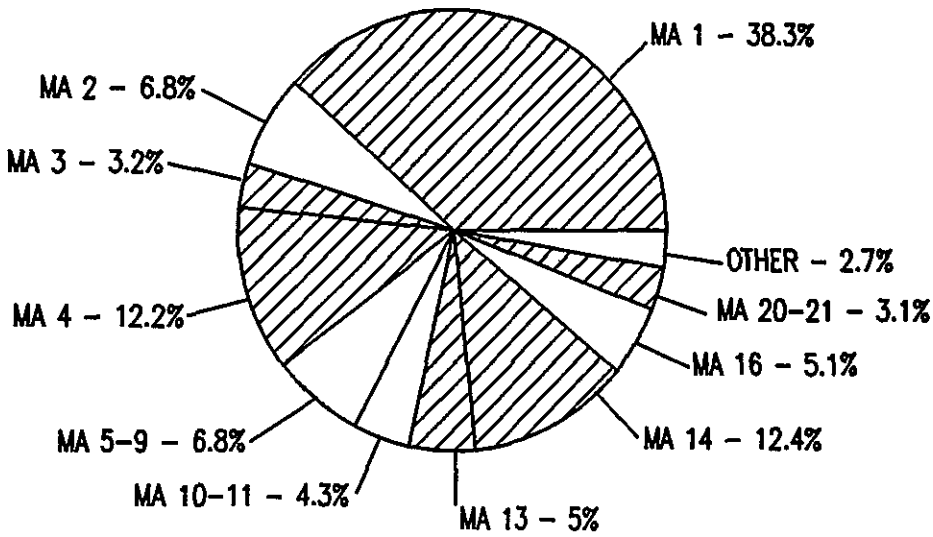
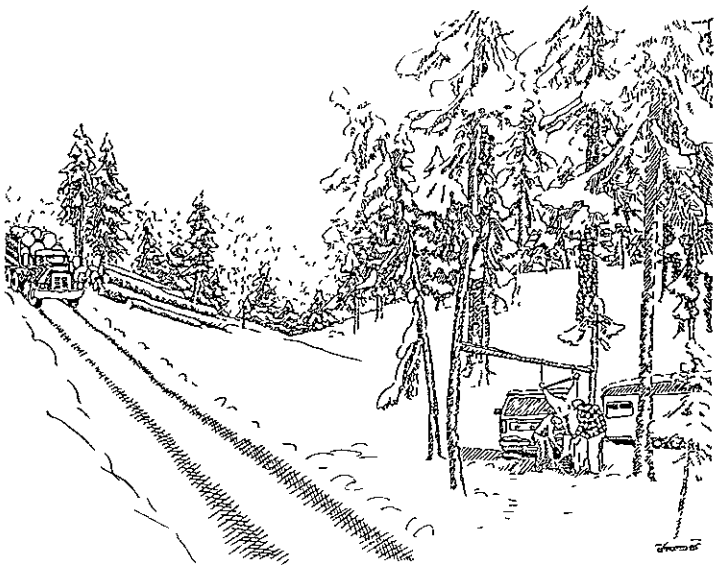
FIGURE II-7: Management Areas for Alternative I (Percents)



7 Management Areas by Alternative

One of the key factors in formulating alternatives is the mixture of land management areas These identify the types of management activities that can occur in specific areas Each of the management areas used to build alternatives is described on the following pages. Table II-1 summarizes the types of timber harvest activity which would be allowed in each of the management areas and Table II-4 presents the acres of each management area for each alternative in a format for comparison The maps enclosed with this Environmental Impact Statement provide both a brief description of each management area and its location on the Forest The applicable management practices specified by the standards are presented in Appendix D and in the accompanying Forest Plan except for the No Change Alternative Standards for that alternative can be found in the three Unit Plans and the 1979 Timber Resource Management Plan

FIGURE II-8: Management Area 1 - General Forest



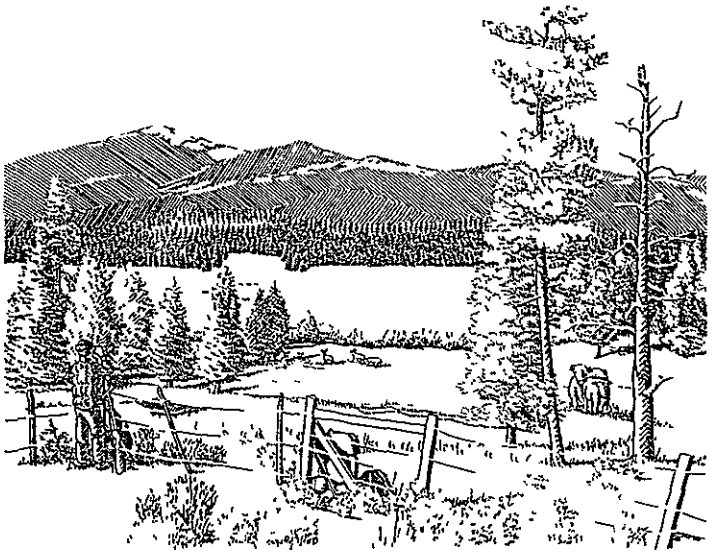
Management Area 1 emphasizes wood fiber and sawtimber production while providing forage production, wildlife habitat, and opportunities for public use and enjoyment

This management area consists primarily of forested lands All site productivity classes and commercial tree species are represented (ponderosa pine, white fir, Douglas-fir, western larch, white pine, lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce, and subalpine fir) A variety of physical and biological environments results from soil, slope, aspect, elevation (approximately 4,300-7,000 feet), and climate This management area occurs across the entire Forest

The objective of timber management in this management area is to have stands in a variety of age classes with all stands growing as vigorously as possible. This is achieved through stand treatments which include controlling stocking levels, maintaining soil productivity, maintaining satisfactory growth rates, protecting stands from insects, disease, and damage, and controlling species composition

Forage within this management area will be available for use by cattle and big game Some lands have no available forage so there will be no grazing On other lands there will be need for coordination between timber and range management In some areas grazing will be an emphasized use. The management of other resources will be commensurate with the primary emphasis of timber production

FIGURE II-9: Management Area 2 - Rangeland

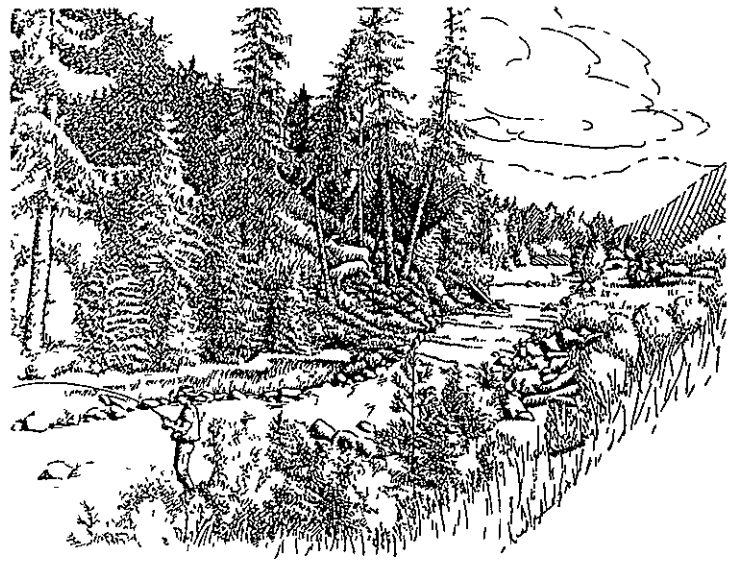


Management Area 2 emphasizes forage production, wildlife habitat, and opportunities for public use and enjoyment

