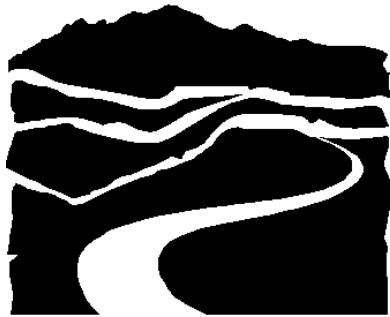


# Effective Interpretive Media Design is CRAP

Alexis Sohlden

Jefferson County Open Space

# Welcome



**Jefferson County  
Open Space**  
*enriching life*

# Introduction

- What are you looking to get out of today's session?
  - Presentation/examples
  - Discussion/feedback on your pieces

# Introduction

- Multiple hats
- Budget/staffing cuts
- Additional hats
- Little to no formal training or experience

# Introduction

- Who does interpretive media currently?
  - Daily
  - Weekly
  - Monthly
  - Yearly

# How and Where to Start

- Jump into the design right away?
- Message and purpose should drive the design
  - Not a cool picture or interesting font

# Good, Effective Design

- Get readers attention in a good way
- Good design shouldn't necessarily be noticed
- Bad design is noticed fairly easily
  - Grammatical or spelling errors
  - Odd layouts
  - Alignment
  - Fonts (comic sans/papyrus)

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**3** AFTER 2  
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 THE MOST  
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UAS Lost Creek Wilderness UAS  
 Ben Tyler-North Trailhead

**Permit Required**

**STOP**

One Person from each party fill out  
 a Permit before entering the Wilderness

Deposit lower portion in the slot below.  
 One member of party keep signed portion  
 in possession during visit.

The purpose of this permit is to obtain accurate wilderness visitor use  
 data and to educate visitors. No fee is charged.

For More Information please contact  
 the South Platte Ranger District at 303-275-5610



## OUR CHANGING LANDSCAPE - FROM SEA FLOOR TO MOUNTAIN TOP

Colorado's geologic history goes back nearly two billion years. Several mountain ranges have been uplifted and eroded away before the rise of today's Rocky Mountains. The landscape you see in front of you has undergone many dramatic changes. This story starts at 80 million years ago.

**The sea covers Colorado: 80 million years ago**



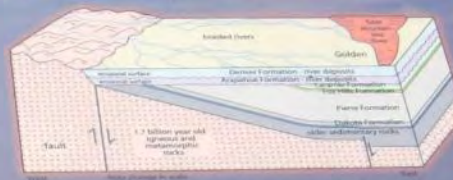
Today's Rocky Mountains did not exist. Where you are standing and all before you was beneath a shallow sea that covered the middle of the North American continent. Today, marine fossils are found in the sediments deposited at that time (Pierre Formation).

**Sea retreats as mountains begin to rise, dinosaurs leave footprints near subtropical coal swamps: 68 million years ago**



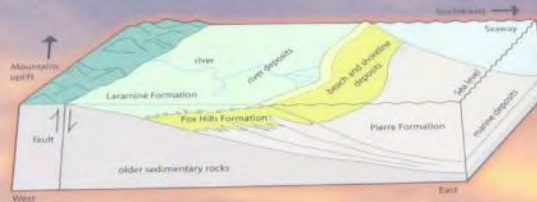
As the seas withdrew, sand, mud, and clay were deposited near the shore (Fox Hills Formation). Coal formed near rivers in swamps (Laramie Formation). The environment was warm with ample rainfall. These sedimentary rocks now lie beneath the City of Golden. You can see dinosaur tracks and large leaf fossils in the Laramie Formation along the Triceratops Trail in Golden (see other sign).

**The mountains rise higher: 66-65 million years ago  
Volcanic eruptions nearby: 65-64 million years ago**



Uplift of the Laramide Rocky Mountains began about 66 million years ago. Rock fragments from the newly raised mountains are found in the sediments exposed in the Golden area (Arapahoe and Denver Formations).

64 million years ago, lava covered the area forming the rock now at the top of the Table Mountains. The source of the lava was Ralston Dike north of Golden (see other sign).



### The Rockies today: 63 million to the present

During that time period, the Laramide mountains were eroded and the rock debris was deposited on the plains about to the level where you are standing on Lookout Mountain. Later, rivers from the high mountains cut deep canyons such as Clear Creek canyon. Along the mountain front, the softer rocks were eroded leaving the hard rock as Dakota Hogback, the Table Mountains, and the rocks under your feet.



Golden panoramic photo by © Dave Shrum - Colorado Camera Co. Inc.

## HUMANS HELPING HABITAT

In 1994, Sand Creek was rehabilitated to benefit wildlife. Rocks were placed along the stream bank to stabilize the shore and pools for fish and insects were created. Some rocks were recycled concrete taken from a previous dump ground at the cement plant across the river. Stream banks were planted with native willows and cottonwood trees. Human trash and debris was hauled away.



*Boulders were buried along the shoreline and native willows were planted to stabilize the banks of Sand Creek.*

Help wildlife thrive in your backyard:

- Plant trees for shade and cover
- Use organic gardening and limit pesticides
- Plant shrubs that provide food and shelter for wildlife
- Provide a shallow, clean water source
- Keep trash and motor oil out of storm drains

Clean water is essential to all living things for survival. Riparian streams like Sand Creek help to purify water. From here, you can see the Aurora Water Treatment Plant which treats urban water, making it safe to drink.

# Restoring History

## *The Clay Mine*

### What is Happening At the Mine Now?

The Clay Mine project has stabilized what remains of this site. It has restored the mine to its original appearance for visual interpretation and education along the Silver Thread Scenic Byway, but not necessarily for it to perform its original function. In an effort to stabilize the mine, the *HistoriCorps* team repaired the main support posts and braces, tightened structural framing connections, replaced missing wall planks on the ore bin, constructed the framed enclosure on the open bin top, sheathed and roofed the framed structure, and constructed the framed enclosure (roof), which is the trestle, log cross ties, and railing that accessed the bin.

#### What Was Being Mined?

There are different types of bentonite clay which usually forms from weathering of volcanic ash, most often in the presence of water. The bentonite layer was the result of Lake Creede's formation after the Creede Caldera around 26 million years ago.

#### Tools of the trade...

Miners likely used a hydraulic sluice to mine the ore, often using mules to pull the ore carts in and out of the mine. In 1930, the miners were likely using the first battery-powered helmet lights developed by Thomas Edison to avoid causing mine explosions. Lyle Alsbaugh ran the first mucking machine in Creede in this mine.

## 1928

#### When the Mine Opened

By 1930 the miners had improved the efficiency of the operation. The left track in the photo carried ore into the ore bin, while the right track carried the waste rock through the bin so that it could be dumped off the south trestle.



## 2010

#### Status of the Mine Today

The Rio Grande National Forest in partnership with *HistoriCorps* and Ted Yund of *A Team Builders* restored the mine to the 1930s design that includes the south trestle.



*Enjoy but do not destroy your American heritage. It is illegal to enter the mine area as it is protected by a Special Closure Order and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979. Viewing from here keeps you and the mine safe.*

# Wagon Wheel Gap

## History

### The Popularity of Fishing

The first settlers arrived in the San Luis Valley in the 1840s and the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad reached Wagon Wheel Gap in 1880. In the late 1880s, fishing gained in popularity and people from the Front Range of Colorado and beyond traveled by train to stay at the hot springs resort near Wagon Wheel Gap. They enjoyed the great fishing for native trout in this section of the river. The town of Creede boomed during the 1890s silver rush with over 10,000 people residing in the Upper Rio Grande. By the late 1880s, fish populations were already declining. In 1891, the Colorado Legislature passed the first laws to protect fisheries in the state.

**1890s** First fish stockings by private hatcheries in the Rio Grande drainage to restore impacted fisheries.

**1897** Fish bag limits were 20 pounds of trout and 40 pounds of other fish per day.

**1911** Trains hauled fish and dropped off "10-gallon milk cans" of fish along the railroad to be stocked by volunteers. Stockers were notified by telegraph where and when to pick up and stock the fish.



#### Cutthroat trout

Cutthroat trout are distinguished by the red to orange slashes in the throat folds beneath the lower jaw. Rio Grande cutthroat trout are light rose to red-orange on the sides and pink or yellow-orange on the belly and have irregular shaped spots that are concentrated on the back half of the body. Sexually mature fish often display much more brilliant colors with some fish displaying bright red or orange along their lower body.



# Media Types

- Ever expanding
- Traditional vs. digital
- Choose an appropriate channel
  - Cost
  - Time
  - Effort
  - Life expectancy
- Basic design principles should be applied

# Media Types

- Wayside exhibits
- Interpretive panels
- Posters
- Brochures
- Newsletters
- Booklets
- Maps
- Exhibits
- Sculptures
- Movies
- Social media
- Websites
- E-newsletters
- Mobile apps

# Media Types



# Message

- What meanings and connections are you attempting to create?
- Interpretive media is simply another channel that you utilize from yourself to the visitor.
  - Similar to frontline interpretation
- Utilize interpretive principles and theories to drive your design
  - Not the other way around



# Message

- Interpretation should be universally accessible
  - Physical access
    - Are there stairs/barriers?
    - Placed at an appropriate height?
  - Intellectual access

# Fraction of Selection

- Expectation of reward / degree of effort required = frequency of activity
- Low fraction of selection
  - High effort
  - Low reward
- High fraction of selection
  - Low effort
  - High reward



### DR. MARY CHAVIS

1825-1892

Dr. Mary Chavis was born in 1825 in North Carolina. She was the first African American woman to earn a medical degree in the United States. She graduated from the Medical College of Virginia in 1862. She practiced medicine in various parts of the country and was a prominent member of the African American community. She died in 1892.



The map shows a network of roads and paths connecting various locations. The map is titled 'Map of the Region' and includes several place names and geographical features. The map is a historical document that provides a visual representation of the area's infrastructure at the time.



Stuart Anderson 1

"One of the main reasons [my family] came to Colorado was because of the dry air. They had trouble with tuberculosis in many did from that country. The dry air was supposed to help, and I guess it did."

Stuart Anderson

Born: 1913  
Dodge Community Hospital, Boulder, CO.  
Father's family and mother's (DeBuckler) family both emigrated from Sweden to the United States.



Andrew Ernst 5

"We used to have a lot of time. In our well-kept country home. We had after that we'd go hunting with Bob's' father and mother then we could go fishing."

Andrew Ernst

Born: ca. 1943  
Longmont, CO.  
The Ernst family lived and worked in the Lake Area from 1913-1955.



Richard Behrmann 2

"...my brothers and sisters were all born on the farm. But, when it came time for me to be born, my mother said "No more of this farm stuff. I'm going to the hospital."

Richard Behrmann

Born: 1927  
Old Longmont Hospital, Longmont, CO.  
Richard's parents were both German immigrants.



Vernon French 6

"Sherry Lehr and my mother and dad all grew up together. I spent my whole childhood on Sunday afternoon plays' baseball in Hesperia. And Sherry Lehr played with Dad."

Vernon French

Born: 12 March 1928  
Longmont, CO.  
Vernon's father supervised steel pipe production for the Elmer Western Pipe Company for much of his career.



William Bohm 3

"I can remember going down and running my trap line all along Nelson Road before I had to go to school in the morning. But market was the big thing ... and I got \$6.75 a piece."

William Bohm

Born: 10 October 1914  
Grove, NE.  
Mr. Bohm was the only one to be chosen when he finished the 11th grade at Spruce School.



Patricia McCaslin Jones 7

"... I used to carry the milk bottles out of the morning, a therapeutic drug, and then fly in the big problem of my parents ... and I don't know how many of them were through Mother's working machine because the most thought anyone would want carry those things around in their pockets."

Patricia McCaslin Jones

Born September, 1910  
Longmont Community Hospital, Longmont, CO.  
Grandmother: Mrs. McCaslin and Herb (Grandfather) were probably the first individuals Boulder County residents to be awarded the 1910.



Robert Brand 4

"We had a guy fixed a fence one time ... saw a bull caught on the ground and couldn't fly ... he went over and parked it up, took it home and put it in the garage and next morning he drove across out ... open the garage, and that night flames in wings ... and was scared but he didn't."

Robert Brand

Born: 14 June 1937  
Longmont Community Hospital, Longmont, CO.  
The late Brand family members arrived in Colorado in 1910. Brand is the brother of former mountain View Board for whom the Longmont Airport is named.



John Marshall 8

"... I thought death I ought to see the job as an old man's house. If I got a light with me with, I'd get under the tree and live 'till I'd 20 have thousands of dollars in it. I want to know."

John Marshall

Born: 20 June 1922  
University of Colorado Hospital, Boulder, CO.  
The Marshall family is of Scandinavian. John's great-grandfather emigrated to Colorado from the mining industry in the 1850s.

Push the buttons that match the photo to hear a brief description of what it was like to live on a farm in Boulder County.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

What's Your Family's Story?

Discover the history of your family in Boulder County. Share your story with others and learn more about the people who shaped our community.

# What can WE do?

We reduce our energy use, and we can repower, shifting from fossil fuels—like coal and oil—to clean renewable energy sources. Switching to clean energy offers immediate economic benefits and job opportunities nationwide. And for you... how do better health and a fatter wallet sound?

## Here's how:

### Individuals (that's you)

Everyone can take actions to reduce their energy use. The upside? Save money. Get fit. Connect with your neighbors. All while reducing the threat of climate change.



### Government and Business

We need our government to make policy changes that help us repower and reduce our energy use. Corporations can "green" the way they do business. Here's where you can help:

- Write to your elected officials and the bigwigs at companies you do business with.
- Use the postcards from this kiosk.
- Tell them what you're doing to tackle climate change.
- Encourage them to support policies that beat global warming!

Find out more about the individual actions you can take by using the interactive activities that you'll find inside. And remember... the birds need you!



