Stop is making this event possible and all proceeds from the Chili Cook-Off go to the Big Thompson Canyon Volunteer Fire Department. Pick up your entry forms from local stores or River Forks Stage Stop and cook up a batch of your best Chili.

For the second year in a row, S.M.E.R.T. will be holding a community

yard sale during the Chili Cook-Off and all proceeds go to the Storm Mountain Emergency Response Team.

If you have too much stuff and would like to get it out of your basement, consider donating it to the yard sale. Just bring the PRICED merchandise to the backyard of the Stage Stop by 9:00 a.m. Saturday, June 14, 2003. Remember to stop by around 3:00 p.m. to pick up anything that did not sell. We can't leave this burden for Max like we did last year.

Plan to spend the day in Drake! If you'd



By Kathy Miller

The 4th of July is a great celebration of our freedom. Just watching the news makes me so thankful we live here. Come help us celebrate our country's freedom!

This year marks the 3rd anniversary of our mountain parade and picnic. Come join us for a fun-filled day! We encourage you to participate and bring your friends and relatives! Decorate your 4-wheelers, horses, trains, planes and automobiles...Meet at the 4-way at 9:30 a.m. The parade steps off at 10:00 sharp. Spectators bring your lawn chairs and set up anywhere alongside the route. We'll be marching from the 4-Way up over Palisade Mtn Dr, to Snow Top, right on Snow Top, left on Spruce

Mtn Dr, left on Lakeview, right on Storm Mtn Dr and left to 121 Bobcat Pl, where the picnic will be held. If the route changes, it will be posted at the "T".

The picnic starts after the parade. Hot dogs, hamburgers, buns and lemonade will be donated by S.M.E.R.T. (Storm Mountain Emergency Response Team). Bring a covered dish to share and your own table service.

Donations are always welcome, but not required.

If you have ideas to share, or if you would like to be a part of the crew, setting up, breaking down, running a booth, serving food, etc., PLEASE CALL me at 669-8587.

What Is Happening To Our Forests?

Dave Farmer of the Colorado State Forest Service came to talk with us last week about the state of our forests. The Dwarf Mistletoe is not a new disease, neither are the bark beetles. What we are experiencing is all of these forces, combined with the drought and the stress from the Bobcat Fire. What can we do? Preventative measures for non infected trees include spraying, but it costs

roughly \$10-20/tree. There is a county ordinance that requires us to manage the Mountain Pine Beetles, but not the IPS or Mistletoe. If your neighbors trees are infected with MPB and they aren't doing anything about it, contact the county. If there are only one or two trees infected with beetles, cut them down and peel the bark off. IPS beetles are active from early March

through late November. Mistletoe seeds in mid-August. It's best to identify MPB trees in the fall. Consider management of these infestations as fuel reduction.

There is no instant solution. Dave Lentz, the county forester will come up, at no charge, to provide advice to homeowners. Colorado State Forest Service charges \$30 for a site visit.

Dwarf Mistletoe Management by W.R. Jacobi and C.E. Swift

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Dwarf mistletoes kill by slowly robbing the tree of food and water. Diseased trees decline and die from the top down as lower infected branches take more food and water. Death occurs slowly in most cases and depends on the severity of infection and on the vigor and size of the tree. Dwarf mistletoes have a relatively long life cycle between infection and seed production (six to eight years). This allows for long-term disease management. However, when trees are heavily infested by mistletoe, they are commonly attacked by twig and *Ips* bark beetles that kill branches or whole trees.

Symptoms The first symptom of dwarf mistletoe infection is a slight swelling of the bark at the infection site. As the parasite's sinkers become more extensive, a distorted branching habit or witches' broom may form. Witches' brooms take years to form. They slowly take more and more food from uninfected parts of the tree. This reduces vigor and causes premature death. Yellow foliage, reduced foliage and mortality of branches or the entire top of the trees may indicate mistletoe infections are present. The parasite is identifiable when the yellow to green or brownish-green segmented shoots protrude from the infected part of the tree. These woody shoots are ½ to 6 inches long and 1/8 to ¼ inch in diameter. Shoots form two to three years after infection. Douglas-fir dwarf mistletoe shoots are hard to see because they are only about ½ inch long.