This management area consists primarily of nonforested grasslands and low-site ponderosa pine lands that are unsuitable for timber production. It occurs across the Forest. A variety of physical and biological environments results from soil, slope, aspect, elevation (approximately 4,300-7,400 feet), and climate

Forage within this management area will be available for use by cattle and big game. Grazing will be an emphasized use. Range structural improvements such as fences and water troughs may be constructed and maintained to meet range management objectives. Range improvement projects, such as prescribed burning or seeding, may be utilized to improve the forage base

FIGURE II-10: Management Area 3 (A and B) - Riparian Areas



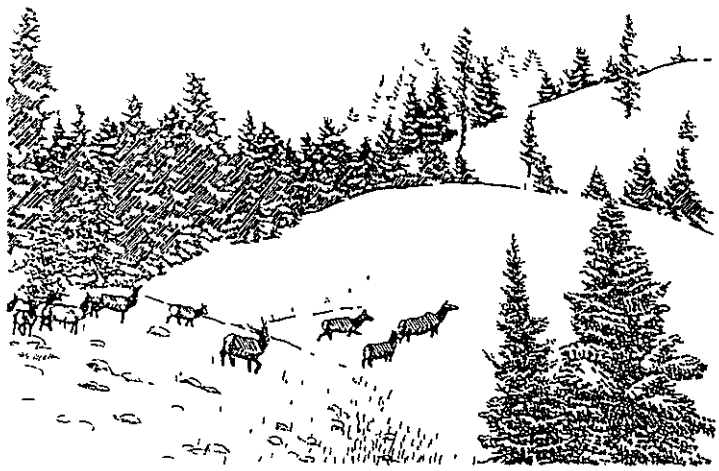
Management area 3 includes lakes and reservoirs, perennial and seasonally flowing streams, floodplains and wetlands, wet or moist areas, such as meadows, springs, seeps, bogs, wallows and quaking aspen stands The management area will be a minimum of 100 feet around lakes, springs, wallows, etc , and on each side of streams These areas will include the aquatic area, which is the wetted area of streams, lakes and wetlands, up to high water level, the riparian area, which is the area where the vegetation and microclimate are influenced by perennial or intermittent water, and the riparian area of influence, which is the transition area between the riparian area and upland vegetation. The riparian area of influence contains trees which may provide shade or contribute fine or large woody material or terrestrial insects to a stream, and trees that provide habitat for wildlife associated with the riparian management area

This management area will provide an environmental setting producing riparian area conditions of stable streambank, vigorously growing grass, herbaceous vegetation, shrubs, and trees, and clean, clear running streams Timber, recreation, range, minerals, and other resource management will be consistent with riparian and fish habitat needs

Public comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement indicated that there was a need to re-define the riparian management area This has resulted in the distinction as two Management Areas (3A, Non-Anadromous Riparian Areas and 3B, Anadromous Riparian Areas) in order to geographically portray these areas

The rationale behind this change is to establish geographical distinction between these two types of riparian areas Non-anadromous riparian areas include those watersheds that do not support anadromous fish Anadromous riparian areas include those watersheds that do support anadromous fish

FIGURE II-11: Management Area 4A - Big-Game Winter Range Maintenance



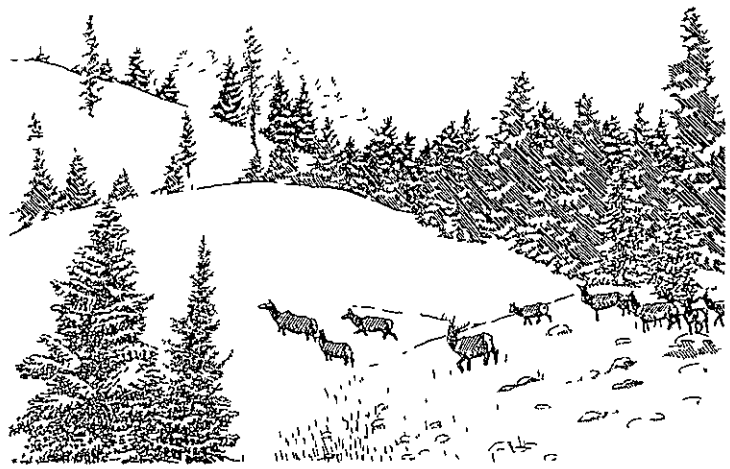
Management Area 4A emphasizes habitat management for big game on winter ranges while providing livestock feed, wood products, and opportunities for public use and enjoyment

This management area is composed of portions of the Forest which provide winter habitat for Rocky Mountain elk and other big-game species These areas are primarily below 5,200 feet in elevation and include nonforested grasslands, bitterbrush and mountain-mahogany brushfields, and timbered lands Nonforested areas are generally on southern and western aspects, landtypes and slopes vary

Trees, shrubs, and grasses in these areas will be managed to provide continuing amounts of cover and forage Vegetation conditions will be improved where conditions are poor or in limited amounts Habitat quality will be influenced through vegetative manipulation of thermal and hiding cover adjacent to forage areas and by road management techniques Forage areas will be created where lacking Cover will also be developed where lacking, maintained when in proper balance, or reduced when overabundant and more foraging areas are needed

Livestock grazing will be permitted Range improvements such as fences and water developments may be constructed Forage improvement practices will be permitted

FIGURE II-12: Management Area 4B - Big-Game Winter Range Enhancement



Management Area 4B emphasizes enhanced habitat management for big game on winter ranges while providing livestock feed, wood products, and opportunities for public use and enjoyment The majority of forage will be allocated to big game

This management area is composed of certain ranges within the total winter range area which may need vegetation enhancement to increase carrying capacity for wintering Rocky Mountain elk These winter ranges are generally on the northwest and west portions of the Forest

Trees, shrubs, and grasses in these areas will be managed to provide continuing cover and forage Vegetation conditions will be improved where conditions are poor or in limited amount Habitat quality will be influenced through vegetative manipulation of hiding and thermal cover adjacent to forage areas and by road management techniques Forage areas will be enhanced by seeding where lacking Cover will also be developed where lacking, maintained when in proper balance, or reduced when overabundant and more foraging areas are needed

Livestock grazing will be permitted Range improvements such as fences and water developments may be constructed

The majority of forage will be allocated to big game Forage improvement practices will be permitted

