

Post-Wildfire Stabilization and Rehabilitation FAQ

Pastures and Livestock

What do I need to know when I return to my property?

As you return to your property post fire, you need to be careful and make sure that you are safe and that pastures are safe for grazing animals prior to allowing grazing.

Prior to bringing animals back to a property, walk the pasture looking for debris or other things that would be hazardous to your livestock. Hazards may have blown onto or brought onto your property that need to be removed prior to turning animals out. Be careful in removing objects so you do not injure yourself. The fire may have also exposed other hazards (i.e. holes, posts or metal objects partially buried) you may need to deal with before grazing.

Check fencing to be sure that it is still in good condition. Fires can smolder at the base of wood posts weakening them. Compromised posts need to be replaced before livestock is allowed in the pasture.



Can I allow my livestock to graze burned pastures?

Ash can be a problem for livestock. Obviously in those areas that the grass is burned, you won't want to allow any grazing as there is nothing to graze. In unburned areas, it is best to wait for precipitation to wash the ash off plants before allowing animals to graze. If you have an animal that is prone to respiratory problems, you'll want to consider feeding them hay just to be sure they don't develop respiratory problems. Ash was also deposited on hay stored on the property so consider digging into the center of the stack for bales not covered with ash or shaking the hay or feeding in a trough that allows air movement to remove some of the ash as opposed to feeding on the ground or you may want to purchase some hay that was not exposed to the ash and smoke.

Feed troughs and water tanks should be washed to remove ash prior to being used.

See Colorado State University Extension Fact Sheet 1.816 [Caring for Livestock After Disaster](https://extension.colostate.edu/topic-areas/agriculture/caring-for-livestock-after-disaster-1-816/) (https://extension.colostate.edu/topic-areas/agriculture/caring-for-livestock-after-disaster-1-816/)

Grasses

Will my burned grasses survive?

Grasses both native and introduced pasture grasses have evolved with fire so they will recover on their own. Controlled burns have been used for centuries to remove debris and release nutrients to improve grass health. Grasses may even appear greener due to the release of nutrients from the debris ash. Nutrients are easily released from the ash as opposed to decomposition of prior years' growth. Because of the drought conditions prior to the fire and depending on how much precipitation we receive the rest of this winter, consider delaying grazing in burned areas until later in the year. While the fire releases nutrients, grasses went into the winter drought stressed. Providing a longer rest period, allows the grasses time to recover both from the drought and the fire. The earliest you should consider grazing is when the grasses are at least 6 – 8" tall. If the drought continues, consider delaying grazing even longer.

Do I need to reseed? When do I need to reseed?

In most cases, no, you won't need to reseed. Even in the most severely burned areas, research suggests that post-fire native grasses and flowers will reestablish on their own. Lessons learned from past Front Range fires show that native vegetation is very well adapted to fire and begin re-growth post precipitation or in the spring. The only areas that we believe seeding could be beneficial are areas that were bare before the fire or those at risk for noxious weed infestation. Based on experience from recent nearby area fires, noxious weeds are expected to

establish and expand in the burned area. Weed infestations are highly probable, particularly along roads and driveways and riparian areas, and in high to moderate burn intensity areas. Seeding may be beneficial in known noxious weed infestation areas and within 100 ft. of roads and driveways in the most severely burned area.



When is the best time to reseed?

What type of seed should I use and where do I get the seed?

Reseeding can be done from approximately mid-October to the end of April. The top ½" of soil must be thawed enough to incorporate the seed into the soil with no snow on the ground. Dormant seeding in late fall and winter has the potential for high winds to blow the seed away. Springtime prior to spring snows and rain can be a good time to seed if there is not snow on the ground and the soil is not muddy. When you reseed may be determined by when you have time, and the soil is dry during the October to April time frame. A light (1" maximum) mulch layer after seeding can protect the seed from the wind and maintain soil moisture for germination.

Local seed companies will have mixes for the burn area. Contact information

for local seed companies is found on the last page of this guide.

What techniques give my seeding the best chance for success?

