August 4, 2015

TO: Julie Armbruster, Forest Legacy Program Coordinator

FROM: Julie Sackett, Forest Stewardship Forester

SUBJECT: Issaquah Creek Forest Legacy – Forest Stewardship Plan Update

I have reviewed the *Taylor Mountain Forest Stewardship Plan Update* and it meets the requirements of a Forest Stewardship Plan in conjunction with the original plan submitted in 2004.

This plan and update demonstrates sound forest stewardship and sustainable forest management that includes consideration for forest health, wildland fire, invasive species, soils, water quality, fisheries, wildlife habitat, forest roads, specialized resources, aesthetics, recreation and timber production.

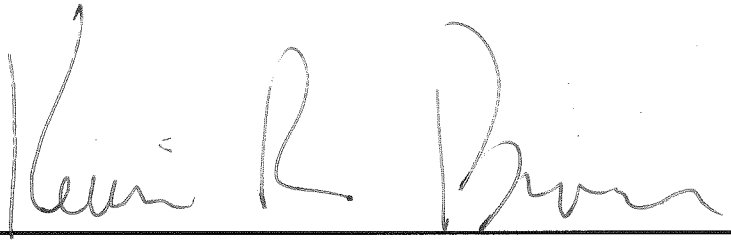
Appendix F

Taylor Mountain Forest

Forest Stewardship Plan

10-year Update

August 5, 2015



Kevin Brown, Director
Parks and Recreation Division

Taylor Mountain Forest
Forest Stewardship Plan
10-year Review and Update

1. Introduction

The Taylor Mountain Forest Stewardship Plan (the Plan) was adopted in 2004. The Plan recommended a review at five years and an update at ten as part of an adaptive management process for the site. King County purchased a portion of the property with funds from US Forest Service Forest Legacy Program (FLP) that required King County to grant a conservation easement on that land to Washington Department of Natural Resources (WADNR). The FLP requires forest stewardship plans be developed for a specified management period and to be reviewed and revised at the end of that period to be considered current. The Plan management period was 10 years with additional long-term management activities identified. This document provides a 10-year review and update to meet the intent of the FLP. The implementation matrix at the end of this document shows work that has been accomplished in the past ten years and work planned for the next ten years and more. Once approved, this document will be an appendix to the original Taylor Mountain Forest Stewardship Plan.

In 2004 the FLP conservation easement covered 1,592 acres, a majority of the Taylor Mountain Forest (TMF). Since then three parcels were acquired and added to the TMF. Two parcels (60 acres total) were purchased with Parks Levy and other non-FLP funding sources. One parcel (40.50 acres) was purchased with FLP funding. Total acreage for the TMF is now 1692.5. Of this total, 1,632.5 acres are currently in the FLP (see attached Site Plan map).

2. Forest Resources

Since the Plan was adopted King County has conducted forest stewardship activities at TMF including stand analysis, regeneration treatments, conifer release, stand thinning, tree planting and invasive plant control. Stewardship activities occurred in 2004-2007, 2012 and 2013 with invasive plant control occurring every year.

The Plan includes a map showing forest types in TMF and was updated during this review to include new lands (see attached Forest Type map). Forest Type 2, 3 and 15 have young and mature maple trees that are suppressing the conifer stand. King County plans to conduct a conifer release in these units in 2016-2017. Forest Type 10 and 12 have a high percentage of cottonwood and were recommended for thinning if cottonwood markets improved. The market for cottonwood has not improved and an ice storm in 2007 naturally thinned the stands. Due to poor stand conditions, Forest Type 10 and 12 may later be included with Forest Type 7 and 18 for hardwood to conifer conversion.

Forest Type 2

The original forest stewardship plan recommended that 23 acres of Forest Type 2 south of the Hobart gate and parking lot be harvested in 2003-2007. A conifer retention harvest was done in 2006 in conjunction with 53 acres of Forest Type 3. This harvest removed 90 percent of the alder which was dying at the end of its natural lifespan. No conifer species were cut. Following the harvest pre-emergent herbicide was applied with backpack sprayers. The stand was then re-

planted at a density of 436 trees per acre. The species composition consisted of Douglas-fir, western red-cedar, hemlock and grand fir.

The regeneration was visually monitored over the past 8 years. In January, 2015 regeneration stocking plots were taken in this stand. The results of the herbicide application varied substantially with some seedlings free to grow while others are shaded by alder and shrub species. The stand is stocked with an average of 370 conifer seedlings/saplings per acre and 500 hardwood saplings per acre. A conifer release treatment will be scheduled for 2016-17 which will cut deciduous trees and shrubs which are directly competing with conifer regeneration.