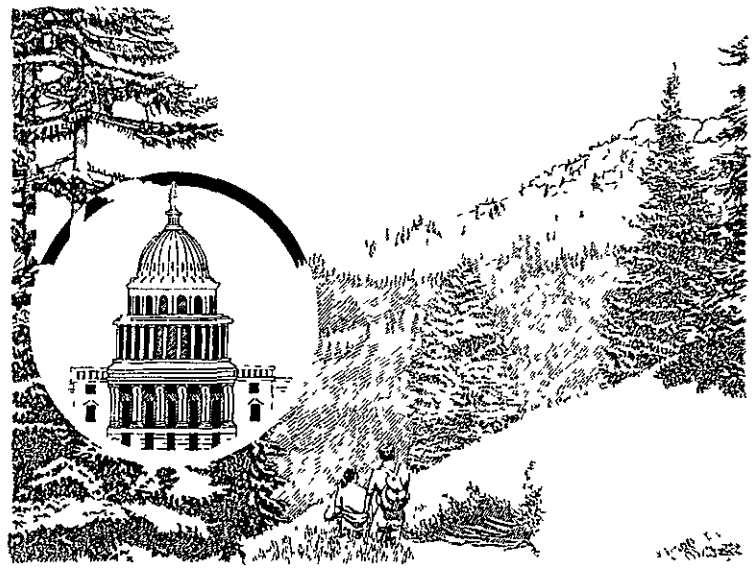
FIGURE II-13: Management Area 5 - Bald Eagle Winter Roosts

Management Area 5 emphasizes protection and management of winter roosting habitat for bald eagles

This management area is composed of timbered stands in mature or old-growth condition which provide winter roosting habitat for bald eagles This habitat is located in drainages on the southern edge of the Forest Roost sites have an eastern aspect, are on slopes greater than 35 percent, and are generally the first tall timber adjacent to the Harney Basin.

Retention of old-growth stands with large trees will be emphasized for bald eagles Stands will be managed so that suitable roosting sites are available on a continuing basis Access will be managed so that human disturbance will be minimal during the roosting season

FIGURE II-14: Management Area 6A - Strawberry Mountain Wilderness

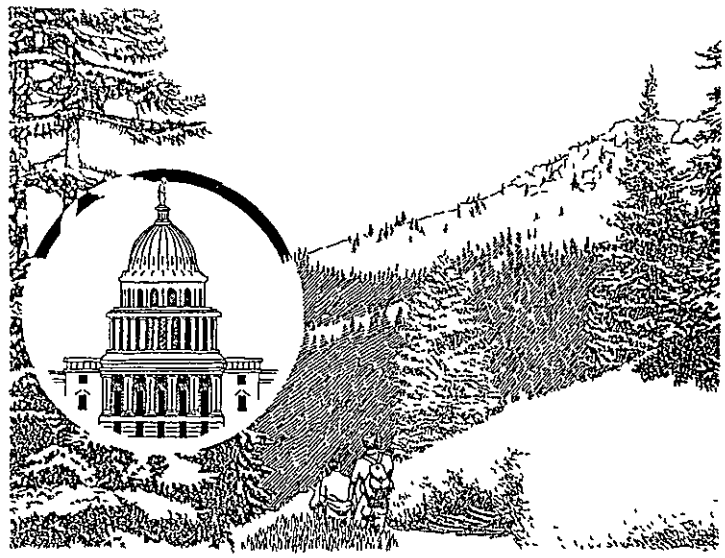


Management Area 6A provides management of the Strawberry Mountain Wilderness to preserve and protect its physical and biological character

This management area consists of the Strawberry Mountain Wilderness, which is wholly within the Malheur National Forest. An east-west hydrologic divide separates the Wilderness into two distinct parts The northern portion drains into the mainstem of the John Day River and the southern portion drains into the Silvies and Malheur River systems.

A variety of physical and biological environments occurs in the area–both forested and nonforested–as determined by soil, slope, aspect, elevation (4,600-9,038 feet), and climate. Management will be designed to maintain a primitive or semiprimitive setting within the area. Use by recreationists and recreation stock will be managed to avoid impacts which detract substantially from the wilderness characteristics of the area Trail construction and reconstruction will be permitted in some but not all of the area

FIGURE II-15: Management Area 6B - Monument Rock Wilderness



Management Area 6B provides management of the Malheur National Forest portion of the Monument Rock Wilderness to preserve and protect its physical and biological character

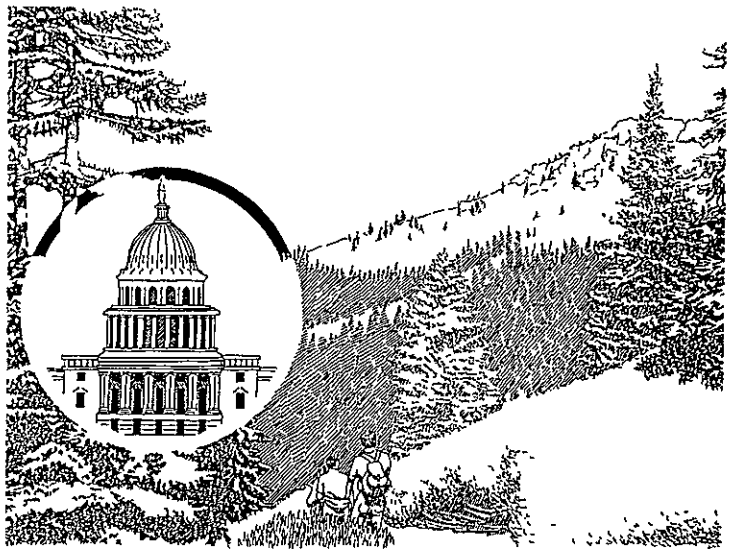
This management area is the Malheur National Forest portion of the Monument Rock Wilderness This 19,650-acre wilderness was established in 1984 The 12,620 acres that occur on the Malheur National Forest are administered by the Prairie City Ranger District The Little Malheur River flows through the Wilderness

The area has been grazed in the past by sheep and cattle and evidence of human presence can still be found because of this activity

A variety of physical environments occurs in the area–both forested and nonforested–as determined by soil, slope, aspect, elevation (4,900 to 7,035 feet), and climate

Management will be designed to maintain a semiprimitive setting within the area Use by recreationists and commercial and recreation stock will be managed to avoid impacts which detract substantially from the wilderness characteristics of the area Trail construction and reconstruction will be permitted in the area

