CHAPTER 4 - MANAGEMENT AREA DIRECTION

This chapter contains direction specific to each management area. The BDNF is divided into 11 landscapes, which are further divided into unique management areas (MAs). MA boundaries delineate geographic areas with similar management direction. With the exception of congressionally established or special administrative boundaries, the lines are mapped based on coarse scale data. They represent a transition from one set of opportunities and constraints to another. Site specific planning and on the ground reconnaissance may refine or adjust these lines to reflect the intent of management direction.

Each landscape section contains a landscape description with maps of individual management areas (MA) with a page of management direction specific to each MA.

Management Area Map: These maps display percent of allocations, summer and winter motorized restrictions, percent of key watersheds, some special designations and utility rights of way.

Management: Program priorities and recreation settings are described and specific mention is made where direction applies only to a portion of an area.

Management areas may contain Objectives and Standards in addition to those described in Chapter 3.

Scenic Integrity: The rating for each area will be listed.

Landscapes	Page
Big Hole	65
Boulder River	89
Clark Fork Flint	109
Elkhorn	125
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Jefferson River	165
Lima Tendoy	181
Madison	197
Pioneer	205
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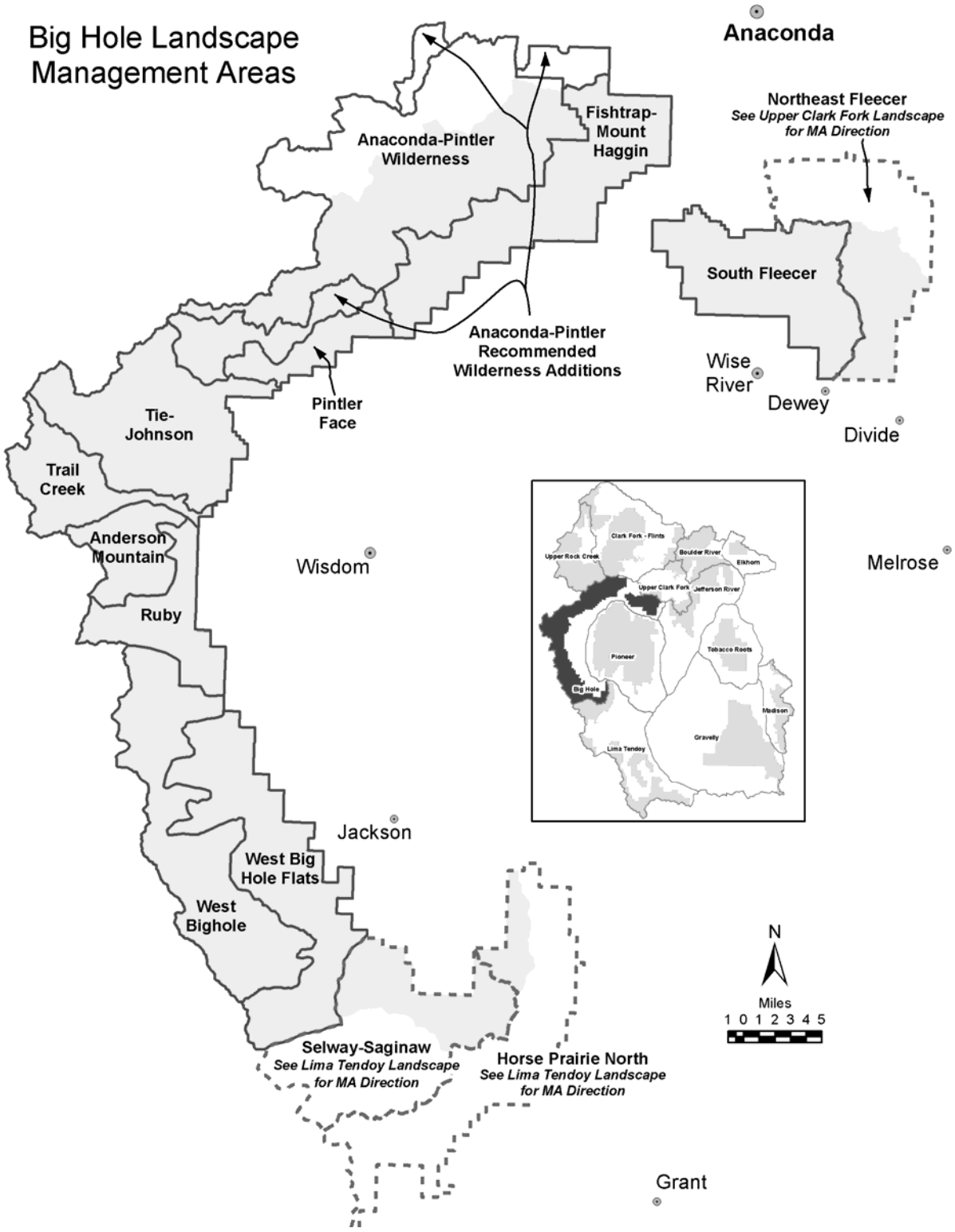
Upper Clark Fork	241
Upper Rock Creek	251


