



REGION 4 WILDERNESS EVALUATION PROCESS

Substantially Noticeable Worksheet

SALMON-CHALLIS NATIONAL FOREST

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

Contents

#19 Howe Peak3

#24 Jumpoff Peak4

#33 Copper Basin.....5

#80 North Slope Pioneers6

#89 South White Knobs.....8

#114 North Fork Big Lost.....9

#115 Porphyry Peak10

#135 Burnt Creek Big Lost12

#138 Sunset King13

#142 JMJP Sagebrush14

#144 JMJP Pine15

#156 Spud Creek16

#161 Borah Plus.....17

#191 Spring Hill.....18

#247 South Lemhi Range.....19

#294 Spring Basin Squaw21

300 Copper Mtn.....22

#334 Lola Creek23

#376 Pahsimeroi Mountains23

#388 South Motorway.....24

#390 South Cabin Creek Peak26

#410 Red Hill.....27

433 Horsethief28

#438 Corkscrew Mtn.28

#462 North Motorway29

#464 Grouse Peak.....30

#468 Seafoam Bubble32

#481 Wheetip Creek.....32

#521 Beaverheads Divide.....33

#523 Trapper Mountain34

#539 Grizzly Hill34

#574 Sheephorn Mtn.....36

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

#579 West Fork Morgan Plus	38
#634 Deegan Mtn.	39
#654 Haynes Creek Lemhi	40
#657 YellowJacket	41
#667 Upper Flume Creek Lemhi	43
#669 Taylor Mtn.	43
#677 Henry Creek	45
#680 Pepper Creek Ridge South	46
#687 North Lemhi Range	47
#709 Lake Mtn. East	49
#730 West Fork Blackbird Creek	50
#751 Leacock Point	51
#733 Cobalt	51
#734 Porphyry Ridge	52
#753 Perreau Creek	54
#772 Goldstone Mtn.....	56
#782 Chipps Creek	57
#795 White Horse Basin	58
#807 Phelan Mtn.	59
#855 Rapps Creek	60
#863 Leesburg.....	60
#874 Wallace Lake	61
#897 Blackbird Mountain	62
#898 Daly Creek	63
#959 Salmon River Breaks South	63
#999 Ulysses Mtn.....	64
#1041 Donnelly Gulch.....	66
#1056 West Fork Hughes Creek	67
#1061 Salmon River Breaks North	68
#1070 Stein Mtn.	70
#1086 Ransack Creek.....	70
#1115 Gibbonsville East	71
#1142 Anderson Mtn.....	72
#1145 Indian Peak	73

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

#19 Howe Peak

The Howe Peak area is an 8,843 acre area on the southernmost end of the Forest associated with the Lost River mountain range. It is in the Big Lost River drainage and is dominated by sagebrush in its lower elevations, transitioning primarily into mountain mahogany and Douglas fir.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N) ¹
1	Vertical Structures				
1a	Powerlines	Powerline to Howe Peak Communications Site (visible from aerial imagery)	The powerline consists of large wooden poles with cables strung between the poles. The powerlines have cleared corridors and access roads along the line.	The powerlines, cleared corridors, and access roads create straight, highly visible lines through the surrounding vegetation and are very noticeable on the landscape.	N
#	Improvement Type			Narrative on the degree of change	Include
4	Range Improvements				
4a	Water Troughs	Troughs are generally low profile metal structures (rectangular or circular) that have sections of water pipe (plastic or metal) associated with them. Most troughs are colored green or other earth tones, but may be unpainted and the color of steel.	Troughs and stock tanks in the unit are generally masked by surrounding vegetation and are not visible or noticeable to most visitors, unless they are standing directly at the development.	There is only one trough known to exist within this area. There is very little change to the overall landscape from the trough and stock tanks	Y

¹ In some cases powerline described could not be located in whole using ½ meter imagery. In those cases only the portion that could be identified was removed from the inventory.

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

#24 Jumpoff Peak

The Jumpoff Peak area is a 20,496 acre area on the southern end of the forest and is part of the Lost River Mountain Range. The area is dominated by Horsethief Canyon which is a tributary of the Little Lost River but parts of the area drain into the Big Lost River as well. The area is primarily sagebrush steppe with it transitioning into mountain mahogany and Douglas fir in the upper elevations and moister sites.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
1	Vertical Structures				
1a	Powerlines	Powerline to the Communication Site Jumpoff Peak	The powerline consists of large wooden poles with cables strung between the poles. The powerlines have cleared corridors and access roads along the line.	The powerlines, cleared corridors, and access roads create straight, highly visible lines through the surrounding vegetation and are very noticeable on the landscape.	N
#	Improvement Type			Narrative on the degree of change	Include
4	Range Improvements				
4a	Water Troughs	Ten troughs are located within the area.	Troughs are generally low profile metal structures (rectangular or circular) that have sections of water pipe (plastic or metal) associated with them. Most troughs are colored green or other earth tones, but may be unpainted and the color of steel.	Troughs and stock tanks in the unit are generally masked by surrounding vegetation and are not visible or noticeable to most visitors, unless they are standing directly at the development. There is very little change to the overall landscape from the trough and stock tanks	Y
4b	Stock Ponds/Reservoirs	Thirty stock ponds or dugouts are known to exist within the area.	Stock ponds are constructed from native soil and materials and are dugout out from the surrounding area. Ponds and reservoirs generally do not have any sharp or unnatural lines or forms associated with them. Colors are	Stock Ponds/Reservoirs are not visible or noticeable to most visitors as they are located in low lying areas. Vegetation has grown around the areas. There is very little change to the overall landscape	Y

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

			generally the same as the surrounding landscape but expose more of the color of the soil as vegetation is removed to construct them.		
4c	Spring Developments	Eight springs and head boxes have been identified in the area.	Stock spring developments are the water sources for water troughs and reservoirs/ponds. They are small collection structures located at springs.	Spring developments small structures, are generally masked by vegetation, and are not easily noticeable throughout the area.	Y

#33 Copper Basin

The Copper basin area is a large relatively flat area along the East Fork of the Big Lost River. It is 11,484 acre area dominated in sagebrush with small areas of woody riparian vegetation along Star Hope Creek.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
4	Range Improvements				
4a	Water Troughs	Four troughs are known to exist.	Troughs are generally low profile metal structures (rectangular or circular) that have sections of water pipe (plastic or metal) associated with them. Most troughs are colored green or other earth tones, but may be unpainted and the color of steel.	Troughs and stock tanks in the unit are generally masked by surrounding vegetation and are not visible or noticeable to most visitors, unless they are standing directly at the development. There is very little change to the overall landscape from the trough and stock tanks	Y

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

4b	Stock Ponds/Reservoirs	Sixty two stock ponds or dugouts have been identified in the area.	Stock ponds are constructed from native soil and materials and are dugout out from the surrounding area. Ponds and reservoirs generally do not have any sharp or unnatural lines or forms associated with them. Colors are generally the same as the surrounding landscape but expose more of the color of the soil as vegetation is removed to construct them.	Stock Ponds/Reservoirs are not visible or noticeable to most visitors as they are located in low lying areas. Vegetation has grown around the areas. There is very little change to the overall landscape	Y
4c	Spring Developments	Four Springs are identified.	Stock spring developments are the water sources for water troughs and reservoirs/ponds. They are small collection structures located at springs.	Spring developments small structures, are generally masked by vegetation, and are not easily noticeable throughout the area.	Y

#80 North Slope Pioneers

The North Slope of the Pioneers is a large area (187,587 acres) that comprises the north slope of the Pioneer Mountain Range on the Salmon-Challis National Forest it is within the Big Lost River drainage and shares a boundary with the Sawtooth National Forest to the south. It is a large are with diverse vegetation, but in general lower elevations are predominately sagebrush steppe habitat types transitioning to mountain mahogany and Douglas fir in the higher and moister sites, with very little vegetation associated with the mountain tops.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
1	Vertical Structures				
1a	Powerlines	One segment goes to Wildhorse GS and one segment goes to North Fork of Big Lost.	The powerline consists of large wooden poles with cables strung between the poles. The powerlines have cleared corridors and access roads along the line.	The powerlines, cleared corridors, and access roads create straight, highly visible lines through the surrounding vegetation and are very noticeable on the landscape.	N

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

#	Improvement Type			Narrative on the degree of change	Include
3a	Timber harvests	See Area description above.	Timber harvests ²	Timber harvests of varying degree from old cut overs to cuts that do not remove the entire stand, such as single tree selection cuts, that reasonably blend into the surrounding vegetation because large areas are not significantly changed in texture, line, and color, and form or can appear to mimic natural disturbance.	Y
4	Range Improvements				
4a	Water Troughs	Thirty-two troughs are known to exist within the area.	Troughs are generally low profile metal structures (rectangular or circular) that have sections of water pipe (plastic or metal) associated with them. Most troughs are colored green or other earth tones, but may be unpainted and the color of steel.	Troughs and stock tanks in the unit are generally masked by surrounding vegetation and are not visible or noticeable to most visitors, unless they are standing directly at the development. There is very little change to the overall landscape from the trough and stock tanks	Y
4b	Stock Ponds/Reservoirs	Two hundred and sixteen stock ponds or dugouts are identified within the area.	Stock ponds are constructed from native soil and materials and are dugout out from the surrounding area. Ponds and reservoirs generally do not have any sharp or unnatural lines or forms associated with them. Colors are generally the same as the surrounding landscape but expose more of the color of the soil as vegetation	Stock Ponds/Reservoirs are not visible or noticeable to most visitors as they are located in low lying areas. Vegetation has grown around the areas. There is very little change to the overall landscape	Y

² Timber harvest units on the SCNF vary considerably across the forest. Some units were created decades ago, while others last year. Harvest methods and timber stands vary greatly depending upon habitat type, elevation, slope positioning, and many more variables. Some of the harvest units received prescribed fire treatments, while others were burned by wildfire, and/or both. There does not appear to be any specific set of parameters that can be utilized to determine if a specific timber harvest unit is substantially noticeable on the landscape. As areas are being evaluated for recommendation for inclusion in the Wilderness preservation system, timber harvest units/areas will be recognized.

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

			is removed to construct them.		
4c	Spring Developments	One hundred and twenty six within the area.	Stock spring developments are the water sources for water troughs and reservoirs/ponds. They are small collection structures located at springs.	Spring developments small structures, are generally masked by vegetation, and are not easily noticeable throughout the area.	Y

#89 South White Knobs

The southern White Knobs area is an 83,953 acre area with comprises the southern end of the White Knob Mountain Range in the Big Lost River drainage. The area is dominated by sagebrush steppe habitats with a small mountain mahogany and Douglas fir component, with very little vegetation associated with the 10,000 foot and taller mountains within the area.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
1	<i>Vertical Structures</i>				
1a	Powerlines	1 segment goes to Antelope Admin, 1 segment goes to Rio Grande CYN.	The powerline consists of large wooden poles with cables strung between the poles. The powerlines have cleared corridors and access roads along the line.	The powerlines, cleared corridors, and access roads create straight, highly visible lines through the surrounding vegetation and are very noticeable on the landscape.	N
#	Improvement Type			Narrative on the degree of change	Include
4	<i>Range Improvements</i>				
4a	Water Troughs	Twenty-one troughs are within the area.	Troughs are generally low profile metal structures (rectangular or circular) that have sections of water pipe (plastic or metal) associated	Troughs and stock tanks in the unit are generally masked by surrounding vegetation and are not visible or noticeable to most visitors, unless they are standing directly at the development. There is very little change to the overall landscape from the trough and stock tanks	Y

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

			with them. Most troughs are colored green or other earth tones, but may be unpainted and the color of steel.		
4b	Stock Ponds/Reservoirs	Two hundred and forty seven ponds and dugouts are associated with the area.	Stock ponds are constructed from native soil and materials and are dugout out from the surrounding area. Ponds and reservoirs generally do not have any sharp or unnatural lines or forms associated with them. Colors are generally the same as the surrounding landscape but expose more of the color of the soil as vegetation is removed to construct them.	Stock Ponds/Reservoirs are not visible or noticeable to most visitors as they are located in low lying areas. Vegetation has grown around the areas. There is very little change to the overall landscape	Y
4c	Spring Developments	Ninety springs and head boxes are identified in the area.	Stock spring developments are the water sources for water troughs and reservoirs/ponds. They are small collection structures located at springs.	Spring developments small structures, are generally masked by vegetation, and are not easily noticeable throughout the area.	Y

#114 North Fork Big Lost

The North Fork of the Big Lost is a 43,917 acre area at the head of the Big Lost River drainage. It shares a border with the Sawtooth National Forest to the west. It is dominated by trees primarily Douglas fir with a mix of spruce and other fir species and some Whitebark mixed stands. Some sagebrush steppe in the lower habitats with sparse vegetation in the highest peaks.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
3	Vegetation Treatments				

