

Winema National Forest Planning Map

ALTERNATIVE J

The goal of this alternative is to provide a balance between current outputs and land uses and the identified public issues. The majority of the Forest will be managed for timber production and meet other resource objectives. Much of the Forest will be managed to retain its forest appearance through the use of uneven-aged timber management systems. Emphasis is placed on working with Forest users to meet their expectations in the variety of recreation experiences offered. Special emphasis is provided for key big game wildlife habitat, threatened and endangered species, and old-growth associated species. Harvest and commercial use of dead lodgepole pine infested by the mountain pine beetle will be a priority over the next 10 years.

Management Areas

- 1 SEMIPRIMITIVE RECREATION—provides semiprimitive dispersed recreational opportunities. These opportunities typically occur in areas characterized by natural-appearing environments of moderate size and few encounters with other forest users. Areas must be large enough to provide the user with a sense of solitude.
- 2 DEVELOPED RECREATION—provides a variety of recreational opportunities at developed facilities, such as campgrounds, picnic areas, downhill ski areas, resorts, and organizational camps. This management may be applied to all existing developed recreational facilities, plus a small portion of the Forest identified as having the potential for such facilities.
- 3 SCENIC MANAGEMENT—provides visually appealing scenery for the Forest user. Generally, this type of management may be applied on lands visible from travelways, rivers, water bodies, and public use areas. However, this management may also be applied anywhere on the Forest to create pleasing forest views.
- 4 UNIQUE AREA—provides for the protection and, where appropriate, recreational use and enjoyment, of lands with significant geologic, scenic, historic, botanic, or other special characteristics. This management may be applied to lands with unique recreational or scientific values.
- 5 WILD AND SCENIC RIVER—provides for the protection of rivers that possess unique scenic, recreation, geologic, fish and wildlife, historical, cultural, or other similar values. These areas would be recommended for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. This management may be applied to portions of the Sycan and Williamson rivers located on and adjacent to the Forest.
- 6 WILDERNESS—applied to those lands on the Forest that are included in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Management and designation of these areas follows the guidelines specified in the 1964 Wilderness Act.
- 7 OLD-GROWTH MANAGEMENT—provides old-growth forest communities for wildlife habitat, vegetative diversity, preservation of natural gene pools, and aesthetic values. Generally, this management may be applied on lands with existing older-aged forest communities. However, it also may be applied to younger stands that would eventually achieve the desired characteristics. In the case of Alternative J, approximately 24,000 acres of old-growth forest have yet to be specifically located. These lands will be identified following completion of an inventory of old-growth forest currently underway.
- 8 RIPARIAN MANAGEMENT—provides for the protection of water quality, wetland, floodplain, and wildlife resource values associated with riparian vegetative communities. The wildlife habitat emphasis is on providing quality elk calving and deer fawning habitat. This management may be applied to lands adjacent to streams, lakes, ponds, springs, meadows, and their associated wet and drier plant communities.
- 9 BALD EAGLE HABITAT—provides habitat for bald eagles, a species listed as threatened by the Fish and Wildlife Service. This management may be applied to existing eagle nesting, foraging, and roosting habitat and areas with the potential for providing this type of habitat.
- 10 BIG GAME WINTER RANGE—provides potential habitat for big game animals that may winter on the Forest. This management may be applied to those lands inventoried as historic or potential big game winter range.
- 11 RANGE MANAGEMENT—provides forage sufficient to sustain continued use by domestic livestock. This management may be applied to those lands capable of producing high levels of forage: the dry meadow, ponderosa pine, and lodgepole pine vegetative communities.
- 12 TIMBER PRODUCTION—provides high levels of commercial wood production using a variety of treatments and investment levels. This management may be applied to all lands on the Forest identified as tentatively suitable for timber production.
- 13 RESEARCH NATURAL AREA—provides for the preservation and protection of representative forest and rangeland communities in an unmodified condition for the purpose of research, study, observation, monitoring, and educational activities. This management may be applied to previously identified lands with these scientific and educational values.
- 14 MINIMUM MANAGEMENT—maintains areas of the Forest in public ownership with minimal investment levels. The management emphasis on these lands is on protecting the safety of Forest users, preventing environmental damage to lands adjacent to the Forest, and administering unavoidable special uses. This management may be applied to any area of the Forest or the entire Forest.
- 15 UPPER WILLAMSON—provides a natural-appearing forest setting for dispersed recreation activities and special wildlife habitats. This management may be applied to the historical Klamath Tribe use areas along the upper Williamson River and along the Klamath Forest Marsh.

NOTES These descriptions refer to the types of areas that are appropriate for designation to a particular management area. When and where management areas are actually designated depends on the goals and objectives of the individual alternative. For that reason, not all management areas are designated under each alternative. In addition, because of the scale of the maps, some small blocks of management areas, such as small blocks of old-growth management or narrow riparian management areas, are not displayed on these maps. Although the maps do not display every occurrence of each management area, they do display the general differences among the alternatives.