Forest Type 3

A total of 161 acres of this stand was harvested over the past 10 years. In 2003-04 the first harvest under King County ownership was completed on 66 acres. There were two retention areas of conifer as part of this harvest. The harvest prescription was for all the alder and all the big-leaf maple to be harvested. No conifers were harvested. The harvest yielded 908,000 board feet of hardwood logs and pulp. Stumpage received was $71,427. Following the harvest the area was planted in 2005 and 2006 at an average density of 436 trees per acre with Douglas-fir, western red-cedar, and hemlock. A total of 28,800 seedlings were planted. All cedar seedlings were covered with deer-browse protection tubes. A conifer release herbicide application occurred in fall of 2006. The unit has been periodically monitored. As of January 2015 conifer stocking levels are good. The degree of hardwood/shrub competition does not require further treatment at this time. The number of maple clumps is low enough that they will be retained for wildlife habitat.

In the summer of 2006 the 8 acres west of Forest Type 2 and 45 acres located northeast of Forest Type 2 on the north side of the haul road (Road A) were harvested. The harvest goal was to initiate the conversion of this hardwood dominated stand to a mixed conifer stand by removing the mature alder and maple. No conifers were harvested. This harvest produced 818,000 board feet of hardwood logs and pulp which resulted in $270,000 of stumpage to King County. These volume and values include the 23 acre harvest in Forest Type 2 described above. The harvest was followed in fall of 2006 by an application of pre-emergent herbicide intended to slow the regrowth of competing deciduous trees and shrubs. In early 2007 the harvested area was re-planted with 27,000 conifers consisting of Douglas-fir, western red cedar, hemlock, and grand fir. The planted cedar trees were protected by plastic browse protection tubes.

A stocking survey of the 2006 harvest area was done in February of 2015 which indicated an average of 375 conifers per acre and 750 deciduous stems per acre; primarily red alder. A conifer release is planned in 2016-17. This treatment will cut and drop competing deciduous trees and shrubs within 10 feet of planted seedlings. In addition most maple clumps will be cut with a small amount retained for habitat. The stand should be re-evaluated for a commercial thinning in 2031.

In summer 2012 a 42 acre portion of Forest Type 3 was harvested. This was one of three units which comprised the third harvest King County has implemented on the property. This harvest also included two units of Forest Type15 located along the northern property line. The harvest removed most of the merchantable red alder and approximately 50 percent of the maple. Maples clumps with at least 3 stems greater than 10 inches diameter at breast height were cut. All single stem maple trees that grew from seedlings were retained. Most conifers were retained except for within an area of hemlock root rot in the southern third of the stand. In this area hemlock with sparsely foliated or discolored crowns were harvested especially when adjacent to dead hemlock. The three units of this third harvest yielded a total of 587,700 board feet of logs and pulp with a stumpage value of $74,161.

Old existing haul roads were re-established to access this unit. These roads were partially decommissioned by installing drainage dips across a forested wetland and installing a tank trap to avoid vehicular access. The harvest was followed with the planting of 1,800 conifers consisting of Douglas-fir, red cedar, white pine, and grand fir. There was abundant cedar and hemlock advanced regeneration which limited the amount of planting required. The regeneration was evaluated in January 2015. Survival and growth based on 2 growing seasons was good. We will evaluate the units in 2017 -18 for the need of vegetation management.

Forest Type 7, 10, 12 and 18

Forest Type 7 naturally seeded in with red alder and other deciduous species after a large clear cut harvest in 1980. There are also residual bigleaf maple and cedar from an earlier stand. The previous landowners planted areas of Douglas-fir, but did not manage for competing vegetation. Very few of the planted stock survived the competition from red alder, big leaf maple, salmonberry and other shrub species. Without intervention or disturbance, the stand will persist in this state for another 25-30 years. At that time, the alder will begin to die, and the stand will convert to salmonberry, which prevents regeneration of native conifer species. With similar Forest Type 10, 12 and 18, the intent is to convert theses stands from hardwood to conifer as funds are available. In 2010 King County Parks applied for a carbon sequestration grant for portions of Forest Type 7 and 10 through The Climate Trust and did not receive funding.

Forest Type 15

As mentioned under Forest Type 3, the 2012 harvest included two units of this type. These units which total 24 acres are located along the northern property line east of Holder Creek and west of Road K. In planning the harvest it was decided to reserve approximately 50 acres of the forest type from the harvest due to areas of potentially unstable slopes, riparian areas, seeps and forested wetlands. This reserve area is located along the west side of Road K and extends along the main stream which flows through this stand.