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

3a	Timber harvests	See Area description above.	Timber harvests	Timber harvests of varying degree from old cut overs to cuts that do not remove the entire stand, such as single tree selection cuts, that reasonably blend into the surrounding vegetation because large areas are not significantly changed in texture, line, and color, and form or can appear to mimic natural disturbance.	Y
----	-----------------	-----------------------------	-----------------	---	---

#115 Porphyry Peak

The Porphyry Peak area is a 47,614 acre area associated with the White Knob Mountain range in the Big Lost River drainage. The area is dominated by sagebrush steppe habitats with a Douglas fir component on the moister sites with very little vegetation at its highest elevations.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
1	<i>Vertical Structures</i>				
1a	Powerlines	One segment to Wildhorse, one segment goes to the East Fork	The powerline consists of large wooden poles with cables strung between the poles. The powerlines have cleared corridors and access roads along the line.	The powerlines, cleared corridors, and access roads create straight, highly visible lines through the surrounding vegetation and are very noticeable on the landscape.	N
#	Improvement Type			Narrative on the degree of change	Include
4	<i>Range Improvements</i>				
4a	Stock Ponds/Reservoirs	One hundred ponds or dugouts are identified within the area.	Stock ponds are constructed from native soil and materials and are dugout out from the surrounding area. Ponds and reservoirs generally do not have any sharp or unnatural lines or forms associated with them. Colors are generally the same as the surrounding landscape but expose more of the color of	Stock Ponds/Reservoirs are not visible or noticeable to most visitors as they are located in low lying areas. Vegetation has grown around the areas. There is very little change to the overall landscape	Y

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

			the soil as vegetation is removed to construct them.		
4b	Spring Developments	Sixty-one springs are identified as part of range improvement.	Stock spring developments are the water sources for water troughs and reservoirs/ponds. They are small collection structures located at springs.	Spring developments small structures, are generally masked by vegetation, and are not easily noticeable throughout the area.	Y

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

#135 Burnt Creek Big Lost

The Brunt Creek Big Lost area is a relatively small area only 6,036 acres in size generally associated with the Trail Creek Road. It is bordered by BLM lands on three sides and drains into the Big Lost River. The area is primarily sagebrush steppe with a little Mountain Mahogany on the north slopes and moister sites.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
4	Range Improvements				
4a	Stock Ponds/Reservoirs	Fifty ponds or dugouts are identified within the area.	Stock ponds are constructed from native soil and materials and are dugout out from the surrounding area. Ponds and reservoirs generally do not have any sharp or unnatural lines or forms associated with them. Colors are generally the same as the surrounding landscape but expose more of the color of the soil as vegetation is removed to construct them.	Stock Ponds/Reservoirs are not visible or noticeable to most visitors as they are located in low lying areas. Vegetation has grown around the areas. There is very little change to the overall landscape	Y
4b	Spring Developments	Three springs are identified as range improvements	Stock spring developments are the water sources for water troughs and reservoirs/ponds. They are small collection structures located at springs.	Spring developments small structures, are generally masked by vegetation, and are not easily noticeable throughout the area.	Y

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

#138 Sunset King

The Sunset King area is a large area of 103,503 acres. It is primarily the Lost River Mountain range with its northern boundary being Pass Creek and the southern boundary being Arco Pass. Half of the area drains into the Little Lost River and the other half drains into the Big Lost River. The area has several mountains of 10,000 feet or more with little vegetation. Douglas fir, Whitebark and Mountain Mahogany make up the dominate tree species with the lowest elevations being made up of sagebrush steppe habitats.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
#	Improvement Type			Narrative on the degree of change	Include
3a	Timber harvests	See Area description above.	Timber harvests	Timber harvests of varying degree from old cut overs to cuts that do not remove the entire stand, such as single tree selection cuts, that reasonably blend into the surrounding vegetation because large areas are not significantly changed in texture, line, and color, and form or can appear to mimic natural disturbance.	Y
4	Range Improvements				
4a	Water Troughs	Forty-two troughs are in the database as existing within the area.	Troughs are generally low profile metal structures (rectangular or circular) that have sections of water pipe (plastic or metal) associated with them. Most troughs are colored green or other earth tones, but may be unpainted and the color of steel.	Troughs and stock tanks in the unit are generally masked by surrounding vegetation and are not visible or noticeable to most visitors, unless they are standing directly at the development. There is very little change to the overall landscape from the trough and stock tanks	Y
4b	Stock Ponds/Reservoirs	Ninety five ponds or dugouts are identified in the area.	Stock ponds are constructed from native soil and materials and are dugout out from the surrounding area. Ponds and reservoirs generally do not have any sharp or unnatural lines or forms associated with them. Colors are generally the same as	Stock Ponds/Reservoirs are not visible or noticeable to most visitors as they are located in low lying areas. Vegetation has grown around the areas. There is very little change to the overall landscape	Y

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

			the surrounding landscape but expose more of the color of the soil as vegetation is removed to construct them.		
4c	Spring Developments	Twenty springs and nineteen head boxes are listed as range improvements in the area.	Stock spring developments are the water sources for water troughs and reservoirs/ponds. They are small collection structures located at springs.	Spring developments small structures, are generally masked by vegetation, and are not easily noticeable throughout the area.	Y

#142 JMJP Sagebrush

The JMJP Sagebrush area is a 2,775 acre area in the Upper Salmon River drainage. It is a relatively small area located between the Jim McClure Jerry Peak Wilderness area and lands BLM administered lands in the East Fork of the Salmon River, Herd Creek area and is dominated by sagebrush steppe habitats with a little bit of Douglas Fir on its moister sites.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
4	Range Improvements				
4a	Water Troughs	Five troughs are identified in the area.	Troughs are generally low profile metal structures (rectangular or circular) that have sections of water pipe (plastic or metal) associated with them. Most troughs are colored green or other earth tones, but may be unpainted and the color of steel.	Troughs and stock tanks in the unit are generally masked by surrounding vegetation and are not visible or noticeable to most visitors, unless they are standing directly at the development. There is very little change to the overall landscape from the trough and stock tanks	Y

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

4b	Stock Ponds/Reservoirs	Six ponds or Dugouts are identified in the area.	Stock ponds are constructed from native soil and materials and are dugout out from the surrounding area. Ponds and reservoirs generally do not have any sharp or unnatural lines or forms associated with them. Colors are generally the same as the surrounding landscape but expose more of the color of the soil as vegetation is removed to construct them.	Stock Ponds/Reservoirs are not visible or noticeable to most visitors as they are located in low lying areas. Vegetation has grown around the areas. There is very little change to the overall landscape	Y
----	------------------------	--	---	---	---

#144 JMJP Pine

The JMJP Pine area is a 278 acre area in the Upper Salmon River drainage. It is a small area located between the Jim McClure Jerry Peak Wilderness area and lands BLM administered lands in the East Fork of the Salmon River, Pine Creek area and is dominated by sagebrush steppe habitats with a little bit of Douglas Fir on its moister sites.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
4	Range Improvements				
4a	Water Troughs	One trough are identified in the area.	Troughs are generally low profile metal structures (rectangular or circular) that have sections of water pipe (plastic or metal) associated with them. Most troughs are colored green or other earth tones, but may be unpainted and the color of steel.	Troughs and stock tanks in the unit are generally masked by surrounding vegetation and are not visible or noticeable to most visitors, unless they are standing directly at the development. There is very little change to the overall landscape from the trough and stock tanks	Y

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

#156 Spud Creek

The Spud Creek area is a relatively small area at 7361 acres. It is in the Upper Salmon River drainage more specifically in the East Fork of the Salmon River drainage. The area is primarily dominated by sagebrush steppe habitats with mountain mahogany and Douglas fir trees in the upper elevations and moister sites.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
1	Vertical Structures				
1a	Communication Site	Potaman Peak Radio Repeater Communication Site (YFK57, YFK64, YFK402103), visible from aerial imagery.		Outside of the area due to modelling.	N
#	Improvement Type			Narrative on the degree of change	Include
4	Range Improvements				
4a	Water Troughs	Eleven troughs are identified to exist within the area.	Troughs are generally low profile metal structures (rectangular or circular) that have sections of water pipe (plastic or metal) associated with them. Most troughs are colored green or other earth tones, but may be unpainted and the color of steel.	Troughs and stock tanks in the unit are generally masked by surrounding vegetation and are not visible or noticeable to most visitors, unless they are standing directly at the development. There is very little change to the overall landscape from the trough and stock tanks	Y
4b	Stock Ponds/Reservoirs	Four Ponds or dugouts are identified in the area.	Stock ponds are constructed from native soil and materials and are dugout out from the surrounding area. Ponds and reservoirs generally do not have any sharp or unnatural lines or forms associated with them. Colors are generally the same as the surrounding landscape but expose more of the color of	Stock Ponds/Reservoirs are not visible or noticeable to most visitors as they are located in low lying areas. Vegetation has grown around the areas. There is very little change to the overall landscape	Y

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

			the soil as vegetation is removed to construct them.		
4c	Spring Developments	Seven springs and five head boxes are identified as range improvements within the area.	Stock spring developments are the water sources for water troughs and reservoirs/ponds. They are small collection structures located at springs.	Spring developments small structures, are generally masked by vegetation, and are not easily noticeable throughout the area.	Y

#161 Borah Plus

The Borah Plus area is one of the largest areas on the Forest at 145705. The area comprises Borah Peak the state's highest mountain and several other tall peaks. The area is sparsely vegetated at its highest elevations with Douglas fir and mountain mahogany on its mid elevation slopes and moister sires and sagebrush steppes on the lower elevation slopes and valley bottoms. The area straddles the head waters of three larger drainages of the Pahsimeroi River, the Big Lost and Little Lost River drainages.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
3a	Timber harvests	See Area description above.	Timber harvests	Timber harvests of varying degree from old cut overs to cuts that do not remove the entire stand, such as single tree selection cuts, that reasonably blend into the surrounding vegetation because large areas are not significantly changed in texture, line, and color, and form or can appear to mimic natural disturbance.	Y
4	Range Improvements				
4a	Water Troughs	Twenty troughs are known to exist within the area.	Troughs are generally low profile metal structures (rectangular or circular) that have sections of water pipe (plastic or metal) associated with them. Most troughs are colored green or other earth	Troughs and stock tanks in the unit are generally masked by surrounding vegetation and are not visible or noticeable to most visitors, unless they are standing directly at the development. There is very little change to the overall landscape from the trough and stock tanks	Y

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

			tones, but may be unpainted and the color of steel.		
4b	Stock Ponds/Reservoirs	Thirty-nine ponds or dugouts are in the area.	Stock ponds are constructed from native soil and materials and are dugout out from the surrounding area. Ponds and reservoirs generally do not have any sharp or unnatural lines or forms associated with them. Colors are generally the same as the surrounding landscape but expose more of the color of the soil as vegetation is removed to construct them.	Stock Ponds/Reservoirs are not visible or noticeable to most visitors as they are located in low lying areas. Vegetation has grown around the areas. There is very little change to the overall landscape	Y
4c	Spring Developments	Eight springs and ten head boxes are identified as range improvements within the area.	Stock spring developments are the water sources for water troughs and reservoirs/ponds. They are small collection structures located at springs.	Spring developments small structures, are generally masked by vegetation, and are not easily noticeable throughout the area.	Y

#191 Spring Hill

The Spring Hill area is in the Pahsimeroi River drainage and encompasses 11,337 acres. The area is predominately sagebrush steppe habitats with small pockets of trees primarily mountain mahogany and Douglas fir.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
4	Range Improvements				
4a	Water Troughs	Seven troughs are identified within the area.	Troughs are generally low profile metal structures (rectangular or circular) that have sections of water pipe (plastic or	Troughs and stock tanks in the unit are generally masked by surrounding vegetation and are not visible or noticeable to most visitors, unless they are standing directly at the development. There is very little change to the overall landscape from the trough and stock tanks	Y

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

			metal) associated with them. Most troughs are colored green or other earth tones, but may be unpainted and the color of steel.		
4b	Stock Ponds/Reservoirs	Twenty ponds or dugouts are identified within the area.	Stock ponds are constructed from native soil and materials and are dugout out from the surrounding area. Ponds and reservoirs generally do not have any sharp or unnatural lines or forms associated with them. Colors are generally the same as the surrounding landscape but expose more of the color of the soil as vegetation is removed to construct them.	Stock Ponds/Reservoirs are not visible or noticeable to most visitors as they are located in low lying areas. Vegetation has grown around the areas. There is very little change to the overall landscape	Y
4c	Spring Developments	Four head boxes are identified as range improvements within the area.	Stock spring developments are the water sources for water troughs and reservoirs/ponds. They are small collection structures located at springs.	Spring developments small structures, are generally masked by vegetation, and are not easily noticeable throughout the area.	Y

