Sawtooth Forest Supervisor

Jim DeMaagd is the Forest Supervisor on the Sawtooth National Forest. Jim has been the Forest Supervisor since 2018. Before coming to the Sawtooth, he worked on other Forests in Region 6 as Deputy Forest Supervisor and the Washington Office as Assistant Director with Minerals and Geology Management.

About the Forest

Encompassing 2.1 million acres of south-central Idaho’s landscapes, the Sawtooth National Forest is known for its primitive and semi-primitive settings, resort-based recreation, eco-tourism and motorized and nonmotorized winter activities. The Sawtooth National Forest contains major rivers that wind through the forest include the Salmon, South Fork of the Boise, South Fork of the Payette, and Wood River. In addition, 1,100 lakes dot the Sawtooth. Specially designated areas that highlight the unique resources of the Forest include the Sawtooth National Recreation Area, Sawtooth Wilderness, Hemingway Boulders, White Clouds wilderness, Sawtooth Scenic Byway, Salmon River Corridor and Scenic Byway, and Idaho Centennial Trail.

The Sawtooth National Forest has emphasis areas in recreation, rangeland management, and vegetation management, including the reduction of hazardous fuels (overgrown flammable vegetation). The Forest is home for deer, elk, mountain goats, and bighorn sheep. Gray wolves, wolverines, black bears, salmon, and many species of birds also thrive here. Trails, campgrounds, Wilderness, rivers, and scenic drives give visitors plenty of opportunities to connect with this special land.
About the Forest (Continued)

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The forest landscape has two distinct geographic units separated by the Snake River Plain. The southern reaches of the Forest host sagebrush and juniper that blend into aspen, lodgepole pine, and fir at the higher elevations. Two-thirds of the Forest lie north of the Snake River where towering granite mountains are sliced by rushing river.