A temporary road was constructed to access these two units from Road K. Following the harvest culverts were removed and portions of the road were converted to trail and other portions were decommissioned by installing water bars and drainage dips. The harvest removed all the

merchantable red alder and approximately 50 percent of the maple. Maple clumps with at least 3 stems greater than 10 inches diameter at breast height were cut. Single stem maples were retained. All conifers were retained except for an area of laminated root rot in the western third of the harvest. In this area Douglas-fir with weak, sparsely foliated, and /or discolored crowns were harvested especially if adjacent to dead Douglas-fir. These areas were reforested with cedar, western white pine, and grand fir.

Forest Type 16, 17, 19 and 20

All four of these stands differ significantly from the deciduous dominated stands which comprise the majority of TMF. They are comprised predominantly of large mature conifers with a diverse understory.

Forest Type 16 and 20 are contiguous and have similar stand characteristics. There is dwarf mistletoe in the hemlock, but given the lack of conifer stands providing large woody debris, the decision was made when planning the 2012 harvest to reserve these 26 acres of mature conifer from harvest. In addition to species and age diversity, these conifer types provide standing and down, large woody debris an important but rare wildlife habitat component.

Forest Type 17 is 18 acres of primarily hemlock and Douglas-fir that are approximately 110 years old. The type is located along the eastern property line shared with the City of Seattle Watershed. Based ona reconnaissance of the type in 2015 the decision was made to reserve the type from harvest at this time. The mature conifers provide species diversity and ecological functions lacking on the property.

Forest Type 19 is 21 acres of primarily cedar, Douglas-fir and hemlock. The original forest stewardship plan recommended a thinning of this 80 year old stand. In planning the 2012 harvest it was determined that the steep, irregular topography of Forest Type 15 and 19 prohibited the engineering of a cost effective, environmentally sound cable or ground based yarding system required to thin this type. It was decided to reserve this coniferous stand for similar reasons as Forest Type 16, 17, and 20.

All four stands provide habitat value for wildlife that depend on forests with late seral stage development and older stand characteristics. These stands are unique within the TMF and there is a lack of similar stands in this ownership. King County recommends these stands be kept in reserve and harvest delayed indefinitely.

Table 1. Taylor Mountain Forest Parcel Information

Parcel Number	Funding Source	Forest Legacy Acres	Other Acres	Total Acres	Previous Owner
0522079001	Forest Legacy	314.02	84.07	398.09	
3123079003	Forest Legacy	395.90	63.83	459.73	
3223079001	Forest Legacy	145.97	0.00	145.97	
3223079009	Forest Legacy	39.95	0.00	39.95	Boysen Trust
3223079011	Forest Legacy	79.80	0.00	79.80	
3223079014	Forest Legacy	13.34	0.00	13.34	Temcov
3223079021	Forest Legacy	160.15	0.00	160.15	
3223079027	Forest Legacy	163.68	0.00	163.68	
3323079005	Forest Legacy	159.16	0.00	159.16	
3323079009	Forest Legacy	158.22	0.00	158.22	
0522079019	Other	0.00	1.88	1.88	298th Ave SE Road Parcel
0622079021	Other	0.00	8.97	8.97	Pettigrew
3023079001	Other	0.00	19.29	19.29	Rogers Rice
3023079022	Other	0.00	23.28	23.28	Monohan
3023079023	Other	0.00	26.54	26.54	Montaney
3023079024	Other	0.00	25.74	25.74	Montaney
3223079015	Other	0.00	40.10	40.10	Zapel
Total		**1630.21**	293.68	1923.88	

*Total acres varies slightly from total reported in the introduction.

3. **Roads**

In 2004 when the Plan was adopted there were approximately 10 miles of roads in the TMF. Since then, new lands were acquired adding to the network less than a mile of gravel road previously used for residential access. Under the Forest Practices Act, King County must maintain the forest roads in the TMF to prevent damage to public resources. Roads that are not needed must be abandoned or converted to trail. Culverts that are barriers to fish passage must be removed or replaced with fish passable structures.

King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks employees and contractors need a road network within TMF to conduct trail maintenance and future forest stewardship activities. The Plan identified roads within the TMF that are not needed for maintenance or forest stewardship. In 2007, King County abandoned a portion of Road F, removed a 96-inch culvert and restored the Carey Creek stream channel in that location. Subsequently six road segments were converted to trail. One road segment was abandoned. Road K cannot be abandoned due to an easement for legal access to private property on the North West corner of TMF. See attached Site Plan map for road labels and road segments converted to trails.

In April 2010, WADNR issued an Informal Conference Note (#13557) evaluating five numbered culverts in TMF and requiring King County to develop a plan to fix all five. King County

removed culvert #4 on road I in 2011. An overflow system was added to culvert #1 on road A to preserve access until it can be replaced. King County plans to replace Culvert #1 in 2018 with a vehicle bridge or other fish passable structure to maintain forestry and recreation access to the TMF if funding is available. King County plans to replace culverts #2 and #3 with larger ones in 2016. King County may apply for a grant from the Family Forest Fish Passage Program to pay for these projects. See attached Site Plan map for numbered culverts.