FIGURE II-16: Management Area 6C - Pine Creek



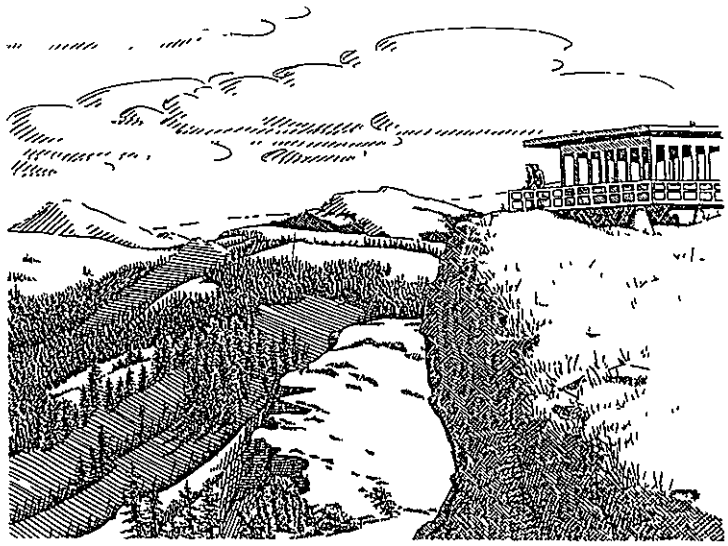
Management Area 6C provides management of the Pine Creek roadless area which preserves and protects its physical and biological features for possible future inclusion in the wilderness system

This management area consists of the Pine Creek Further Planning Area, which is entirely within the Malheur National Forest The area is found in the southeast corner of the Forest and is drained primarily by Pine Creek

A variety of physical and biological environments, mainly the drier types, occurs in the area–both forested and nonforested–as determined by soil, slope, aspect, elevation (approximately 4,400 to 5,970 feet), and climate

Management will be designed to maintain a semiprimitive setting within the area Use by recreationists and commercial and recreation stock will be managed to avoid impacts which detract substantially from the wilderness characteristics of the area Trail construction and reconstruction will be permitted in the area

FIGURE II-17: Management Area 7 - Scenic Area



Management Area 7 conserves, protects, and manages (in a substantially unmodified condition) the Malheur National Forest portion of the Vinegar Hill-Indian Rock area for its unique character and scenic values

This 17,234 acre scenic area is administered by two National Forests The Malheur National Forest portion, 13,322 acres, is administered by the Long Creek Ranger District The area is drained by the Middle Fork and North Fork of the John Day River.

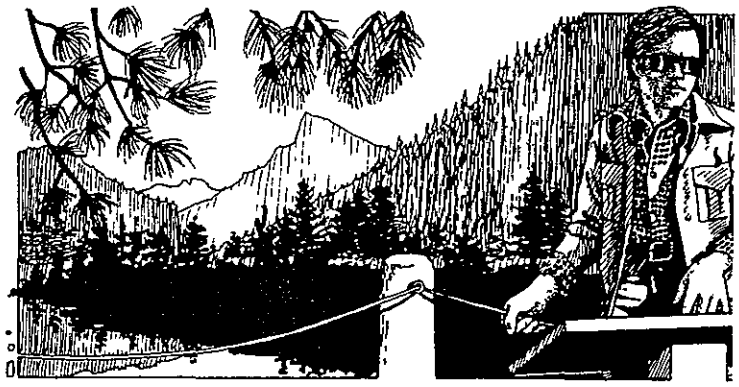
A variety of physical and biological environments, mainly high elevation types, occurs in the area (both forested and nonforested) as determined by soil, slope, aspect, elevation (4,400-8,131 feet), and climate

Because of past mining activities, the eastern half of the area shows the impact of human activity.

Management of the area will provide opportunities to enjoy scenic, wildlife, and recreation values in a setting that is not dominated by human activities Some motorized use and recreation-related facilities are permitted

Management will provide an environmental setting producing the kinds of recreation experiences that are attainable in large undeveloped areas It will generally provide a feeling of vastness and remoteness It will be in a predominately unmodified or natural state. The environmental setting will include a wide diversification of vegetation, terrain, and visible landform

FIGURE II-18: Management Area 8 - Special Interest Areas



Management Area 8 preserves and provides for interpretations of unique geological, biological, zoological, and cultural areas for education, scientific, and public enjoyment purposes

This management area consists of both forested and nonforested lands which are set aside for their uniqueness Areas include the Cedar Grove Botanical Area (Alaskan yellow cedar), the Magone Lake Geological Area (landslide forming natural lake), and Tex Bridge Geological Area (natural rock formation) Cedar Grove and Tex Bridge are located in the Aldrich Mountains on the Bear Valley Ranger District Magone Lake is located south of Lake Butte on the Long Creek Ranger District

These unusual geological or biological sites and areas will be preserved and managed for education, research, and to protect their unique character Facilities and opportunities may be provided for public interpretation and enjoyment of the unique values of these sites and areas These areas will be officially designated by Regional Forester authority

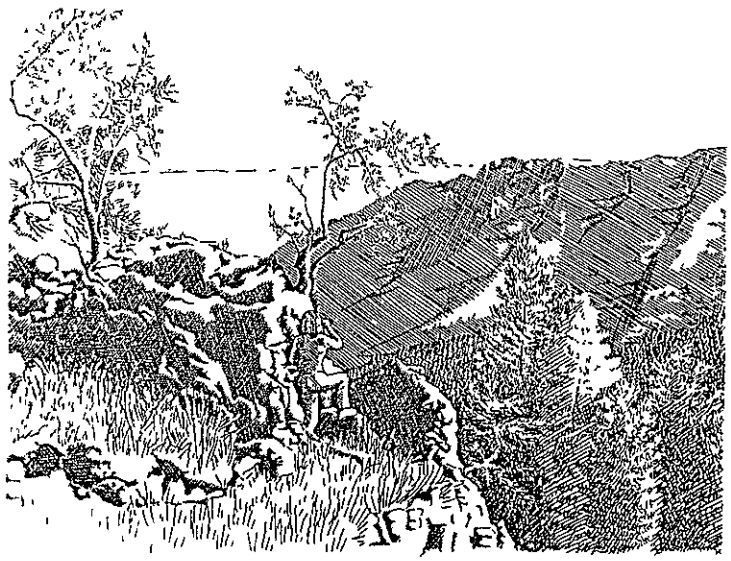
FIGURE II-19: Management Area 9 - Research Natural Areas

Management Area 9 preserves examples of naturally occurring ecosystems in unmodified conditions for research and education

This management area contains the existing and proposed Research Natural Areas (RNAs) on the Malheur National Forest The existing RNA is Canyon Creek Six candidate RNAs have been identified across the Forest

Natural features will be preserved for scientific purposes and natural processes are allowed to dominate Research Natural Areas provide baseline areas against which effects of human activities can be measured, sites for study of natural processes in undisturbed ecosystems, and gene pool preserves for all types of organisms

FIGURE II-20: Management Area 10 - Semi-Primitive, Non-Motorized Recreation Areas



Management Area 10 emphasizes Non-Motorized recreation opportunities in an undeveloped natural environment while providing forage production and wildlife habitat

This management area consists of existing undeveloped areas which will be managed as semiprimitive nonmotorized recreation areas A variety of physical and biological environments occurs in these areas (both forested and nonforested) as determined by soil, slope, aspect, elevation, and climate

This management area will provide an environmental setting producing the kinds of recreation experiences that are attainable in large undeveloped areas It will generally provide a feeling of vastness and remoteness and will have little evidence of human activity It will be in a predominately unmodified or natural state The environmental setting will often include a wide diversification of vegetation, terrain, and visible landform