One of the keys to successful reseeding is good seed. It is important to obtain your seed from a reputable seed company. They can provide the test information (germination rate, purity, weed seeds present, etc.) for the lots used to make the mix. Always purchase seed on a pure live seed (PLS) basis. Pure live seed tells you how many seeds per pound of seed are viable and will germinate. Not all seed germinates the first year, so be patient. No seed lot is without a few weed seeds in it, but you should strive for the cleanest seed mix possible. Purity is based on a sample of each of the lots used, not the entire lot used. Not all weeds, like cheatgrass, are considered noxious weeds, but you want to make sure to avoid them. Always ask if there is cheatgrass in the seed lot, and do not purchase any seed with cheatgrass in it, if possible.

The next key for success is good seed to soil contact. Broadcast (by hand or with a spreader) about 50 seeds in a square foot (you can count out 50 seeds and spread it over a measured square foot area to calibrate your eye). Once the seed has been spread, lightly rake the seed into the soil parallel with the land contour. Raking perpendicular to the contour (down the slope) will only add to erosion problems. At least part of the planted seed needs to be between ¼ to ½” in depth. Raking the seed in deeper than ½” prevents the seed from emerging. The seed may germinate but not have enough energy to emerge. You will still be able to see some seed at the

soil surface and this is not a problem. Mulching after seeding is recommended to hold the soil and seed in place and retain soil moisture for germination. Mulch should be 1” in depth or less.

I still have questions about reseeding. Who do I call?

Colorado State University Extension Boulder County and the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) are available to answer your erosion control and reseeding questions.

CSU Extension 303-678-6238
NRCS 720-378-5533

Trees and Forest Stewardship

Do I need to cut down all the trees on my property?

No. There is no need to cut down all fire-damaged trees on your land, only the ones that pose a hazard to people, animals, personal property, utilities, and other structures that might be injured from falling trees. Ecologically, it is appropriate to leave dead burned trees standing on your land, as their presence is not a problem unless they pose a falling hazard. When cutting dead trees, you should try to limit soil disturbance and the number of vehicular trips across your land. This helps minimize post-fire erosion and the potential for noxious weed introduction to the disturbed soil. Also, be sure to take note of the safety instructions included in the next paragraph.

Are fire-killed trees a falling hazard?

They can be. After the fire, you should focus on removing severely burned trees along roads, driveways, near your

home site, and in areas where you spend a lot of time. Fire-killed or partially burned trees are at high risk for falling unexpectedly. Stay out of the forested areas when there are strong winds or if a precipitation event has made the soil very wet. You are encouraged not to cut larger-sized burned trees on your own. Burned trees are significantly more dangerous to cut due to their compromised stability and potential for limbs higher up in the tree to fall unexpectedly. It is recommended that property owners and affected communities as a whole look to hire bonded and insured contractors who have extensive experience in safely cutting hazardous burned trees. In the years following the fire, many of the trees begin to fall on their own as roots, trunks and limbs decay. Landowners should continue to be aware of these hazards.

For a list of contractors see the Colorado State Forest Service website. [Choosing a Forestry Contractor PDF](https://static.colostate.edu/client-files/csfs/pdfs/Choosingaforestrycontractor.pdf) (https://static.colostate.edu/client-files/csfs/pdfs/Choosingaforestrycontractor.pdf)

[Colorado State Forest Service Contractor Directory](https://csfs.colostate.edu/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/CSFS_DD_Contractor-Directory.pdf) (https://csfs.colostate.edu/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/CSFS_DD_Contractor-Directory.pdf)

How can I tell if my trees are dead or alive? What should I do about the burned trees on my land?

If the trees do not pose an immediate falling hazard, you can monitor the trees over the winter and into the spring and over the next several years to see which trees survive. Not all burned trees will die. Ponderosa pines, for example, are

a fire-adapted species. If a tree has any green needles left on its branches, it has a chance for survival. The tree can be monitored to see if new needles emerge or if the tree grows new buds, needles and branches in the spring. If a tree is a blackened stick with no needles remaining, the tree is dead and can be removed.

You can hire a certified arborist to evaluate trees. You can find information on finding an arborist at the [International Society of Arboriculture](https://www.isa-arbor.com/) (https://www.isa-arbor.com/)

What do I do with burned trees I've cut down?

We recommend that you not take all cut-tree material off-site; often trees are more valuable left on-site than when hauled away. Consider first if the tree can be salvaged for something useful on-site. One of the best uses for dead trees is to chip them and broadcast the chips back onto the burned land for erosion control. Some trees can be left standing for use as wildlife snags (i.e., dead trees can provide homes for birds and other animals). Others may be used as a cross-slope erosion barrier to help stabilize soils in some situations.