Culvert #5 is under an abandoned access road and undersized. The road was used to dump spoils from the removal of the Carey Creek culvert in 2007. The culvert is approximately 30 feet below the road grade. The distance between the top of the banks at the road level is about 100 feet. This culvert lies under a popular trail access to the mountain from the south. King County plans to remove this culvert by 2018.

Road G, also known as Watershed Road 19 no longer has a legal easement as all the private ownership within the TMF is now in County ownership. The City of Seattle intends to decommission this in the near future and may convert it to a trail.

4. Aquatic Resources and Wildlife

Parcels acquired in the center of the TMF include an old millpond and the headwater wetlands of Holder Creek protecting important aquatic and terrestrial wildlife habitat. In 2004, Volunteers and King County staff planted many native trees and shrubs in the headwater wetlands and along Holder Creek significantly improving habitat value in that important riparian system. Holder Creek provides high quality spawning and rearing habitat for six species of salmonids.

5. Public Use

In 2012 King County Parks Division, in partnership with the City of Seattle, Backcountry Horsemen, and Washington Trails Association received a $100,000 state grant for trailhead improvements at the TMF. With this funding, King County will expand the existing gravel lot to accommodate 30 vehicles and install trailhead amenities including a vault toilet, signs, two accessible parking stalls and hitching posts. King County plans to construct the parking lot in spring 2016.

The private inholdings that King County acquired will allow for future trail connections within the TMF. The new lands purchased to the north of the original TMF could provide trail connections to Tiger Mountain when State Route 18 is widened. Trail maintenance, upgrades and connections have been ongoing since 2004 with the decommissioning of existing logging roads. This has improved access and lessoned the ecological impact of previous social trails.

6. **Monitoring and Adaptive Management**

Since the Plan was adopted the Forest Landscape Assessment Tool (FLAT) was developed by the Green Cities Research Alliance and coordinated by the USDA Forest Service Pacific Northwest Research Station, in partnership with King County, Forterra and the University of Washington. FLAT allows land managers to rapidly assess landscape conditions and prioritize restoration activities. Using high, medium or low values for both tree canopy composition and invasive species cover, each habitat management unit (HMU) is assigned one of nine descriptive categories. King County Parks Division staff conducted a FLAT assessment at TMF in 2011.

The FLAT management units correspond roughly to the 2004 Plan forest types. King County plans to conduct a FLAT assessment at TMF on five year intervals.

The information produced by the FLAT provides a standardized baseline of ecological data for a variety of landscape types. This information can be used to view each management unit within the context of an entire land management system, as well as provide a starting point for developing a land-use or stewardship plan for particular parcels. Repeated over time, FLAT serves as an effective monitoring tool for managers to review and then adapt management priorities and actions based on forest conditions.

7. **Summary**

The US Forest Service Forest Legacy Program seeks to protect environmentally important forest lands that are threatened by present or future conversion to non-forest uses. King County has honored this mission by improving the lands acquired through the Forest Legacy Program at TMF. Since the Plan was adopted King County has conducted a variety of forest stewardship activities including stand analysis, regeneration treatments, conifer release, stand thinning, tree planting and invasive plant control. King County will continue forest stewardship at TMF to improve forest health, ecological function, wildlife habitat enhancement and access to recreational activities.

Implementation Matrix

Project		Planned				Completed	Activities and Recommendations
		0-5 years 2004 2008	6-10 years 2009 2013	0-5 years 2014 2018	6-10 years 2019 2023		
Forest Resources	Forest Type 3: Regeneration treatments. 71 acres.	2003		2017		2003 and 2004 2006	67 acres harvested/replanted. In 2006 a conifer release was completed. Regeneration determined successful in 2015.
	Forest Type 15: Regeneration treatments. 24 acres	2005				2012	24 acres harvested/replanted.
	Forest Type 19: Thinning to improve forest health.	2004				2012	In planning 2012 harvest it was determined that the terrain was too steep and irregular for cable or ground based thinning. Retain as conifer reserve.
	Forest Type 3 Regeneration treatments. 43 acres.	2004				2012	42 acres harvested/replanted. Evaluate for vegetation management 2017.
	Forest Type 3: Regeneration treatments. 45 acres.	2005				2007	43 acres harvested/replanted. Conifer release to occur in 2016-18
	Forest Type 2: Thinning of 23 acre portion of stand to accelerate forest succession	2007				2006	23 acres thinned. Need to release cedar and Douglas fir from hardwoods.
	Forest Type 8: Monitor the seedling survival of 1998 conifer under planting.	2003					Successful plantings. Ongoing monitoring. Replant if necessary.