#247 South Lemhi Range

The South Lemhi Range area is a 92,119 acre area that encompasses the Sothern reaches OF THE Lemhi Mountain Range on the SCNF. The area is in the little lost river drainage and borders the Caribou-Tar ghee National Forest. The area has several tall peaks which are sparsely vegetated with Whitebark pine, Douglas fire and mountain mahogany making up much of the trees in the area. Sagebrush habitat types make up the rest of the areas vegetation.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
---	------------------	--	---	-----------------------------------	---------------

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

3a	Timber harvests	See Area description above.	Timber harvests	Timber harvests of varying degree from old cut overs to cuts that do not remove the entire stand, such as single tree selection cuts, that reasonably blend into the surrounding vegetation because large areas are not significantly changed in texture, line, and color, and form or can appear to mimic natural disturbance.	Y
4	<i>Range Improvements</i>				
4a	Water Troughs	Seven troughs are in the area.	Troughs are generally low profile metal structures (rectangular or circular) that have sections of water pipe (plastic or metal) associated with them. Most troughs are colored green or other earth tones, but may be unpainted and the color of steel.	Troughs and stock tanks in the unit are generally masked by surrounding vegetation and are not visible or noticeable to most visitors, unless they are standing directly at the development. There is very little change to the overall landscape from the trough and stock tanks	Y
4b	Stock Ponds/Reservoirs	Thirty one ponds or dugouts are in the area.	Stock ponds are constructed from native soil and materials and are dugout out from the surrounding area. Ponds and reservoirs generally do not have any sharp or unnatural lines or forms associated with them. Colors are generally the same as the surrounding landscape but expose more of the color of the soil as vegetation is removed to construct them.	Stock Ponds/Reservoirs are not visible or noticeable to most visitors as they are located in low lying areas. Vegetation has grown around the areas. There is very little change to the overall landscape	Y

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

4c	Spring Developments	Twenty springs and nine head boxes are identified as range improvements within the area.	Stock spring developments are the water sources for water troughs and reservoirs/ponds. They are small collection structures located at springs.	Spring developments small structures, are generally masked by vegetation, and are not easily noticeable throughout the area.	Y
----	---------------------	--	--	--	---

#294 Spring Basin Squaw

The spring basin squaw area is a relatively small area in the upper Salmon River drainage associated with Squaw creek at 5,059 acres. It is made up mostly of sage brush habitats with Douglas fir mixed stands of trees.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
3a	Timber harvests	See Area description above.	Timber harvests	Timber harvests of varying degree from old cut overs to cuts that do not remove the entire stand, such as single tree selection cuts, that reasonably blend into the surrounding vegetation because large areas are not significantly changed in texture, line, and color, and form or can appear to mimic natural disturbance.	Y
4	Range Improvements				
4a	Water Troughs	Fourteen trough are in the area.	Troughs are generally low profile metal structures (rectangular or circular) that have sections of water pipe (plastic or metal) associated with them. Most troughs are colored green or other earth tones, but may be unpainted and the color of steel.	Troughs and stock tanks in the unit are generally masked by surrounding vegetation and are not visible or noticeable to most visitors, unless they are standing directly at the development. There is very little change to the overall landscape from the trough and stock tanks	Y

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

4b	Stock Ponds/Reservoirs	Three ponds or dugouts are known to exist within the area.	Stock ponds are constructed from native soil and materials and are dugout out from the surrounding area. Ponds and reservoirs generally do not have any sharp or unnatural lines or forms associated with them. Colors are generally the same as the surrounding landscape but expose more of the color of the soil as vegetation is removed to construct them.	Stock Ponds/Reservoirs are not visible or noticeable to most visitors as they are located in low lying areas. Vegetation has grown around the areas. There is very little change to the overall landscape	Y
4c	Spring Developments	Only one spring is identified as a range improvement in the area.	Stock spring developments are the water sources for water troughs and reservoirs/ponds. They are small collection structures located at springs.	Spring developments small structures, are generally masked by vegetation, and are not easily noticeable throughout the area.	Y

300 Copper Mtn.

The Copper Mountain area is a 16,083.10 acre area in the Upper Middle Fork River drainage the area is dominated by a coniferous mix of trees. The area is bordered by both the Sawtooth National forest and the Boise National Forest.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
3a	Timber harvests	See Area description above.	Timber harvests	Timber harvests of varying degree from old cut overs to cuts that do not remove the entire stand, such as single tree selection cuts, that reasonably blend into the surrounding vegetation because large areas are not significantly changed in texture, line, and color, and form or can appear to mimic natural disturbance.	Y

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

#334 Lola Creek

The Lola Creek area is a 6,470 acre area in the headwaters of the Middle Fork Salmon River adjacent to the Frank Church - River of No Return of the Wilderness Area. The area is dominated by tree cover with a Whitebark Pine mix dominating the higher elevations with a mix of Spruce, Fir and Pine stands dominating the rest of the area.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
3a	Timber harvests	See Area description above.	Timber harvests	Timber harvests of varying degree from old cut overs to cuts that do not remove the entire stand, such as single tree selection cuts, that reasonably blend into the surrounding vegetation because large areas are not significantly changed in texture, line, and color, and form or can appear to mimic natural disturbance.	Y

#376 Pahsimeroi Mountains

The Pahsimeroi Mountains area is an 82,329 area at the head of three major drainages The Upper Salmon River, Big Lost and Pahsimeroi River basins. As the area contain several of the taller peaks on the forest it is sparsely vegetated at its higher elevations transitioning to conifer mixed stands on mid slopes and moister sites and sage brush steppe habitats dominating the lower elevations and valley bottoms.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
3	<i>Vegetation Treatments</i>				
3a	Timber harvests	See Area description above.	Timber harvests	Timber harvests of varying degree from old cut overs to cuts that do not remove the entire stand, such as single tree selection cuts, that reasonably blend into the surrounding vegetation because large areas are not significantly changed in texture, line, and color, and form or can appear to mimic natural disturbance.	Y
#	Improvement Type			Narrative on the degree of change	Include
4	<i>Range Improvements</i>				
4a	Water Troughs	Thirty four troughs are listed in the area.	Troughs are generally low profile metal structures (rectangular or circular) that have sections of water pipe (plastic or metal) associated with them. Most troughs are colored	Troughs and stock tanks in the unit are generally masked by surrounding vegetation and are not visible or noticeable to most visitors, unless they are standing directly at the development. There is very little change to the overall landscape from the trough and stock tanks	Y

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

			green or other earth tones, but may be unpainted and the color of steel.		
4b	Stock Ponds/Reservoirs	Seventeen ponds or dugouts are identified in the area.	Stock ponds are constructed from native soil and materials and are dugout out from the surrounding area. Ponds and reservoirs generally do not have any sharp or unnatural lines or forms associated with them. Colors are generally the same as the surrounding landscape but expose more of the color of the soil as vegetation is removed to construct them.	Stock Ponds/Reservoirs are not visible or noticeable to most visitors as they are located in low lying areas. Vegetation has grown around the areas. There is very little change to the overall landscape	Y
4c	Spring Developments	Four springs and thirteen head boxes area identified as range improvements in the area.	Stock spring developments are the water sources for water troughs and reservoirs/ponds. They are small collection structures located at springs.	Spring developments small structures, are generally masked by vegetation, and are not easily noticeable throughout the area.	Y

#388 South Motorway

The South Motorway area is a 132,717 acre area in the upper Salmon River drainage the area is borders on the north and west by the Custer Motorway and on the East and much of the south by the Challis office of the BLM and a portion of the southern boundary of the area is the Sawtooth National Recreation Area along the Salmon River. The area's vegetation is predominately coniferous tree habitats with some sagebrush steppe habitats along the southern border.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
1	Vertical Structures				
1a	Powerlines	Segment goes up Thompson Creek to the mine	The powerline consists of large wooden poles with cables strung between the poles. The powerlines have	The powerlines, cleared corridors, and access roads create straight, highly visible lines through the surrounding vegetation and are very noticeable on the landscape.	N

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

			cleared corridors and access roads along the line.		
3a	Timber harvests	See Area description above.	Timber harvests	Timber harvests of varying degree from old cut overs to cuts that do not remove the entire stand, such as single tree selection cuts, that reasonably blend into the surrounding vegetation because large areas are not significantly changed in texture, line, and color, and form or can appear to mimic natural disturbance.	Y
4	Range Improvements				
4a	Water Troughs	Eighteen troughs are known to exist within the area.	Troughs are generally low profile metal structures (rectangular or circular) that have sections of water pipe (plastic or metal) associated with them. Most troughs are colored green or other earth tones, but may be unpainted and the color of steel.	Troughs and stock tanks in the unit are generally masked by surrounding vegetation and are not visible or noticeable to most visitors, unless they are standing directly at the development. There is very little change to the overall landscape from the trough and stock tanks	Y
4b	Stock Ponds/Reservoirs	Twenty four ponds or dugouts are within the area.	Stock ponds are constructed from native soil and materials and are dugout out from the surrounding area. Ponds and reservoirs generally do not have any sharp or unnatural lines or forms associated with them. Colors are generally the same as the surrounding landscape but expose more of the color of the soil as vegetation	Stock Ponds/Reservoirs are not visible or noticeable to most visitors as they are located in low lying areas. Vegetation has grown around the areas. There is very little change to the overall landscape	Y

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

			is removed to construct them.		
4c	Spring Developments	Six springs and one head box is are listed as improvements within the area.	Stock spring developments are the water sources for water troughs and reservoirs/ponds. They are small collection structures located at springs.	Spring developments small structures, are generally masked by vegetation, and are not easily noticeable throughout the area.	Y

#390 South Cabin Creek Peak

The south Cabin Creek Peak Area is a 132,137 acre area whose northern border is the FC-RONRW area and much of its southern boundary is the Sawtooth National Recreation Area. The majority of the area drains into the Upper Salmon River drainage but a portion of it about one quarter drains into the Upper Middle Fork Salmon River drainage. The area is large and supports a relatively diverse habitats, the majority of which are coniferous trees habitats. Some Whitebark and alpine mixes at its higher elevations and sagebrush and upland herbaceous habitats at lower reaches.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
3	<i>Vegetation Treatments</i>				
3a	Timber harvests	See Area description above.	Timber harvests	Timber harvests of varying degree from old cut overs to cuts that do not remove the entire stand, such as single tree selection cuts, that reasonably blend into the surrounding vegetation because large areas are not significantly changed in texture, line, and color, and form or can appear to mimic natural disturbance.	Y
#	Improvement Type			Narrative on the degree of change	Include
4	<i>Range Improvements</i>				
4a	Spring Developments	Two springs are identified as range improvements within this area.	Stock spring developments are the water sources for water troughs and reservoirs/ponds. They are small	Spring developments small structures, are generally masked by vegetation, and are not easily noticeable throughout the area.	Y

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

			collection structures located at springs.		
--	--	--	---	--	--

#410 Red Hill

The Red Hill area is a 15,567 acre area in the Upper Salmon River drainage on the northern end of the Lost River Range. The area is dominated by Sagebrush steppe habitats with some small stands of Mountain Mahogany.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
4	Range Improvements				
4a	Water Troughs	Thirty troughs are identified within this area.	Troughs are generally low profile metal structures (rectangular or circular) that have sections of water pipe (plastic or metal) associated with them. Most troughs are colored green or other earth tones, but may be unpainted and the color of steel.	Troughs and stock tanks in the unit are generally masked by surrounding vegetation and are not visible or noticeable to most visitors, unless they are standing directly at the development. There is very little change to the overall landscape from the trough and stock tanks	Y
4b	Stock Ponds/Reservoirs	Nine ponds or dugouts are identified in this area.	Stock ponds are constructed from native soil and materials and are dugout out from the surrounding area. Ponds and reservoirs generally do not have any sharp or unnatural lines or forms associated with them. Colors are generally the same as the surrounding landscape but expose more of the color of the soil as vegetation is removed to construct them.	Stock Ponds/Reservoirs are not visible or noticeable to most visitors as they are located in low lying areas. Vegetation has grown around the areas. There is very little change to the overall landscape	Y

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

4c	Spring Developments	Twelve head boxes are listed as range improvements in this area.	Stock spring developments are the water sources for water troughs and reservoirs/ponds. They are small collection structures located at springs.	Spring developments small structures, are generally masked by vegetation, and are not easily noticeable throughout the area.	Y
----	---------------------	--	--	--	---

433 Horsethief

The Horsethief area is a 2,520.73 acre area in the Lemhi River drainage on the border with the Beaverhead DeerLodge National Forest and the BLM administered lands. The area is dominated by alpine habitats with some mixed conifer stands and sagebrush lands.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
---	------------------	--	---	-----------------------------------	---------------

#438 Corkscrew Mtn.

