

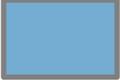
Colville National Forest-Forest Plan Revision

Quick Glance Key for Comparing DEIS Alternative Maps

This document may be helpful when reviewing the alternative maps by providing the management area (MA) descriptions right at your fingertips with the map legend name and map legend information. This information was taken from **Table 6**—found in the DEIS, Vol. 1 on pages 38-42.

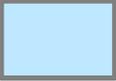
| Management Areas Name | Description |
|---|--|
| <p>Wood/Forage <i>(No Action Alternative)</i></p>  | <p>The management goal is to achieve optimum production of timber products while protecting basic resources.</p> |
| <p>Scenic/ Timber <i>(No Action Alternative)</i></p>  | <p>The management goal is to provide a natural appearing foreground, middle, and background along major scenic travel routes while providing wood products.</p> |
| <p>Old Growth Dependent Species Habitat/ Late Forest Structure <i>(Alts.- No Action and R)</i></p>  | <p>The management goal is to provide essential habitat for wildlife species that require late and old forest habitat components (e.g., structure such as large and old trees, large snags, and downed wood) and contribute to the maintenance of diversity of wildlife habitats and plant communities.</p> |
| <p>Caribou Habitat^[1] <i>(No Action Alternative)</i></p>  | <p>The management goal is to provide seasonal habitats for woodland caribou to contribute the Colville National Forest portion of a fully recovered population as specified in the Caribou Recovery Plan.</p> |
| <p>Winter Range <i>(No Action Alternative)</i></p>  | <p>The management goal is to meet the habitat needs of deer and elk to sustain carrying capacity at 120 percent of the 1980 level, while managing other resources (e.g., timber harvest, recreation) consistent with fish and wildlife management objectives.</p> |

^[1] The woodland caribou recovery area is integrated with the Focused Restoration management area under the proposed action and alternative P, and integrated with the Late Forest Structure management area in alternative R.

| Management Areas Name | Description |
|---|--|
| <p>Scenic/Winter Range <i>(No Action Alternative)</i></p>  | <p>The management goal is to provide a natural appearing foreground, middle, and background along major scenic travel routes while providing for winter range management.</p> |
| <p>Focused Restoration^[2] <i>(Proposed Action and Alternative P)</i></p>  | <p>Management area emphasis would focus on the restoration of ecological integrity and ecosystem function at the landscape scale using both active management (mechanical treatment and prescribed fire) and passive management (natural processes, including disturbances and succession) to restore natural processes and improve resiliency, while emphasizing important fish and wildlife habitats. Spatially, these areas include the key watersheds, and grizzly bear and caribou recovery areas not included in Backcountry and Backcountry Motorized management areas. The active management focus in key watersheds would promote riparian goals.</p> |
| <p>General Restoration^[3] <i>(Proposed Action and Alternatives R and P)</i></p>  | <p>Management area emphasis would focus on enhancing ecological integrity and ecosystem function at the landscape scale using active management (mechanical treatment and prescribed fire) to restore natural processes and improve resiliency.</p> |
| <p>Active Management and Responsible Management Areas <i>(Alternatives B and O)</i></p>  | <p>Management area emphasis would be to use active forest management (timber harvest and prescribed fire) to provide forest products to the local economy and move the forest toward desired conditions for resilience to insects, disease, and uncharacteristic wildfire. While the management emphasis would be the same for both these MAs, the “Responsible Management Area” was named through a collaborative process and is retained to honor the collaborative process.</p> |
| <p>Restoration <i>(Alternatives B and O)</i></p>  | <p>Like the Focused and General Restoration MAs, management area emphasis would focus on the restoration of ecological integrity and ecosystem function at the landscape scale using both active management (mechanical treatment and prescribed fire) and passive management (natural processes, including disturbances and succession) to restore natural processes and improve resiliency, with limited mechanical treatment in late forest structure habitat. The landscape would be natural appearing in the majority of this management area, but in comparison to the Backcountry and Backcountry Motorized management areas, these areas have National Forest System roads and areas of intensive, concentrated management activity or facilities.</p> |

^[2] In the proposed action provided to the public in June 2011, **Focused Restoration** was labeled as Active Restoration 2.