Project		Planned				Completed	Activities and Recommendations
		0-5 years 2004 2008	6-10 years 2009 2013	0-5 years 2014 2018	6-10 years 2019 2023		
	Forest Type 4: Monitor the seedling survival of 1999 conifer under planting.	2004					Successful plantings. Ongoing monitoring. Replant if necessary.
	Forest Type 5: Monitor the seedling survival of 1999 conifer under planting.	2004					Successful plantings. Ongoing monitoring. Replant if necessary.
	Forest Type 10: Monitor cottonwood markets for improvement. If they improve significantly, harvest merchantable black cottonwood.	On-going				Evaluated 2015	2007 ice storm naturally thinned stand. 1/2015 cottonwood market is not favorable enough to implement this item. Future evaluation for hardwood to conifer conversion with stands 7/18.
	Forest Type 12: Commercial thinning of cottonwood in over story if cottonwood markets improve.		2006 thru 2011			Evaluated 2015	2007 ice storm naturally thinned stand. 1/2015 cottonwood market is not favorable enough to implement this item. Future evaluation for hardwood to conifer conversion with stands 7/18.
	Forest Type 17: Thinning to lessen competition and promote forest health.		2011			2015	Re-evaluated 2015. Recommended as reserve.
	Forest Type 18: Re-evaluate stand to determine if stand and market conditions warrant harvest and initiation of new stand.		2012	2015			Large area. More hemlock and conifer than 7. 2015 walk thru for hardwood to conifer conversation.

Project		Planned				Completed	Activities and Recommendations
		0-5 years 2004 2008	6-10 years 2009 2013	0-5 years 2014 2018	6-10 years 2019 2023		
	Forest Type 7: Initiate stand regeneration to a stand containing a higher percentage of coniferous species.			2015	2017 -2022		Very large area (~700 acres). May break in to units and start in 2017. Did preliminary assessment in 2015.
	Forest Type 1: Re-evaluate for thinning to perpetuate coniferous forest cover.				2030		Re-evaluate in 2030 and consider inclusion with adjacent stands.
	Forest Type 9: Re-evaluate for thinning to perpetuate coniferous forest cover.				2030		Re-evaluate in 2030 and consider inclusion with adjacent stands.
	Forest Type 11: Re-evaluate for thinning to perpetuate coniferous forest cover.				2030		Re-evaluate in 2030 and consider inclusion with adjacent stands.
	Forest Type 13: Re-evaluate for thinning to perpetuate coniferous forest cover.				2030		Re-evaluate in 2030 and consider inclusion with adjacent stands.
	Forest Type 20: Re-evaluate for treatment to perpetuate a coniferous stand.			2015	2030	Evaluated 2015	Potential reserve for habitat value with 16 and 17.
	Forest Type 16: Re-evaluate for treatment to perpetuate a coniferous stand.			2015		Evaluated 2015	Reserve for habitat value with 17 and 20.
	New lands – Inholding and parcels to the north of original TMF			2015			FLAT survey to be conducted on new lands, 2015.

Project		Planned				Completed	Activities and Recommendations
		0-5 years 2004 2008	6-10 years 2009 2013	0-5 years 2014 2018	6-10 years 2019 2023		
Roads Maintenance							
	On-going maintenance cost for Roads A,E,G, and half of H Upgrade costs	2006	2008-2013	2014-2019			
	See costs in Appendix D Costs to inactivate Roads O,P, Q, and half H and to abandon half of F, and I		2003-2005			2007	Section of road F was converted to trail and a 96-inch culvert removed to restore stream channel on Carey Creek. Roads H, I, P and Q converted to trail.
	Cost to inactivate Roads D, ,K, M,N trail 2,25,26, and unidentified road		2008-2013			2010	Road M, N and D converted to trail. Trail 2 and 25 were removed.
	On-going maintenance costs for inactivated roads. Culvert replacements as funds are available.		2008-2013	2014-2020		2011 #4 2016 #2, 3	Culvert #2 and #3 removal by 2016. Culverts #1 and #5 planned for removal or replacement in 2017/2018.
Aquatic Resources and Wildlife	Conduct native tree and shrub plantings	On-going				2004-2014	Volunteers planted native trees and shrubs in headwater wetlands of Holder Creek.
	Noxious, invasive and non-native weed control	On-going				2004-2014	King County resource crews controlled noxious and invasive plants
	Site Inventory / Monitoring	On-going					FLAT conducted in 2012
	Further ecological studies, research and surveys						New funding for restoration studies 2015-2016 budget cycle