Big Hole Landscape
Management Areas
Anaconda
Northeast Fleecer
See Upper Clark Fork Landscape
for MA Direction
Fishtrap-
Mount
Haggin
Anaconda-Pintler
Wilderness
South Fleecer
Anaconda-Pintler
Recommended
Wilderness Additions
Wise
River
Dewey
Divide
Pintler
Face
Tie-
Johnson
Trail
Creek
Anderson
Mountain
Ruby
Wisdom
Melrose
Clark Fork - Flints
Upper Rock Creek
Boulder River
Elkhorn
Upper Clark Fork
Jefferson River
Pioneer
Tobacco Roots
Big Hole
Madison
Gravelly
Lima Tendoy
Jackson
West Big
Hole Flats
West
Bighole
N
Miles
1 0 1 2 3 4 5
Selway-Saginaw
See Lima Tendoy Landscape
for MA Direction
Horse Prairie North
See Lima Tendoy Landscape
for MA Direction
Grant

BIG HOLE LANDSCAPE

The forest provides a scenic backdrop of rugged mountains above the Big Hole Valley, where traditional ranching contributes a pastoral element to the overall character of the landscape. Lodgepole pine is the most common species on the BDNF though all typical conifers are represented. Wet meadows, aspen, riparian areas, sagebrush grasslands, and areas burned by wildfires add variety to this mostly forested area. The length of the continental divide contributes large secure areas of high elevation habitat for wildlife. Mountain goats, moose, and elk inhabit this landscape.

The landscape has sections of the Nez Perce National Historic Trail, Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, and Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, and the entire length of the May Creek National Recreation Trail. A large part of the Anaconda Pintler Wilderness is within the landscape, with several access points available along the southern wilderness boundary.

Divide, Dewey, Wise River, Wisdom, and Jackson are located on the fringe of the Big Hole Landscape. The BDNF provides important benefits like products for fences, firewood, small logs, and livestock grazing. It contributes to tourism business opportunities as well as recreation.

Streams feed into the Big Hole River, a nationally renowned class one trout stream and important grayling habitat. Water management in the Big Hole is important for fish habitat, sporting opportunities, irrigation, and the Butte municipal water supply. Timber harvest activities are concentrated in a few areas. Ranches depend on summer forage on National Forest pasture. Parts of the landscape are highly mineralized, and mining is a part of historic and present use in Ruby Creek and other isolated locations.

The Continental Divide and Anaconda Pintler Wilderness provide special recreation opportunities in this landscape. There are many high mountain lakes, some may be driven to and some allow electric motors. Hunting and fishing are important locally and nationally. Recreation sites provide dispersed camping and day use opportunities along Forest roads. Summer horse back and hiking trips are popular along the Continental Divide and in the Anaconda Pintler Wilderness.

The consistently high snowfall, terrain, and winter climate make this a great place for outdoor winter recreation. Chief Joseph Cross-country Ski Area provides groomed trails. Plowed parking lots provide access to popular snowmobiling, backcountry skiing, and other winter uses.

Adjacent areas offer additional opportunities such as the Big Hole Battlefield National Park, Mount Haggin State Wildlife Management Area, Mount Haggin Cross-Country Ski Trails, snowmobile trails with parking, and Lost Trail Winter Sports (Ski) Area.