Management Dwarf mistletoes are not quick killers, so long-term management

options are feasible. However, dwarf mistletoe infected trees may attract various types of bark beetles that may breed and kill parts or the whole tree. These beetles may then attack nearby trees.

Pruning and Tree Removal is the best management measure available to reduce or eliminate dwarf mistletoe infestations in ornamental trees or urban forests. First, remove severely infected trees (rated 5 and 6) or those with only a few live branches. Trees with high, unreachable mistletoe infections will continue to shower seeds on nearby trees if not cut down. However, it is not necessary to completely eradicate the mistletoe — that may require removal of all trees. Prune and remove a few heavily infected trees and keep a green forest on the property.

The parasite can be removed from lightly infected trees. Prune off all infected branches for healthier trees. Prune the entire branch at the branch collar near the trunk. Examine trees every two or three years, and remove any newly infected branches.

Mistletoe shoots die as soon as the tree branch is cut. Burning pruned-off branches is not necessary. When pruning, keep 30 to 40 percent of the branches (from the top down), even if that means leaving some infected branches.

Trunk infections are not as detrimental as branch infections, so their removal is not necessary. If space allows, create 50-foot buffer zones between infected trees and healthy trees by cutting or by plant-

ing resistant trees. Contact a professional forester, the Colorado State Forest Service, or other professionals to obtain help in these decisions.

Plant resistant trees under infected trees to replace trees when infected trees are removed. Site and moisture availability will determine what trees can be planted. NOTE: Scotch pine is susceptible to both ponderosa and lodgepole pine dwarf mistletoe.

Ponderosa pine areas: Replant to Douglas-fir, white fir, blue spruce, pinon pine, limber pine. Rocky Mountain juniper, bristlecone pine, gambel oak and pea shrub.

Lodgepole pine areas: Replant to Engelmann spruce, sub-alpine fir, Douglas-fir, bristlecone pine and limber pine.

Douglas-fir areas: Replant to aspen, ponderosa pine, lodgepole pine and Engelmann spruce.

Chemical Sprays Use ethephon (Florel) sprays (as label allows) in high value areas where planting with the same species under infected trees is the only option (lodgepole planted under infected lodgepole). Ethephon sprays remove some mistletoe shoots and reduce seed production for one to three years. This, in turn, reduces infection of trees planted under infected trees. This treatment does not kill the whole mistletoe plant, just the shoot. Re-treatment is necessary until infected trees are removed or mistletoe infections have been pruned out and new trees planted.

Ips beetles, sometimes known as "engraver beetles," are bark beetles that damage pine and spruce trees. They develop under the bark and produce girdling tunnels that can cause dieback and kill trees. Eleven species of Ips beetles occur in Colorado.

Ips beetles are generally not considered as destructive or aggressive as bark beetles in the genus *Dendroctonus* (mountain pine beetle, spruce beetle, Douglas-fir beetle). Normally Ips beetles limit their attacks to trees that are in decline due to root injuries, wounding, or other stresses. However, under widespread conditions which allow improved survival and large population build-ups, Ips beetles are a considerable threat to living trees. Two factors that recently contributed to Ips beetle problems in Colorado include: prolonged drought stress; and the creation of freshly-cut wood (which is a preferred breeding site) from forest homeowner efforts to reduce wildfire hazards. Ips beetles are small (1/8 to 3/8 inch long), reddish-brown to black beetles.

Symptoms of Ips Beetle Injury As adult Ips beetles enter trees and tunnel, a yellowish-or reddish-brown boring dust is produced and accumulates in bark crevices or around the base of the tree. When the larval tunnel, affected parts of the tree discolor ("fade") and die.