Project		Planned				Completed	Activities and Recommendations
		0-5 years 2004 2008	6-10 years 2009 2013	0-5 years 2014 2018	6-10 years 2019 2023		
	State Route 18 Wildlife Crossing						Long-term interagency effort.
	Grant submissions and academic partnerships for ecological projects and programs	On-going				2014, 2015	CFT grant applications submitted to acquire private parcels along Holder Creek
Public Use Resources	Public Use Plan and Trails Assessment	2003				2009	Public Use Plan and Trails Assessment completed
	Trail maintenance and new trail construction	2003 thru 2007				2004 and 2007	Abandoned roads have been converted to trail. New trails have improved access.
	Park inspection, complaints response	On-going					Re-evaluate as needed
	Access issues, litter and garbage control						Ongoing

Taylor Mountain Forest

Site Plan

Legend

- Taylor Mountain Forest
- Areas not under Forest Legacy easement
- Taylor Mountain Limited Use Area
- Contour Lines (50 Feet)
- Existing Trails
- Road Converted To Trail
- Internal Roads
- Other Roads
- Closed Roads
- Gate
- Culvert

N

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

King County

Deparment of Natural Resources and Parks
Parks and Recreation Division

Sept 15, 2015

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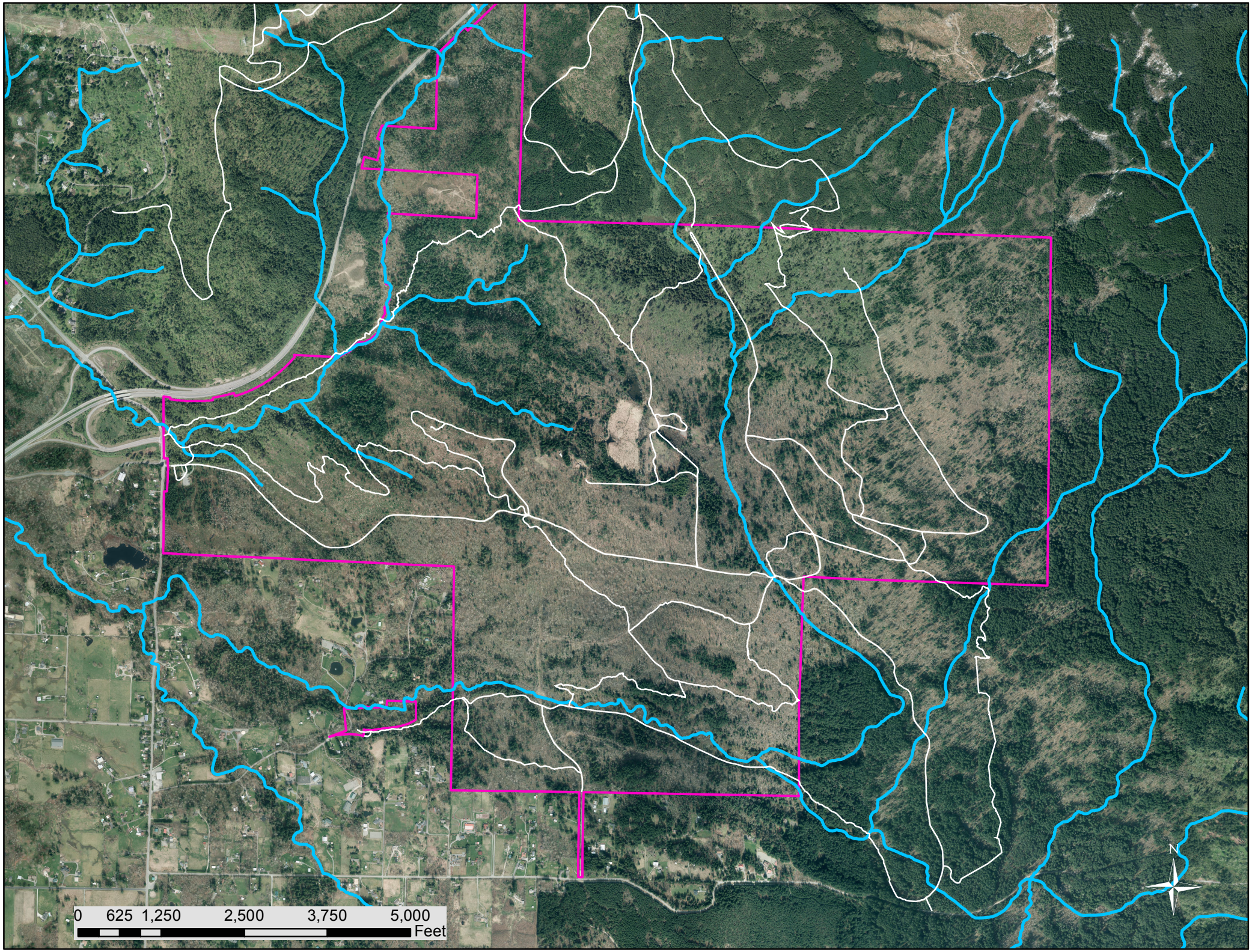
0 625 1,250 2,500 3,750 5,000
Feet
N

Taylor Mountain Forest

Forest Type Map

Tiger Mountain State Forest

SE 175th Pl

Tiger Mountain Rd SE

4 95 Ac.