Do I need to replant trees and when do I need to replant?

To plant or not to replant? Either way, the best time to plant is in the early spring. The worst time is the summer. Seedling trees come from a greenhouse environment where their every need is met. Transporting those fragile seedlings to a patch of burned land and expecting them to take hold can be futile if extra care is not taken to acclimate them to their new home. Good planting techniques, such as establishing proper

root zone contact (no large air pockets in the root zone) and keeping roots straight in the ground (roots extending fully downward), in addition to mulching, creating wind and weed barriers, and providing frequent small volume watering provides the very best chances for survival.

As you're replanting, keep in mind that lower elevation plains areas were treeless land except for riparian areas along streams and drainages. They are mostly grasslands with some shrubs and very few trees (mostly ponderosa pines). Western Boulder County lower elevation forests, known as the lower and upper montane life zones, were historically up to 25% treeless covered land. At best, they were a mosaic of largely discontinuous forest cover, meadows, large open grassy slopes (particularly south facing), and a mix of shrubs, forbs, and grasses and very few trees per acre. The trees existed in aggregated uneven aged clumps of trees. The forest conditions that currently exist in much of the Front Range are continuous, unhealthy high-density stands that need to be thinned. In replanting post fire, the community has an opportunity to replant the forest with a focus on returning our forests to a healthy, fire resistant, and sustainable ponderosa pine ecosystem with significantly fewer trees per acre. Locations for new tree plantings should be chosen carefully. To not re-create the problem, you should plant native trees in a spatial arrangement that can effectively break up the fuels for potential future fires, but also provide for visual and audio screening for privacy. Plantings should be in clumps of 5 – 12 trees with spacing between trees being

2 – 8 feet apart, and distances between clumps of 100 to 150 feet apart.



Conifer seedling trees (mainly ponderosa pines) may be planted in places where they are most appropriate. Seedlings ought to be located so they can be easily watered and maintained, as the burned area is a very inhospitable place for seedling survival. Watering the trees for at least one growing season improves the survivability rate.

The seedlings you plant today will be the future forest in 50 to 100 years. We do not want to plant a new sea of green that is susceptible to another large fire.



Where can I purchase seedling trees?

The Colorado State Forest Service Nursery located at their Foothills Campus west of Fort Collins grows the trees and shrubs and administers the

seedling tree program annually. The objective of the program is to provide low-cost seedlings to landowners who have two or more acres, and for which the trees are intended to be used for conservation purposes. The nursery does sell trees directly, but you must pick them up at the Nursery in Fort Collins. The Boulder Valley & Longmont Conservation Districts takes orders for the seedling trees and shrubs that are then delivered to Longmont for local pick-up usually in April. Contact the Conservation Districts for seedling sales and dates, at 720-378-5521 or 720-815-8842. The Conservation Districts may offer special pricing for landowners in fire burned areas. Contact them for further information.

The following sizes and species are generally offered:

- Minimum 5-inch height bare root deciduous shrubs and trees, including species such as chokecherry, native plum, and wild roses.
- Minimum 6-inch height large tubes. Includes species of Rocky Mountain juniper, Douglas fir, and ponderosa pine.
- One-gallon extra-large pots. Includes Colorado blue spruce, ponderosa pine and Rocky Mountain juniper.

More resources and information about each species are available at [Seedling Tree Nursery | Colorado State Forest Service](https://csfs.colostate.edu/seedling-tree-nursery/) (https://csfs.colostate.edu/seedling-tree-nursery/)

Are my partially burned trees at risk from attack by insects?

Yes, trees that survived the fire are now highly susceptible to insect attack. After

a fire, there are a tremendous amount of chemicals released into the air by the damaged trees. Insects can “smell” the chemicals that these weakened trees are producing, and they may attack trees within the fire perimeter. The most damaging bark beetle to be concerned about are Douglas-fir bark beetles, IPS bark beetles, and to a slightly lesser extent, mountain pine beetles. For more information about bark beetles contact the Colorado State Forest Service Boulder Office at 303-823-5774

How do I put a value on trees I've lost?