These symptoms may be limited to parts of the tree, such as a single branch or the top. However unlike mountain pine beetle, infestation by Ips beetles does not necessarily mean the whole tree will die, but over time, attacks may progress as later generations "fill" the tree and then ultimately the host can die. Small round holes in the bark of infested trees indicate the beetles have completed development in that part of the tree and the adults have exited. The presence of these holes peppering the bark show the beetles have moved to another part of the same tree or to neighboring trees. Woodpeckers are common predators of Ips beetles. Their presence may also indicate bark beetle activity. Woodpeckers often remove the tree bark in an effort to obtain this food source. This habit results in ragged holes or patches of missing bark on the tree.

Generalized Life History Adults overwinter under the bark or in surrounding litter at the tree base. They begin to attack weakened trees in the spring. Initially the male enters the tree, constructs a cavity

under the bark known as the "nuptial chamber." Females are attracted to the tree by chemicals (pheromones) produced by the male. After mating, females excavate egg galleries off the central chamber. The tunnels produced by the adults appear as a "Y"- or "H"- shaped pattern. These galleries are mostly free of boring dust, which is pushed out of the entrance hole as the adult beetles work. Eggs are laid along the gallery and young larvae soon hatch and begin tunneling smaller lateral galleries that lightly etch the sapwood. They are small grubs, about 1/4 inch long when mature, white to dirty gray, legless, with dark heads. In Colorado, two to four generations of these beetles usually develop per year.

Management To prevent Ips beetle attacks, use practices that promote vigorous tree growth. Adequate - but not excessive - water may be needed. Root injuries caused by mechanical damage, compaction, or disease should be avoided. Freshly-cut material that results from pruning or thinning practices (called "slash") should be removed from the vicinity of valuable trees. Never stack green or infested coniferous wood next to living coniferous trees. Such green woody material should be chipped or treated so that the inner bark area is destroyed Ips larvae will not survive standard chipping or debarking treatments. Other treatments could include scattering (as opposed to piling) slash to promote rapid drying,

Trees at risk of Ips attack include newly transplanted trees, trees suffering root injuries from construction, and trees surrounded by large breeding populations of Ips beetles. These types of trees can benefit from preventive insecticide applications.

Insecticides are used as drenching preventive sprays on the trunks and larger branches. These insecticides need to be applied prior to adult beetle infestation. (Remember that overwintering beetles begin emerging in spring as soon as daytime temperatures consistently reach 50 F to 60 F.) However, timing can be difficult to determine since Ips beetles can have multiple, overlapping generations and life cycles. Adults have been observed entering trees during warm days as early as late-February on through November. Because of this extended activity, two treatments (early spring and summer) may be

needed to protect trees during high-risk conditions.

Chemical Sprays Insecticides used to prevent Ips include either permethrin or carbaryl (Sevin) as the active ingredient. There are many products currently on the market containing these active ingredients. Follow the manufacturer's recommendation for the proper rate for bark beetle treatment. Bark beetle applications at the labeled rate should provide at least three months control of Ips beetles. When a preventively-sprayed tree later dies of beetle attack, it is usually for one of the following reasons:

- 1) the tree was sprayed after it was attacked;
- 2) the spray was applied at too dilute a rate;
- 3) the entire bark surface of the susceptible part of the tree was not sprayed;
- or 4) the material wore off and was no longer effective.

Insecticide applications are not needed when Ips beetles do not pose a serious risk to healthy trees. Ips problems are often an issue for a few years, then lessen naturally to non-threatening levels. This is the normal condition in Colorado. A rule of thumb when deciding if preventive treatments are needed is to survey for infested groups of bark beetle-killed trees (as determined by dead foliage) within sight of the live trees in question. Also, transplants or recently disturbed trees in natural forest areas or near other known sources of Ips may warrant protection. Tree value, of course, is always a consideration. There is often more interest in protecting high-value trees such as those around residences, golf courses, or in other highly visible settings.

No chemical treatment exists for trees or wood already infested by Ips beetles. In rare cases where it is feasible to reduce the threat to live trees by killing beetles within infested trees before they exit, treatments involve bark removal, chipping the wood into small pieces, covering piles with a double-layer of 6-mil thick clear plastic sealed around the edges with soil to heat (solarize) the wood, or physical removal of infested material from the site to an area a mile or more from susceptible trees.