15 98 Ac.

7 35 Ac.

20 16 Ac.

16 6 Ac.

19 21 Ac.

7 15 Ac.

18 31 Ac.

15 5 Ac.

4 65 Ac.

Holder Creek

1 11 Ac.

1 16 Ac.

16 Ac.

8 13 Ac.

7 298 Ac.

3 19 Ac.

18 11 Ac.

5 6 Ac.

3 250 Ac.

6 10 Ac.

7 260 Ac.

Carey Creek

18 206 Ac.

18 3 Ac.

17 16 Ac.

13 6 Ac.

1 2 Ac.

3 9 Ac.

2 23 Ac.

1 3 Ac.

11 3 Ac.

17 2 Ac.

276th Ave SE

SE 193rd St

12 9 Ac.

12 48 Ac.

10 102 Ac.

12 7 Ac.

8 4 Ac.

1 3 Ac.

1 10 Ac.

2 11 Ac.

Carey Creek

3 9 Ac.

SE 200th St

9 15 Ac.

7 38 Ac.

10 41 Ac.

8 45 Ac.

11 5 Ac.

1 5 Ac.

SEATTLE MUNICIPAL WATERSHED

Webster Creek

SE 204th St

289th Ave SE

298th Ave SE

2 Ac.

301st Ave SE

SE 208th St

SE Kerriston Rd

Legend

- 3 — Numbered Forest Stand (and acres)
- Wetland
- Taylor Mountain Forest Boundary
- Roads

N

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

King County

Deparment of Natural Resources and Parks
Parks and Recreation Division

May 20, 2015

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Map Legend *(map on reverse)*

Trailheads

- hiking, horseback riding
- hiking, horseback riding, mountain biking

Trails

- maintained
- maintained, seasonal (closed Oct. 15–Apr. 15)
- forest maintenance road
- other
- 0.24 approximate distance in miles between trail junctions

Facilities

- parking area
- restrooms

Publicly owned land

- King County park land
- other public land
- City of Seattle watershed: *public access is allowed on trails only*
- City of Seattle watershed: *no public access*

Other basemap features

- unincorporated King County
- wetland
- freeway
- arterial street
- local street
- gate
- power line
- elevation contour (interval = 50 ft.)

October 2016

Map created by the King County Parks and Recreation Division and the King County GIS Center: www.kingcounty.gov/gis.

Printed on recycled paper.

Taylor Mountain Forest

The extensive trail system at Taylor Mountain Forest is used by equestrians, hikers, and mountain bikers. This working forest is intended to demonstrate environmentally sound forest management, protect and restore ecological systems and provide passive recreational opportunities. Taylor Mountain is dominated by mature red alder trees. Trail users will see recent efforts to convert some of the forests from red alder to conifers. Taylor Mountain is home to abundant fish and wildlife, including black bear and cougar. Carey Creek and Holder Creek support spawning coho salmon.

Area

1,924 acres

Total trail length

30 miles

Trail uses

These trails are open to all non-motorized uses but are primarily used by equestrians and hikers. King County Parks partners with the Backcountry Horsemen of Washington - Tahoma Chapter on trail stewardship.

Access

From Seattle, drive east on I-90 to Issaquah and then south on Issaquah Hobart Road SE. Issaquah Hobart Road passes under SR-18 and becomes 276th Avenue SE. The entrance to the Taylor Mountain parking lot is ¼ mile past SR-18 on the east side of 276th Avenue SE. The parking lot can accommodate trucks with horse trailers.

This information is available in alternative formats upon request. Please call 206-477-4527 or 1-800-325-6165. Washington Relay Service: 1-800-833-6388.

For information about King County Parks, please call 206-477-4527.