The Corkscrew mountain area is a relatively small area in the Upper Salmon River drainage with a northern border is associated with Challis Creek and an eastern border of the Challis office of the BLM. The area's vegetation is dominated by sagebrush steppes in its lower elevation and western slopes with its higher and moister sites being dominated by Douglas fir and Whitebark Pine habitats.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
3a	Timber harvests	See Area description above.	Timber harvests	Timber harvests of varying degree from old cut overs to cuts that do not remove the entire stand, such as single tree selection cuts, that reasonably blend into the surrounding vegetation because large areas are not significantly changed in texture, line, and color, and form or can appear to mimic natural disturbance.	Y
4	Range Improvements				
4a	Water Troughs	A trough is listed as being within the area.	Troughs are generally low profile metal structures (rectangular or circular) that have sections of water pipe (plastic or metal) associated with them. Most troughs are colored	Troughs and stock tanks in the unit are generally masked by surrounding vegetation and are not visible or noticeable to most visitors, unless they are standing directly at the development. There is very little change to the overall landscape from the trough and stock tanks	Y

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

			green or other earth tones, but may be unpainted and the color of steel.		
4b	Stock Ponds/Reservoirs	Four ponds or dugouts are listed as within the area.	Stock ponds are constructed from native soil and materials and are dugout out from the surrounding area. Ponds and reservoirs generally do not have any sharp or unnatural lines or forms associated with them. Colors are generally the same as the surrounding landscape but expose more of the color of the soil as vegetation is removed to construct them.	Stock Ponds/Reservoirs are not visible or noticeable to most visitors as they are located in low lying areas. Vegetation has grown around the areas. There is very little change to the overall landscape	Y
4c	Spring Developments	One Head Box is identified as a range improvement within the area.	Stock spring developments are the water sources for water troughs and reservoirs/ponds. They are small collection structures located at springs.	Spring developments small structures, are generally masked by vegetation, and are not easily noticeable throughout the area.	Y

#462 North Motorway

The North Motorway area is a 60,260 acre area in the Upper Salmon River drainage which is adjacent to the southern boundary of the FC-RONRW and north of the Custer motorway the area is dominated by coniferous tree habitat types with Whitebark pine mixed stands in the higher elevations and Douglas fir and Fir, Pine mixes occupying most of the remaining area.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
---	------------------	--	---	-----------------------------------	---------------

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

3a	Timber harvests	See Area description above.	Timber harvests	Timber harvests of varying degree from old cut overs to cuts that do not remove the entire stand, such as single tree selection cuts, that reasonably blend into the surrounding vegetation because large areas are not significantly changed in texture, line, and color, and form or can appear to mimic natural disturbance.	Y
5	<i>Watershed Treatment areas</i>				
5a	Mosquito Flat Dam	See Area description	Large earthen Dam, creating a reservoir and has linear feature crossing the creek	Both the reservoir and the dam are obvious changes to the natural form and line of the area	No
5b	Challis Creek Lake	See Area description	Earthen dam not readily seen from a distance	The dam does not detract from the natural line, form or color of the area	Yes

#464 Grouse Peak

The Grouse Peak area is a 9,642 acre area on the northern end of the Pahsimeroi Mountain range. It borders Challis BLM administered lands on three sides and drains into both the Pahsimeroi and Upper Salmon River drainages. The area is dominated by sagebrush steppe habitat types.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
4	<i>Range Improvements</i>				
4a	Water Troughs	A trough is listed in this area.	Troughs are generally low profile metal structures (rectangular or circular) that have sections of water pipe (plastic or metal) associated with them. Most troughs are colored green or other earth tones, but may be unpainted and the color of steel.	Troughs and stock tanks in the unit are generally masked by surrounding vegetation and are not visible or noticeable to most visitors, unless they are standing directly at the development. There is very little change to the overall landscape from the trough and stock tanks	Y

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

4b	Stock Ponds/Reservoirs	Sixteen ponds or dugouts are listed as within this area.	Stock ponds are constructed from native soil and materials and are dugout out from the surrounding area. Ponds and reservoirs generally do not have any sharp or unnatural lines or forms associated with them. Colors are generally the same as the surrounding landscape but expose more of the color of the soil as vegetation is removed to construct them.	Stock Ponds/Reservoirs are not visible or noticeable to most visitors as they are located in low lying areas. Vegetation has grown around the areas. There is very little change to the overall landscape	Y
4c	Spring Developments	Two head boxes are identified as range improvements in this area.	Stock spring developments are the water sources for water troughs and reservoirs/ponds. They are small collection structures located at springs.	Spring developments small structures, are generally masked by vegetation, and are not easily noticeable throughout the area.	Y

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

#468 Seafoam Bubble

The Seafoam Bubble area is a 34,570 acre area in the Upper Middle Fork Salmon River drainage. Other than a single road corridor the entire area is bordered by the FC-RONR Wilderness area. The area's vegetation varies from mountain shrub lands in its lower elevations, through Douglas fir and coniferous mixed stands on mid-slopes to a predominately Whitebark mixed stands on its higher elevation peaks and ridges.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
---	------------------	--	---	-----------------------------------	---------------

#481 Wheetip Creek

The Wheetip Creek Area is a 14,962 acre area In the Lemhi River Drainage, its eastern border is the Continental divide as well as the boundary of the Beaverhead DeerLodge NF, its South and West extents border lands managed by the Salmon Field Office of the BLM. The area supports Alpine vegetation and Whitebark mixed stands on its higher elevations and is primarily sagebrush steppe habitats on its lower and dryer sites.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
3a	Timber harvests	See Area description above.	Timber harvests	Timber harvests of varying degree from old cut overs to cuts that do not remove the entire stand, such as single tree selection cuts, that reasonably blend into the surrounding vegetation because large areas are not significantly changed in texture, line, and color, and form or can appear to mimic natural disturbance.	Y
4	Range Improvements				
4a	Water Troughs	Eleven troughs are identified as being in this area.	Troughs are generally low profile metal structures (rectangular or circular) that have sections of water pipe (plastic or metal) associated with them. Most troughs are colored green or other earth tones, but may be unpainted and the color of steel.	Troughs and stock tanks in the unit are generally masked by surrounding vegetation and are not visible or noticeable to most visitors, unless they are standing directly at the development. There is very little change to the overall landscape from the trough and stock tanks	Y
4b	Spring Developments	Three springs are identified as range improvements within this area.	Stock spring developments are the water sources for water troughs and reservoirs/ponds. They are small collection structures located at springs.	Spring developments small structures, are generally masked by vegetation, and are not easily noticeable throughout the area.	Y

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

#521 Beaverheads Divide

The Beaverheads Divide area is a 32,320 acre area in the Lemhi River drainage. The area's eastern edge is the Continental Divide, the Idaho Montana State border and the border between the SCNF and The Beaverhead DeerLodge NF and has BLM administered lands to the North and South West. The area is dominated by Sagebrush Steppe Habitats but supports spruce, Fir mixes, Whitebark Pine mixes and alpine Vegetation as well in its higher and moister sites.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
3a	Timber harvests	See Area description above.	Timber harvests	Timber harvests of varying degree from old cut overs to cuts that do not remove the entire stand, such as single tree selection cuts, that reasonably blend into the surrounding vegetation because large areas are not significantly changed in texture, line, and color, and form or can appear to mimic natural disturbance.	Y
4	Range Improvements				
4a	Guzzlers	One water guzzler is located within this area.	The guzzlers are low profile square structures with blunt straight lines, usually darker earth tone colors, but may be lighter colors, and fences surrounding the structure.	The guzzlers are small isolated structures masked by surrounding vegetation and are not easily noticeable.	Y
4b	Water Troughs	Thirty four troughs are identified as within this area.	Troughs are generally low profile metal structures (rectangular or circular) that have sections of water pipe (plastic or metal) associated with them. Most troughs are colored green or other earth tones, but may be unpainted and the color of steel.	Troughs and stock tanks in the unit are generally masked by surrounding vegetation and are not visible or noticeable to most visitors, unless they are standing directly at the development. There is very little change to the overall landscape from the trough and stock tanks	Y

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

4c	Stock Ponds/Reservoirs	Two ponds or dugouts are known to exist within this area.	Stock ponds are constructed from native soil and materials and are dugout out from the surrounding area. Ponds and reservoirs generally do not have any sharp or unnatural lines or forms associated with them. Colors are generally the same as the surrounding landscape but expose more of the color of the soil as vegetation is removed to construct them.	Stock Ponds/Reservoirs are not visible or noticeable to most visitors as they are located in low lying areas. Vegetation has grown around the areas. There is very little change to the overall landscape	Y
4d	Spring Developments	One spring and three head boxes are identified as range improvements within this area.	Stock spring developments are the water sources for water troughs and reservoirs/ponds. They are small collection structures located at springs.	Spring developments small structures, are generally masked by vegetation, and are not easily noticeable throughout the area.	Y

#523 Trapper Mountain

The Trapper Mountain area is a 1,166 acre area in the Upper Middle Fork Salmon drainage. The area is adjacent to the Fc-RONR Wilderness area on three sides and lands administered by the Boise National Forest on the fourth. The area sustains a mix of Whitebark mix and other conifers and Upland herbaceous Habitats.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
---	------------------	--	---	-----------------------------------	---------------

#539 Grizzly Hill

The Grizzly Hill Area is a 37,334 acre area Just North of the Town of Leadore in the Lemhi River Drainage the Northern edge of the area is the Continental Divide, the State Border between Idaho and Montana as well has the border between the SCNF and lands administered by the Beaverhead DeerLodge NF and the BLM. The Sothern and western edge of the area also borders lands administered by the BLM. The area is dominated by Sagebrush steppe Habitats but supports some stands of Douglas Fir and Whitebark Pine on its higher and moister sites.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
---	------------------	--	---	-----------------------------------	---------------

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

3	<i>Vegetation Treatments</i>				
3a	Timber harvests	See Area description above.	Timber harvests	Timber harvests of varying degree from old cut overs to cuts that do not remove the entire stand, such as single tree selection cuts, that reasonably blend into the surrounding vegetation because large areas are not significantly changed in texture, line, and color, and form or can appear to mimic natural disturbance.	Y
#	Improvement Type			Narrative on the degree of change	Include
4	<i>Range Improvements</i>				
4a	Guzzlers	One guzzler is located within this area.	The guzzlers are low profile square structures with blunt straight lines, usually darker earth tone colors, but may be lighter colors, and fences surrounding the structure.	The guzzlers are small isolated structures masked by surrounding vegetation and are not easily noticeable.	Y
4b	Water Troughs	Twenty eight troughs are listed as being within this area.	Troughs are generally low profile metal structures (rectangular or circular) that have sections of water pipe (plastic or metal) associated with them. Most troughs are colored green or other earth tones, but may be unpainted and the color of steel.	Troughs and stock tanks in the unit are generally masked by surrounding vegetation and are not visible or noticeable to most visitors, unless they are standing directly at the development. There is very little change to the overall landscape from the trough and stock tanks	Y
4c	Stock Ponds/Reservoirs	Four ponds or dugouts are within this area.	Stock ponds are constructed from native soil and materials and are dugout out from the surrounding area. Ponds and reservoirs generally do not have any sharp or unnatural lines or	Stock Ponds/Reservoirs are not visible or noticeable to most visitors as they are located in low lying areas. Vegetation has grown around the areas. There is very little change to the overall landscape	Y

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

			forms associated with them. Colors are generally the same as the surrounding landscape but expose more of the color of the soil as vegetation is removed to construct them.		
4d	Spring Developments	Seven springs and seven head boxes are listed as range improvements within this area.	Stock spring developments are the water sources for water troughs and reservoirs/ponds. They are small collection structures located at springs.	Spring developments small structures, are generally masked by vegetation, and are not easily noticeable throughout the area.	Y

#574 Sheephorn Mtn.