First, you need to check your homeowner's policy to see if it includes a monetary cap on tree damage per tree or per property. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) also has a cap on the amount you can deduct for losses. Please refer to the [IRS website](http://www.irs.gov) (www.irs.gov) or your tax preparer for this information.

Most insurance companies only cover the loss of specific specimen trees and specialty items (i.e. sculptures) in a landscape, not all the trees, grasses and shrubs on the property. You can hire a professional tree appraiser (there is a certification program to appraise trees), to give you an estimate. [International Society of Arboriculture Website](https://www.isa-arbor.com/) (https://www.isa-arbor.com/)

Erosion Control

The importance of erosion control cannot be overemphasized. The destructive nature of a wildfire can affect soils to the point where they can no longer contain or minimize runoff from rain and drainage water in the same way they did before the fire. If care is

not taken to adequately stabilize and rehabilitate damaged soils, the risk of debris flows, and flooding can endanger people and property within and around the burn area.

For the purpose of this guide, we will primarily address the strategies that individual property owners can take to rehabilitate the soils on their own lands.

What treatments are recommended to help reduce erosion and runoff?

Mulching is one of the best treatment options available to help limit the amount of soil erosion and runoff after a fire. If your land is on relatively steep slopes (about 20-60% slope) and was moderately-to-severely burned by the fire (with a high amount of ground cover consumed), then it would probably be beneficial to apply mulch to your land. Determining if your land needs to be mulched can be tricky and often depends on your individual site.



What type of mulch should I use and what is the best way to apply it?

The two mulch types that are commonly available in our area are certified weed-free straw and wood chips. Each type has its advantages and disadvantages. Certified weed-free straw is the easiest type of mulch to apply by hand and can be very effective at reducing runoff. Its biggest downside is that it is light and can blow around in high winds. Straw

mulch should be applied to a depth of one or two inches and ideally cover 70-80% of the ground. If you live in a wind-prone area, securing the straw is critical to keeping it in place. Laying the straw down prior to a snow fall can help secure it or using netting over the straw also secures it in place. Wood chip mulch can be created on-site by chipping burned dead trees.

Chipping is often the best use of burned trees and has proven to be very effective in reducing erosion after a fire. After chipping is done with a machine chipper, you will generally need to hand rake the chips to an even depth. It is critical that chips are spread evenly to a depth of no more than one inch and ideally cover 70-80% of the ground. If chips accumulate in deep piles, they inhibit native plant re-growth, exacerbating erosion concerns. Wood chip mulch use can be self-limiting because many areas are inaccessible to chippers. Areas that chippers cannot access are good areas to apply straw mulch.

Another type of mulch that is effective at reducing erosion is a product called WoodStraw™ mulch. It is more expensive than other types of mulch and isn't available locally at retail outlets. However, it has less potential to introduce weeds and stays on the hillside better in wind. For more information visit [WoodStraw Website](https://woodstraw.com) (https://woodstraw.com)

There are also erosion control mats that can be used. [Explore Effective Erosion Control Products | Granite Seed](https://graniteseed.com/erosion-control/) (https://graniteseed.com/erosion-control/)

When should mulch be applied?

Mulching can start as soon as you return home and should be completed by early spring before the rainy season starts. If possible, it is beneficial to apply straw mulch right before a snowstorm. This helps bond the straw to the ground. Wood chip mulch and WoodStraw™ can be applied at any time from now until the first big spring rains.

Where do I get certified weed free straw?

The Colorado Department of Agriculture has an interactive Hay Directory (it contains both hay and straw) available at [Weed Free Forage | Department of Agriculture](https://ag.colorado.gov/conservation/weed-free-forage) (<https://ag.colorado.gov/conservation/weed-free-forage>)

The directory does not separate hay and straw producers so look for straw producers. Bales come in different sizes. For hand mulching, smaller bales are easier to handle. Larger bales require lifting equipment to move them. Local farmers might be able to deliver directly to your property if several people purchase a whole load together. Consider delivery to a central, easily accessed (both by you and the delivery equipment) location.

Try to purchase Colorado grown certified weed free straw as other states do not have the same standards for weed free certification and you run the risk of purchasing straw with weed seeds.

Why does mulch help reduce erosion?