Anaconda-Pintler Recommended Wilderness Additions Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Travel Restrictions

- 100% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 100% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

- 0% Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 100% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 0% Summer Non-motorized
- 0% Backcountry Recreation
- 0% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 0% Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 44% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 0% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

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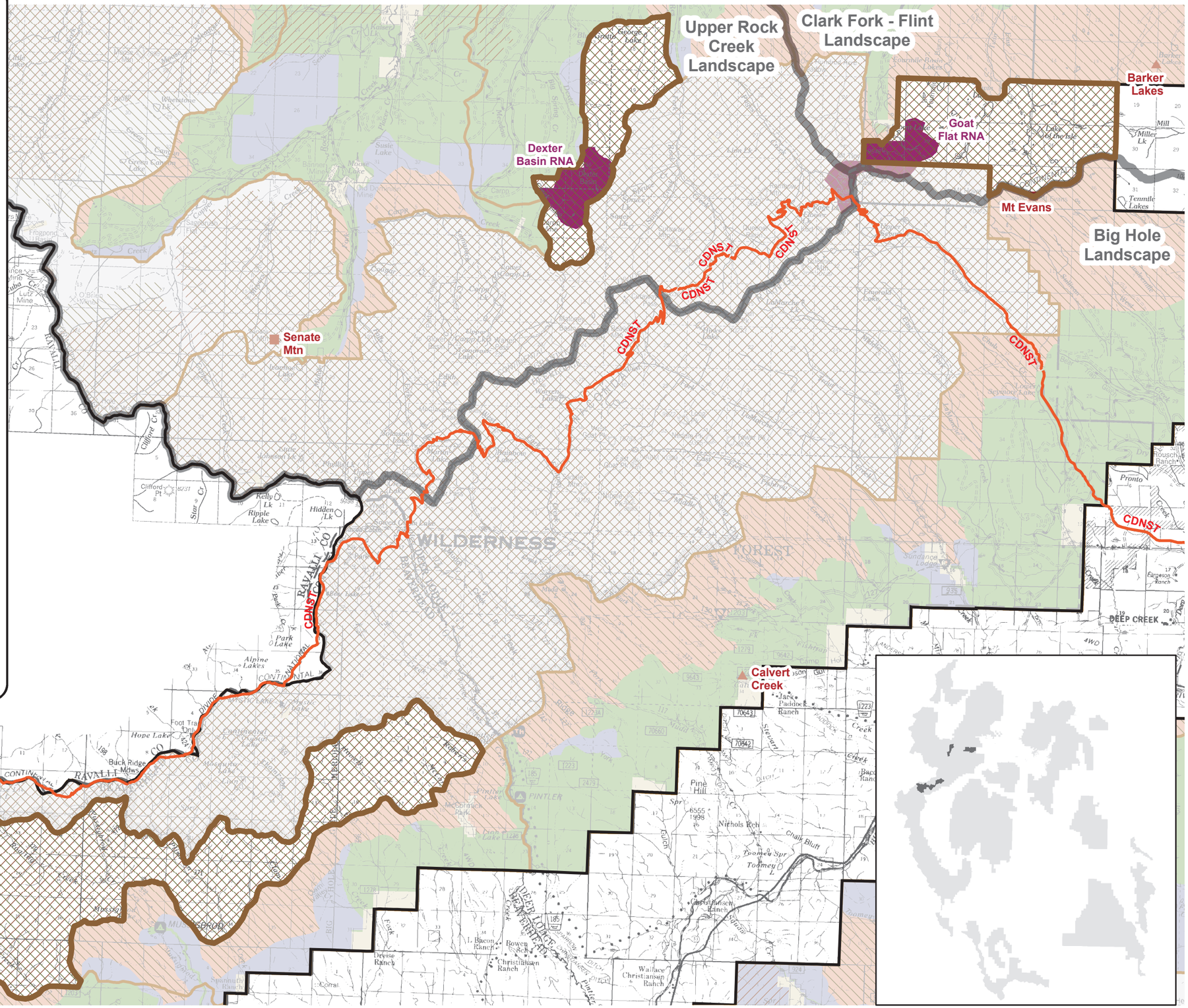

Anaconda Pintler Recommended Wilderness Additions Management Area

This area is managed to protect wilderness characteristics and provide non-motorized recreation with a high level of challenge and solitude.