Sheephorn Mountain Area is a 10,316 acre area in the Salmon River Drainage bordered on the South and East by lands administered by the BLM. The area's vegetation is a mix of Sagebrush Steppe Habitat types and coniferous tree habitat types predominately Douglas Fir.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
2	<i>Recreation Sites</i>				
2a	Camping Area	The Peel tree Camping area is located in this area	A camping area is a concentrated use area used for dispersed camping and does not have the development associated with a campground.	A dispersed camping area or concentrated use area does not detract from its surroundings and does not constitute a change to the landscape	Y
#	Improvement Type			Narrative on the degree of change	Include
3a	Timber harvests	See Area description above.	Timber harvests	Timber harvests of varying degree from old cut overs to cuts that do not remove the entire stand, such as single tree selection cuts, that reasonably blend into the surrounding vegetation because large areas are not significantly changed in texture, line, and color, and form or can appear to mimic natural disturbance.	Y
4	<i>Range Improvements</i>				

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

4a	Water Troughs	Twenty troughs are identified as being within this area.	Troughs are generally low profile metal structures (rectangular or circular) that have sections of water pipe (plastic or metal) associated with them. Most troughs are colored green or other earth tones, but may be unpainted and the color of steel.	Troughs and stock tanks in the unit are generally masked by surrounding vegetation and are not visible or noticeable to most visitors, unless they are standing directly at the development. There is very little change to the overall landscape from the trough and stock tanks	Y
4b	Stock Ponds/Reservoirs	A stock pond is identified as being in this area.	Stock ponds are constructed from native soil and materials and are dugout out from the surrounding area. Ponds and reservoirs generally do not have any sharp or unnatural lines or forms associated with them. Colors are generally the same as the surrounding landscape but expose more of the color of the soil as vegetation is removed to construct them.	Stock Ponds/Reservoirs are not visible or noticeable to most visitors as they are located in low lying areas. Vegetation has grown around the areas. There is very little change to the overall landscape	Y
4c	Spring Developments	Four head boxes are identified as range improvements within the area.	Stock spring developments are the water sources for water troughs and reservoirs/ponds. They are small collection structures located at springs.	Spring developments small structures, are generally masked by vegetation, and are not easily noticeable throughout the area.	Y

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

#579 West Fork Morgan Plus

The West Fork Morgan plus Area is an 115,749 acre area in the Upper Salmon and Lower Middle Fork River drainages with even a small portion of the area draining into the Middle portion of the Salmon River drainage. The western edge of this area is the FC-RONR Wilderness area and parts of its eastern edge is BLM managed lands The area is predominately vegetated with coniferous trees with a variety of these habitat types much of the areas lower elevation lands are a mix of sagebrush steppe habitat types.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
2	<i>Recreation Sites</i>				
2a	Camping Area	Twin Peaks Camping area is a dispersed Camping area or concentrated use area	A camping area is a concentrated use area used for dispersed camping and does not have the development associated with a campground.	A dispersed camping area or concentrated use area does not detract from its surroundings and does not constitute a change to the landscape	Y
#	Improvement Type			Narrative on the degree of change	Include
3	<i>Vegetation Treatments</i>				
3a	Timber harvests	See Area description above.	Timber harvests	Timber harvests of varying degree from old cut overs to cuts that do not remove the entire stand, such as single tree selection cuts, that reasonably blend into the surrounding vegetation because large areas are not significantly changed in texture, line, and color, and form or can appear to mimic natural disturbance.	Y
#	Improvement Type			Narrative on the degree of change	Include
4	<i>Range Improvements</i>				
4a	Water Troughs	Five troughs are within the area.	Troughs are generally low profile metal structures (rectangular or circular) that have sections of water pipe (plastic or metal) associated with them. Most troughs are colored green or other earth tones, but may be unpainted and the color of steel.	Troughs and stock tanks in the unit are generally masked by surrounding vegetation and are not visible or noticeable to most visitors, unless they are standing directly at the development. There is very little change to the overall landscape from the trough and stock tanks	Y

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

4b	Stock Ponds/Reservoirs	Forty four ponds or dugouts are identified in the area.	Stock ponds are constructed from native soil and materials and are dugout out from the surrounding area. Ponds and reservoirs generally do not have any sharp or unnatural lines or forms associated with them. Colors are generally the same as the surrounding landscape but expose more of the color of the soil as vegetation is removed to construct them.	Stock Ponds/Reservoirs are not visible or noticeable to most visitors as they are located in low lying areas. Vegetation has grown around the areas. There is very little change to the overall landscape	Y
----	------------------------	---	---	---	---

#634 Deegan Mtn.

The Deegan Mountain Area is a relatively small area of 5,565 acres. The area drains into the Middle portion of the Salmon River drainage and is dominated by coniferous tree habitat types with Whitebark mixed stands at higher elevations, Spruce, Fir mixed stands with lodgepole and Douglas fir stands scattered throughout.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
#	Improvement Type			Narrative on the degree of change	Include
3	Vegetation Treatments				
3a	Timber harvests	See Area description above.	Timber harvests	Timber harvests of varying degree from old cut overs to cuts that do not remove the entire stand, such as single tree selection cuts, that reasonably blend into the surrounding vegetation because large areas are not significantly changed in texture, line, and color, and form or can appear to mimic natural disturbance.	Y
6	Mining				
6a	Locatable	Small Locatable	Locatable mineral operations involve exploration (trenching, core drilling, etc.) and	Iron Creek	N

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

			production (ground disturbing or underground) with tailings and other process areas. Depending on age various forms of reclamation where implored		
--	--	--	---	--	--

#654 Haynes Creek Lemhi

The Haynes Creek Lemhi area is a 7,277 acre area in the Lemhi River drainage with portions of the area bordering BLM administered lands. The vegetation is dominated by Douglas Fir Stands with some mountain mahogany mixed stands and lodgepole interspersed. The non-forested lands in the area are sagebrush steppe habitats.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
#	Improvement Type			Narrative on the degree of change	Include
3	<i>Vegetation Treatments</i>				
3a	Timber harvests	See Area description above.	Timber harvests	Timber harvests of varying degree from old cut overs to cuts that do not remove the entire stand, such as single tree selection cuts, that reasonably blend into the surrounding vegetation because large areas are not significantly changed in texture, line, and color, and form or can appear to mimic natural disturbance.	Y
#	Improvement Type			Narrative on the degree of change	Include
4	<i>Range Improvements</i>				
4a	Water Troughs	Ten troughs are listed in this area.	Troughs are generally low profile metal structures (rectangular or circular) that have sections of water pipe (plastic or metal) associated with them. Most troughs are colored green or other earth tones, but may be	Troughs and stock tanks in the unit are generally masked by surrounding vegetation and are not visible or noticeable to most visitors, unless they are standing directly at the development. There is very little change to the overall landscape from the trough and stock tanks	Y

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

			unpainted and the color of steel.		
4b	Spring Developments	Five springs are identified as range improvements within this area.	Stock spring developments are the water sources for water troughs and reservoirs/ponds. They are small collection structures located at springs.		Y

#657 YellowJacket

The YellowJacket Area is a 71,806 acre area adjacent to the FC-RONR Wilderness Area. The majority of the area is in the Lower Middle Fork Salmon River drainage with a small portion of the area in the Middle portion of the Salmon River drainage in Panther Creek. The areas vegetation is predominately coniferous forest habitat types with a significant portion of the area being non forested upland herbaceous and mountain shrub types, with very little sagebrush steppe habitat types.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
2	<i>Recreation Sites</i>				
2a	Camping Area	The Beagle Creek Camping Area is located in this area.	A camping area is a concentrated use area used for dispersed camping and does not have the development associated with a campground.	A dispersed camping area or concentrated use area does not detract from its surroundings and does not constitute a change to the landscape	Y
#	Improvement Type			Narrative on the degree of change	Include
3a	Timber harvests	See Area description above.	Timber harvests	Timber harvests of varying degree from old cut overs to cuts that do not remove the entire stand, such as single tree selection cuts, that reasonably blend into the surrounding vegetation because large areas are not significantly changed in texture, line, and color, and form or can appear to mimic natural disturbance.	Y
4	<i>Range Improvements</i>				
4a	Water Troughs	Four troughs are in this area.	Troughs are generally low profile metal structures (rectangular or circular) that have	Troughs and stock tanks in the unit are generally masked by surrounding vegetation and are not visible or noticeable to most visitors, unless they are standing directly at the development. There is very little change to the overall landscape from the trough and stock tanks	Y

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

			sections of water pipe (plastic or metal) associated with them. Most troughs are colored green or other earth tones, but may be unpainted and the color of steel.		
4b	Spring Developments	One head Box is identified as a range improvement within the area.	Stock spring developments are the water sources for water troughs and reservoirs/ponds. They are small collection structures located at springs.		Y

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

#667 Upper Flume Creek Lemhi

The Upper Flume Creek Lemhi area is a relatively small area in the Lemhi River basin. The area is predominately forested lands with Lodgepole pine and Douglas fir stands making up most of the landscape with small pockets of Whitebark pine mixed stand throughout. The non-forested lands are almost exclusive Mountain big sagebrush habitat types.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
1	Vertical Structures				
1a	Powerlines	One segment is Peterson to Tendoy line (visible from aerial imagery). One segment is Salmon-Bannock line (visible from aerial imagery).	The powerline consists of large wooden poles with cables strung between the poles. The powerlines have cleared corridors and access roads along the line.	The powerlines, cleared corridors, and access roads create straight, highly visible lines through the surrounding vegetation and are very noticeable on the landscape.	N
#	Improvement Type			Narrative on the degree of change	Include
3	Vegetation Treatments				
3a	Timber harvests	See Area description above.	Timber harvests	Timber harvests of varying degree from old cut overs to cuts that do not remove the entire stand, such as single tree selection cuts, that reasonably blend into the surrounding vegetation because large areas are not significantly changed in texture, line, and color, and form or can appear to mimic natural disturbance.	Y

#669 Taylor Mtn.

The Taylor Mountain area is a 103,998 acre area that primarily drains into the Middle portion of the Salmon River drainage with a small portion of the area draining into the Upper Salmon River drainage. The area supports diverse vegetation with a small portion of the area being sagebrush steppe habitats and upland herbaceous lands and the majority of the landscape being dominated by coniferous tree habitats and a small portion of its upper elevations being sparsely vegetated.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
1	Vertical Structures				
1a	Powerlines	One segment to Moyer Creek	The powerline consists of large wooden poles with cables strung between the poles. The powerlines have cleared corridors and	The powerlines, cleared corridors, and access roads create straight, highly visible lines through the surrounding vegetation and are very noticeable on the landscape.	N

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

			access roads along the line.		
#	Improvement Type			Narrative on the degree of change	Include
3	Vegetation Treatments				
3a	Timber harvests	See Area description above.	Timber harvests	Timber harvests of varying degree from old cut overs to cuts that do not remove the entire stand, such as single tree selection cuts, that reasonably blend into the surrounding vegetation because large areas are not significantly changed in texture, line, and color, and form or can appear to mimic natural disturbance.	Y
#	Improvement Type			Narrative on the degree of change	Include
4	Range Improvements				
4a	Water Troughs	Thirty two troughs are identified within this area.	Troughs are generally low profile metal structures (rectangular or circular) that have sections of water pipe (plastic or metal) associated with them. Most troughs are colored green or other earth tones, but may be unpainted and the color of steel.	Troughs and stock tanks in the unit are generally masked by surrounding vegetation and are not visible or noticeable to most visitors, unless they are standing directly at the development. There is very little change to the overall landscape from the trough and stock tanks	Y
4b	Stock Ponds/Reservoirs	Sixty ponds or dugouts are identified within the area.	Stock ponds are constructed from native soil and materials and are dugout out from the surrounding area. Ponds and reservoirs generally do not have any sharp or unnatural lines or forms associated with them. Colors are	Stock Ponds/Reservoirs are not visible or noticeable to most visitors as they are located in low lying areas. Vegetation has grown around the areas. There is very little change to the overall landscape	Y

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

			generally the same as the surrounding landscape but expose more of the color of the soil as vegetation is removed to construct them.		
4c	Spring Developments	One spring and ten head boxes are identified as range improvements within the area.	Stock spring developments are the water sources for water troughs and reservoirs/ponds. They are small collection structures located at springs.	Spring developments small structures, are generally masked by vegetation, and are not easily noticeable throughout the area.	Y

#677 Henry Creek

The Henry Creek Area is a 9,973 acre area border on the east by BLM administered lands and just North of Williams Lake in the Middle Salmon Panther drainage. The area is predominately sagebrush steppe habitats with Mountain Mahogany mixed stands and Douglas fire stands making up the forested lands.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
1	<i>Vertical Structures</i>				
1a	Powerlines	A segment of powerline runs up to Lake Mountain.	The powerline consists of large wooden poles with cables strung between the poles. The powerlines have cleared corridors and access roads along the line.	The powerlines, cleared corridors, and access roads create straight, highly visible lines through the surrounding vegetation and are very noticeable on the landscape.	N
#	Improvement Type			Narrative on the degree of change	Include
3a	Timber harvests	See Area description above.	Timber harvests	Timber harvests of varying degree from old cut overs to cuts that do not remove the entire stand, such as single tree selection cuts, that reasonably blend into the surrounding vegetation because large areas are not significantly changed in texture, line, and color, and form or can appear to mimic natural disturbance.	Y
4	<i>Range Improvements</i>				

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

4a	Water Troughs	Ten troughs are listed as being within this area.	Troughs are generally low profile metal structures (rectangular or circular) that have sections of water pipe (plastic or metal) associated with them. Most troughs are colored green or other earth tones, but may be unpainted and the color of steel.	Troughs and stock tanks in the unit are generally masked by surrounding vegetation and are not visible or noticeable to most visitors, unless they are standing directly at the development. There is very little change to the overall landscape from the trough and stock tanks	Y
----	---------------	---	--	---	---