Mountain Pine Beetles

by D.A. Leatherman

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Mountain pine beetle is native to the forests of western North America. Periodic outbreaks of the insect, previously called the Black Hills beetle or Rocky Mountain pine beetle, can result in losses of millions of trees. Outbreaks develop irrespective of property lines, being equally evident in wilderness areas, mountain subdivisions and back yards. Even windbreak or landscape pines many miles from the mountains can succumb to beetles imported in infested firewood.

Mountain pine beetles develop in pines, particularly ponderosa, lodgepole, Scotch and limber pine. Bristlecone and pinyon pine are less commonly attacked. During early stages of an outbreak, attacks are limited largely to trees under stress from injury, poor site conditions, fire damage, overcrowding, root disease or old age. However, as beetle populations increase, MPB attacks may involve most large trees in the outbreak area.

Signs & Symptoms Popcorn-shaped masses of resin, called "pitch tubes," on the trunk where beetle tunneling begins. Pitch tubes may be brown, pink or white. Boring dust in bark crevices and on the ground immediately adjacent to the tree base. Evidence of woodpecker feeding on trunk. Patches of bark are removed and bark flakes lie on the ground or snow below tree. Foliage turning yellowish to reddish throughout the entire tree crown. This usually occurs eight to 10 months after a successful MPB attack. Presence of live MPB as well as galleries under bark. This is the most certain indicator of infestation. A hatchet for removal of bark is needed to check trees correctly. Bluestained sapwood. Check at more than one point around the tree's circumference.

Life History and Habits Mountain pine beetle has a one-year life cycle in Colorado. In late summer, adults leave the dead, yellow- to red-needled trees in which they developed. Females seek out living, green trees that they attack by tunneling under the bark. Coordinated mass attacks by many beetles are common. If successful, each beetle pair mates, forms a vertical tunnel (egg gallery) under the bark

and produces about 75 eggs. Following egg hatch, larvae (grubs) tunnel away from the egg gallery, producing a characteristic feeding pattern.

MPB larvae spend the winter under the bark. They continue to feed in the spring and transform into pupae in June and July. Emergence of new adults can begin in early July and continue through September. However, the great majority of beetles exit trees during late July (lodgepole pine) and mid-August (ponderosa pine).

A key part of this cycle is the ability of MPB to transmit bluestain fungi. Spores of these fungi contaminate the bodies of adult beetles and are introduced into the tree during attack. Fungi grow within the tree and, together with bark beetle feeding, weaken it. This mutual network of beetle galleries and bluestain fungi disrupts the defenses within the tree and rapidly kills it. The fungi give a blue-gray appearance to the sapwood.

Infested Trees Once MPB infests a tree, nothing practical can be done to save that tree. Under epidemic or outbreak conditions, enough beetles can emerge from an infested tree to kill about two same-sized trees the following year. *Ips* and related beetles that emerge early in summer often are mistaken for mountain pine beetle, leading to early reports that "MPB is flying." Be sure to properly identify the beetles you find associated with your trees.

Trees from which MPB have already emerged (look for numerous round, pitch-free exit holes in bark) do not need to be treated. The direction and spread rate of a beetle infestation is impossible to predict. However, attacked trees usually are adjacent to or near previously killed trees.

Control Natural controls of MPB include woodpeckers and insects such as Clerid beetles that feed on adults and larvae under the bark. Extreme cold temperatures also can reduce MPB populations. However, during outbreaks these natural controls often fail to prevent additional attacks. Logs infested with MPB can be treated in various ways to kill developing beetles before they emerge adults in summer. Logs may be burned, preferably in the fireplace, to kill the larvae under

bark. They could also be debarked, killed, buried under 8 inches of soil, or chipped.