It will be managed to provide limited social contact and interaction among visitors Primitive facilities (such as shelters and small camps, signing, and a trail transportation system for visitor access and use) may be established

FIGURE II-21: Management Area 11 - Semi-Primitive, Motorized Recreation Areas

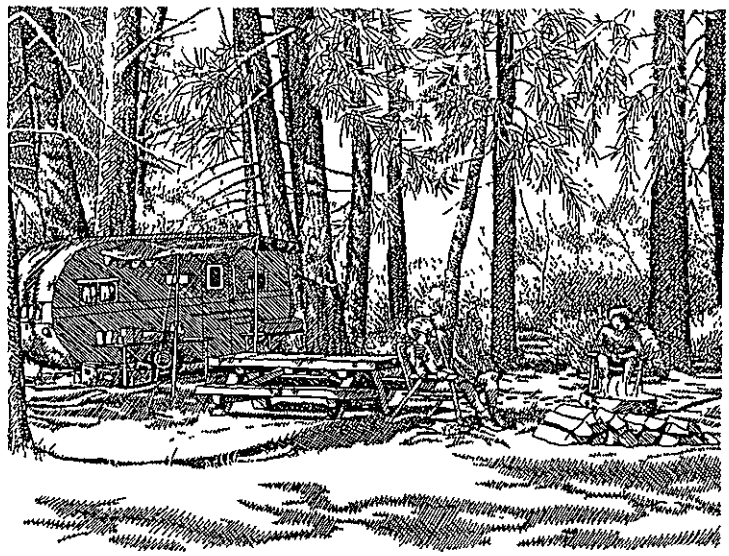
Management Area 11 emphasizes motorized recreation opportunities in an undeveloped natural environment while providing forage production and wildlife habitat.

This management area consists of existing roadless areas which will be managed as semiprimitive, motorized recreation areas A variety of physical and biological environments occurs in these areas (both forested and nonforested) as determined by soil, slope, aspect, elevation, and climate

This management area will provide an environmental setting producing the kinds of recreation experiences that are attainable in large undeveloped areas It will generally provide a feeling of vastness and remoteness and will have little evidence of human activity. It will be in a predominately unmodified or natural state. The environmental setting will often include a wide diversification of vegetation, terrain, and visible landform

It will be managed to provide limited social contact and interaction among visitors Primitive facilities (such as shelters and small camps, signing, and a transportation system for visitor access and use) may be established Motorized activities will be permitted. Low-standard roads and trails could be present.

FIGURE II-22: Management Area 12 - Developed Recreation



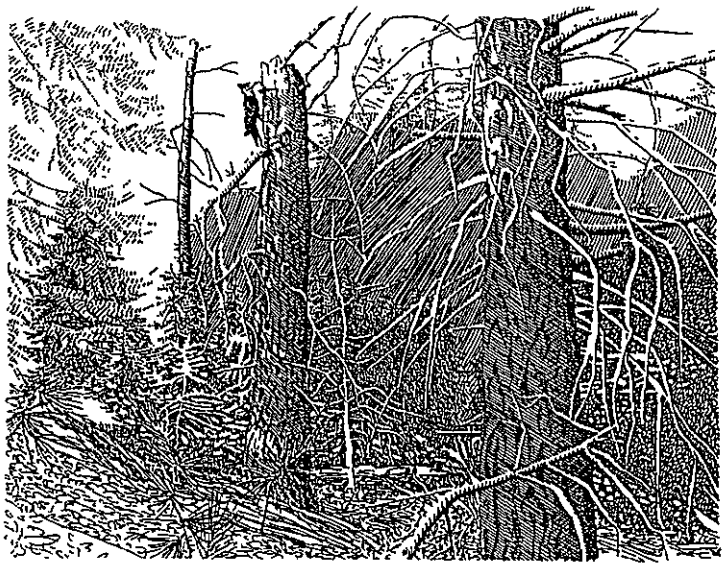
Management Area 12 provides outdoor recreation opportunities within a natural environment modified for visitor use and satisfaction, or to accommodate large numbers of visitors

This management area consists of campgrounds and picnic sites The developments are limited in size and provide a rustic experience Facilities are limited but include paved roads, water systems, toilets, and boat launches at a few of the campgrounds

This management area will provide a wide variety of recreation opportunities including, but not limited to, activities dependent on various intensities of development Sophisticated facilities and sights and sounds of human activity will be evident and often essential to provide the desired recreation experience Generally, high concentrations of visitors will occur around developments Fewer numbers will occur outside developments, but encounters between visitors can be frequent Visitors with little knowledge of outdoor skills will be able to enjoy the area

Opportunities for participation in a broad range of outdoor recreation activities will be available Activities will often include use of facilities and often, but not always, involve use of motorized vehicles and/or boats

FIGURE II-23: Management Area 13 - Old Growth



Management Area 13 provides old-growth tree stands for preservation of natural genetic pools, habitat for plants and wildlife species associated with mature or overmature tree stands, contributions to the ecosystem diversity, aesthetic quality, and Native American cultural values

This management area is composed of mature/overmature trees (150 years or older) which provide feeding and breeding habitat for wildlife species dependent on such forest conditions Included are suitable and unsuitable forested lands and a variety of landtypes These areas are distributed across the Forest Wildlife species known to be dependent on these lands include the pileated woodpecker and the pine marten

Vegetation will be managed to provide mature or overmature tree stands having large trees, snags, dead downed materials, and in many cases, two or more canopy levels Such stands would vary in size and be located so a wide variety of conditions are represented.

Other management activities such as livestock grazing and road construction may occur where they do not detract substantially from the management objective of maintaining old-growth characteristics of the tree stand

In addition, this Management Area may include old-growth replacement stands Such stands are capable of meeting the habitat definition for old-growth at some future point in time. Management activities which promote old-growth replacement stands is allowed prior to becoming suitable old growth

FIGURE II-24: Management Area 14 - Visual Corridors

Management Area 14 provides Forest visitors with visually appealing scenery Landscapes seen from selected travel routes and use areas will be managed to maintain or enhance their appearance To the casual observer, forest activities will not be evident or will be visually subordinate to the natural landscape

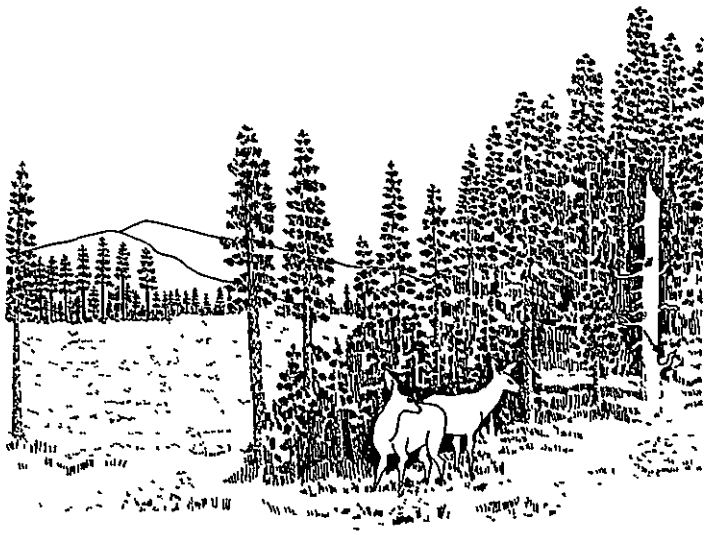
This management area consists primarily of forested and nonforested lands along major travel routes that have a high-to-medium degree of visual sensitivity These lands have a range of physical and biological environments as determined by soil, slope, aspect, elevation, and climate