Bird  
ding  
BIRD  
HING  
Here  
and 2 pm

# CRAP

- Contrast
- Repetition
- Alignment
- Proximity

# PARC

- Proximity
- Alignment
- Repetition
- Contrast

# Proximity

- Related items should be grouped together
  - Cohesive rather than unrelated bits
- Unrelated items should not be together
  - Include space or other elements to break up
- Physical closeness implies relationship



# Proximity

## Trees

Pine  
Fir  
Spruce  
Juniper  
Aspen  
Oak  
Cottonwood  
Boxelder  
Birch  
Maple  
Elm  
Ash  
Willow

## Trees

Pine  
Fir  
Spruce  
Juniper  
  
Aspen  
Oak  
Cottonwood  
Boxelder  
Birch  
Maple  
Elm  
Ash  
Willow

# Proximity

- Resist the urge to fill every space



- Blank, white, or empty space
  - Allows your eyes to rest
  - Fraction of selection

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# Proximity

- K.I.S.S. Principle – “Keep It Simple Stupid”
  - U.S. Navy during the 1960s
  - Most systems work best if they are kept simple rather than made complicated
  - Simplicity is a key goal in design
  - Unnecessary complexity should be avoided

# the muppets.

just another day in hollywood  
**new series** sept 22 **tuesdays** 8|7c



#TheMuppets





November 2015

Edition 4

Volume 2

# THE JOURNAL FOR NATURALISTS

Explore, Discover, Understand

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November 2015

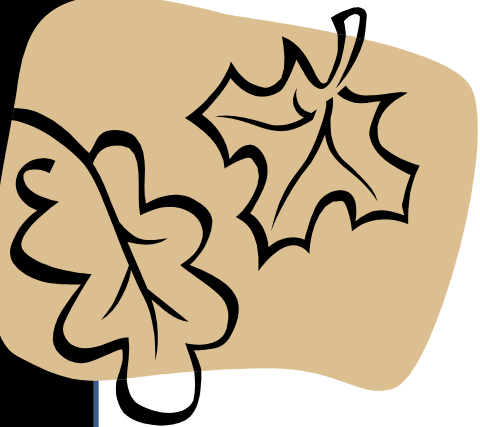
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Volume 2

# THE JOURNAL FOR NATURALISTS

Explore, Discover, Understand

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# The Journal for Naturalists

Explore, Discover, Understand

Volume 2 • Edition 4 • November 2015

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# Proximity

- Test your design
  - Do you know where to start?
  - What is the visual flow?
  - How many times did your eyes stop?
  - Do you know where to end?





Turkey Vulture

# Devil's Slide is Alive with Seabirds, Songbirds and Birds of Prey

Look up to see hawks, falcons and vultures scouting the skies for their next meal. Some may be nesting on nearby cliffs.



Red-tailed Hawk

Brown Pelican



Peregrine Falcon



Pelagic Cormorant



Brandt's Cormorant



Common Murre



Cassin's Auklet

Seabirds by the thousands soar, swim and dive as they dine on the abundance of marine creatures in these rich waters. Some are residents and others are migrants, stopping to rest and eat before resuming their travels.

Songbirds forage for insects and seeds among the coastal scrub that clings to these rocky hillsides.



Bewick's Wren



Golden-crowned Sparrow

Song Sparrow

Lizard Tail

## Monumental Protection



More than 20,000 rocks, exposed reefs, small islands and pinnacles dotting the 1,200 miles of California coastline were given special protection in 2000 as part of the California Coastal National Monument. The Bureau of Land Management works with many partners to protect these fragile ecosystems.

Offshore rocks and small islands are:

- Home to thousands of seals and sea lions
- Haven for hundreds of thousands of seabirds
- Habitat for millions of upper tidal plants and animals



Beach Sagewort

## Devil's Slide Trail A San Mateo County Park



# Proximity

- Goals
  - Design becomes more organized
    - Intellectually
    - Visually
  - More likely to be read and remembered
  - Understand where to begin
  - Know when you are done
  - White space allows your eyes to rest

# Proximity

- What to avoid
  - Placing unrelated items near each other
    - Closeness implies relationship
  - Placing related items away from each other
    - Date and time should naturally go together

## LIFE SURVIVES--EVEN ON THE SNOWFIELD SURFACE



W.P. AUSTIN/NOAA

### Watermelon snow

**DON'T EAT IT!** Colored by the same pigment that makes watermelons and apple skins red, watermelon snow is produced by algae that can cause diarrhea if they are eaten. Seen in early spring and late fall, the red coloration masks the chlorophyll in green snow algae, protecting the organism from the intense sun.

#### *Chlamydomonas nivalis*

While watermelon snow looks and smells tempting, the algae can make you sick.



### Snow fleas

(springtails)

Look for these tiny, wingless insects on the snow surface, where they are sometimes visible in large numbers. They feed on decaying plant matter and fungi and they remain active at near-freezing temperatures.

How does a snow flea "spring" into the air?  
An appendage under its abdomen flips down and back.

This fragile environment can all too easily be destroyed.  
Do your part to protect it: stay on trails,  
pack out what you pack in, and take photos instead of flowers.  
Enjoy the splendid scenery of this landscape.

# Hildebrand Ranch House

DENVER BOTANIC  
GARDENS  
Chatfield

This house tells a story through the many alterations it has undergone since its first construction. The first settlers built the oldest, central part of the house in 1861 – a log cabin 14 feet wide and 20 feet long. Although it is now on the main floor with sleeping quarters in the smaller, warmer room upstairs. The kitchen and parlor were through the long winter months.

According to historical records, Elizabeth Trich and her son, Francis, emigrated from Germany in 1871 after the death of Francis' biological father. After marrying Elizabeth, Frank Hildebrand raised Francis as his own son. In 1875, Frank and Elizabeth welcomed a second son, Albert. The growing family needed more room and built wood frame additions on either end of the original log cabin. If you walk around the house, you'll see the stone foundations and sawn wood shingles on the roof of the additions. The Hildebrands later used the original log house as a separate parlor with their best furniture for quiet evenings or for entertaining guests.

The Hildebrands built the summer kitchen in 1910. The summer kitchen provided more room for the family to preserve fruits and vegetables without overheating the main house in the summer months, and to prepare and serve meals to the ranch hands. This wood-frame structure is connected to the house with a small covered walkway and was conveniently located to access the apple orchard, vegetable garden and the cellar's preserves.

Francis' second wife Margaret and his daughter Dorothy, from his first marriage, lived together in the Ranch House until 1970. They were evicted from the Ranch House after it was condemned by the Army Corps of Engineers because it was deemed to be in the flood zone of the Chatfield Reservoir. Margaret and Dorothy moved to another home on the property, located half a mile west of the Ranch House. Both women lived in what they referred to as the "upper place" until their deaths in the 1990s.

Hildebrand family friends hold Dorothy Hildebrand in front of the Ranch House. The grave boards have since been removed.



The original log cabin, as it stood when Frank Hildebrand bought the property in 1866.

<b>1850s</b> Frank Hildebrand emigrates from Germany	<b>1858</b> Denver City founded; Auraria founded	<b>1859</b> Frank Hildebrand settles in Colorado region	<b>1860</b> U.S. Mail Service began in Colorado region	<b>1861</b> President Buchanan signed bill for "Colorado Territory"	<b>1866</b> Frank Hildebrand buys land in Deer Creek	<b>1871</b> Elizabeth and Francis emigrate from Germany	<b>1873</b> Frank and Elizabeth marry	<b>1874</b> Deer Creek Schoolhouse built	<b>1875</b> Albert Hildebrand born on Deer Creek property
<b>1876</b> Colorado achieved statehood	<b>1887</b> Deer Creek property deeded to Francis Hildebrand by his parents	<b>1902</b> Albert moves to another Hildebrand owned ranch in Gunnison, Colorado	<b>1909</b> Francis marries Josephine Shekey	<b>1910</b> Dorothy Hildebrand born	<b>1912</b> Josephine Hildebrand dies	<b>1914</b> Frank Hildebrand dies	<b>1916</b> Elizabeth Hildebrand dies	<b>1919</b> Francis marries Margaret Nolan Florence Hildebrand born.	
<b>1943</b> Francis Hildebrand dies	<b>1967</b> Construction on Chatfield Reservoir and Dam begins	<b>1970</b> Home condemned by Army Corps of Engineers due to location in flood zone Margaret and Dorothy Hildebrand move to another house upstream on the property	<b>1975</b> City and County of Denver acquires land for Denver Botanic Gardens at Chatfield						

# The Colorado Trail 500 miles - Denver to Durango

Start walking now and you can be in Durango in about six to eight weeks. If you just have the day or a few hours to spend, you can still enjoy a spectacular trip in Waterton Canyon. This is the gateway to the canyon and the renown Colorado Trail!

If you opt for Durango, you will cross eight mountain ranges, seven national forests, six wilderness areas, and five river systems. You will pass through Colorado's varied life zones shaped by altitude and water from prairie to forest to alpine tundra.

The trail captures the spirit of the Colorado high country with flower-bedecked meadows, deep canyons, open valleys, and high mountain peaks. It winds from serene and pristine settings to wild, rugged terrain. Most of the trail is very high - above 10,000 feet - with the highest point being 13,334 feet at Coney Summit in the Gunnison National Forest.

## A Day Trip or an Epic Journey?

You can travel much of the Waterton Canyon segment in a few hours. Watch for big horn sheep and over 40 species of birds. There are also rattlesnake, bobcat, fox, bear and, occasionally, elk.

Side trails go to Roanborough State Park and on to Bennett Mountain. About six miles up the canyon, the Stronitz Springs Dam looms 243 feet above the canyon floor. The dam stores water that is piped under the ridgepole in the Foothills Treatment Plant supplying much of metro Denver's drinking water. You can ascend up over the dam and travel to the South Platte Townsite where two branches of the South Platte meet.

For a somewhat longer and challenging trip, you can continue on to the Forest Service parking lot at County Road 126. This is the gateway to the Buffalo Creek area, site of a devastating forest fire in 1938. Witness here the awesome power of fire and a landscape on the mend. Much of the trail system within the Buffalo Creek area is suitable for novice trail users and properly equipped wheelchairs. Access to this area is from County Road 126 near the town of Buffalo Creek.

If you are headed for Durango, you are in for the trip of a lifetime! Anyone traveling the Colorado Trail should contact the Forest Service District in which you plan to travel. Inquire about current trail information and bike routes.

The route is generally a footpath, however, in places it follows abandoned mining roads and old railroad grades. Some segments of the trail offer a unique opportunity to hike along the Continental Divide.

The U.S. Forest Service (Rocky Mountain Region) first suggested the Colorado Trail. In 1973, under the leadership of Gudy Gaskill and the Colorado Trail Foundation, volunteers began construction. It took 14 years and thousands of volunteers to reach Durango at a cost of \$1,000 to \$12,000 a mile.

You will follow the foot steps of the Utes, the Spanish explorers and missionaries, and mapping expeditions led by John Fremont, Ferdinand Hayden, Major Steven Long, and others.



"How can I describe such beauty to you. The 500-mile ribbon winding its way through the heart of the incredible Rocky Mountains, built by thousands of volunteers, with love and pride to create a living Colorado heritage."

Gudy Gaskill, Founder, The Colorado Trail Foundation



Colorado Trail Foundation



John F. Gaskill

## Trail Vitals

### Connecting Access Points

#### Trailheads/Features

- High Line Canal Diversion Dam 1.5 mi
- Mattson Diversion Dam 2.3 mi
- Waterton Springs Dam and Reservoirs 2.8 mi
- Roanborough Park Trail (to Roanborough State Park) (Where not permitted to the State Park) 6.7 mi
- Beet Creek 8.0 mi
- County Road 97 15.4 mi
- South Platte Townsite 16.3 mi
- County Road 126 (Buffalo Creek Trailhead/Parking) 23.5 mi
- Kenosha Pass Trailhead 68.3 mi
- Camp Hale (Hagle Park) Trailhead 124.8 mi
- Mt. Princeton Hot Springs 200.8 mi
- Cumberland Basin Trailhead 650.6 mi
- Junction Creek Trailhead (Durango) 873.4 mi

### Rating

Family-friendly in Stronitz Springs Dam  
Moderate/Difficult from Dam to South Platte Townsite



### Cues Supported

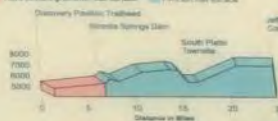


### Leave No Trace

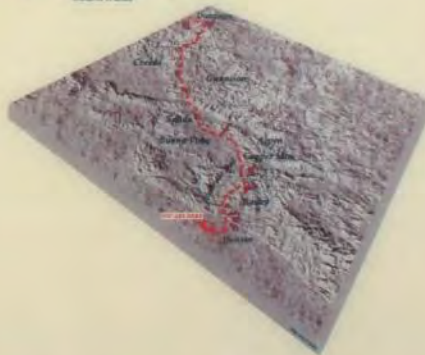
Plan ahead & prepare  
Camp and travel on durable surfaces  
Pack it in, pack it out  
Properly dispose of what you can't pack out  
Leave what you find  
Minimize noise and impacts of pets

### Surface and Grades

- Hard-packed gravel/silt trail surface
- Firm dirt trail surface



Jefferson County Rd. 126



Source: Mountain and Frontier Information, Judith Keady, The Colorado Trail, The Official Coloradan, Mountain, Wilderness, Inc., Englewood, CO  
The Colorado Trail Foundation, (303) 521-8889  
USDA Forest Service, South Platte Ranger District, (303) 275-5433  
Leave No Trace, Inc. P.O. Box 971, Boulder, CO 80506 (303) 442-4322

Administrators  
Trail to Trail, Inc. (Englewood) Robert Smith, Utah Edge, Inc.  
Landscape art by Thomas Lewis  
Photo courtesy of Gudy Gaskill  
Computer graphics by TSB (Boulder, Colorado)

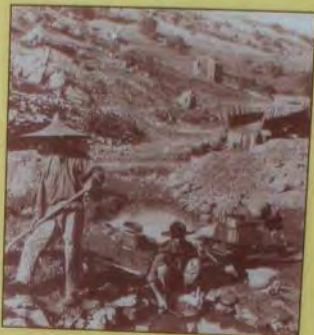
MISSING



Amy Abouch  
MISSING  
SEARCHING FOR AMY ABOUCH  
SEARCHING FOR AMY ABOUCH  
SEARCHING FOR AMY ABOUCH

## CHINESE IN COLORADO

Between two and three hundred Chinese immigrants settled in the vicinity of Central City and Black Hawk in the 1870s, forming the state's second-largest Chinese community (behind Denver). Most were former railroad construction workers who moved here in search of better prospects. But then, prospects for Chinese in the West were always limited by language barriers, discriminatory laws, and outright racism. Chinese mine workers in Central City earned lower wages than European immigrants did, and their only opportunities to mine for themselves were on leased claims that others had given up for dead. Yet they made those claims pay. This pattern repeated itself throughout the state: Chinese residents made the most of less-than-ideal circumstances, carving out livings as laborers, miners, and entrepreneurs—and doing much of the hard work involved in building Colorado. Though most of the early Chinese settlers eventually left, the descendants of those who remained welcomed new Chinese and other Asian immigrants to the state, particularly in the late twentieth century.