#680 Pepper Creek Ridge South

The Pepper Creek Ridge South Area is an 11,670 acre area in the Middle Salmon Panther drainage the landscape is dominated by coniferous tree habitats with Lodgepole pine stands making up most to the forested lands although other moist site conifers make up stands on its higher elevations and moist sites.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
3	<i>Vegetation Treatments</i>				
3a	Timber harvests	See Area description above.	Timber harvests	Timber harvests of varying degree from old cut overs to cuts that do not remove the entire stand, such as single tree selection cuts, that reasonably blend into the surrounding vegetation because large areas are not significantly changed in texture, line, and color, and form or can appear to mimic natural disturbance.	Y
#	Improvement Type			Narrative on the degree of change	Include
4	<i>Range Improvements</i>				
4a	Water Troughs	One trough is listed as within this area.	Troughs are generally low profile metal structures (rectangular or circular) that have sections of water pipe (plastic or metal) associated with them. Most troughs are colored green or other earth	Troughs and stock tanks in the unit are generally masked by surrounding vegetation and are not visible or noticeable to most visitors, unless they are standing directly at the development. There is very little change to the overall landscape from the trough and stock tanks	Y

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

			tones, but may be unpainted and the color of steel.		
4b	Spring Developments	One head box is identified as arrange improvement in this area.	Stock spring developments are the water sources for water troughs and reservoirs/ponds. They are small collection structures located at springs.	Spring developments small structures, are generally masked by vegetation, and are not easily noticeable throughout the area.	Y

#687 North Lemhi Range

The North Lemhi Range area is a 409,203 acre area associated with the northern portion of the Lemhi Mountain Range. It is a large area and drains into multiple large river systems. The majority of the area is in the Lemhi River drainage with large portions of the area also draining into the Pahsimeroi and Middle Salmon Panther drainages and small portions into the Little Lost River and Birch Creek. The area is bordered by BLM administered lands on three sides, along the Sothern border the area butts up against the Caribous Tar ghee NF and Squaw Creek by the Fairview Guard Station. Since the area is so large the landscape changed significantly but the area is primarily forested although some of its higher elevations are sparsely vegetated, coniferous tree habitats include but are not limited to Whitebark Pine Mixes and Douglas Fir with some upland herbaceous habitats and sagebrush steppe along its lower elevations and valley bottoms.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
2	<i>Recreation Sites</i>				
2a	Camping Area	The North Basin Camping Area is located within this area.	A camping area is a concentrated use area used for dispersed camping and does not have the development associated with a campground.	A dispersed camping area or concentrated use area does not detract from its surroundings and does not constitute a change to the landscape	Y
#	Improvement Type			Narrative on the degree of change	Include
3a	Timber harvests	See Area description above.	Timber harvests	Timber harvests of varying degree from old cut overs to cuts that do not remove the entire stand, such as single tree selection cuts, that reasonably blend into the surrounding vegetation because large areas are not significantly changed in texture, line, and color, and form or can appear to mimic natural disturbance.	Y
4	<i>Range Improvements</i>				
4a	Guzzlers	One guzzler is identified in this area.	The guzzlers are low profile square structures with blunt straight lines, usually	The guzzlers are small isolated structures masked by surrounding vegetation and are not easily noticeable.	Y

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

			darker earth tone colors, but may be lighter colors, and fences surrounding the structure.		
4b	Water Troughs	Eighty one troughs are identified as being within this area.	Troughs are generally low profile metal structures (rectangular or circular) that have sections of water pipe (plastic or metal) associated with them. Most troughs are colored green or other earth tones, but may be unpainted and the color of steel.	Troughs and stock tanks in the unit are generally masked by surrounding vegetation and are not visible or noticeable to most visitors, unless they are standing directly at the development. There is very little change to the overall landscape from the trough and stock tanks	Y
4c	Stock Ponds/Reservoirs	Seventy ponds or dugouts are listed as being within this area.	Stock ponds are constructed from native soil and materials and are dugout out from the surrounding area. Ponds and reservoirs generally do not have any sharp or unnatural lines or forms associated with them. Colors are generally the same as the surrounding landscape but expose more of the color of the soil as vegetation is removed to construct them.	Stock Ponds/Reservoirs are not visible or noticeable to most visitors as they are located in low lying areas. Vegetation has grown around the areas. There is very little change to the overall landscape	Y
4d	Spring Developments	Thirty two springs and twenty three head boxes are identified as range improvements within this area.	Stock spring developments are the water sources for water troughs and reservoirs/ponds. They are small collection structures located at springs.	Spring developments small structures, are generally masked by vegetation, and are not easily noticeable throughout the area.	Y

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

4e	Stock Bridge	One stock bridge is located along the North Fork of McKim Creek.	Bridge is not readily visible on the site	Does not appear to distract from the surrounding area	Yes
6	Mining				
6a	Locatable	Small Locatable	Locatable mineral operations involve exploration (trenching, core drilling, etc.) and production (ground disturbing or underground) with tailings and other process areas. Depending on age various forms of reclamation where implored	Pope Shenon Mine	N

#709 Lake Mtn. East

The Lake Mountain East area is a 23,739 acre area in the Middle Salmon Panther drainage. The areas vegetation is a mix of Sagebrush steppe habitat types and coniferous forest lands. The forested lands vary from Mountain Mahogany mixed stands Fir and pine mixed stands with a Whitebark Pine component at higher elevations.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
1	Vertical Structures				
1a	Powerlines	One segment to Lake Mountain	The powerline consists of large wooden poles with cables strung between the poles. The powerlines have cleared corridors and access roads along the line.	The powerlines, cleared corridors, and access roads create straight, highly visible lines through the surrounding vegetation and are very noticeable on the landscape.	N
3	Vegetation Treatments				

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

3a	Timber harvests	See Area description above.	Timber harvests	Timber harvests of varying degree from old cut overs to cuts that do not remove the entire stand, such as single tree selection cuts, that reasonably blend into the surrounding vegetation because large areas are not significantly changed in texture, line, and color, and form or can appear to mimic natural disturbance.	Y
#	Improvement Type			Narrative on the degree of change	Include
4	Range Improvements				
4a	Water Troughs	Eight troughs are identified within the area.	Troughs are generally low profile metal structures (rectangular or circular) that have sections of water pipe (plastic or metal) associated with them. Most troughs are colored green or other earth tones, but may be unpainted and the color of steel.	Troughs and stock tanks in the unit are generally masked by surrounding vegetation and are not visible or noticeable to most visitors, unless they are standing directly at the development. There is very little change to the overall landscape from the trough and stock tanks	Y
4b	Spring Developments	One head box is identified as a range improvement within the area.	Stock spring developments are the water sources for water troughs and reservoirs/ponds. They are small collection structures located at springs.	Spring developments small structures, are generally masked by vegetation, and are not easily noticeable throughout the area.	Y

#730 West Fork Blackbird Creek

The West Fork Blackbird Creek is a 8,842 acre area in the Middle Salmon Panther drainage. The area is adjacent to Panther Creek. The area support a diverse mix of habitat types with is lowest elevations supporting primarily upland herbaceous vegetation types, with mixed conifer stands highest elevations.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
1	Vertical Structures				
1a	Powerlines	One segment to Salmon to Blackbird, one segment Cobalt Town site to Panther Creek Inn, one segment to Cobalt	The powerline consists of large wooden poles with cables strung between the poles.	The powerlines, cleared corridors, and access roads create straight, highly visible lines through the surrounding vegetation and are very noticeable on the landscape.	N

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

		substation, one segment to Moyer Creek.	The powerlines have cleared corridors and access roads along the line.		
--	--	---	--	--	--

#751 Leacock Point

The Leacock Point area is a 5,203 acre area in the Middle salmon Panther drainage along Panther Creek. The area is supports mixed stands of conifers primary Douglas fir and Lodgepole Pine.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
---	------------------	--	---	-----------------------------------	---------------

#733 Cobalt

The Cobalt area is a 15,112 acre area in the Panther creek drainage associated with the Middle Salmon River drainage, east of the town of Cobalt. The area is dominated by coniferous tree habitat types with the almost the entire area under canopy. Douglas fir and Lodge pole Pine make up the majority of the tree species present, but there are many mixed stands and there is some spruce tree in the mixes.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
3	<i>Vegetation Treatments</i>				
3a	Timber harvests	See Area description above.	Timber harvests	Timber harvests of varying degree from old cut overs to cuts that do not remove the entire stand, such as single tree selection cuts, that reasonably blend into the surrounding vegetation because large areas are not significantly changed in texture, line, and color, and form or can appear to mimic natural disturbance.	Y

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

#734 Porphy Ridge

The Porphy Ridge area is a 25,991 acre area in the Middle salmon Panther drainage along Panther Creek with a portion of its western border adjacent to a dirt road along the boundary of FC-RONR Wilderness Area. The upper elevations of the area support Whitebark Pine Mixed habitat types with some open upland herbaceous habitats with the reaming vegetation being dominated by Douglas fir and Lodgepole Pine habitats particularly along Panther Creek where there is only small portion of sagebrush habitat types.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
1	Vertical Structures				
1a	Powerlines	One segment to Moyer Creek.	The powerline consists of large wooden poles with cables strung between the poles. The powerlines have cleared corridors and access roads along the line.	The powerlines, cleared corridors, and access roads create straight, highly visible lines through the surrounding vegetation and are very noticeable on the landscape.	N
#	Improvement Type			Narrative on the degree of change	Include
3	Vegetation Treatments				
3a	Timber harvests	See Area description above.	Timber harvests	Timber harvests of varying degree from old cut overs to cuts that do not remove the entire stand, such as single tree selection cuts, that reasonably blend into the surrounding vegetation because large areas are not significantly changed in texture, line, and color, and form or can appear to mimic natural disturbance.	Y
4	Range Improvements				
4a	Water Troughs	A trough is listed as being in this area.	Troughs are generally low profile metal structures (rectangular or circular) that have sections of water pipe (plastic or metal) associated with them. Most troughs are colored green or other earth tones, but may be unpainted and the color of steel.	Troughs and stock tanks in the unit are generally masked by surrounding vegetation and are not visible or noticeable to most visitors, unless they are standing directly at the development. There is very little change to the overall landscape from the trough and stock tanks	Y

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

#753 Perreau Creek

The Perreau Creek area is a 12,246.51 acre area in the Middle Salmon Panther drainage. On its lower elevations to the East and South of the area the vegetation is predominately sagebrush steppe habitats with some mixed Mountain Mahogany stands then transitions into mainly Douglas Fir and fir Mixed stands with some Whitebark Pine mix habitats at its highest Elevations on the northern edge of the area.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
1	Vertical Structures				
1a	Powerlines	One segment from Salmon to Baldy Mountain.	The powerline consists of large wooden poles with cables strung between the poles. The powerlines have cleared corridors and access roads along the line.	The powerlines, cleared corridors, and access roads create straight, highly visible lines through the surrounding vegetation and are very noticeable on the landscape.	N
#	Improvement Type			Narrative on the degree of change	Include
2	Recreation Sites				
2a	Camping Area	Ridge Road camping Area is within this area.	A camping area is a concentrated use area used for dispersed camping and does not have the development associated with a campground.	A dispersed camping area or concentrated use area does not detract from its surroundings and does not constitute a change to the landscape	Y
#	Improvement Type			Narrative on the degree of change	Include
3	Vegetation Treatments				
3a	Timber harvests	See Area description above.	Timber harvests	Timber harvests of varying degree from old cut overs to cuts that do not remove the entire stand, such as single tree selection cuts, that reasonably blend into the surrounding vegetation because large areas are not significantly changed in texture, line, and color, and form or can appear to mimic natural disturbance.	Y
#	Improvement Type			Narrative on the degree of change	Include
4	Range Improvements				

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

4a	Water Troughs	Ten troughs are identified as being within this area.	Troughs are generally low profile metal structures (rectangular or circular) that have sections of water pipe (plastic or metal) associated with them. Most troughs are colored green or other earth tones, but may be unpainted and the color of steel.	Troughs and stock tanks in the unit are generally masked by surrounding vegetation and are not visible or noticeable to most visitors, unless they are standing directly at the development. There is very little change to the overall landscape from the trough and stock tanks	Y
4b	Spring Developments	Three head boxes are listed as range improvements within this area.	Stock spring developments are the water sources for water troughs and reservoirs/ponds. They are small collection structures located at springs.	Spring developments small structures, are generally masked by vegetation, and are not easily noticeable throughout the area.	Y

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

#772 Goldstone Mtn.