In some cases, hauling infested logs to "safe sites" a mile or more from susceptible tree hosts also is practiced. Following beetle emergence, wood can be used without threat to other trees

Solar treatments that raise the underbark temperature to lethal levels (110 degrees F or more) are now being tried as a means of reducing beetle populations in infested logs. Such treatments can be performed with or without plastic. Key points to remember: place logs in a location that receives several hours of direct sunlight each day, do not stack logs on top of each other, and allow a minimum of two months of warm weather. If plastic is not used, the logs need to be rolled every three weeks or so. About one third of the log is treated with each orientation. If plastic is used, it should be clear. Water the logs prior to covering. Seal the edges with soil and repair rips with duct tape. Contact a forester for more details on solar treatments.

Chemical control options for MPB have been greatly limited in recent years. At present, there are no labeled pesticides for use on MPB.

Chemical Sprays Certain formulations of carbaryl (Sevin and others) and permethrin (Astro, Dagnet and others) are registered for use to prevent attacks on individual trees. These sprays are applied to living green trees in early summer to kill or deter attacking beetles. This preventive spray is quite effective through one MPB flight (one year).

Another method of prevention involves forest management. In general, the MPB likes forests that are old and dense. Thinning out excess trees reduces forest density, lessens fire hazard and improves individual tree vigor. Most mature Colorado forests have about twice as many trees as forests more resistant to MPB.

Get help from a forester with this option.

Hello Neighbors,

God has answered our prayers and blessed us with significant moisture early this year. However, do not get complacent about the upcoming fire season.

The moisture will certainly delay the onset of critical fire activity early, but also contribute to increased fuel loading later. More specific fuels to be concerned with this summer are grasses. The increased growth in these flashy, fine fuels as they cure out will be a problem. "Cheat Grass" is at the top of the list this year. It is

very thick and growing everywhere in the county. "Cheat Grass" will cure out early in July. You can expect increased fire behavior and rapid spread, with fires carrying into the larger fuels. Please keep your home sites clear of these fuels.

Also, long range weather indicates a greater probability for lightning strikes. Let us all be good spotters and report them early.

Thank you all who worked very hard

installing the remote water draft sites. They will be a great asset when needed.

Reminder when calling 911, remember to tell dispatch road name including city (Drake), county (Larimer) and your phone number for call back.

Stay safe, see you this summer!

Ron Hill

Division Chief Big T Canyon VFD

We'd Like to Meet YOU!

The concept of SMERT was born through the desire to help our neighbors in case of fire or other emergency.

Thanks to everyone for all the hard work to keep prepared to help our neighbors.

I'm amazed at the generosity of our residents, but I



look over the tables at our potlucks and see the same folks time after time.

Where are the new faces? We'd like to see your family and friends at the next event. We are always open to new ideas—do you have one—let us know!

Chris Brock, Secretary/Treasurer



Calendar of Events

Event	Date	Location	NOTES
4th Annual Chili Cook-Off & 2nd Annual Community Yard Sale	June 14, 2003 9a.m.—3 pm	River Forks Inn Backyard 669-8587 or 593-1091	
Glen Haven VFD Pancake Breakfast	June 14, 2003 7 a.m.-11 a.m.	Glen Haven Fire Station	
3rd Annual Independence Day Parade and Picnic	July 4, 2003	Meet at 9:30 A.M. Step-Off at 10:00 A.M. Picnic following Parade	Staging @ the "4-Way" (Snow Top & Palisade Mtn. Dr.)
Big Thompson Canyon Volunteer Fire Depart Fire Fest	August 9, 2003	Drake Campground	
Holiday Potluck	December 6, 2003 6 p.m.	121 Bobcat Place	Details in next issue

Mountain Pine Beetle Quick Reference

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Flight Season							15 th	To	15 th			
Pitch Tubes (fresh)								X	X	X	X	X
Blue Stain		X	X	X	X	X	X					
Tree Fading				X	X	X	X	X				
Preventive Spraying				X	X	X	X					
Control (Solar, start)	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X
Control (Lindane)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Control (Mechanical)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
No Greenwood Cutting						X	X	X				

Flight Season: July 15 through September 15; the time of year when beetles are emerging and seeking living green trees to attack. Beetle emergence is at its peak in mid-August. During this time, beetle pairs (male and female) will attempt to bore into bark through one hole, form an egg gallery, and lay approximately 75 eggs.