Chinese placer miners in the late 1800s. Although many of the Chinese in America came from farming or urban backgrounds, they became superior miners by working long hours, running tightly organized operations, improving existing tools, and working patiently to recover as much gold as possible.

Chinese-American History



Although many of the Chinese were able to create a relatively stable and peaceful existence in the mining camps and in Denver, prejudice was always present and ready to boil over in cases of racial violence. Bad feelings culminated in a riot in Denver's Chinatown in Halloween, 1860.

Chinese-American History

### Chin Lin Sou

*To his memory is due much respect, for he was a true pioneer.*

—Chin Lin Sou obituary,  
Rocky Mountain News, August 15, 1894



Chin Lin Sou, also unknown though probably born in the 1830s, an early Colorado settler and entrepreneur. *Chinese-American History*

Few Coloradans bridged the gap between Chinese and American culture as successfully as Chin Lin Sou. A native of southeastern China, he came to Colorado via California, arriving here in 1870 to supervise construction crews for the Denver Pacific Railroad. After migrating to Central City to manage Chinese mine laborers, Chin began operating mines of his own (on claims leased from white owners), and he soon acquired interests in other mountain towns and in Denver. His success created many opportunities for the Chinese community, but Chin also reached across racial boundaries to forge friendships and ties with white businessmen. Although a federal law stripped him (and all Chinese) of U.S. citizenship in 1882, Chin remained an esteemed Colorado resident until his death in 1894. Marchers carried both the Chinese and U.S. flags in his funeral procession.

# Yorktown Victory Celebration

at Yorktown Victory Center  
*A Museum of the American Revolution*

**October 17 & 18, 2015**  
9 a.m. to 5 p.m.



- ★ Hear Military Music & Special Sunday Performance by the U.S. Army Old Guard Fife and Drum Corps
- ★ Join in Musket and Artillery Firings
- ★ March in Military Drills
- ★ Enroll in “A School for the Soldier”
- ★ Sign up for “Enlist!” Immersive Program  
*Extra fee.*



## Yorktown Victory Center

**A museum of the American Revolution**

Route 1020 near Colonial Parkway    \$9.75 adults, \$5.50 (ages 6-12)  
Yorktown, Virginia    children under 6 free

*Free admission for residents of York County, James City County and the City of Williamsburg,  
including College of William and Mary students, with proof of residency.*

**(757) 253-4838    [www.historyisfun.org](http://www.historyisfun.org)    (888) 593-4682 toll-free**

Presented in part by **Dominion Resources, Inc.**, with additional support by the York County Arts Commission.



# Alignment

- Every item should have a purpose
- Every item should be placed purposefully
- Every item should have a connection with something else in the design

# The Discovery of an Amazing New Species

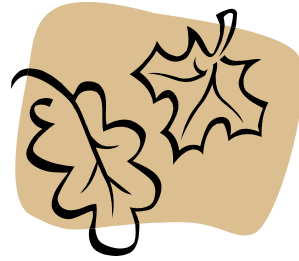
By Alexis Sohlden

November 10, 2015

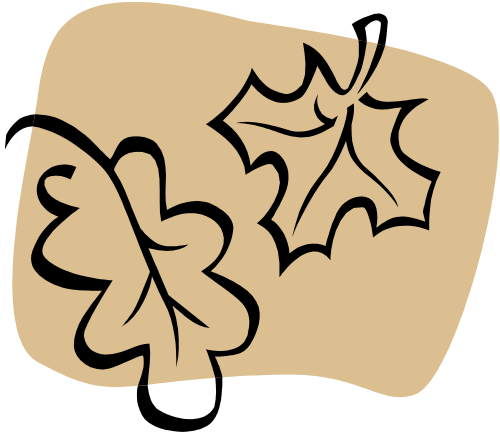
The Discovery of an  
**Amazing New  
Species**

By Alexis Sohlden

November 10, 2015



The Shop for Naturalists  
Explore, Discover, Understand  
1732 Acorn Avenue • Boston •  
Massachusetts • 02108



# **The Shop for Naturalists**

Explore, Discover, Understand

**1732 Acorn Avenue • Boston • Massachusetts • 02108**

# Alignment

- Alignments helps give piece a tone
- Find a strong line and use it
- Strong alignment often nods to a more professional and credible piece
- Strong alignment also allows you to break it consciously
  - “Don’t be a wimp”

# Alignment

- Helps guide readers eyes to where you want
  - Focal point, then flow
  - Left to right
  - Most important to least important
  - 3-30-3 rule
- Elements should be moving into the page

# Alignment

- Text
  - Flush left
  - Flush right
  - Centered
  - Justified



# Alignment

- Text

- Flush left

This text is flush left or  
left aligned.

- Flush right

This text is flush right or  
right aligned.

# Alignment

- Text
  - Centered

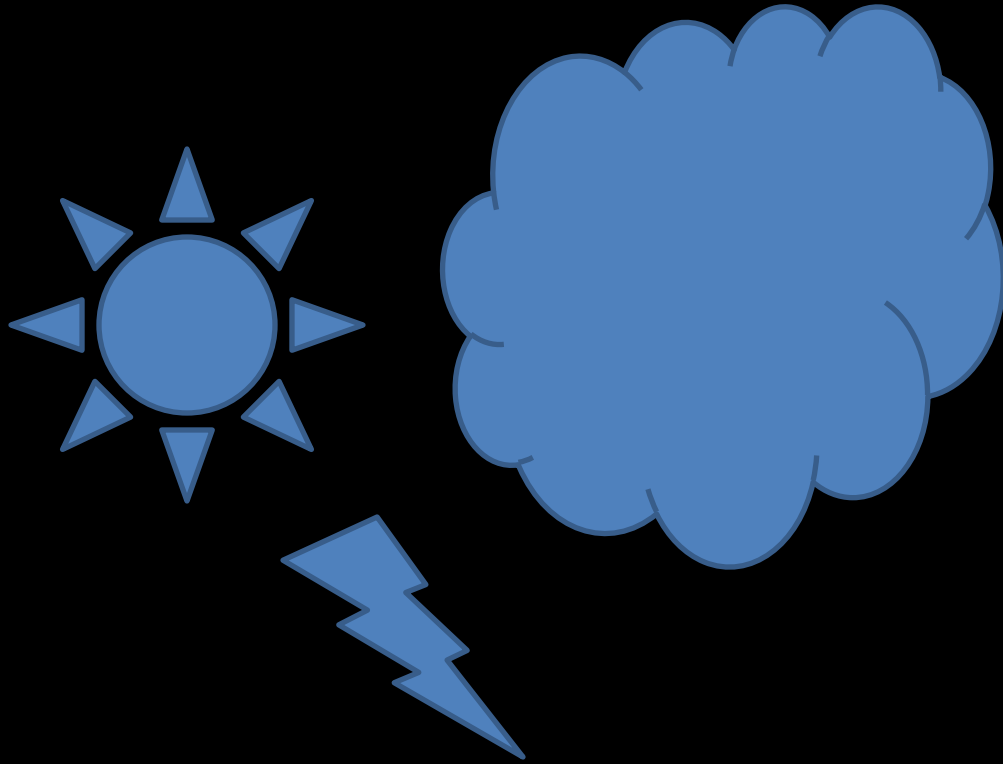
This text is flush left or  
left aligned.

- Justified

This text is justified or  
blocked. It can make it  
hard to read.

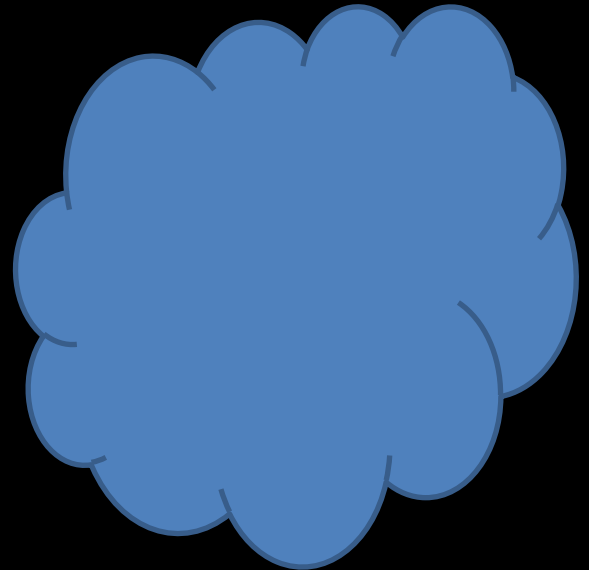
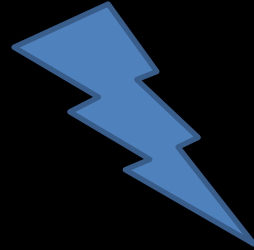
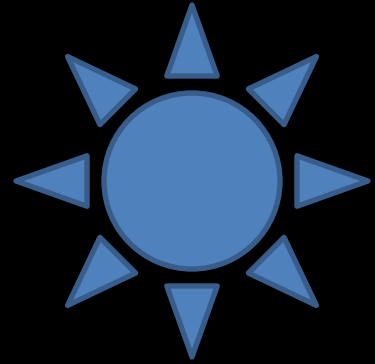
# Alignment

- Align
  - center
  - left
  - right
  - middle
  - top
  - bottom



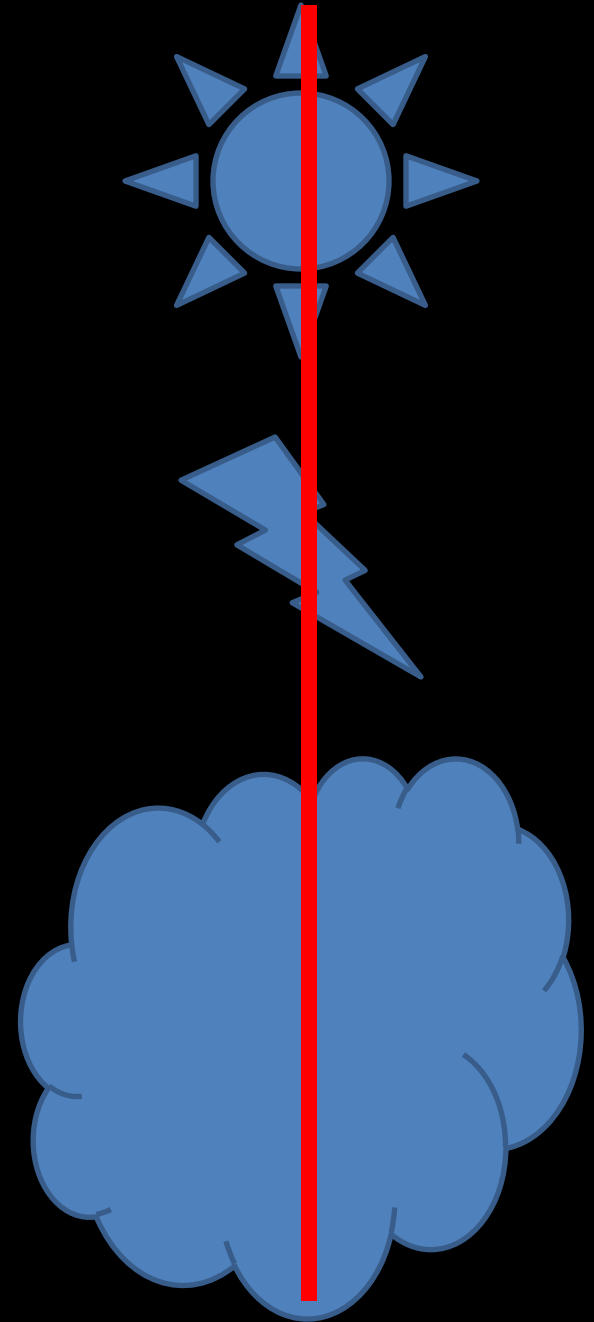
# Alignment

- Align
  - center



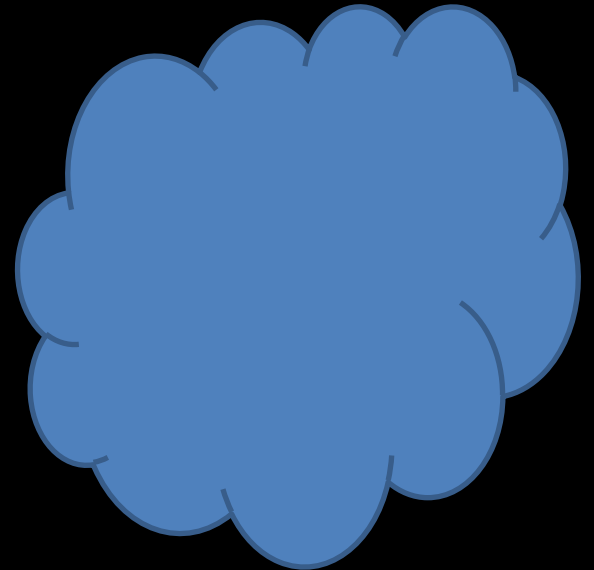
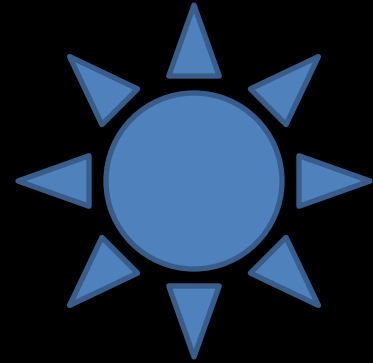
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  - center