The Goldstone Mountain Area is a 14,963 acre area in the Lemhi River drainage sandwiched between BLM administered Lands on the west and the Continental Divide and Beaverhead DeerLodge NF administered lands to the east. The eastern extent of the area is also the Idaho, Montana State boundary. The southern end of the area has some sagebrush steppe habitats but the majority of the area is forested although much of it is not particularly dense stands. Much of the forested habitats in the area are Whitebark Pine mixed stands but there are some Douglas fir and other pine species mixed stands on the landscape.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
3	<i>Vegetation Treatments</i>				
3a	Timber harvests	See Area description above.	Timber harvests	Timber harvests of varying degree from old cut overs to cuts that do not remove the entire stand, such as single tree selection cuts, that reasonably blend into the surrounding vegetation because large areas are not significantly changed in texture, line, and color, and form or can appear to mimic natural disturbance.	Y
4	<i>Range Improvements</i>				
4a	Water Troughs	Four troughs are identified within this area.	Troughs are generally low profile metal structures (rectangular or circular) that have sections of water pipe (plastic or metal) associated with them. Most troughs are colored green or other earth tones, but may be unpainted and the color of steel.	Troughs and stock tanks in the unit are generally masked by surrounding vegetation and are not visible or noticeable to most visitors, unless they are standing directly at the development. There is very little change to the overall landscape from the trough and stock tanks	Y
4b	Spring Developments	Four springs are identified as range improvements within this area.	Stock spring developments are the water sources for water troughs and reservoirs/ponds. They are small collection structures located at springs.	Spring developments small structures, are generally masked by vegetation, and are not easily noticeable throughout the area.	Y

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

#782 Chipps Creek

The Chipps Creek area is a 10,730 acre area in the Middle salmon Panther drainage not far from the city of Salmon. The vegetation on the eastern edge of the area where it borders BLM administered lands is dominated by sagebrush habitats, but quickly transitions to Coniferous tree habitats as it rises in elevation going from Mountain Mahogany through mixed stands of Fir to Whitebark Pine mixed stands at its higher elevations along the western edge of the area.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
1	Vertical Structures				
1a	Powerlines	One segment to Baldy Mountain and another segment to Jesse Creek Admin. Site.	The powerline consists of large wooden poles with cables strung between the poles. The powerlines have cleared corridors and access roads along the line.	The powerlines, cleared corridors, and access roads create straight, highly visible lines through the surrounding vegetation and are very noticeable on the landscape.	N
#	Improvement Type			Narrative on the degree of change	Include
3	Vegetation Treatments				
3a	Timber harvests	See Area description above.	Timber harvests	Timber harvests of varying degree from old cut overs to cuts that do not remove the entire stand, such as single tree selection cuts, that reasonably blend into the surrounding vegetation because large areas are not significantly changed in texture, line, and color, and form or can appear to mimic natural disturbance.	Y
#	Improvement Type			Narrative on the degree of change	Include
5	Watershed Treatment areas				
5b	Gorrley Creek Dam	See Area description	Unknown construction need follow-up information	The dam does not detract from the natural line, form or color of the area	Yes
5a	Billy Creek Reservoir	See Area description	Unknown construction need follow-up information	Does not appear to distract from the surrounding area	Yes

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

#795 White Horse Basin

The White Horse Basin area is a 6,278 acre area in the Middle Salmon Panther drainage near the confluence of Panther Creek and Napias Creek. The area's vegetation is a mix of upland herbaceous and upland shrub habitats and Douglas fir, lodgepole pine mixed stands.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
1	Vertical Structures				
1a	Powerlines	One segment from Salmon to Blackbird.	The powerline consists of large wooden poles with cables strung between the poles. The powerlines have cleared corridors and access roads along the line.	The powerlines, cleared corridors, and access roads create straight, highly visible lines through the surrounding vegetation and are very noticeable on the landscape.	N
#	Improvement Type			Narrative on the degree of change	Include
3	Vegetation Treatments				
3a	Timber harvests	See Area description above.	Timber harvests	Timber harvests of varying degree from old cut overs to cuts that do not remove the entire stand, such as single tree selection cuts, that reasonably blend into the surrounding vegetation because large areas are not significantly changed in texture, line, and color, and form or can appear to mimic natural disturbance.	Y

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

#807 Phelan Mtn.

The Phelan Mtn. area is a 19,896 acre area in the Middle salmon Panther drainage just north of Williams Creek Summit. The area's vegetation types are predominately forested with the majority of the area supporting Lodgepole pine habitats with some Douglas fir and other mixed conifer stands. The higher elevations on the Eastern side of the area supports Whitebark Pine Mixed habitats.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
1	Vertical Structures				
1a	Powerlines	One segment from Salmon to Blackbird.	The powerline consists of large wooden poles with cables strung between the poles. The powerlines have cleared corridors and access roads along the line.	The powerlines, cleared corridors, and access roads create straight, highly visible lines through the surrounding vegetation and are very noticeable on the landscape.	N
#	Improvement Type			Narrative on the degree of change	Include
3	Vegetation Treatments				
3a	Timber harvests	See Area description above.	Timber harvests	Timber harvests of varying degree from old cut overs to cuts that do not remove the entire stand, such as single tree selection cuts, that reasonably blend into the surrounding vegetation because large areas are not significantly changed in texture, line, and color, and form or can appear to mimic natural disturbance.	Y

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

#855 Rapps Creek

The Rapps Creek area is a 12,707 acre area in the Middle Salmon Panther drainage in the Leesburg area. The area's vegetation is dominated my lodgepole Pine stands and others mixed conifer stands with relatively small portions of the area supporting Upland herbaceous and shrub land habitats.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
3	<i>Vegetation Treatments</i>				
3a	Timber harvests	See Area description above.	Timber harvests	Timber harvests of varying degree from old cut overs to cuts that do not remove the entire stand, such as single tree selection cuts, that reasonably blend into the surrounding vegetation because large areas are not significantly changed in texture, line, and color, and form or can appear to mimic natural disturbance.	Y
6	Mining				
6a	Placer	Small Placer Operation	Placer operations turn over the old gravels of creek beds and wash material to separate gold before reclaiming with cached topsoil and other BMPs	Rapps Placer	N
6b	Locatable	Small Locatable	Locatable mineral operations involve exploration (trenching, core drilling, etc.) and production (ground disturbing or underground) with tailings and other process areas. Depending on age various forms of reclamation where implored	Beartrack Drilling. Activity is more recent than aerial image.	N

#863 Leesburg

The Leesburg area is a 7,289 acre area in the Middle salmon Panther drainage adjacent to Leesburg. The area supports Whitebark Pine mixed stands in its higher elevations on his eastern edge of the area which transitions from Spruce, fir Mixed stands and other conifer mixed stands to predominately lodgepole Pine stands in the lower elevations on the western side of the area in its lower elevations.

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
1	<i>Vertical Structures</i>				
1a	Powerlines	One segment from Salmon to Blackbird	The powerline consists of large wooden poles with cables strung between the poles. The powerlines have cleared corridors and access roads along the line.	The powerlines, cleared corridors, and access roads create straight, highly visible lines through the surrounding vegetation and are very noticeable on the landscape.	N
#	Improvement Type			Narrative on the degree of change	Include
3	<i>Vegetation Treatments</i>				
3a	Timber harvests	See Area description above.	Timber harvests	Timber harvests of varying degree from old cut overs to cuts that do not remove the entire stand, such as single tree selection cuts, that reasonably blend into the surrounding vegetation because large areas are not significantly changed in texture, line, and color, and form or can appear to mimic natural disturbance.	Y

#874 Wallace Lake

The Wallace lake area is a 6,035 acre area in the middle Portion of the Salmon River drainage. The Salmon River Mountain Road is the western border of the area where it supports Whitebark Pine mixed stands and other conifer mixed stands, transitioning to mainly lodgepole pine and Douglas fir habitat types in the lower elevations to the east.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
1	<i>Vertical Structures</i>				
1a	Powerlines	One segment from Salmon to Blackbird.	The powerline consists of large wooden poles with cables strung between the poles. The powerlines have cleared corridors and access roads along the line.	The powerlines, cleared corridors, and access roads create straight, highly visible lines through the surrounding vegetation and are very noticeable on the landscape.	N
3	<i>Vegetation Treatments</i>				

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

3a	Timber harvests	See Area description above.	Timber harvests	Timber harvests of varying degree from old cut overs to cuts that do not remove the entire stand, such as single tree selection cuts, that reasonably blend into the surrounding vegetation because large areas are not significantly changed in texture, line, and color, and form or can appear to mimic natural disturbance.	Y
----	-----------------	-----------------------------	-----------------	---	---

#897 Blackbird Mountain

The Blackbird Mountain area is a 35338 acre area in the Middle Salmon Panther drainage located west of the North Fork Idaho with a small portion of the area in the west draining into the Lower Middle Fork Salmon drainage. The area is adjacent to the FC-RONR Wilderness Area to the west this portion of the FC-RONRW is also the special Mining Management area. the area support a diverse mix of habitat types with is lowest elevations in the Corn creek area supporting primarily upland herbaceous vegetation types, big portions of the area is dominated by mountain shrub lands, with a smaller portion of the area being dominated by mixed conifer stands and Whitebark pine mixed stands in the highest elevations associated with Blackbird Mountain area.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
3	<i>Vegetation Treatments</i>				
3a	Timber harvests	See Area description above.	Timber harvests	Timber harvests of varying degree from old cut overs to cuts that do not remove the entire stand, such as single tree selection cuts, that reasonably blend into the surrounding vegetation because large areas are not significantly changed in texture, line, and color, and form or can appear to mimic natural disturbance.	Y
6	Mining				
6a	Locatable	Small Locatable	Locatable mineral operations involve exploration (trenching, core drilling, etc.) and production (ground disturbing or underground) with tailings and other process areas. Depending on age various forms of reclamation where implored	Dark Crystal (Dale A.)	N

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

#898 Daly Creek

The Daly Creek Area is a 5,562 acre area in the middle Salmon Panther drainage. The areas vegetation is predominately forested habitat types with the majority of the area supporting Lodgepole Pine and mixed conifer stands.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
3	<i>Vegetation Treatments</i>				
3a	Timber harvests	See Area description above.	Timber harvests	Timber harvests of varying degree from old cut overs to cuts that do not remove the entire stand, such as single tree selection cuts, that reasonably blend into the surrounding vegetation because large areas are not significantly changed in texture, line, and color, and form or can appear to mimic natural disturbance.	Y

#959 Salmon River Breaks South

The Salmon River Breaks South area is a 107,512 acre are in the Middle Salmon Panther drainage. The area's lowest point is associated with the confluence of Panther Creek and the Main Salmon River and east of there both up the river and panther creek. Being a relatively large area it supports a diverse range of vegetation. From Whitebark Pine Mixed stands of coniferous trees on its highest elevations in the haystack mountain area to sage brush steppe habitat types and Upland herbaceous lands associated with the Panther creek drainage and other lower elevation dry sites. The area also supports large stands of Lodgepole Pine and Douglas fir stands and other mixed conifer stands.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
1	<i>Vertical Structures</i>				
1a	Powerlines	One segment Salmon to Blackbird.	The powerline consists of large wooden poles with cables strung between the poles. The powerlines have cleared corridors and access roads along the line.	The powerlines, cleared corridors, and access roads create straight, highly visible lines through the surrounding vegetation and are very noticeable on the landscape.	N
#	Improvement Type			Narrative on the degree of change	Include
3	<i>Vegetation Treatments</i>				

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

3a	Timber harvests	See Area description above.	Timber harvests	Timber harvests of varying degree from old cut overs to cuts that do not remove the entire stand, such as single tree selection cuts, that reasonably blend into the surrounding vegetation because large areas are not significantly changed in texture, line, and color, and form or can appear to mimic natural disturbance.	Y
#	Improvement Type			Narrative on the degree of change	Include
4	Range Improvements				
4a	Water Troughs	Four troughs are identified as being within this area.	Troughs are generally low profile metal structures (rectangular or circular) that have sections of water pipe (plastic or metal) associated with them. Most troughs are colored green or other earth tones, but may be unpainted and the color of steel.	Troughs and stock tanks in the unit are generally masked by surrounding vegetation and are not visible or noticeable to most visitors, unless they are standing directly at the development. There is very little change to the overall landscape from the trough and stock tanks	Y
4b	Spring Developments	One spring is identified as a range improvement within this area.	Stock spring developments are the water sources for water troughs and reservoirs/ponds. They are small collection structures located at springs.	Spring developments small structures, are generally masked by vegetation, and are not easily noticeable throughout the area.	Y

#999 Ulysses Mtn.