There are three separate areas in this recommended wilderness, the Hellroaring, Storm Lake, and the East Fork units with semi-primitive non-motorized recreation settings. Local residents and tourists use stock or hike to camp, hunt, or fishing at alpine lakes.

Vegetation is managed primarily through prescribed and natural fire.

Plimpton, Twin Lakes, and Meadow-Philipsburg watersheds are managed to conserve native fish populations. Seymour creek is managed to restore desirable watershed conditions.

Visitors may encounter

Native vegetation changes from fire and other natural events

Quiet natural landscapes and few visitors

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

None

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - Very High

Management changes if released from wilderness designation

All three units:

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - High

Mountain bikes are allowed

Semi-primitive non-motorized summer and a mix of motorized and non-motorized in winter - as mapped in Alternative 1

Anaconda-Pintler Wilderness Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Travel Restrictions

- 100% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 100% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

- 0% Inholding
- 100% Wilderness
- 0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 0% Summer Non-motorized
- 0% Backcountry Recreation
- 0% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 0% Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 41% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 7% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

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Upper Rock Creek Landscape

Clark Fork - Flint Landscape

Big Hole Landscape

Barker Lakes

Mt Evans

Goat Flat RNA

Dexter Basin RNA

Senate Mtn

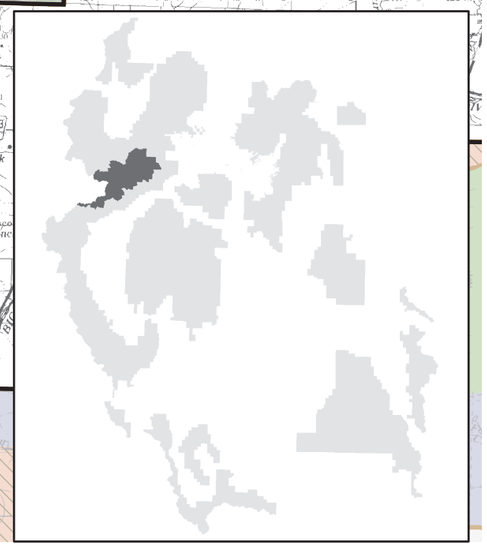
Calvert Creek

CDNST

WILDERNESS

FOREST

DEEP CREEK



Anaconda Pintler Wilderness Management Area

This area is managed to protect wilderness characteristics and values and provide primitive recreation with high levels of challenge and solitude.

The Anaconda-Pintler Wilderness, including lands on the Bitterroot National Forest, was designated in 1964 by Congress as a part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. The area provides primitive and semi-primitive non-motorized recreation settings. Local residents and destination tourists use stock or hiking to travel into or though the areas. Opportunities to camp, hunt, and fish at alpine lakes are available. Guided trips are available from local private outfitters.

Vegetation is managed primarily through prescribed and natural fire. Carpp Creek, Copper Creek, Falls Fork and Plimpton Creek are managed to conserve native fish populations. Most active watershed restoration takes place in the lower reaches of Sullivan Creek key restoration watershed. See the 2002 A-P Wilderness Plan or subsequent revisions for additional direction.

Visitors may encounter

Native vegetation changed only by fire and other natural events

Quiet natural landscapes and few other visitors

Pack Stock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

None

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - Very High

Motorized vehicles are prohibited

Mountain bikes are prohibited

Timber harvest is not allowed

The Anaconda-Pintler Wilderness Plan provides additional standards

Anderson Mountain Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Travel Restrictions

- 100% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 96% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

- 18% Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 100% Summer Non-motorized
- 0% Backcountry Recreation
- 0% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 96% Winter Non-motorized
- 4% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 0% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 16% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