Mulching is effective at reducing erosion after a fire because of its ability to reduce the impact of raindrops before they impact bare soil. Each time a raindrop impacts bare soil, it creates a micro-explosion of sorts that dislodges soil particles allowing them to move downhill. Mulch slows the incoming raindrops' velocity and helps to slow the rain runoff as precipitation gains velocity and runs down slope. The first year after a fire, when native vegetation has not regrown, is the most likely time that major erosion occurs. Erosion concerns continue in subsequent years but will likely be the worst the first and second rainy season after a fire.



Does contour log felling or the use of straw wattles help reduce runoff?

Contour log felling and straw wattles have been a common post-fire erosion control technique for many years. Recent evaluation of their effectiveness, however, has led natural resource experts to begin moving away from their large-scale usage in fire rehabilitation. Our team does not believe the use of these erosion barriers is the most cost-effective way to control erosion on your land. Instead, we would recommend mulching your hill slopes with certified weed-free straw or wood chip mulch.

Contour log felling is very labor intensive to install and easy to do incorrectly. Research suggests that even when logs are installed perfectly, they only provide erosion control for the first one or two rain events depending on the size of the events. The area uphill of the logs and wattles quickly fill with sediment during large rain events, after which, sediment simply flows over the top of the contour felled logs.



Contour log felling can be a good option if you are simply trying to utilize burned dead trees on site and should be combined with mulching. Putting logs on the hill slope contour aids in log decomposition. If you decide to use contour logs to help reduce erosion, please consult with a professional before installation to ensure you are installing the logs in a manner that provides the greatest benefit and stability.

Straw wattles (shown above) are easier to install than contour logs, but recent research sees similar results as contour log felling. Straw wattles provide erosion control for the first couple rain events, but also quickly fill with sediment. A major advantage of straw wattles over contour logs is that they are easier to correctly place on the hillside and have fewer gaps where water can flow under

the wattle. Both contour logs and straw wattles must be secured so that they do not move in larger rain events.



Could runoff from burned hill slopes impact my private road or driveway?

Yes, in many locations throughout the burned area, private unpaved roads and driveways may be impacted by erosion or deposition of sediment or debris. Damage to the road surface, roadside ditches and/or cross drainage features may occur. Initial research in the burn area has identified increased potential for loss of access and threats to safety of road users.

How can I control erosion on my private road or driveway?

All these methods are recommended as ways to improve drainage and erosion control on roads and driveways:

Improve Drainage on Unpaved Roads and Driveways

Improving and/or maintaining drainage on unpaved roads and driveways may lower the risk of erosion of the road surface and/or loss of access. Drainage practices that may be effective include out-sloping, de-berming, installation or

increasing frequency of rolling dips and water-bars, and culvert removal/upsizing/modification.

Storm Inspection and Response on Roads and Driveways

Keep culvert and drainage structures functional by cleaning sediment and debris from the inlet before storm events. Following a storm event, identify impacted roads culverts and respond by initiating a cleanup effort to remove accumulated sediment and debris from roadways, or repair/maintain damaged roads or road drainage features.

Channel Debris Clearing

Channel-debris clearing removes debris from the channel and flood-prone areas that could dislodge and plug culverts downstream. High priority areas for treatment would include areas near houses and directly upstream from culverts. Debris may include burned wood from trees and debris from burned structures. Generally, this treatment would be done manually with a focus on small debris considered likely to be transported downstream.

Does reseeding help with erosion control?

Experience shows that reseeding has become less popular as an erosion control treatment due to its limited effectiveness at providing an effective ground cover in the first year after a wildfire. In a review of existing post-fire seeding studies, few studies demonstrate statistically significant decreases in sediment movement. The major concern is that seedlings are just too small the first year to effectively hold soil in place and simply get washed off the hill slope during large rain events.

Seeding has proven to help with erosion in the second and subsequent years after a fire, however by this time native vegetation has often reestablished on its own.

I still have questions about erosion control. Who do I call?

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) at 720-378-5533 and Colorado State University Extension Boulder County at 303-678-6238, are available to answer your erosion control and reseeding questions.

Noxious Weed Management

What do I need to do with the weeds?

Weeds will likely sprout following a fire. If you had known infestations of noxious and nuisance weeds prior to the fire, they will still be there post fire. The fire in most cases did not burn hot enough to destroy root systems or weed seeds. Weeds take advantage of disturbance and may spread farther or increase the population due to the lack of competition from native vegetation.