The Ulysses Mountain Area is an 8,958 acre area in the middle Salmon Panther drainage north east of the Indianola Guard Station. The area supports sagebrush steppe habitats, Ponderosa Pine stands, mixed Mountain Mahogany on its lower elevation lands, its upper slopes are dominated by Douglas fir and mixed conifer stands.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
3	Vegetation Treatments				

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

3a	Timber harvests	See Area description above.	Timber harvests	Timber harvests of varying degree from old cut overs to cuts that do not remove the entire stand, such as single tree selection cuts, that reasonably blend into the surrounding vegetation because large areas are not significantly changed in texture, line, and color, and form or can appear to mimic natural disturbance.	Y
4	Range Improvements				
4a	Water Troughs	A trough is listed as being within this area.	Troughs are generally low profile metal structures (rectangular or circular) that have sections of water pipe (plastic or metal) associated with them. Most troughs are colored green or other earth tones, but may be unpainted and the color of steel.	Troughs and stock tanks in the unit are generally masked by surrounding vegetation and are not visible or noticeable to most visitors, unless they are standing directly at the development. There is very little change to the overall landscape from the trough and stock tanks	Y

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

#1041 Donnelly Gulch

The Donnelly Gulch Area is a 14.391 acre area in the Middle Salmon Panther drainage North West of the North Fork Ranger District office in North Fork Idaho. The area is primarily sage brush steppe habitats in the lower elevations and transitions in to Douglas fir and mix conifer stands in its upper reaches.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
1	Vertical Structures				
1a	Powerlines	One segment North Fork Ranger District to Newland Ranch.	The powerline consists of large wooden poles with cables strung between the poles. The powerlines have cleared corridors and access roads along the line.	The powerlines, cleared corridors, and access roads create straight, highly visible lines through the surrounding vegetation and are very noticeable on the landscape.	N
#	Improvement Type			Narrative on the degree of change	Include
3	Vegetation Treatments				
3a	Timber harvests	See Area description above.	Timber harvests	Timber harvests of varying degree from old cut overs to cuts that do not remove the entire stand, such as single tree selection cuts, that reasonably blend into the surrounding vegetation because large areas are not significantly changed in texture, line, and color, and form or can appear to mimic natural disturbance.	Y
#	Improvement Type			Narrative on the degree of change	Include
4	Range Improvements				
4a	Water Troughs	Three troughs are identified within this area.	Troughs are generally low profile metal structures (rectangular or circular) that have sections of water pipe (plastic or metal) associated with them. Most troughs are colored green or other earth tones, but may be unpainted and the color of steel.	Troughs and stock tanks in the unit are generally masked by surrounding vegetation and are not visible or noticeable to most visitors, unless they are standing directly at the development. There is very little change to the overall landscape from the trough and stock tanks	Y

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

4b	Spring Developments	One Head box is identified as a range improvement within this area.	Stock spring developments are the water sources for water troughs and reservoirs/ponds. They are small collection structures located at springs.	Spring developments small structures, are generally masked by vegetation, and are not easily noticeable throughout the area.	Y
----	---------------------	---	--	--	---

#1056 West Fork Hughes Creek

The West Fork Hughes Creek Area is a 5,509 acre area in the Middle Salmon Panther drainage. The area is dominated by coniferous forest habitat types with Douglas fir and Lodgepole Pine making up the majority with some mixed conifer stands and sagebrush steppe lands along the river and Hull Creek.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
3	<i>Vegetation Treatments</i>				
3a	Timber harvests	See Area description above.	Timber harvests	Timber harvests of varying degree from old cut overs to cuts that do not remove the entire stand, such as single tree selection cuts, that reasonably blend into the surrounding vegetation because large areas are not significantly changed in texture, line, and color, and form or can appear to mimic natural disturbance.	Y
4	<i>Range Improvements</i>				
4a	Water Troughs	Two troughs are identified within this area.	Troughs are generally low profile metal structures (rectangular or circular) that have sections of water pipe (plastic or metal) associated with them. Most troughs are colored green or other earth tones, but may be unpainted and the color of steel.	Troughs and stock tanks in the unit are generally masked by surrounding vegetation and are not visible or noticeable to most visitors, unless they are standing directly at the development. There is very little change to the overall landscape from the trough and stock tanks	Y
6	Mining				

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

6a	Placer	Small Placer Operation	Placer operations turn over the old gravels of creek beds and wash material to separate gold before reclaiming with cached topsoil and other BMPs	Hughes Creek Placer	N
----	--------	------------------------	---	---------------------	---

#1061 Salmon River Breaks North

The Salmon River Breaks North Area is a 109,237 acre area north of the Salmon River with the majority of the area draining into the Middle Salmon Panther drainage with the remaining area draining into the Middle Salmon Chamberlain drainage. It is a large area and supports a diverse range of habitats. In general the Lower elevations are a mix of Ponderous Pine and sagebrush stands transitioning to Douglas fir, lodgepole Pine and other mixed conifer stands.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
2	<i>Recreation Sites</i>				
2a	Day Use Picnic Area	Horse Creek Hot Spring Day Use Area is within this area.	The day use area has angular forms, lines and textures that are very different from the surrounding landscapes. The vault toilets are painted to blend with the environment but are still visible. The sites have a high degree of change from the surrounding landscape.	The day use area has angular forms, lines and textures that are very different from the surrounding landscapes. The vault toilets are painted to blend with the environment but are still visible. The sites have a high degree of change from the surrounding landscape.	Y
#	Improvement Type			Narrative on the degree of change	Include
3	<i>Vegetation Treatments</i>				
3a	Timber harvests	See Area description above.	Timber harvests	Timber harvests of varying degree from old cut overs to cuts that do not remove the entire stand, such as single tree selection cuts, that reasonably blend into the surrounding vegetation because large areas are not significantly changed in texture, line, and color, and form or can appear to mimic natural disturbance.	Y
6	Mining				

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

6a	Locatable	Small Locatable	Locatable mineral operations involve exploration (trenching, core drilling, etc.) and production (ground disturbing or underground) with tailings and other process areas. Depending on age various forms of reclamation where implored	Blue Plate Mine	N
6a	Locatable	Small Locatable	Locatable mineral operations involve exploration (trenching, core drilling, etc.) and production (ground disturbing or underground) with tailings and other process areas. Depending on age various forms of reclamation where implored	Beartrap	N

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

#1070 Stein Mtn.

The Stein Mountain Area is an 85,840 acre area in the Middle Salmon Panther drainage the area lies east of North Fork Idaho along the main Salmon River and the North Fork of the Salmon River. To the east of the area is the Continental divide and lands managed by the Beaverhead DeerLodge National Forest. Along the Continental divide and some of the higher elevations within the area there are Whitebark Pine mixed stands, the majority of the remaining vegetation makes up coniferous forest stands primarily Douglas fir and spruce fir mixed stands. In the lower elevations sagebrush steppe habitats are present.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
1	Vertical Structures				
1a	Powerlines	One segment Lower 4 th of July Creek, one segment between 4 th of July Creek and Kriley Creek.	The powerline consists of large wooden poles with cables strung between the poles. The powerlines have cleared corridors and access roads along the line.	The powerlines, cleared corridors, and access roads create straight, highly visible lines through the surrounding vegetation and are very noticeable on the landscape.	N
3	Vegetation Treatments				
3a	Timber harvests	See Area description above.	Timber harvests	Timber harvests of varying degree from old cut overs to cuts that do not remove the entire stand, such as single tree selection cuts, that reasonably blend into the surrounding vegetation because large areas are not significantly changed in texture, line, and color, and form or can appear to mimic natural disturbance.	Y
6	Mining				
6a	Placer	Small Placer Operation	Placer operations turn over the old gravels of creek beds and wash material to separate gold before reclaiming with cached topsoil and other BMPs	North Fork Sheep Creek Placer	N

#1086 Ransack Creek

The Ransack creek area is a 5,078 acre area in the Middle Salmon Panther drainage. The area consist primarily of Ponderous Pine, Lodgepole Pine and Mixed conifer stands with small areas of sagebrush and upland herbaceous habitats in the its lower elevations along Hughes creek

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
3	<i>Vegetation Treatments</i>				
3a	Timber harvests	See Area description above.	Timber harvests	Timber harvests of varying degree from old cut overs to cuts that do not remove the entire stand, such as single tree selection cuts, that reasonably blend into the surrounding vegetation because large areas are not significantly changed in texture, line, and color, and form or can appear to mimic natural disturbance.	Y
4	<i>Range Improvements</i>				
4a	Water Troughs	Two troughs are identified as being within this area.	Troughs are generally low profile metal structures (rectangular or circular) that have sections of water pipe (plastic or metal) associated with them. Most troughs are colored green or other earth tones, but may be unpainted and the color of steel.	Troughs and stock tanks in the unit are generally masked by surrounding vegetation and are not visible or noticeable to most visitors, unless they are standing directly at the development. There is very little change to the overall landscape from the trough and stock tanks	Y
4b	Spring Developments	One Head box is listed as a range improvement within this area.	Stock spring developments are the water sources for water troughs and reservoirs/ponds. They are small collection structures located at springs.	Spring developments small structures, are generally masked by vegetation, and are not easily noticeable throughout the area.	Y

#1115 Gibbonsville East

The Gibbonsville East area is a 6,274 acre area in in the Middle Salmon Panther drainage east of the town Of Gibbonsville. The area is timbered with a mix of ponderous Pines in the lower elevations, with mixed stands, lodgepole Pine and Douglas fir stands all present. East of the area there are lands managed by the Beaverhead DeerLodge National Forest.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
3	<i>Vegetation Treatments</i>				

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

3a	Timber harvests	See Area description above.	Timber harvests	Timber harvests of varying degree from old cut overs to cuts that do not remove the entire stand, such as single tree selection cuts, that reasonably blend into the surrounding vegetation because large areas are not significantly changed in texture, line, and color, and form or can appear to mimic natural disturbance.	Y
4	Range Improvements				
4a	Spring Developments	A spring is identified as a range improvement in this area.	Stock spring developments are the water sources for water troughs and reservoirs/ponds. They are small collection structures located at springs.	Spring developments small structures, are generally masked by vegetation, and are not easily noticeable throughout the area.	Y

#1142 Anderson Mtn.

The Anderson Mountain Area is a 24,782 acre area, it is one of the most northern areas on the forest along the North fork of the Salmon River, the Continental divide and the boundary between the SCNF and the Beaverhead DeerLodge National forest. Mixed conifer stands, lodgepole and Douglas fir stands make up most of the area but some ponderosa mixed stands are found in its lower elevations.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
1	Vertical Structures				
1a	Powerlines	One segment to Harvey Mill Site.	The powerline consists of large wooden poles with cables strung between the poles. The powerlines have cleared corridors and access roads along the line.	The powerlines, cleared corridors, and access roads create straight, highly visible lines through the surrounding vegetation and are very noticeable on the landscape.	N
3	Vegetation Treatments				
3a	Timber harvests	See Area description above.	Timber harvests	Timber harvests of varying degree from old cut overs to cuts that do not remove the entire stand, such as single tree selection cuts, that reasonably blend into the surrounding vegetation because large areas are not significantly changed in texture, line, and color, and form or can appear to mimic natural disturbance.	Y

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

#1145 Indian Peak

The Indian Mountain area is an 87,674 acre area in the northern most portion of the forest in the Middle Salmon Panther drainage. The area's northern border is the Bitterroot Mountain range and the boundary between the SCNF and the Bitterroot national forest. The area has some ponderous Pine stands on its southern head adjacent to the Salmon River and some Whitebark Pine Mixed stands in its highest elevations, in between is dominated by mixed conifer stands and lodgepole Pine and Douglas Fir mixed stands.

#	Improvement Type	Description of the Existing Character of the landscape	Description of the form, line, color, etc. of the Improvement	Narrative on the degree of change	Include (Y/N)
3	Vegetation Treatments				
3a	Timber harvests	See Area description above.	Timber harvests	Timber harvests of varying degree from old cut overs to cuts that do not remove the entire stand, such as single tree selection cuts, that reasonably blend into the surrounding vegetation because large areas are not significantly changed in texture, line, and color, and form or can appear to mimic natural disturbance.	Y
#	Improvement Type			Narrative on the degree of change	Include
4	Range Improvements				
4a	Water Troughs	Seven troughs are identified within this area.	Troughs are generally low profile metal structures (rectangular or circular) that have sections of water pipe (plastic or metal) associated with them. Most troughs are colored green or other earth tones, but may be unpainted and the color of steel.	Troughs and stock tanks in the unit are generally masked by surrounding vegetation and are not visible or noticeable to most visitors, unless they are standing directly at the development. There is very little change to the overall landscape from the trough and stock tanks	Y
4b	Spring Developments	Three head boxes are identified as range improvements within this area.	Stock spring developments are the water sources for water troughs and reservoirs/ponds. They are small collection structures located at springs.	Spring developments small structures, are generally masked by vegetation, and are not easily noticeable throughout the area.	Y
6	Mining				

Table 1. Substantially noticeable worksheet

6a	Locatable	Small Locatable	Locatable mineral operations involve exploration (trenching, core drilling, etc.) and production (ground disturbing or underground) with tailings and other process areas. Depending on age various forms of reclamation where implored	Moon Prospect	N
----	-----------	-----------------	---	---------------	---