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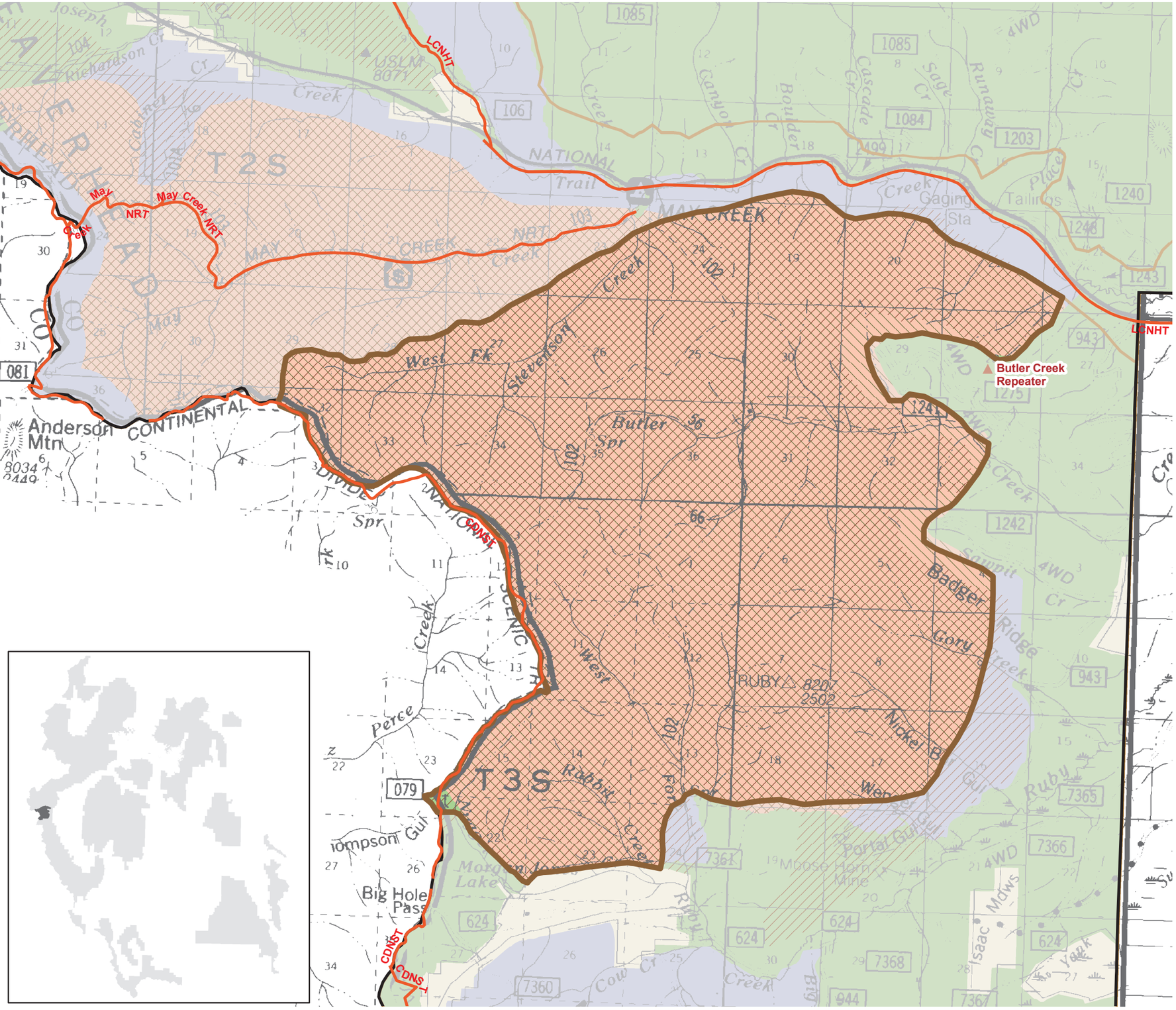

Anderson Mountain Management Area

This area is managed to protect its undeveloped (roadless) character, provide secure habitat for wildlife along the continental divide and non-motorized recreation.

Recreation settings are semi-primitive with natural appearing scenery. A variety of non-motorized backcountry recreation opportunities are available in summer and winter. Snow cover in winter is quite deep.

Vegetation is managed primarily through prescribed and natural fire. Active restoration of Moosehorn Creek watershed takes place in the Ruby Management Area.