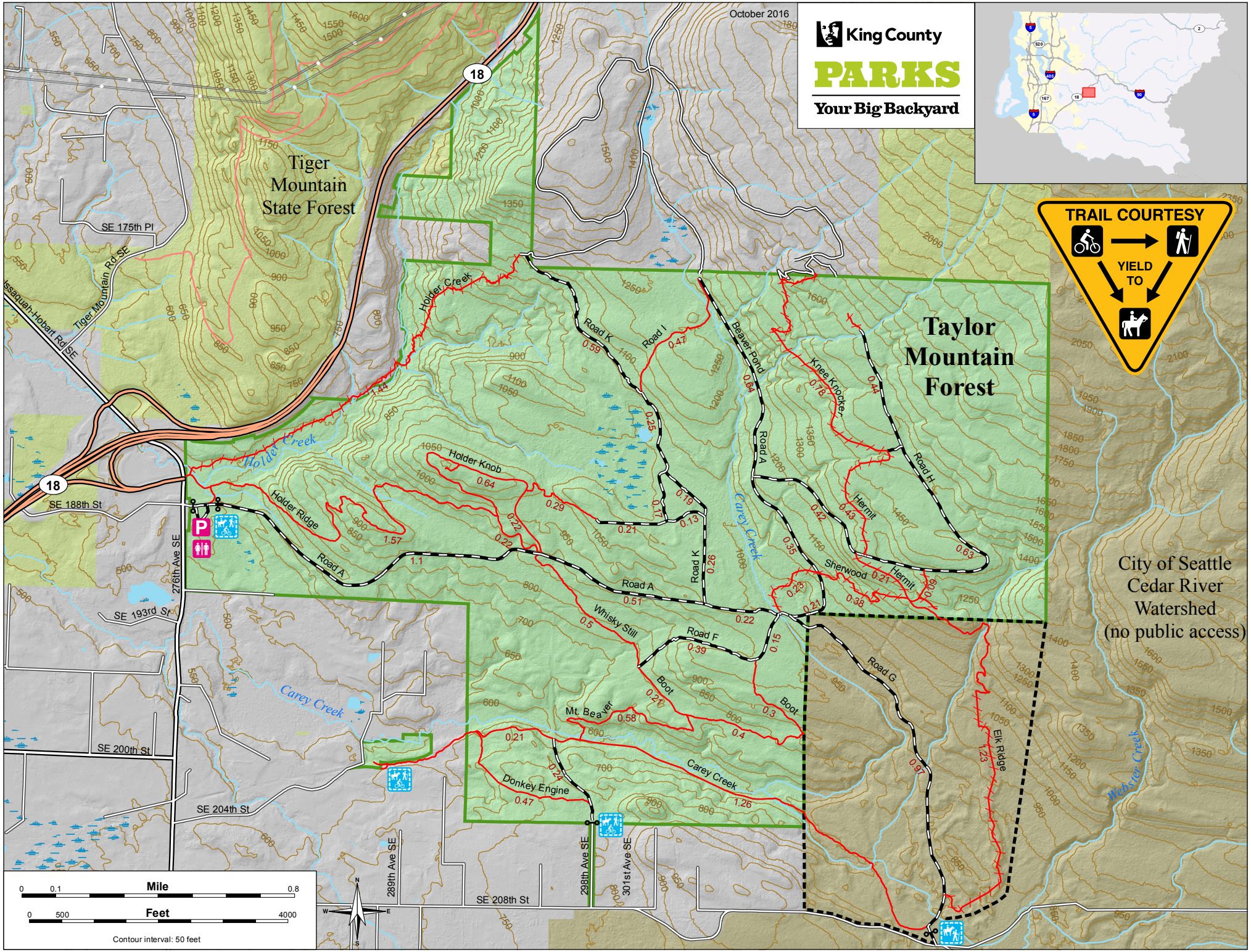
Visit King County Parks on the Internet at www.kingcounty.gov/parks.

King County | PARKS

TAYLOR MOUNTAIN

Taylor Mountain Forest is located south and east of Tiger Mountain, south of I-90 and east of SR-18, between the communities of Hobart and North Bend in eastern King County. The 1,822-acre site, which offers sweeping views of Mount Rainier, forested wetlands and meadows of wild flowers, provides an important habitat link between the City of Seattle's Cedar River Watershed and Tiger Mountain State Forest.

Want the map on your phone? Text **KING TAYLOR** to 468311
*Message & Data Rates May Apply


October 2016
King County
PARKS
Your Big Backyard
Tiger Mountain State Forest
Taylor Mountain Forest
City of Seattle Cedar River Watershed (no public access)
TRAIL COURTESY
YIELD TO
Holder Creek
Holder Knob
Holder Ridge
Road A
Road K
Road I
Road F
Road G
Road H
Beaver Pond
Knee Knocker
Hermit
Sherwood
Whisky Still
Boot
Mt. Beaver
Donkey Engine
Carey Creek
Elk Ridge
Webster Creek
SE 175th Pl
Tiger Mountain Rd SE
Issaquah-Hobart Rd SE
SE 188th St
276th Ave SE
SE 193rd St
SE 200th St
SE 204th St
289th Ave SE
298th Ave SE
301st Ave SE
SE 208th St
18
Mile
Feet
Contour interval: 50 feet