Pitch Tubes: Accumulations of sap; a trees' natural defense against beetle attacks. Large white to pinkish pitch tubes may indicate an unsuccessful attack. Beetles are often found drowned in these large accumulations. Smaller reddish to brown pitch tubes indicate a successful attack. Pitch tubes are fresh when they have a crystallized honey texture and there are no exit holes (1/8 inch symmetrical pitch-free holes) present on the tree. Pitch tubes may persist on the trunk for a few years after the attack but are hard and crusty.

Blue Stain: A fungus beetles introduce into attacked trees, not usually detected until mid to late February on newly infested trees from previous flight season. This fungus will eventually kill the tree by disrupting the vascular system and causing the needles to fade from lack of nutrients and water.

Tree Fading: Turning of newly attacked trees from a darker green to yellowish green and eventually brown. Fading trees are a result of the previous flight seasons' beetle attacks and blue stain fungus. Fading is apparent approximately 8 to 10 months after a successful attack.

Preventive Spraying: A formulation of carbaryl or permethrin (available to licensed applicators only) used to prevent beetle attacks on individual trees. Sprays are applied to living green trees in Spring or early summer to deter attacking beetles and are effective through one flight season. Always carefully read and follow label precautions before applying insecticide for mountain pine beetle prevention and control.

Control (Solar): Solar treatment refers to the cutting and exposing of beetle infested tree parts to the sun. Areas with full sunlight are best. Begin solar treatment as soon as attack is confirmed. If treatment is started before April 15th plastic is not needed. If treatment is started after April 15, use clear plastic. Plastic or no plastic, place logs only one layer high. The latest solar treatment with plastic should begin is June 1st.

Control (Lindane): Lindane is an insecticide available to the public while supplies last. Lindane is used to control beetles after a successful attack. Spraying is done before beetle emergence and later kills when they exit the tree. Lindane can be applied while tree is standing but is most effective when tree is cut down and treated. Do not dilute Lindane -with petroleum products when applying to live trees. Such dilution is suitable only for application to cut logs. Always carefully read and follow label precautions before applying insecticide for mountain pine beetle prevention and control.

Control (Mechanical): Mechanical treatment of infested trees (i.e. cutting, chipping, peeling, or burning) can be done year round. Care should be taken while cutting during June through September to minimize beetle attraction to area by freshly cut wood (hatched area on table). Removing large wood and slash from site will reduce this risk. Note: do not stack freshly cut wood against living trees, beetles are often attracted to these piles and may attack and kill the standing live trees.

No Greenwood Cutting: Cutting of live trees is not recommended during the period of June through September. Cutting during this time may attract beetles to the area, especially if the slash and/or wood are to remain on site.

Inside Story Headline

This story can fit 150-200 words.

One benefit of using your newsletter as a promotional tool is that you can reuse content from other marketing materials, such as press releases, market studies, and reports.

While your main goal of distributing a newsletter might be to sell your product or service, the key to a successful newsletter is making it useful to your readers.

A great way to add useful content to your newsletter is to develop and write your own articles, or include a calendar of upcoming events or a special offer that promotes a new product.

You can also research articles or find “filler” articles by accessing the World Wide Web. You can write about a variety of topics but try to keep your articles short.

Much of the content you put in

your newsletter can also be used for your Web site. Microsoft Publisher offers a simple way to convert your newsletter to a Web publication. So, when you’re finished writing your newsletter, convert it to a Web site and post it.



Caption describing picture or graphic.

Inside Story Headline

This story can fit 100-150 words.

The subject matter that appears in newsletters is virtually endless. You can include stories that focus on current technologies or innovations in your field.

You may also want to note

business or economic trends, or make predictions for your customers or clients.