Visitors may encounter

Native vegetation changed only by fire and other natural events

Visitors on foot, horseback, bicycles or skis

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

None

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - High

Fishtrap-Mount Haggin Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Travel Restrictions

- 40% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 0% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

- 3% Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 40% Summer Non-motorized
- 2% Backcountry Recreation
- 55% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 0% Winter Non-motorized
- 97% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 11% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 34% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

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Dexter Basin RNA

Goat Flat RNA

Mt Evans

Calvert Creek

CDNST

WILDERNESS

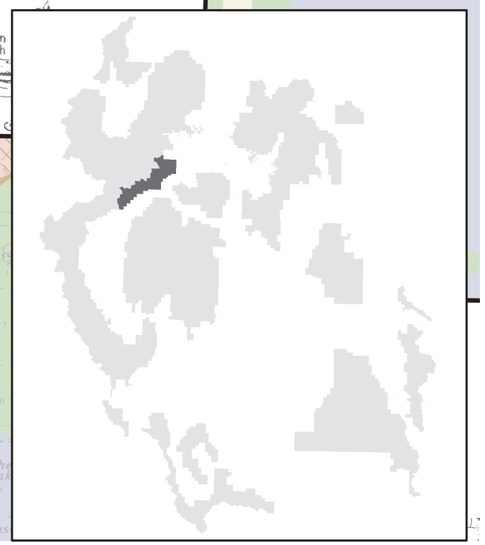
FOREST

PINTLER

DEEP CREEK

SPORTSMAN PARK

LOOKOUT



Fishtrap – Mount Haggin Management Area

This area is managed as a transition between the level of activity in the Big Hole Valley and the relative solitude of the Anaconda-Pintler wilderness. Developed and dispersed recreation sites compliment wilderness recreation opportunities.

Two fairly distinct areas of recreation settings are included. Summer non-motorized and undeveloped lands parallel the boundary of the Anaconda Pintler Wilderness, and provide wildlife habitat and quiet recreation. The area between the non-motorized area and private lands offer a roaded setting with developed and dispersed campsites, roads, and trails. Hunting, camping, ATV riding, bicycling, and horse riding are common activities. Snowmobile opportunities are available across the lower area though limited in some areas by terrain and vegetation. A winter non-motorized area adds to wildlife security provided by the adjacent wilderness.

Timber harvest and production may take place in the area, as well as livestock grazing. Deep Creek watershed is managed to conserve native fish populations. Sullivan and Seymour Creek are managed to restore desirable watershed conditions. Active restoration is most likely in the roaded parts of these two key watersheds.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes as a result of timber harvest or fire

Motor vehicle and mountain bike riders on roads and trails in the foothills

Campers near roads and at developed campgrounds

Developed trailheads for access to the Anaconda Pintler Wilderness

Snowmobilers

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

None

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

None

Pintler Face Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Travel Restrictions

- 49% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 0% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

- 5% Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 49% Summer Non-motorized
- 22% Backcountry Recreation
- 24% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 0% Winter Non-motorized
- 95% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 46% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 0% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