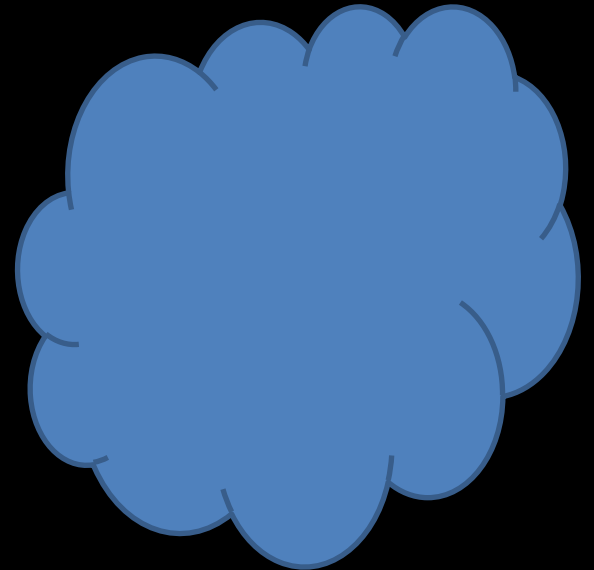
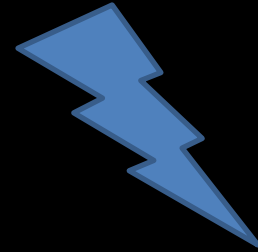
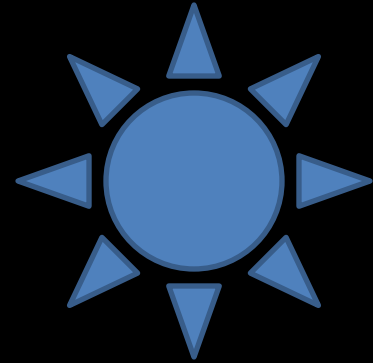
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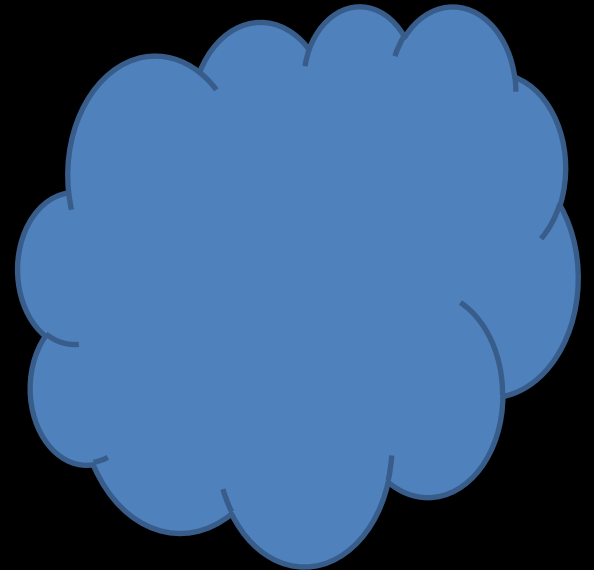
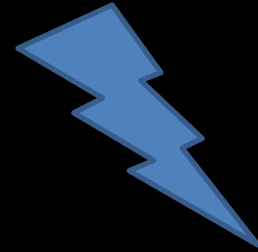
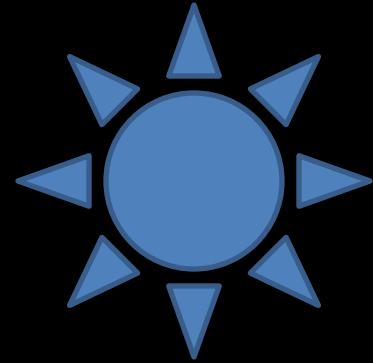
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# Alignment

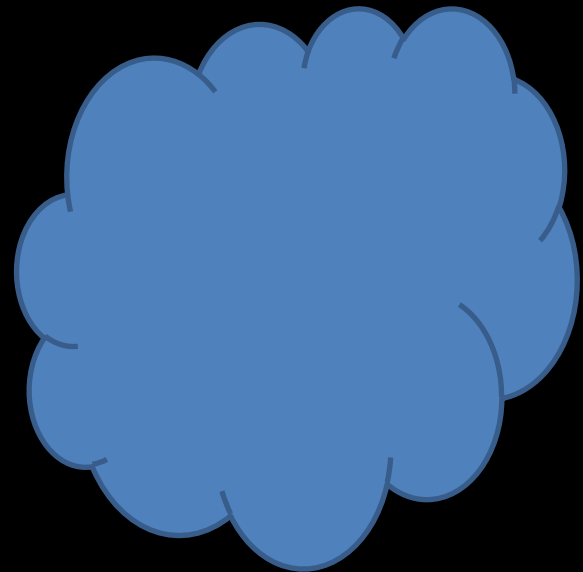
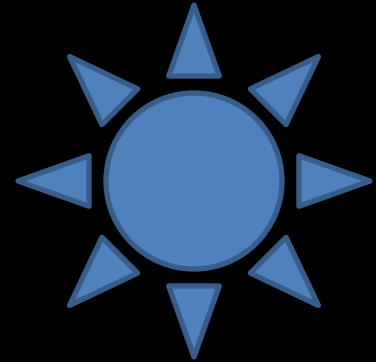
- Align
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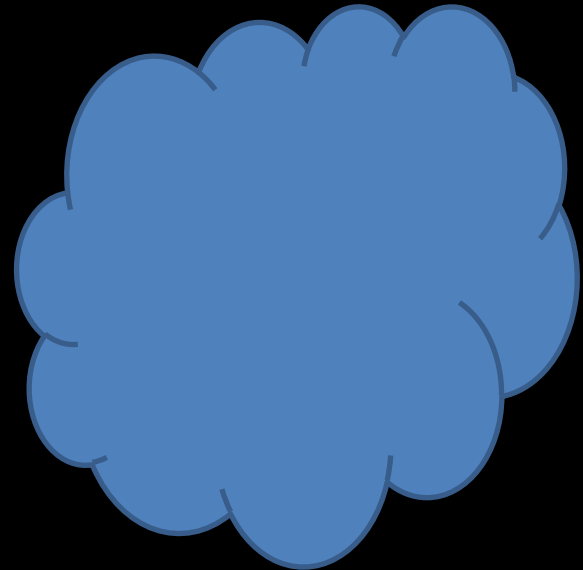
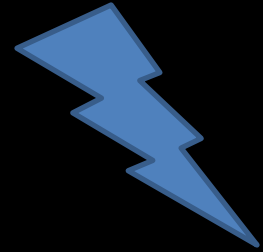
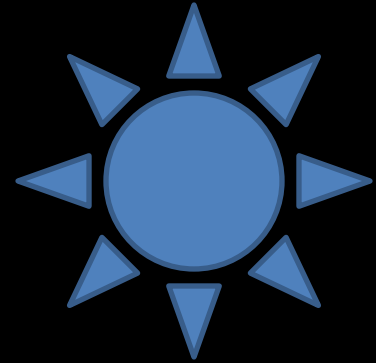
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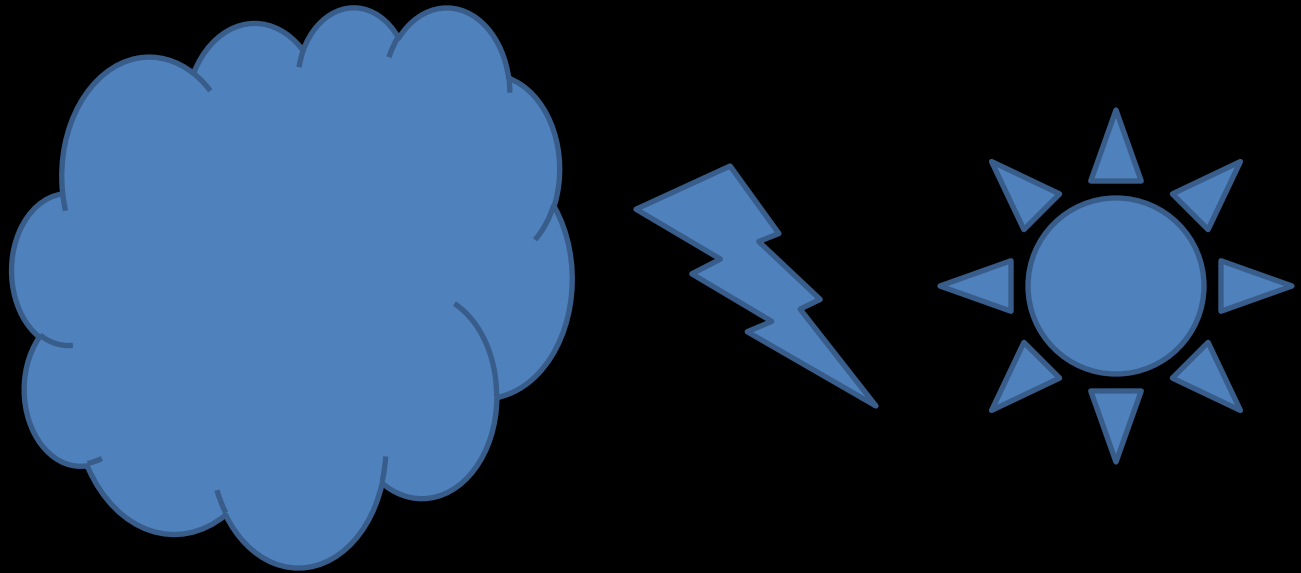
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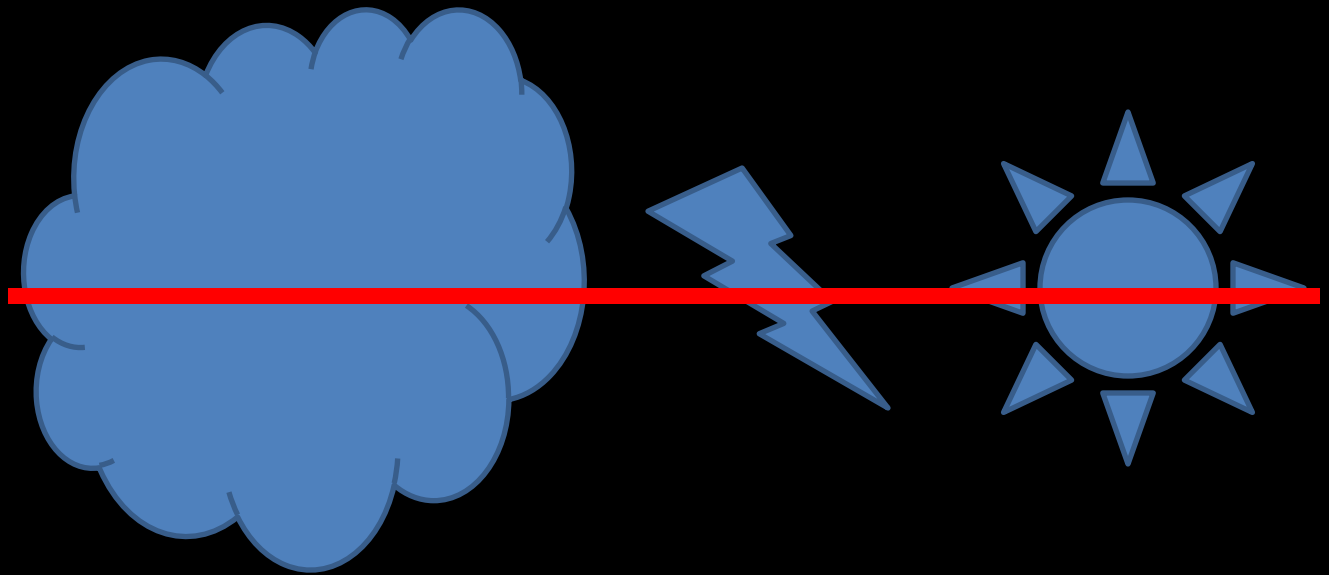
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- Align
  - middle



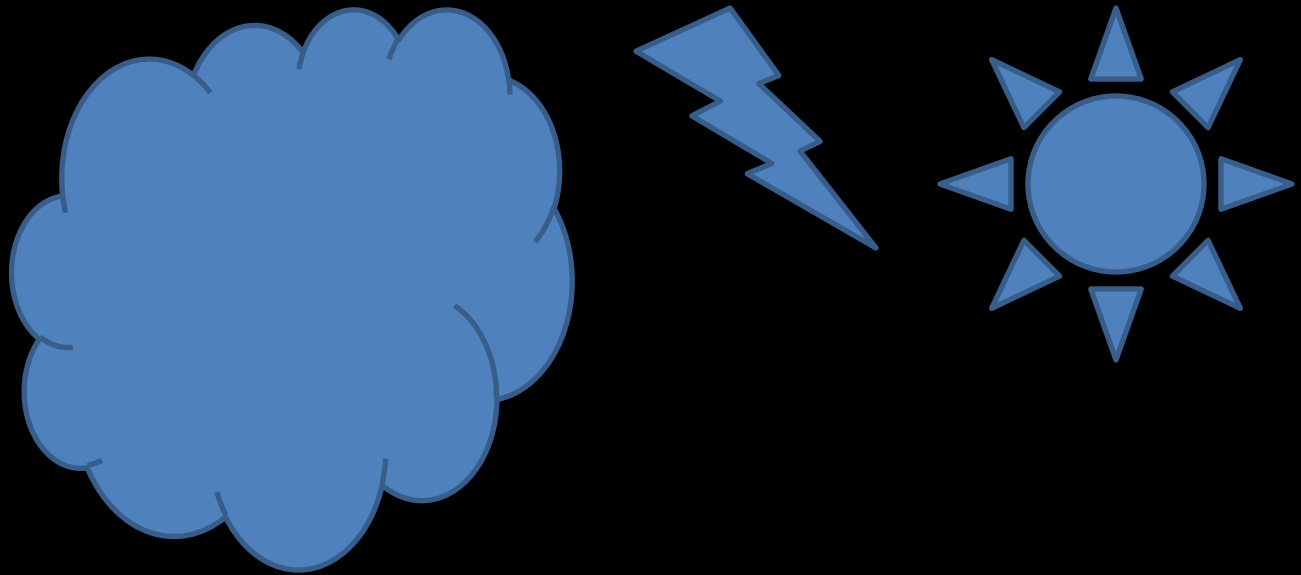
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  - middle



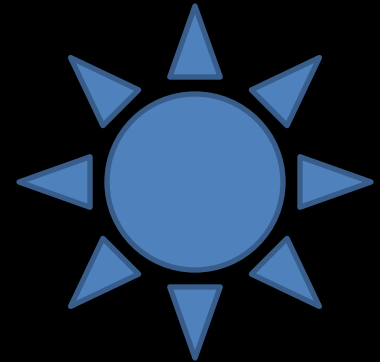
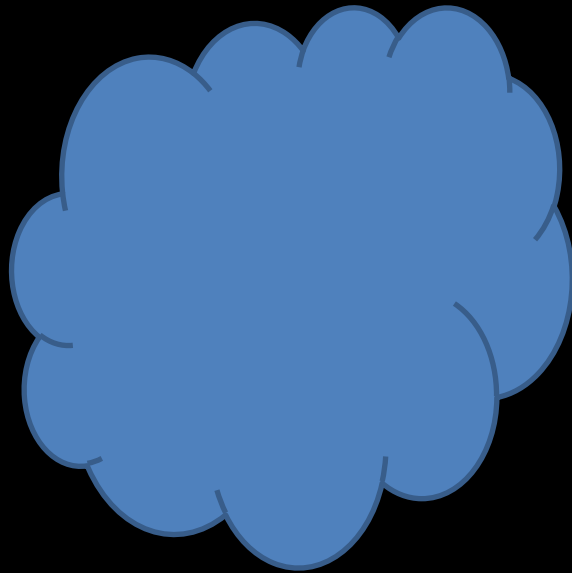
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- Align
  - top