If the newsletter is distributed internally, you might comment upon new procedures or improvements to the business. Sales figures or earnings will show how your business is growing.

Some newsletters include a column that is updated every issue, for instance, an advice column, a book review, a letter from the president, or an editorial. You can also profile new employees or top customers or vendors.

“To catch the reader’s attention, place an interesting sentence or quote from the story here.”

Inside Story Headline

This story can fit 75-125 words.

Selecting pictures or graphics is an important part of adding content to your newsletter.

Think about your article and ask yourself if the picture supports or enhances the message you’re trying to convey. Avoid

selecting images that appear to be out of context.

Microsoft Publisher includes thousands of clip art images from which you can choose and import into your newsletter. There are also several tools you can use to draw shapes and symbols.

Once you have chosen an image, place it close to the article. Be sure to place the caption of the image near the image.



Caption describing picture or graphic.

Annual Road Clean Up

By Kathy Miller

This year's annual road cleanup was a success, again! It was our fifth consecutive year of cleaning up the access and interior roads. We are so thankful that each year we have just enough people to help with this project. This year it took us 3 hours, but the more people we have, the less time it takes. Also, this year instead of having to use our dump truck, Dan Ward's employer Waste Management of Estes Park, donated a truck. A BIG THANK YOU to Waste Management! AND a BIG THANK YOU to all you great volunteers...if it wasn't for you, our community would not be nearly as beautiful as it is!!! If you would like to participate next year, it's usually in May, so watch for an article in the Cedar Post.

As you have probably noticed, there are always those who don't care about the beauty around them. I hope some day they understand what they are doing, but until then, won't you join the rest of us who carry grocery sacks and gloves in our vehicles and stop to pick up the trash they throw out. It not only makes a difference on the road, it makes a difference in your heart!

Successful Fundraisers!

It snowed for our March fundraiser so we didn't need to do our snow dance.

Many folks donated items and we sold every one! The top money came from Shirley Miller's shaving her head/or not shaving her head. With Carl as our auctioneer and Glen Scott, Jim Lauffenberger and Norm McGill assisting on the floor we had lots of laughs as well as raised the money required to pay for the fire truck insurance and license plates.

The May potluck/raffle was also a success despite the fact that there was a very small turnout. We would like you to patronize the stores, who generously donated the merchandise for our event.

All stores are in Estes Park with the exception of Pony Tracks, which is in Glen Haven.

The Christmas Shoppe, Serendipity, Mountain Mercantile, Rocky Mountain Knife Company, Earthwoods Artisans, In The Groove, McDonald's Books, Outdoor World, Colorado Candelabra, Village Goldsmith, Glassworks, Ala Carte, Candy's Pie House, and the Rocky Mountain Chocolate Factory.

From the President

By Roger Debenham

Don't we all feel so much better about the fire danger now? Did you ever wonder how hard it is for lightning to push through a few inches of damp duff? Last Friday, May 30, was a solid reminder that our fire danger is not all gone.

Lightning happens! Our high country has a high mineral content. In the last two years, the Jug Gulch/Cedar Cove area just east of Palisade had four hits that resulted in fire.

Seam Rock is another lightning magnet. Then there are the campers and partiers.

Let's feel better now, but still stand ready.

Vehicle Stickers

Many people like the idea of being able to see that a vehicle "belongs" on the mountain. Or just recognizing your neighbors vehicle.

If you would like a vehicle sticker, please call Carl or Kathy Miller at 669-8587.

This Year's Alternative to a Chipper Program

The Loveland Recycling Center at 400 N. Wilson just south of Eisenhower will take slash from non-Loveland residents at about \$3.50/cu ft. We encourage you to continue your defensible spaces and haul the slash off the mountain to this site.

Their hours of operation are 9 a.m.—7 p.m.

**A Newsletter for the
Storm Mountain Community**

S.M.E.R.T. Inc.
P O Box 73
Drake, CO 80515

Phone: 970-593-1091
Fax: 970-593-1244
Email: Rhdebenham@debenham.com

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