You can call the CSU Extension office at 303-678-6238 for identification and management recommendations.

Flash Flood/Debris Flow

What do I need to do to protect myself?

There is increased potential for flooding and debris flows in the area of the fire due to vegetation loss and bare slopes. All residents should be aware of the increased risks.

Spring/Summer thunderstorms produce highest risk for flooding

- Flooding and debris flows can block roads and leave you stranded.
- Power outages and loss of phone service are possible, resulting in isolation.
- Flash flooding can occur at any time including at night.

Get Ready

- Gather emergency supplies to take with you if you need to leave quickly. If your home is located on high ground and it is NOT in danger from debris flows, you may choose to shelter in place.
- Plan to be on your own without water, gas and electricity for at least three days.

During a Flash Flood

- Move to high ground immediately. Stay out of floodwaters. Swift moving water and debris can be deadly.
- Stay away from power lines and electrical wires.
- Leaving the area can pose significant dangers, as road washouts and landslides can occur along escape routes. If you plan to try to leave the area, give yourself as much time as possible, and know that it still may not be enough.

Safety Routes and Locations

- Plan to go to a safe location and practice moving along your previously identified safety routes.
- Talk with family members and neighbors and plan where you

will meet and how you will check in with each other at your safety locations.

- Have a plan for your pets and livestock so you won't be delayed in reaching higher ground.

Stay Informed

- Stay informed through local radio (e.g. KOA – AM 850), television alerts and your own observations. Monitor a NOAA Weather Radio.
- Sign-up to receive emergency alerts on home, work and cell phones, text messages and e-mail. [Office of Disaster Management website](https://boulderodm.gov/) (<https://boulderodm.gov/>) to register your phone number(s) and/or e-mail address(es).

Vehicle Safety

- Never try to drive your vehicle through flood water. Nearly one half of all flash flood fatalities are auto related. As little as 18" of water will float most vehicles.

Flood Insurance

- If you live in an area that may experience flooding or debris flow post fire, consider purchasing flood insurance. Visit FEMA website [Flood Insurance](https://www.fema.gov/flood-insurance) (<https://www.fema.gov/flood-insurance>)



For assistance in emergency planning or if you have questions, call the Boulder Office of Disaster Management at (303) 441-3390 or visit website [Boulder ODM](https://boulderodm.gov/) (<https://boulderodm.gov/>)

CSU Extension Boulder County can also provide emergency planning information.

Contacts

Colorado State University Extension Boulder County

[After the Disaster Guidebook](https://boulder.extension.colostate.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/7/2024/08/Boulder-Ext-After-the-Disaster-Guidebook-8-2024.pdf)
(<https://boulder.extension.colostate.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/7/2024/08/Boulder-Ext-After-the-Disaster-Guidebook-8-2024.pdf>)

Main Office 303-678-6238

CSUExtension@bouldercounty.gov

Boulder Valley & Longmont Conservation Districts

(office) 720-378-5521

(cell) 720-815-8842

(email)

bldrvalleyandlongmontcds@gmail.com

(website) <https://bouldervalley-longmontcd.colorado.gov/>

Colorado State Forest Service, Boulder District

(office) 303-823-5774

(email)

[CSFS Boulder@mail.colostate.edu](mailto:CSFS_Boulder@mail.colostate.edu)

Natural Resources Conservation Service, Longmont Field Office

(office) 720-378-5533

Local Seed Companies

Arkansas Valley Seed

4300 Monaco St.

Denver, CO 80216

303-862-3590

Fax: 303-862-3596

<http://www.avseeds.com/>

Pawnee Buttes Seed, Inc.

P.O. Box 100

605 25th Street

Greeley, CO 80632

1-800-782-5947

www.pawneebutteseed.com

Sharp Brothers Seed Company

101 E. 4th Street

Greeley, CO 80631

970-356-4710

<http://www.sharpseed.com/>

Granite Seed (seed, erosion control products)

490 East 76th Ave. Unit A

Denver, CO 80229

888-577-5650

<http://www.graniteseed.com/>

Western Native Seed (native grasses, wildflowers, shrubs)

P.O. Box 188

Coaldale, CO 81222

719-942-3935

<http://www.westernnativeseed.com/>