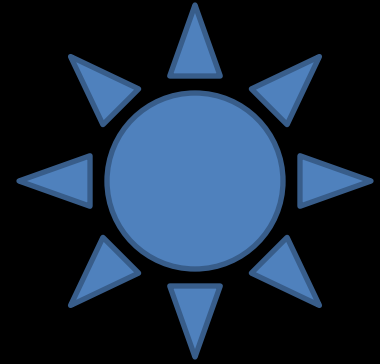
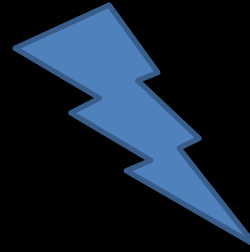
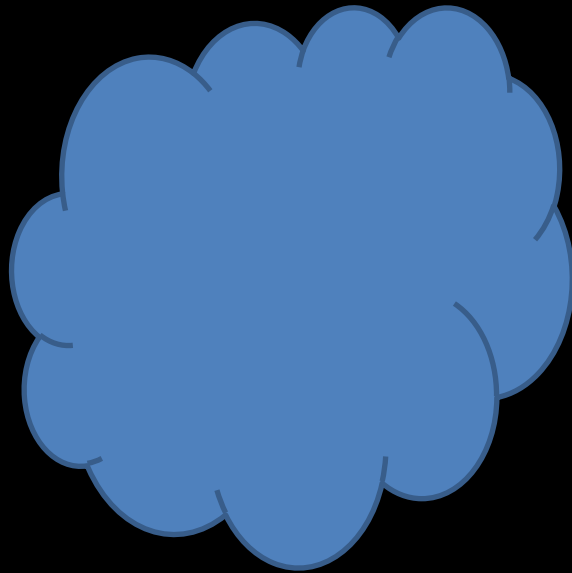
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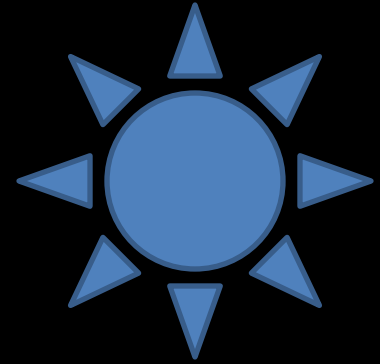
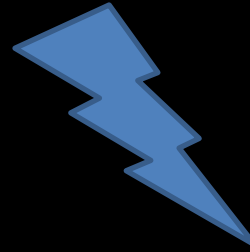
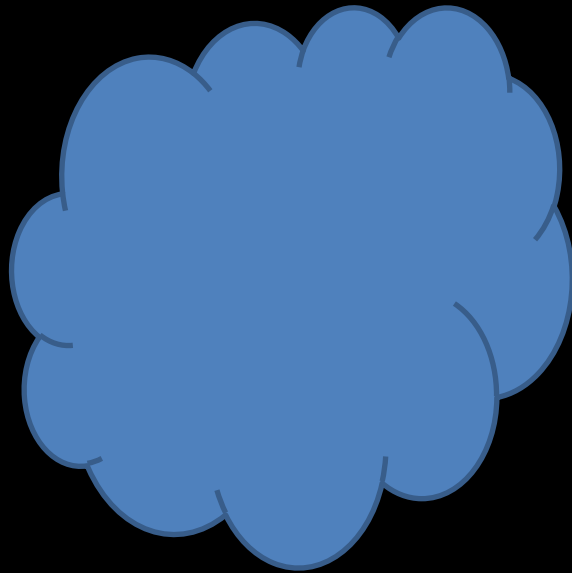
# Alignment

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  - bottom



# Alignment

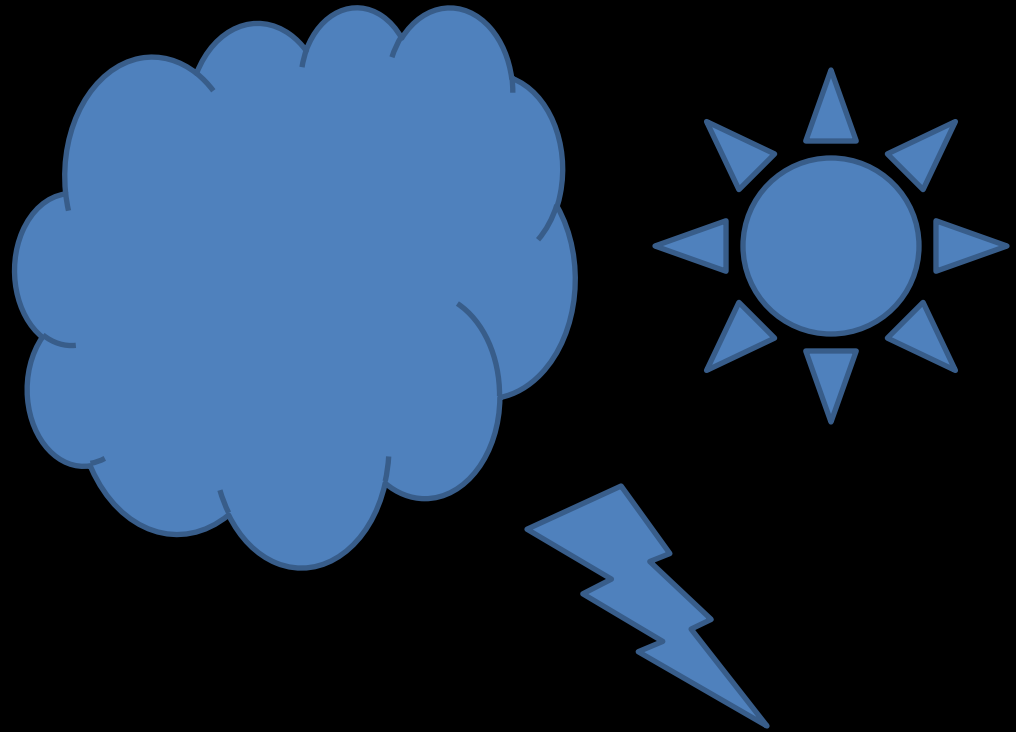
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  - bottom





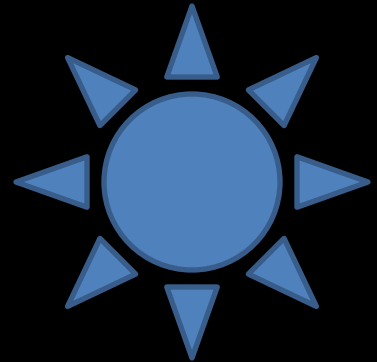
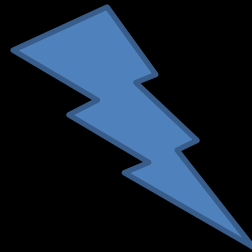
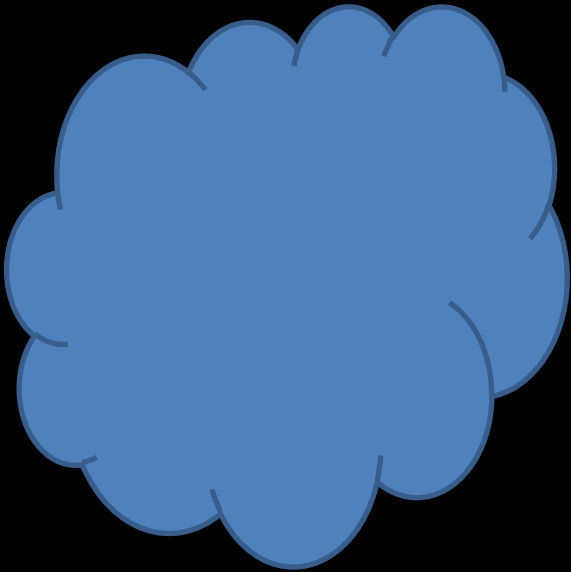
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- Distribution
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  - vertical



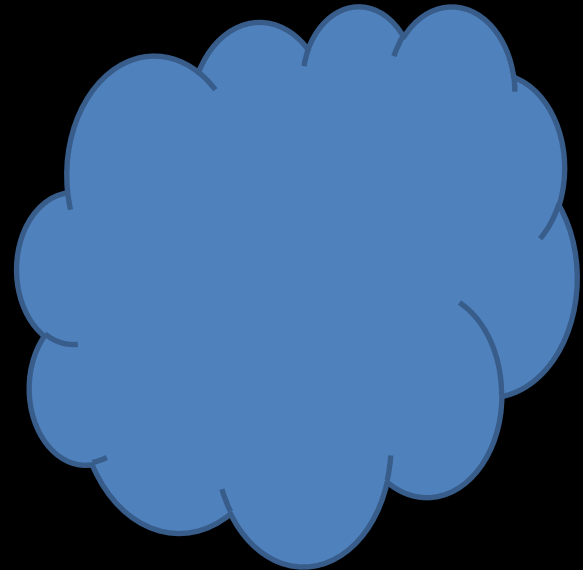
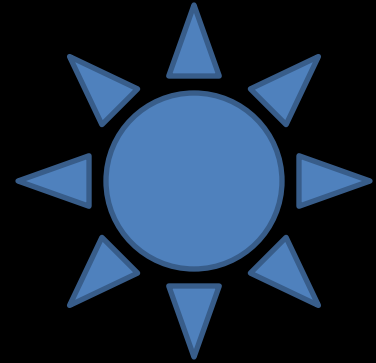
# Alignment

- Distribution
  - horizontal



# Alignment

- Distribution
  - Vertical



# Alignment

- Goals
  - Design becomes more organized and unified
  - Design is given a tone
    - Serious
    - Fun
    - Formal

# Alignment

- What to avoid
  - Multiple alignments on one page
    - Confusing, somewhat jarring
  - Centered alignment
    - Unless it's a conscious decision



1887- 1986

99 years of Paleontological History around  
Golden and Denver

In 1887 the first *Triceratops* remains ever discovered  
were collected near present day Federal Boulevard.  
In 1986 the first *Triceratops* tracks ever reported were found at what is  
now Fossil Trace Golf Course.



*Triceratops* means "three horned face."

However, in 1887, only the two largest horns were found, and they were thought  
to be those of a recent bison perhaps from the Ice Age (less than 1 million years old).

Thus, they were named *Bison alicornis* (meaning high horned bison)  
We now know the horns are those of the three-horned dinosaur that lived 65  
million years ago. Therefore, we now use the name *Triceratops alticornis*.



**Tracks** tell us that the most common dinosaurs were the horned species, probably including *Triceratops*. Geologists have called the Laramie Formation the "*Triceratops Zone*".

Right

Wrong



**There** is a big debate about how *Triceratops* walked. Some think its front limbs sprawled widely and that it had a hard time holding up its big head. The trackway shows it walked much like most large quadrupedal dinosaurs- quite normally.

# Alderfer Ranch



E.J. Alderfer with his son, Ed, in the meadow at the Alderfer Ranch

Jefferson County Historical Society/Henry Historical Museum

E.J. and Arleta Alderfer had their work cut out when they bought this ranch house and 245 acres on Christmas Eve, 1945. With two young children and another son on the way, they resourcefully made the best use of the mountain landscape. On their ranch, they raised Angus cattle, grew vegetables for the market, cut hay to be baled and sold, raised foxes for their fur, and boarded and bred horses. They also ran a sawmill where pine beetle-killed trees were turned into fine lumber.



Boarded horses grazing in the meadow

Hank Alderfer

Hank Alderfer, E.J. and Arleta's youngest son, lived here for 42 years. With the ranch as their backyard, Hank and his siblings had a childhood of exploration in this natural playground.



Collecting logs for lumber

Hank Alderfer

Jefferson County Open Space purchased 243 acres from the Alderfers in 1977. The park has grown since then, with the acquisition of the neighboring 323-acre Blair Ranch in 2002 and the purchase of 440 acres of State Land Board property in 2004.

From ranching to recreation, it has taken hard work to manage this land. Through Jefferson County Open Space's efforts to preserve this landscape, the opportunity is now yours to enjoy the natural beauty that drew the Alderfers and their neighbors to this place.





# Schools in an Internment Camp



Crystal City Family Internment Camp Map, drawn by former internee Werner Ulrich, with details provided by other former internees, family members of former camp officials, and the National Archives and Records Administration (Southwest).

One of the most beneficial programs for internees established at Crystal City Family Internment Camp was an accredited education program. Robert Clyde "Cy" Tate was hired to supervise the school system. Prior to joining the staff in 1943, Tate had served as the Crystal City High School principal. One of Tate's initial objectives was to recruit qualified teachers to move to Crystal City and work in the camp's schools. This was no easy task due to the uncertainty of the work's duration and the remoteness of Crystal City. Challenged by the fact that each student was a transfer, Tate strived to meet the regulations concerning proper textbooks, teaching materials, and classroom space requirements per pupil.

Tate established three types of schools, the American (Federal) School, the Japanese School, and the German School. Each school provided an accredited elementary, junior high, and high school education. The Federal School provided an American-style education; the Texas State Board of Education accredited the schools and granted full accreditation for all courses taught. Graduates eventually went on to U.S. colleges. Both the Japanese and German schools provided students with a background in their ancestral

Crystal City Family Internment Camp

culture and language. Both Japanese and German American and Latin American internees served as teachers for non-federal schools and designed their own curriculum. While meeting the cultural needs of internees, the Japanese and German School systems assisted future voluntary and non-voluntary repatriates for life—after they were exchanged for U.S. and Allied personnel—in their ancestral home lands.

Federal High School, and its feeder school, Federal Elementary, provided students with both academic and athletic opportunities. Multiple softball and basketball and two football teams formed between 1943 and 1946, the year the school system closed. In 1944-1945, Federal High School students produced their own yearbook, *the Roundup*; published a school newspaper, the *Campus Quill*; held a prom; and participated in commencement exercises.



Aerial view of the German elementary school, its 2011, at the time of installation of this sign this was the last standing structure from the camp(s), Institute of Texan Cultures, UTSA, #098-0959, courtesy of Betty Fly



Aerial view of Federal High School (looking north), courtesy of Carroll Brincefield.




In 1943, a concentrated effort was made by the staff of the Federal High School to have a Christmas program with a group. German and Japanese internees decorated a classroom with Christmas decorations. UTSA, #098-0959



One of Federal High School softball teams, courtesy of Betty Fly



The 1945 Federal High School Japanese American graduating class, courtesy of RG 85 Entry 276 Box 46 Folder 602032 photo, National Archives and Records Administration, Archives II, College Park, MD.