Landscapes will be enhanced by opening views to distant peaks, unique rock forms, unusual vegetation, or other features of interest Timber harvest is permitted, but only to protect and improve the visual quality of the stands both now and in the future. Timber stands which have remained unmanaged in the past because of their visual sensitivity may be treated to avoid loss of the stand to natural causes Landscapes containing *negative visual elements–such as skid roads, activity residue, or cable corridors–will be* rehabilitated

The desired condition for ponderosa pine is to achieve and maintain visual diversity through variations of stand densities and size classes Large, old-growth ponderosa pine will remain an important component, with individual specimen trees achieving 36-inch diameters and larger (Foreground Retention) or 26 inches in diameter (Foreground Partial Retention) and having deeply furrowed, yellowbark characteristics

For other species, the desired condition requires obtaining visual variety through spatial distribution of age classes and species mixes, through density manipulation, or through a mixture of age classes within a stand

FIGURE II-25: Management Area 15 - Unit Plan Wildlife Emphasis Areas



Management Area 15 is to be managed principally for fish and wildlife habitat This management area is composed of forested and nonforested portions of the Forest which have been designated to maintain higher populations of old-growth dependent and cavity-nesting wildlife species Some of these areas are also used by elk as winter range A variety of physical and biological environments occurs as determined by soil, slope, aspect, elevation (4,000 to 7,600 feet), and climate The majority of this management area is unroaded. This management area is used only in the No Action and No Change alternatives.

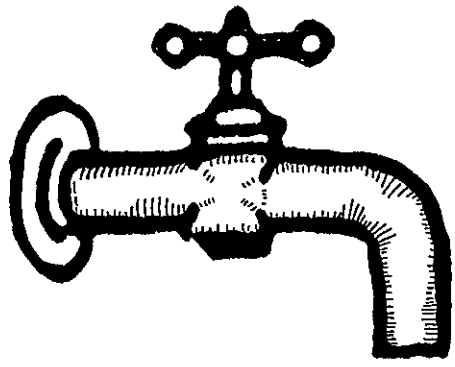
All uses and activities in this area will be designed and/or scheduled to maintain or improve the area to support fish and wildlife populations. Forest management will maintain five stages of forest growth succession Snag management, water quality, streamside management, and big-game cover are given special consideration Roads will be managed to protect key wildlife areas

FIGURE II-26: Management Area 16 - Minimum Level Management

Management Area 16 provides the minimum management necessary to provide for resource protection This management area consists primarily of nonforest and low productivity forestlands that occur as small, dispersed parcels within the nonclassified portion of the Forest, and as low-value species stands Many of the areas are rock outcrops, talus slopes, or areas of shallow soils along canyons and major drainages Elevation and vegetation vary greatly from low elevation grasslands along the major river drainages to high elevation subalpine/tree line vegetation Landforms are also variable, ranging from flat, nonforested openings in the forest to rock outcrops on steep slopes

Management of this area will be designed to provide for resource protection with minimal investment No timber harvest or other activities are scheduled in the areas that are limited by natural site conditions, such as rock outcrops, talus slopes, or shallow soils. Management activities which do occur, such as noxious weed control or road building, will be for protection of resources or to provide support to management of adjacent areas.

FIGURE II-27: Management Area 17 - Byram Gulch Municipal Supply Watershed

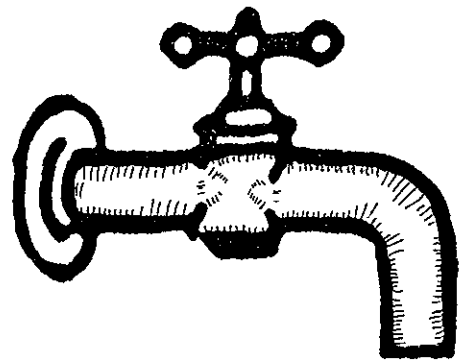


Management Area 17 provides protection of the National Forest portion of the watershed that supplies water for domestic use to the town of Canyon City, Oregon This management area consists of 610 acres within the Byram Gulch Municipal Supply Watershed

Management of this area will be designed to provide for resource protection with minimal investment No timber harvest or other activities are scheduled for this area Management activities which do occur will be subordinate to water quality maintenance objectives.

The desired condition for this management area is one that ensures that Oregon water quality standards for community public supply water are met. The objective is to protect and, where needed, improve the quality and quantity of the water resource in a manner consistent with National, State, and Forest goals

FIGURE II-28: Management Area 18 - Long Creek Municipal Supply Watershed

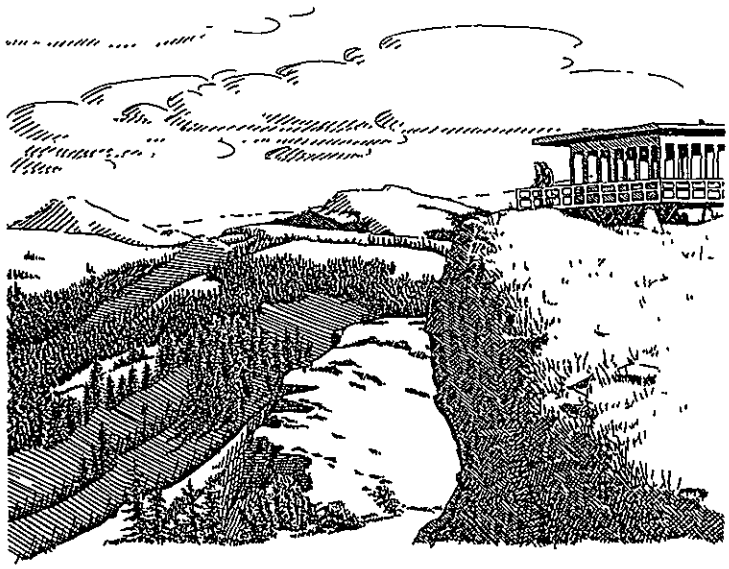


Management Area 18 consists of the National Forest portion of the Long Creek Municipal Supply Watershed This watershed provides water for domestic use for the town of Long Creek, Oregon This management area consists of 224 acres within the Long Creek watershed

Management of this area will be designed to provide for resource protection with minimal investment Management of this area does not preclude harvest of timber