^[3] In the proposed action provided to the public in June 2011, **General Restoration** was labeled as Active Restoration 3.

| Management Areas Name | Description |
|--|---|
| Backcountry <i>(All alternatives)</i>  | Management area emphasis would be to provide non-motorized backcountry recreation opportunities in a natural-appearing landscape. Mechanized uses may be allowed. The MA would contribute habitat conditions for species that benefit from an unroaded and summer non-motorized landscape. |
| Backcountry Motorized <i>(All alternatives)</i>  | Management area emphasis would be to provide motorized backcountry recreation opportunities in a natural-appearing landscape. Summer motorized use would be suitable and allowed where identified on the Forest's Motor Vehicle Use Map. Both cross-country and trail-based winter over-snow vehicle use would be suitable. Mechanized would also be suitable. These MAs would contribute habitat conditions for species that benefit from an unroaded landscape. |
| Recreation <i>(No Action Alternative)</i>  | The management area goal is to provide roaded and unroaded recreation opportunities in a natural appearing setting, to provide semi-primitive motorized and non-motorized recreation while meeting objectives of wildlife management, and to provide for quality winter recreation opportunities including downhill skiing, Nordic skiing, and other compatible uses. (This MA includes general recreation, recreation/wildlife, and skiing areas in the 1988 Forest Plan.) |
| Wilderness – Designated <i>(All Alternatives)</i>  | Congress has designated the Salmo-Priest Wilderness on the Colville National Forest (31,445 acres). Management area emphasis is, and would continue to be under all action alternatives, to preserve the five qualities of wilderness character - untrammeled, natural, undeveloped, opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation, and other features of values. In addition, the management areas direction in all alternatives proposes specific objectives, standards, and guidelines for the use of prescribed fire in wilderness. |
| Wilderness –Recommended <i>(Proposed Action and Alternatives R, P, B and O)</i>  | Management area emphasis would be to protect and maintain the social and ecological characteristics that provide the basis for the wilderness recommendation. Depending on the alternative (see detailed alternative descriptions), non-conforming wilderness uses including motorized trail maintenance and reconstruction, and mechanized uses (e.g., mountain biking) may be allowed to continue until Congress takes action to designate the areas as wilderness. |
| Research Natural Areas <i>(All alternatives)</i>  | Research natural areas (RNA) are established to provide study and protection of a full range of habitat types and remain in a relatively unaltered condition for non-manipulative research, observation, and study. Plan direction would continue to emphasize maintaining the research values of the areas. Management activities in a research natural area must be consistent with the purposes for which the RNA was established (or proposed) or specifically maintain the values of the RNA. |

| Management Areas Name | Description |
|--|---|
| <p>Eligible and Suitable Wild and Scenic Rivers <i>(All alternatives)</i></p>  | <p>Portions of two rivers on the Colville National Forest, the Kettle River (classified as recreational) and the South Fork Salmo River (classified as wild), have been identified as being eligible for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River Inventory. Plan direction would continue to emphasize maintaining the free-flowing characteristic and outstandingly remarkable values for which the river is determined eligible.</p> |
| <p>Scenic Byways <i>(All alternatives)</i></p>  | <p>Management area emphasis would be to maintain or enhance the qualities of the byway. The Colville National Forest includes all or part of the Sherman Pass Scenic Byway (designated as both a Washington State Scenic Byway and a National Forest Scenic Byway), the North Pend Oreille Scenic Byway (designated as a Washington State Scenic Byway), and the International Selkirk Loop (designated as an All-American Road). A ½-mile strip on either side of the byway centerline defines the scenic byway management area. Management direction would only apply to portions of the byway within National Forest System lands.</p> |
| <p>Nationally Designated Trails <i>(All alternatives)</i></p>  | <p>Management direction is for all nationally designated trails located within the administrative boundaries of National Forest System lands. The corridor where management direction applies consists of the visible foreground, which is generally one-half mile in width either side of the centerline of the trail, including viewpoints, water sources, campsites, and spur trails to these features. Pacific Northwest Trail Corridor also shown on small maps for information, but is subject to change.</p> |
| <p>Kettle Crest Special Interest Area* <small>*Overlaps with other management areas</small> <i>(Alternatives P and O)</i></p>  | <p>Special interest areas (SIAs) are a category of administratively designated special areas with outstanding special characteristics or unique values. These unique values consist of scenic, geological, botanical, zoological, paleontological, historical, or recreational values. SIA management areas overlay other management areas. For example, a special interest area could also be managed for Focused or General Restoration. If there are management area guidance conflicts, the most protective guidance will apply. Management area emphasis would be to ensure protection of the values for which the area is designated.</p> |