“Don’t be chilly...come have  
some chili!”

The Brothers of Mu Beta  
Psi will be hosting a Chili  
Dinner at St. Al’s on October  
24th from 4:00-7:00pm. All  
proceeds go towards helping  
the Calumet band program.

# CHILI DINNER

4:00-7:00pm on  
October 24th at St. Al’s:  
411 MacInnes Dr.  
Houghton MI.

\$5 a bowl, all you can eat for \$8  
\$20 for groups of five or more, all  
you can eat for \$35



#### MAGIC MOUNTAIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

The Magic Mountain archaeological site also a City of Golden park is located at the base of Front Range Foothills on the Apex Gulch. The Apex Gulch stream enters the Magic Mountain site from a narrow gulch flowing east across a prominent ridge of steep sandstone outcropping known as the Hogback. This abrupt topographic break between the sedimentary formations is the divide between the Great Plains and the Rocky Mountains Front Range.

This prehistory cultural area reflects the close link between humans and their environments in prehistoric times. Evidence suggests the City of Golden area offered rich and varied resources where mountain vegetation overlap with those of the plains. It is believed that hunter-gatherer bands got together during certain times of the year, as an extended family unit, in base camp locations. The base camps are where the hunter-gatherer remained long enough to build rudimentary habitation structures and enjoy the fruits of their labors.

The Centennial Archaeology, Inc. organized and directed the 1994/1996 archaeology investigation of the Magic Mountain site. The field investigation of the site indicated that an area north of a previously excavated site by the Harvard University in 1959/1960 offered the greatest potential for buried cultural remains. The area of the site for initial excavation was restricted to an area south and west of the sandstone outcropping. This archaeology excavation, located at varying depths in Apex Gulch alluvial deposits, unearthed buried remnants of multiple hunter-gatherer occupations, located at varying depths in Apex Gulch alluvial deposits. All tools, unique artifacts and exposed large rocks were point plotted and mapped when possible. The excavations were completed with a combined crew of professional archaeologists and local avocational volunteers.

Cultural deposits purportedly encompass a 5000-year span of Plains prehistory. Radiocarbon dates indicate that this series of prehistoric occupations occurred between approximately A.D. 100 and A.D. 1000. The most significant aspect of the excavation is the documented presence of Prehistory architecture. Excavation of the architectural features and surrounding vicinity confirm that two separate structures were determined elements of showed post holes underneath the rock rubble areas and provided evidence of storage and hearth features. The diverse culture material associated with the prehistory architecture represents various domestic, culinary, and manufacturing tasks typically accomplished with base camps. A high density of chipped stone indicates that the manufacture, use, and maintenance of expedient flake tools and bifaces was a major activity. These stone tools suggest a recycling from time of 500 B.C. to 5000 B.C.

# APEX TRAIL

This trail follows the path of the APEX and GREGORY WAGON ROAD, which was one of the three competing early routes to the gold fields of Central City (then known as the Gregory Shoshone). The other access routes were at Golden Gate Canyon and Mt. Vernon Canyon. The Apex Gold road was operated as a toll road in the 1860's-70's. Through the generosity of the routes varied for a time, the Mt. Vernon Canyon Road (now I-70) finally became the primary route to the mountains. The

floods of 1872-9 wiped out most of the toll roads and their owners could not afford to restore them. In 1880, after considerable debate over the merits of the two roads, the Jefferson County Commissioners purchased and repaired the Mt. Vernon Road rather than the Apex Road and declared it a free public right-of-way. After that, the Apex and Gregory Wagon Road fell into disuse, with now only traces of the old road bed may be seen along this trail.

## ROAD TOLLS\*

for every WAGON or VEHICLE drawn by  
ONE PAIR of horses, mules, or cattle: 60¢ each

for every ADDITIONAL SPAN  
of horses, mules, or cattle: 10¢ each

for every WAGON, BUGGY, or any VEHICLE  
drawn by ONE horse, mule, or ass: 40¢ each

for every RIDING horse, mule, or ass: 10¢ each

for mules, horses, or cattle DRIVEN loose: 5¢ per head

for all SHEEP driven upon the road: 1¢ per head

\*From Jefferson County Commissioners' Records Of July 5, 1869



JEFFERSON COUNTY  
OPEN SPACE

“Everybody needs beauty as well as bread, places to play in and pray in, where nature may heal and give strength to body and soul. —John Muir”

## Naturally Yours...

Forty thousand acres and counting—that's how much land citizens and the City of Fort Collins Natural Areas Department have conserved so far. Over 40 natural areas encompass beautiful prairies, foothills, and river environments, protected for generations to come. Get outside and explore your natural treasures!



*naturally yours*

Since 1992, citizens have initiated and supported sales tax measures to conserve and enjoy natural areas.

Thank you voters of Fort Collins and Larimer County!

# Repetition

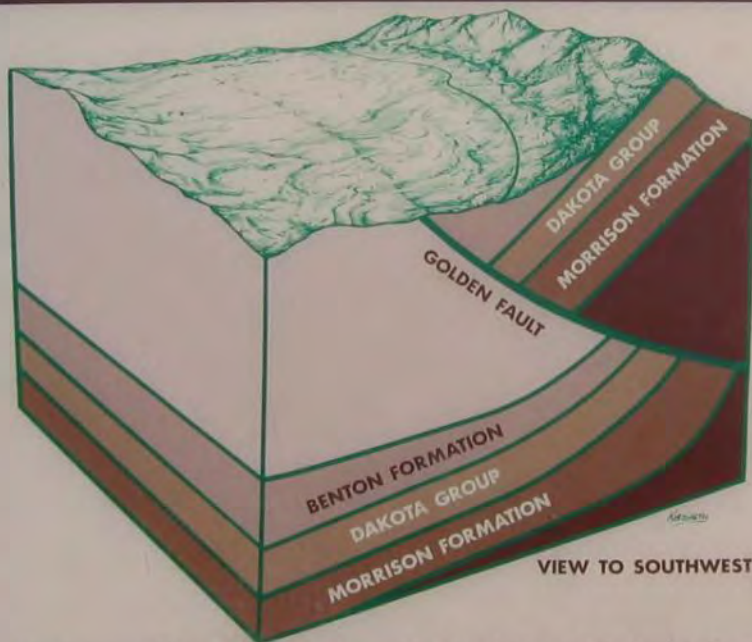
- You're probably already doing it
- Take it and make it stronger
- Think of repetition as consistency
- Make a conscious effort to unify
- Elements should be repeated within a design and within a series
- Make them look like they belong together

# The Denver Basin

DON'T MISS OUR  
VISITOR CENTER  
East Side of Ridge  
Bottom of Hill



Friends of Dinosaur Ridge



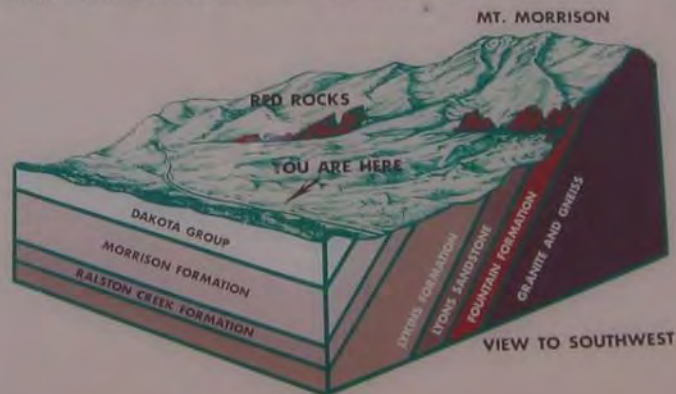
To the east, the Denver Basin represents a vast accumulation of sediments more than 2 miles thick under the city of Denver. The sandstones of the Dakota Group are deeply buried in the basin and are renowned as reservoirs of oil and natural gas. These Dakota sandstones in the Denver Basin have produced about 500 million barrels of oil equivalent (oil and gas). The Golden fault, which lies east of State Highway C470, formed as the Rocky Mountains rose. The Dakota sandstones on which you stand are at an elevation of 6,160 feet and are 2 miles deep across the fault.

Sign sponsored by the Rocky Mountain Association of Geologists Foundation.

# The Rocky Mountains



The high mountains west of here are the beginning of the Rocky Mountains. They are made up of resistant Precambrian granite and gneiss. The prominent red rocks in Red Rocks Park are the Fountain Formation, a series of sandstones and conglomerates that provide evidence of a much older episode of mountain building. That 280 million year old mountain range resembled the modern Rocky Mountains, but was eroded completely away before the Morrison Formation was deposited. The modern Rocky Mountains formed about 70 million years ago and tilted the rocks on which you stand.



Sign sponsored by the Greater Denver Area Gem & Mineral Council.

**DON'T MISS OUR VISITOR CENTER**  
East Side of Ridge  
Bottom of Hill

1



# Ecology

Friends of Dinosaur Ridge



MULE DEER

MOUNTAIN MAHOGANY

PONDEROSA PINE

SKUNK

ROCKY MOUNTAIN JUNIPER

ROCK SQUIRREL

RACCOON

SCRUB OAK

GRAY FOX

The High Plains meet the Rocky Mountains ecologically and geologically at the Hogback. Because Dinosaur Ridge is part of the foothills transitional zone, plants, animals, and birds characteristic of both mountains and plains are found here. Mountain mahogany is the dominant shrub, but junipers, sumacs, Gambel's oaks, and an occasional ponderosa pine also grow here. Along the ridge you may see mule deer, rock squirrels, foxes, scrub jays, magpies, rattlesnakes, skunks, and raccoons. More than 2,000 raptors, such as eagles and hawks, may fly over the ridge during a spring migration. The birds are flying over the footsteps of their ancient ancestors—the dinosaurs.

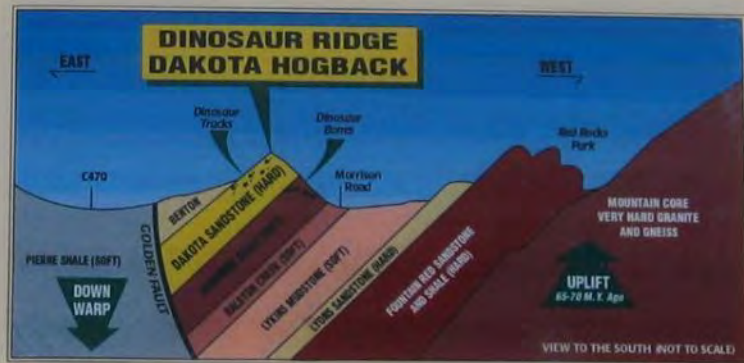
Sign sponsored by Karin Bond in memory of her sons Peter and Tony.

## What is a Hogback?

**D**inosaur Ridge is part of the Dakota Hogback, the prominent ridge that parallels the mountain front in much of Colorado and is particularly well developed here. The term "hogback" is used in geology to refer to a steep, narrow ridge somewhat like the back of a Arkansas razorback hog.

Hogbacks form in layered rocks of variable hardness that have been tilted. The softer layers are eroded more rapidly than the more resistant ones leaving the harder layers standing as ridges above the softer rocks in the slopes and intervening valleys.

The resistant layer that is the "backbone" or "hogback" of Dinosaur Ridge is the Dakota sandstone. About 100 million years ago, it was a shoreline sand where dinosaurs walked and left their footprints. The sand has since been cemented into the hard, resistant sandstone sandwiched between softer



mudstones (shale). Beginning about 65-70 million years ago, mountain building forces uplifted the rocks to our west, bowing the layered sediments over the mountain core. Since then, erosion has stripped away great thicknesses of

overlying rock, exposing the granite and gneiss in the core.

The Dakota Hogback, of which Dinosaur Ridge is a part, is an erosional remnant of the upturned layers preserved along the mountain front.

*This sign was designed and paid for by Betty & Ray Ball.*



**What is a Bigbook?**

Bigbooks are large, colorful illustrations of a mountain range, often found in scenic overlooks. They provide a visual representation of the local geology and landscape.

**The General Book**

This book provides a general overview of the region's history, geology, and natural resources. It includes a map of the area and detailed text about the local environment.

**THE BEST DAY IN THE MOUNTAIN STATE**

This book offers a guide to the best places to visit in the Mountain State, including scenic overlooks, parks, and historical sites. It includes a map and text about the local area.

# Repetition

- Design
- Color
- Font
- Logo

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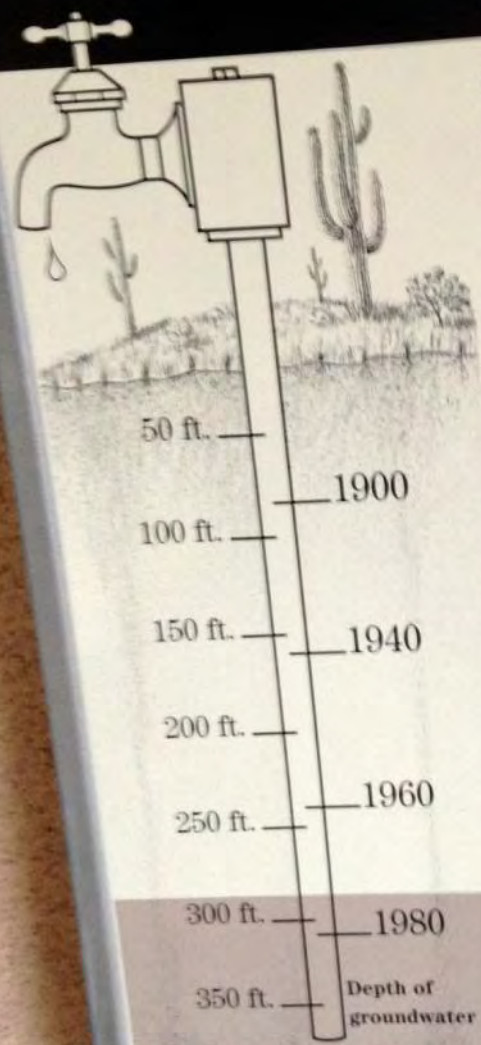
**Greg@CustomBusinessCardsPlus.co**

**m**

# Repetition

- Branding/identity
  - Colors
  - Logo
  - Font
  - Layout

# Precious Water



Water is scarce in the Sonoran Desert. Some rainfall seeps down to water-bearing sand hundreds of feet below ground. In the Tucson area, we pump ground water much faster than nature can replenish it. Help conserve water by using it wisely.