The objective for managing this area is to ensure that Oregon water quality standards for community public supply water use are met This means that the watershed is to be protected and, where needed, improved in terms of the quality and quantity of the water resource in a manner consistent with National, State, and Forest goals

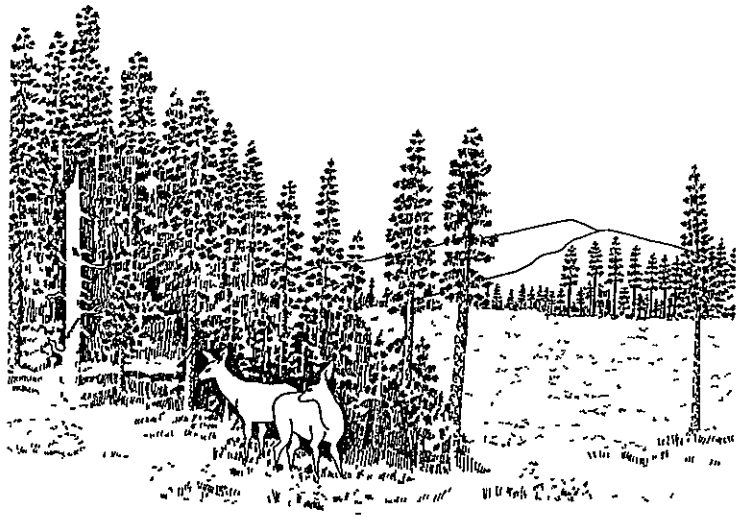
FIGURE II-29: Management Area 19 - Administrative Sites



Management Area 19 consists of Ranger Stations, work centers, other administrative sites and long-term special-use areas such as the Lake Creek Organizational Camp This management area comprises 1,369 acres of Malheur National Forest land.

The objective for this management area is to provide and maintain these sites for facilities necessary for the administration of Malheur National Forest lands

FIGURE II-30: Management Area 20 - Wildlife Emphasis with Scheduled Timber Harvest

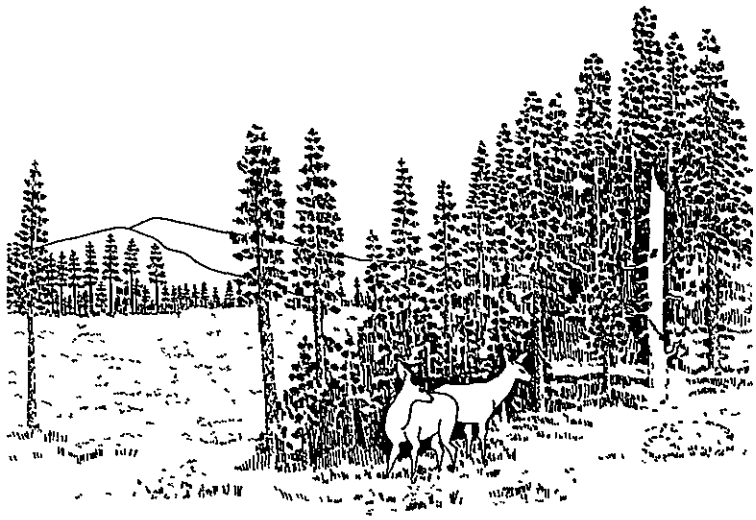


Management Area 20 consists of specific geographical areas on the Forest that are portions of and lands adjacent to former roadless areas These areas include a variety of physical and biological environments, including both forested and non-forested lands, as determined by soil, slope, aspect, elevation, and climatic factors

The objective for this management area is to provide for high quality wildlife and fish habitat, scenic beauty, and water quality Big-game habitat is to be managed to provide at least 70 percent of Elk Habitat Effectiveness, while allowing for scheduled timber harvest Opportunities for high quality semiprimitive dispersed recreation are to be provided under this management strategy

Landscapes will be enhanced by opening views to distant peaks, unique rock forms, unusual vegetation, or other features of interest Timber harvest is permitted, but will be manipulated to protect and improve the big-game habitat, visual quality, and watershed conditions of the stands both now and in the future

FIGURE II-31: Management Area 21 - Wildlife Emphasis with Non-Scheduled Timber Harvest

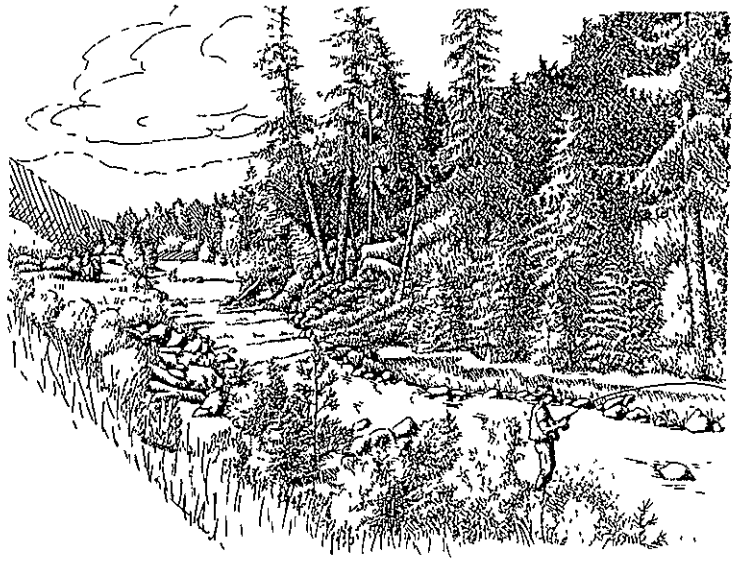


Management Area 21 consists of specific geographical areas on the Forest that are portions of former roadless areas These areas include a variety of physical and biological environments, including both forested and non-forested lands, as determined by soil, slope, aspect, elevation, and climatic factors See Appendix K in the Forest Plan for a more detailed description of each area

The objective for this management area is to provide for high quality wildlife and fish habitat, visual beauty, and water quality Big-game habitat is to be managed to provide at least 70 percent of Elk Habitat Effectiveness, but with no scheduled timber harvest Timber harvest is not excluded, but will be done only on a non-scheduled basis and will be used only to meet a wildlife and/or fish habitat improvement objective, following the establishment of vegetation management plans This management area will provide opportunities for high quality semiprimitive dispersed recreation

Landscapes will be enhanced by opening views to distant peaks, unique rock forms, unusual vegetation, or other features of interest Timber harvest is permitted, but will be manipulated in order to maintain and improve the big-game habitat, watershed, and visual conditions of the stands both now and in the future

FIGURE II-32: Management Area 22 - Wild and Scenic River



Management Area 22 consists of river systems on the Forest that are suitable for designation as Wild and Scenic rivers As a result of the Omnibus Oregon Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1988 (P L 100-577) two rivers have been designated for inclusion in the Wild and Scenic River System to be managed to preserve their scenic and wild characters in conformance with the Act The Malheur River has both wild and scenic segments designated, with a total area encompassing approximately 3,534 acres of National Forest land within the river corridor A variety of physical and biological environments occur in these areas, both forested and non-forested, as determined by soil, slope, aspect, elevation, and climatic factors The North Fork of the Malheur River is designated as entirely scenic and encompasses about 6,722 acres Both rivers are located in the southeast portion of the Malheur National Forest See the discussion of Management Area 22 in the Forest Plan for more detailed description of this management area