**Warning:**  
The hot, dry desert can be dangerous. Always carry plenty of water.

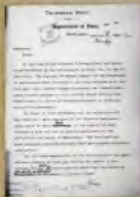


# The Gift of Trees

Flowering cherry trees—which bloom profusely but do not bear edible fruit—were not common in the United States in 1900. American visitors to Japan found their beauty remarkable and journalist Eliza Scidmore was inspired to have these trees planted in Washington, D.C. She and David Fairchild, a botanist at the Department of Agriculture and plant explorer, were interested in beautifying the city's landscape. In 1909, the project was endorsed at the highest level by First Lady Helen Herron Taft, who had seen photographs of the flowering trees from Japan. The first gift of trees from the city of Tokyo to the city of Washington, D.C. arrived the next year.

## The 1910 Shipment

Two thousand cherry trees arrived in Washington, D.C. from Tokyo on January 6, 1910. U.S. Department of Agriculture scientists were becoming more aware of the danger posed by insects and pests imported from abroad. Insects and nematodes were found on the trees and the entire shipment had to be destroyed. A difficult diplomatic situation was avoided through the combined efforts of the U.S. State Department and Japanese authorities. On March 26, 1912, a new shipment of more than 3,000 healthy trees arrived. The first two trees were planted the next day.



The 1910 letter from the U.S. State Department to Japanese officials.



Burning the trees, 1910.



*Eliza Scidmore* (1856–1928) had a career in journalism and a deep interest in Japanese culture. She promoted the planting of Japanese flowering cherry trees in Washington, D.C. for more than 20 years.



*Dr. David Fairchild* (1869–1954), a U.S. Department of Agriculture botanist, oversaw the introduction of thousands of ornamental, food, and other plant species into the United States.



*Yukio Ozaki* (1858–1954), Mayor of Tokyo at the time of the gift of cherry trees, was committed to advancing good relations between Japan and the United States.



*Dr. Jokichi Takamine* (1854–1922), a distinguished chemist famous for the isolation of the hormone adrenaline and the first president of the pharmaceutical company Daiichi Sankyo, played a pivotal role in the city of Tokyo's gift of trees to the city of Washington, D.C.



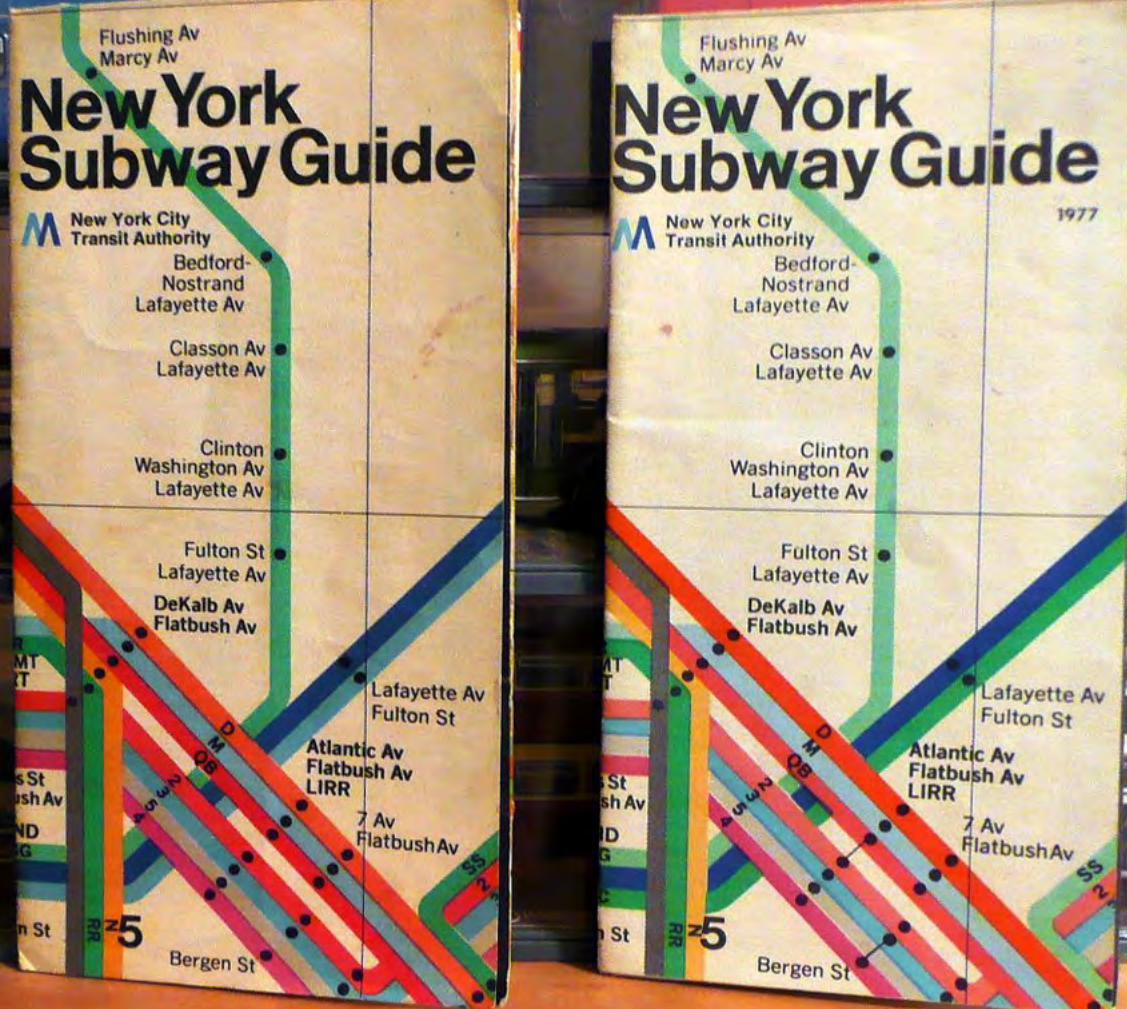
# New York Subway Guide

**M** New York City  
Transit Authority



# New York Subway Guide

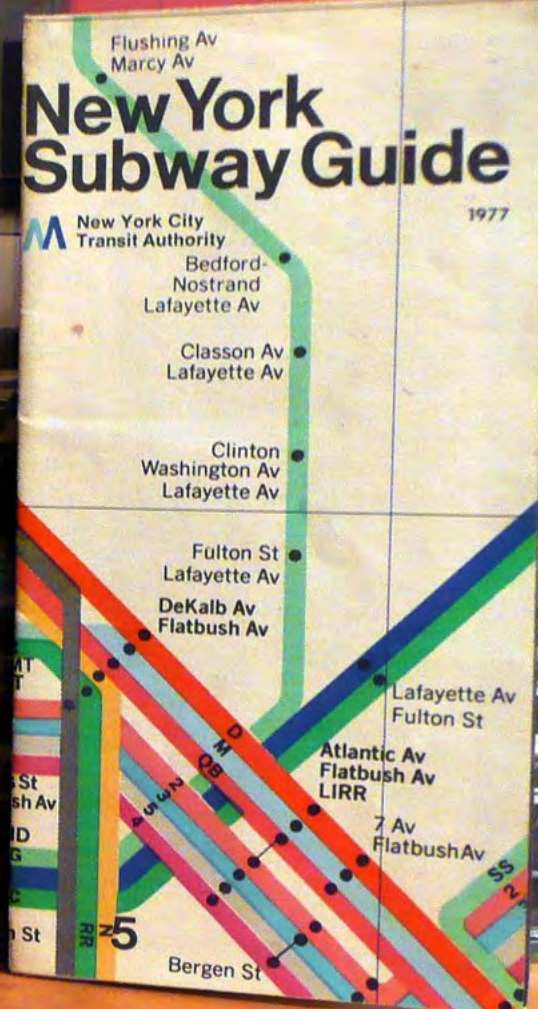
**M** New York City  
Transit Authority



# New York Subway Guide

**M** New York City  
Transit Authority

1977



# Repetition

- Goals
  - Increase visual appeal
  - Increase visual organization
  - Increase consistency
  - Gives organization credibility
    - Thoughtful and conscious design

# Repetition

- What to avoid
  - Using an element so much that it is overwhelming or annoying
    - Detracts from your message/purpose

## Cucumber Gulch Preserve

Cucumber Gulch Preserve includes more than 77 acres of wetlands, including over 50 wetlands. It is the best place to observe many of wildlife and plant species, including the rare endangered boreal toad.



### CUCUMBER GULCH PRESERVE

This land is owned by the Town of Rockledge. Cucumber Gulch Preserve is one of the most ecologically sensitive areas in the county. It is the best place to observe many of wildlife and plant species, including the rare endangered boreal toad.

A 20% land ownership of the preserve is owned by the local landowners. The preserve is owned by the local landowners. The preserve is owned by the local landowners.



Property boundaries: Rockledge, the Rockledge, Town of Rockledge, and the Rockledge.



### WHY IS IT NAMED CUCUMBER?

Wetlands are the most productive ecosystems on the planet. They are called "Cucumber" and "Cucumber" because of the shape of the wetlands. The name "Cucumber" is derived from the shape of the wetlands. The name "Cucumber" is derived from the shape of the wetlands.

"Cucumber" was the first name given to the Cucumber Gulch and Cucumber Gulch.

## Protecting our Open Spaces

### A Fragile Habitat

Through all the mining booms and busts, Mother Nature suffered the most. But one special place was spared: Cucumber Gulch—one of the most vulnerable and diverse habitat areas in Summit County.



It's the only one of its kind. Rockledge has been actively supporting the local producers and business. The include active protection of the Cucumber Gulch Forest is part of the Town's plan.

It's a very popular place to hike. We and Summit County are Cucumber Gulch Preserve to see some other hiking the very special habitat.



Cucumber Gulch Preserve is the perfect place for your property. You can enjoy the view, the air, and the water. You can enjoy the view, the air, and the water.

Throughout the past biological research and monitor the presence and condition of the forest and forest within the Cucumber Gulch Preserve. This enables the Town to determine the impact of the surrounding developments on this precious watershed complex and its inhabitants.

Thanks to the Cucumber Gulch Restoration Master Plan, the relationship between the inhabitants, the habitat, and the recreational experiences are all kept in balance.

## Shaping the Land

ACQUIRING, PROTECTING, AND RESTORING THE LAND FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS



Protecting the land through public ownership and acquisition allows the Town of Breckenridge and Summit County to shape the land using the best available science and information.

Shaping the land to open space allows large tracts of undeveloped lands to be preserved for recreation, public ownership and other uses.

Stretching from Lake Dillon to Horner Pass, from the Ten Mile Run to the Continental Divide, more than 50% of the land is protected through public ownership.

### OPEN SPACE

Over 50% of the land is protected through public ownership.

#### THE LANDS WE OWN

The Town of Breckenridge and Summit County own and manage 2,000 acres of land, including the Cucumber Gulch Forest.

#### PROTECTING OUR OPEN SPACE

The Town of Breckenridge, Summit County, and the U.S. Forest Service are working together to protect the land through public ownership and other uses.



#### CONCLUSION

The Cucumber Gulch Preserve is a very special place. It is a very special place. It is a very special place. It is a very special place.



# SECRET GARDEN



## The Homestead Act

The Homestead Act of 1862 was passed by the U.S. Congress. It provided for the transfer of 160 acres (65 hectares) of unoccupied public land to each homesteader on payment of a nominal fee after five years of residence; land could also be acquired after six months of residence at \$1.25 an acre. The government had previously sold land to settlers in the West for revenue purposes. As the West became politically stronger, pressure was increased upon Congress to guarantee free land to settlers. Several bills providing for free distribution of land were defeated in Congress; in 1860 a bill was passed in Congress but was vetoed by President Buchanan. With the ascendancy of the Republican party (which had committed itself to homestead legislation) and with the secession of the South (which had opposed free distribution of land), the Homestead Act, sponsored by Galusha A. Grow, became law. In 1976 it expired in all the states but Alaska, where it ended in 1986.

*This garden was inspired by the book  
"The Secret Garden"  
written by Frances Hodgson Burnett in 1911*

# DEMONSTRATION GARDEN

This garden demonstrates the five landscape styles and the great variety of materials available to create your individual landscape.

**HIGH DESERT**  
Extensive use of boulders, rock and wood mulch beds, and drought tolerant plants

**FOOTHILLS**  
Informal, natural, curvilinear forms  
Use of indigenous landscape materials

**ARTISTIC REVIVAL**  
Use of informal perennial gardens  
Artistic focal points & curvilinear forms

**TRADITIONAL REVIVAL**  
Extensive use of formal plant arrangements  
Axial layout of walks

**HIGH PLAINS**  
Use of ornamental grasses for year-round interest  
Informal, prairie style low profile plantings

TURF DEMO AREA



# GRAND LAWN

Cordera's Community Center and Grand Lawn have been designed to be the social epicenter, bringing the community together to have fun, get fit, be informed, and create lasting memories.

It's also home to the Cordera Landscape Demonstration Gardens, which provide homeowners and potential new buyers a first hand look at various plants and flowers that could be used in their own landscaping. *Plus, just look at these views!*

"SPRING GARDEN"

COMMUNITY CENTER

DEMONSTRATION GARDEN

MAILBOX KIOSK

TRAIL UNDERPASS

GRAND CORDERA PARKWAY

GRAND STAIRCASE

GRAND LAWN

"SECRET GARDEN"

COMMUNITY SWIMMING POOL

BRIARGATE PARKWAY

GRAND LAWN CIRCLE



# Contrast

- Contrast (noun): differ strikingly
- If two elements are different, make them really different
  - “Don’t be a wimp”
  - Do it with strength
- Simple, yet dramatic design
- Increase or enhance accessibility



# Contrast

- Sizes
- Colors
- Styles
- Shape
- Typography

**Header**

Body text

**Header**

Body text

**Header**

Body text

# Contrast

- Typography

THIS IS ALL CAPS

This isn't all caps

# Contrast

- Typography
  - Choose fonts that relate to your message
    - Comic sans is not a professional font

# ABDIM'S STORK

(Ciconia abdimi)



Without fail the Abdim male  
Will build a nest and wait  
When a female arrives,  
he'll ply her to get  
To challenge his would-be mate

When she visits him over, inside of his nest  
On a cliff or among the trees  
That's when these storks will finally part  
The "Birds" of the "Birds and Bees!"



# RUGGED OUTSIDE

## Refined inside

*When you don't want the inside of your log home to look like the outside!*

### LOGS

Usually from pine trees on adjacent hillides, the logs were cut and hand hewed (shaped) with an axe and adze (similar to a hatchet).

### CHINKING

Large gaps between the logs were filled with leftover pieces of wood, saw cuttings, sticks, or anything that would fit.

### DAUBING

A mixture of horsehair and mud, or sand and lime, was placed in the gaps between the logs.

### NEWSPAPER

The interior walls were stuffed and lined with newspapers for insulation.

### MUSLIN

Walls were then covered with muslin to provide a smooth surface.

Strips of muslin were still attached to the logs when the cabin was renovated in 2005.

### WALLPAPER

The building ranch was pastured wallpaper to give the home Victorian elegance.

This was the wallpaper found in the 1880's log home.

Since 1880, various weathering factors - including this one - led for the use of both readily practical, rugged log construction as well as the finest materials, along with Victorian finished interiors to provide an elegant finish to the rough exterior surroundings.



The newspaper stuffed in the gaps was removed several years after the cabin was built.

This piece of newspaper - dated March 21, 1900 - was found stuffed in the walls of the cabin on March 21, 2005 during renovation.



Photos of the Charles A. Fording residence in Bushlandridge show the Victorian influence, circa 1880.



Wild Abundance  
Living Skills School



Learn the skills you need  
to live off the land.



- Homesteading
- Permaculture
- Natural Building
- Primitive Skills
- Wild Foods and Medicine



## Essentials Program

1 weekend a month for 9 months starting February 2012 near Asheville, NC  
With Natalie Bogwalker, Juliet Blankespoor, Kaleb Wallace, Chuck Marsh,  
Alex Kilgore, and many more...



[www.WildAbundance.net](http://www.WildAbundance.net)

828-775-7052

[WildAbundanceNC@gmail.com](mailto:WildAbundanceNC@gmail.com)



16th Annual

# PASSPORT WEEKEND

June  
22-24  
2012

**Friday**  
**6-8:30pm**  
Murphys Community Park

**Saturday  
& Sunday,**  
**11am-5pm**  
at all 24 member tasting rooms



One special evening, two adventuresome days of  
Superb Wine, Sumptuous Foods, and Great Music.

Reserve your Passport booklet and commemorative wine glass starting April 1st.



Purchase online today at **WWW.CALAVERASWINES.ORG**  
or call 209.728.9467 · 866.806.9463

# What's for Dinner?

What does a black-footed ferret eat?

First choice is prairie dogs. And second choice. . .well, that would be prairie dogs, too. Ferrets live, eat, and sleep in abandoned prairie dog burrows with their favorite meal close at hand. A single ferret can eat about 100 prairie dogs a year.



A sentinel watches for predators and "barks" to alert the colony of danger. Prairie dogs have more than eleven distinct vocalizations including alarms and "all clear" calls.



## Fast FACTS

Lake Tahoe's scenic beauty draws *millions* of visitors. These facts help explain the attraction of this valuable and fragile resource.



There are over 100 million gallons of water in Lake Tahoe that makes it more than 100 times as deep as the average lake. It takes 18 hours to empty.



Tahoe is so clear that in some places objects can be seen clearly 67 feet below the surface.



Lake's surface temperature can reach 68°F during the summer, but in depths below 600 feet the water remains a chilly 39°F. Its extreme depth keeps the water in motion. The warmer surface water constantly mixes with the colder water below, which prevents the lake from freezing.



The third deepest lake in North America, Lake Tahoe is approximately 1,000 feet deep. The bottom of the lake is actually 91 feet below the bottom of nearby Carson City Nevada.



Seventy-three streams flow into Lake Tahoe.

Only one, the Truckee River, flows out into Pyramid Lake. Unlike most bodies of water in North America, the lake's water never reaches the ocean.



# AS THE CENTURY TURNS

*F*his massive "western prairie" style barn was built around 1900 as the north Longmont property of William Dickens, Jr., located several miles to the east. As the centerpiece of that 640-acre farm, it stored hay for prized Shorthorn cattle and French Friesian dual breed horses.

The barn was restored in 1998 after being moved here from its original site, which had been owned by the Strick family for their sugar beet and cattle feedlot operation since 1928.



Like the earlier imported 1881 Michigan barn, mortise-and-tenon joinery allowed this barn to resist wind by swaying. In addition, the Dickens used battens between the wall boards for weather proofing.



The barn's interior hay rack, used to unload hay from wagons to the upper hay loft, served much labor. Its overhanging hay baul also provided shelter from weather during loading.



One period paper describes the Dickens family as one of the wealthiest in Boulder County. To harvest large wheat and potato crops, it noted the Dickens owned "a threshing, a mill-blower, and all kinds of labor saving machinery" that allowed them to keep "abreast of the times in every way."



# SPRING GARDEN



ANTENNAE

SIMPLE & COMPOUND EYES

THORAX

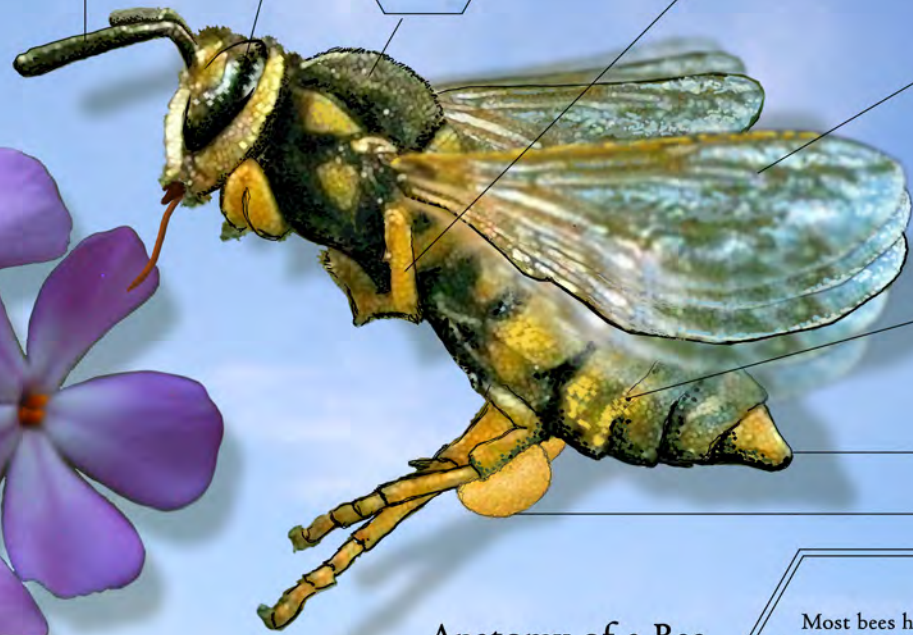
LEGS

WINGS

ABDOMEN

STINGER

POLLEN



## Anatomy of a Bee

Bees are dependent on pollen as a protein source and on flower nectar or oils as an energy source. Adult females collect pollen primarily to feed their larvae. The pollen they inevitably lose in going from flower to flower is very important to plants because some pollen lands on the pistils (reproductive structures) of other flowers of the same species, resulting in cross-pollination. Bees are, in fact, the most important pollinating insects, and their interdependence with plants makes them an excellent example of the type of symbiosis known as mutualism, an association between unlike organisms that is beneficial to both parties.

Most bees have specialized branched or feathery body hairs that help in the collection of pollen. Female bees, like many other hymenopterans, have a defensive sting. Some bees produce honey from flower nectar. Honey bees and stingless bees commonly hoard large quantities of honey- a characteristic that is exploited by beekeepers, who harvest the honey for human consumption.

# Contrast

- Goals
  - Create visual interest
  - Organize your piece
  - Enhance readability

# Contrast

- What to avoid
  - Being a wimp
  - Contrast needs to be strong and done purposefully
  - Adding too much contrast

# Dinosaur Ridge

Designated as part of the Dakota Hogback Natural Area



**D**esignated a Colorado Natural Area in 2002, the Dakota Hogback/Dinosaur Ridge Natural Area in Jefferson County is a crown jewel of statewide, national and international importance. The Dakota Hogback/Dinosaur Ridge Natural Area exemplifies all the qualities of a Colorado Natural Area. The array of dinosaur tracks, bones and fossils provide a window into a lost world for scholars, kids, and everyone in between. The Hogback delights bird lovers with its raptor migratory pathways. There are often more than 10 raptors per hour during migration. The Dakota Hogback also supports rare plants and rare tallgrass communities, and exposes the diverse geologic history of Colorado.

The Colorado Natural Areas Program (CNAP) was started in 1979 to identify and protect the very best Natural Areas in the State. The Natural Areas system recognizes

and conserves the most unique and significant biologic, geologic or paleontologic sites in the State. The program assists state, federal, and private landowners of these Natural Areas through cooperative agreements and provides stewardship assistance to maintain all the special elements and protect these natural treasures.

In 2007, the Colorado Natural Areas Program obtained funding from the Colorado Lottery to assist the Friends of Dinosaur Ridge with protection of this world-class site. Since the tracks were first exposed during road excavation in 1937, rock slabs have been slowly sliding and on the verge of collapse or degradation. The stabilization project involved the insertion of rebar pins 12 inches deep to anchor against the leading edge of rock slabs. These pins

formed the backbone of a support structure to hold the tracks in place. This project has helped ensure that this site will be enjoyed for years to come, and highlights the outstanding and careful management efforts of the Friends of Dinosaur Ridge as stewards of this Colorado Natural Area.



~ You're invited ~

# Whale Trail Winter Gathering

finding light in the dark for the whales



Photo by Mark Sears Permit 16163-01

Wednesday 12/17 ~ 6:30 to 9 PM ~ \$5 (kids free)

C&P Coffee Company ~ 5612 California Ave SW Seattle ~ Advance tickets@brownpapertickets.com



# DINOSAUR RIDGE

## Don't Miss Our Visitor Center!



Trek Through Time is behind the Gift Shop and has murals and hands-on activities and interactives for all ages. Call 303-497-3466 for prices and hours.



Life-size dinosaur models can be seen in the rock circle area in front of our Gift Shop. Model pictured: Iguanodon.



The Backyard Bones Dinosaur Dig was designed for kids of all ages to uncover "real" fossilized dinosaur bones. This dig area is open year round.

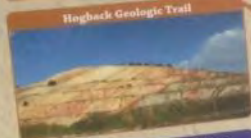


Guided shuttle tours run throughout the day. Call 303-497-3466 for prices and hours.

## Explore the Area's Trails & Museums



Tricentropis Trail



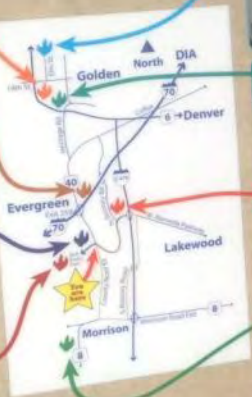
Hogback Geologic Trail



Dinosaur Ridge Discovery Center



Red Rocks Amphitheatre Visitor Center



Colorado School of Mines Geology Museum



Fossil Trace Golf Clubhouse



Dinosaur Ridge Visitor Center and Trail



Morrison Natural History Museum

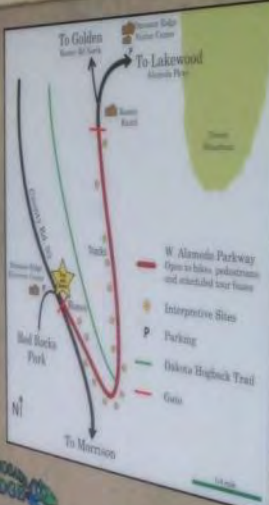
# Welcome to DINOSAUR RIDGE

Dinosaur Ridge is a geologic reserve that stretches 1.5 miles between Colfax Avenue on the north and the Front Range on the south. Known as the Dinosaur Highway, it was formally renamed Dinosaur Ridge by the U.S. Geological Survey. The site was designated a National Natural Landmark by the National Park Service, a Colorado Natural Area by the State of Colorado, and a Point of Geologic Interest by the Colorado Geological Survey.

Dinosaur Ridge is owned by the Discovery Center and the Friends of Dinosaur Ridge manages the interpretive sites along the Dinosaur Highway. You can either walk one mile each way (1.5 hours) or take a guided bus tour (45 minutes) from the Visitor Center area about the natural history of the area.

## ...Things to see

The Dinosaur Ridge area is a geologic reserve that stretches 1.5 miles between Colfax Avenue on the north and the Front Range on the south. Known as the Dinosaur Highway, it was formally renamed Dinosaur Ridge by the U.S. Geological Survey. The site was designated a National Natural Landmark by the National Park Service, a Colorado Natural Area by the State of Colorado, and a Point of Geologic Interest by the Colorado Geological Survey.







Florida Trail Association  
*Apalachee Chapter*



f

# Ticks and Chiggers and Skeeters, Oh My!

Get geared up for bug season  
and learn how to prevent and treat  
mosquito and tick-borne illnesses.

Ross Beck, RN, will share tips  
to make your hiking and  
other outdoor adventures  
safe in a bug-filled world.

**JANUARY 13, 2015 — 6:45 pm**

Early Learning Coalition meeting room  
1851 N. Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.  
Northwood Centre —Main door—Suite 70 (then downstairs)  
Location map: <http://goo.gl/maps/E1PF>  
APALACHEE CHAPTER of the FLORIDA TRAIL ASSOCIATION  
Meeting Programs are FREE AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC  
For information contact Liz Sparks 850-570-5950



## PARADOX OF POPULARITY

### Just an hour from Denver

People visit this wild landscape for a variety of experiences not found in the city. Respect other visitors' need for solitude by keeping pets on leashes and noise to a minimum.



### Watch your step

These rugged plants can endure subzero temperatures, one-hundred-mile-per-hour winds, and snowcover that lasts nine months.



Yet a hundred-year-old plant can die if one foot steps on it or if it is smothered by a single piece of litter that blocks out water and light.

Our enjoyment of this landscape involves responsibility for its care.



# Other Tips and Tricks

- Use odd-numbers rather than even
  - Split into thirds rather than halves
- Use the graphic element to tell your story
- Use high-quality graphic elements
  - 72 DPI for digital / 300 DPI for print
  - Raster vs. vector
  - Clip art

# Other Tips and Tricks

- Don't stretch, strain, or contort elements
  - Resize elements proportionally
- Avoid all caps
- Consider line length

# Conclusion

- “You must know what the rule is before you can break it”
- “Don’t be a wimp”
  - Robin Williams, *Non-Designer’s Design Book*

# Discussion/Feedback

- Let's discuss the flyer, brochure, or other piece of interpretive media that you brought to receive feedback regarding its design
- Small groups or as one large group

# Discussion/Feedback

- Other examples
  - Interpretive panels
  - Posters/flyers