The objective for this management area will be to protect, enhance, and maintain the outstandingly remarkable values and natural beauty for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations The Act identified geological and scenic characteristics as outstandingly remarkable values Another objective for both rivers is to protect water quality and to preserve the free flowing conditions of these wild and scenic rivers The wild portion of this management area is excluded from any programmed timber harvest Areas within the scenic river boundaries may be available for timber harvest after completion of management plans While timber harvest is permitted, it will be conducted in a way to improve and maintain the scenic character of these areas The majority of this management area will provide opportunities for high quality semiprimitive dispersed recreation

The acreages shown in Table II-4 display the actual acreage of land assigned to each management area Each acre of the Forest is assigned to only one management area If a unit of land could logically be assigned to two or more management areas within an alternative, it was assigned to the management area with the more restrictive management direction. An example would be the proposed McClellan Mountain Research Natural Area (RNA) For all alternatives, it is located within an area retained for semiprimitive recreation RNAs require more restrictive management than do semiprimitive areas Thus, only RNA acres are counted, and semiprimitive acres are reduced similarly, even though both management areas are being utilized

The assignment process should be carefully reviewed when attempting to compare acres assigned to various management areas with outputs and effects for each alternative The acres assigned to Management Areas 10 and 11, which are managed for semiprimitive recreation, may be less than the acres which actually provide a semiprimitive recreation experience. This is because several other overlapping management areas, such as Management Areas 7 and 9, may also provide this recreation experience due to their location and management

This process of assignment was not used for the No Change Alternative Acreages of management areas for that alternative were derived from the 1979 Timber Resource Management Plan and the Unit Plans and are not comparable to the other alternatives. The General Forest Management Area (MA 1) and the Unit Plan Wildlife Emphasis Area (MA 15) most likely include acres incorporated into other management area acreages

Under the No Change Alternative, the Old-Growth Management Area (MA 13) reflects a three-tier management system which provides for approximately 1/3 of the area to be in an old growth stage at any one time (41,195 acres)

The Visual Corridors (MA 14) only reflect forested acres and Riparian Areas (MA 3A and 3B) only reflect the actual acres identified in the Timber Resource Management Plan That plan was based on the assumption that additional riparian acres would receive adequate protection under wildlife emphasis area and visual management

Figure II-33 displays the general distribution of management areas across the Forest by alternative for comparison

Of the acreage shown on Table II-4, the lands assigned to Management Areas 1 through 4B, 14, 15, 18, 20 and the scenic portions of 22 had the option in FORPLAN of being assigned to this management area or to minimum level management The FORPLAN computer simulation model was used to determine which management regime would be more efficient for these areas The assignments shown in the table were the result The lands assigned to all other management areas were fixed. The Timber Management Plan upon which the No Change Alternative is based was developed in 1979 That plan was not a thoroughly-integrated plan and, consequently, did not address all resource uses and outputs in an integrated manner As a result, these acreages are not directly comparable to the other alternatives.

TABLE II-4: Management Areas by Alternatives
(Acres)

	Alternatives					
	NC[1] (No Change)	B Modified	A (No Action)	F (DEIS Pref)	I Preferred	C Modified
1 General Forest	922,563	775,479	657,726	618,456	553,053	478,973
2 Rangeland	N/A	109,919	141,702	105,840	99,203	82,989
3 Riparian Areas	3,707					
3A Non-Anadromous Riparian	N/A	21,706	18,567	19,779	19,268	17,047
3B Anadromous Riparian	N/A	33,954	31,185	32,132	28,092	24,722
4A Big-Game Winter Range Maintenance	0	76,599	0	194,141	177,406	115,764
4B Big-Game Winter Range Enhancement	0	0	0	0	0	35,145
5 Bald Eagle Winter Roosts	4,326	4,580	4,326	4,040	4,040	4,064
6A Strawberry Mountain Wilderness	68,700	68,700	68,700	68,700	68,700	68,700
6B Monument Rock Wilderness	12,620	12,620	12,620	12,620	12,620	12,620
6C Pine Creek Proposed Wilderness	0	0	0	0	0	5,420
7 Scenic Area	13,322	13,322	13,322	13,322	13,322	13,322
8 Special Interest Areas	312	312	312	312	246	312
9 Research Natural Areas	0	1,310	1,310	1,310	750	1,310
10 Semiprimitive Nonmotorized Recreation Areas	40,845	0	38,848	36,687	48,888	96,015
11 Semiprimitive Motorized Recreation Areas	0	0	0	9,536	14,578	77,250
12 Developed Recreation Sites	N/A	427	427	427	484	427
13 Old-Growth Habitat	123,587[2]	43,600	40,800	50,090	72,690[3]	47,930
14 Visual Corridors	66,720	183,244	212,953	178,380	186,682	263,762
15 Unit Plan Wildlife Emphasis Areas	154,883	0	102,974	0	0	0

1/The Timber Management Plan upon which the No Change Alternative is based was developed in 1979 The plan was not an integrated plan and consequently did not address all resource uses and outputs in an integrated manner As a result, these acreages are not directly comparable to the other alternatives Overlap among management areas for the NC Alternative cannot be added to equal the total Forest acres

2/Potential old growth acres managed on three tier system with 260 year rotation so that approximately 1/3 of area is old growth at any one point in time

3/Includes 25,000 acres of old growth replacement

TABLE II-4: Management Areas by Alternatives (continued)
(Acres)

	Alternatives					
	NC[1/] (No Change)	B Modified	A (No Action)	F (DEIS Pref)	I Preferred	C Modified
16 Minimum Level Management[4/]	76,600	74,668	74,668	74,668	74,668	74,668
17 Byram Gulch Municipal Supply Watershed	N/A	300	300	300	300	300
18 Long Creek Municipal Supply Watershed	N/A	224	224	224	224	224
19 Administrative Sites	N/A	1,369	1,369	1,369	1,369	1,369
20 Wildlife Emphasis with Scheduled Timber Harvest	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	23,674	N/A
21 Wildlife Emphasis with Non-Scheduled Timber Harvest	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	22,076	N/A
22 Wild and Scenic River	N/A	10,256	10,256	10,256	10,256	10,256
Roads, Water, etc	26,833	26,833	26,833	26,833	26,833	26,833
TOTAL	1,459,422	1,459,422	1,459,422	1,459,422	1,459,422	1,459,422

4/ Lands assigned to Management Areas 1 through 4B, 14, 15, 18, 20, and scenic portions of 22 had the option in FORPLAN of being assigned to that management area or to minimum level management (Management Area 16) Lands assigned to all other management areas were fixed (does not apply to the No Change Alternative).

FIGURE II-33: Percent of Forest by Management Area by Alternative
(Management areas in which timber harvest will be scheduled are indicated with shading)