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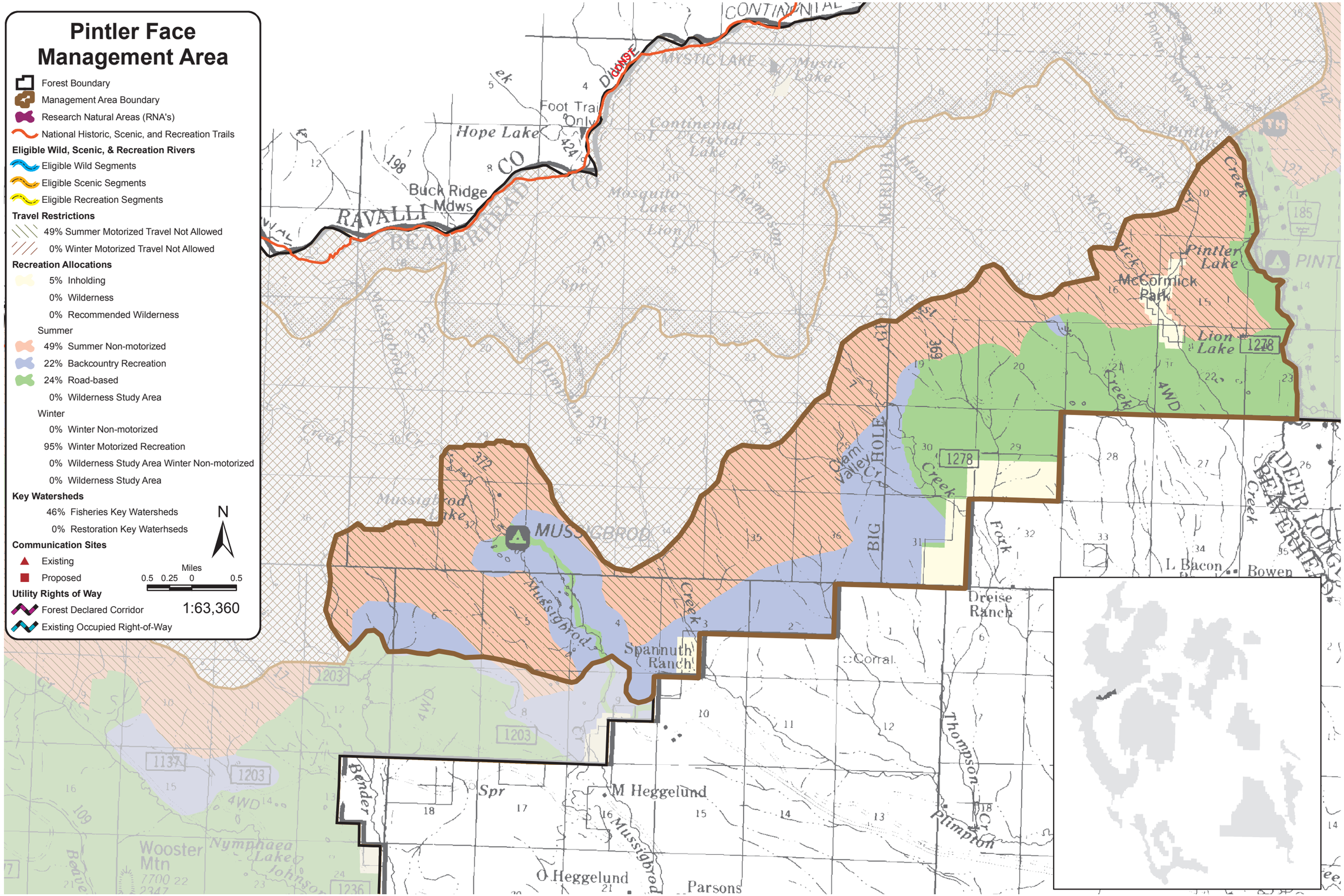

Pintler Face Management Area

This area is managed as a transition between the Big Hole Valley and the Anaconda-Pintler Wilderness. Developed and dispersed recreation sites compliment wilderness recreation opportunities.

Two fairly distinct areas of management are included: summer non-motorized and undeveloped lands which parallel the Hellroaring part of the Anaconda Pintler recommended wilderness addition, and minimally roaded lands between the non-motorized areas and private lands. The non-motorized part provides horse riding, mountain biking, and hiking opportunities. The motorized part provides vehicle access to forest resources, roads and trails, Mussigbrod Lake Campground, and Wilderness trailheads. Mussigbrod horse camp facilities are popular for wilderness trips, particularly in hunting season. Popular snowmobile opportunities are available across the area though limited in some areas by terrain and vegetation.

Additional land uses include timber harvest and production, livestock grazing, and irrigation water storage at Mussigbrod Lake.

Plimpton watershed is managed to conserve native fish populations.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes as a result of timber harvest or fire

Motor vehicle and mountain bike riders on roads and trails in the foothills

Campers dispersed along roads and at developed campgrounds

Developed trailheads for access to higher elevations

Snowmobilers

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

None

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

None

Ruby Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Travel Restrictions

- 1% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 0% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

- 8% Non-FS Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 1% Summer Non-motorized
- 26% Backcountry Recreation
- 65% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 7% Winter Non-motorized
- 85% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 0% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 31% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

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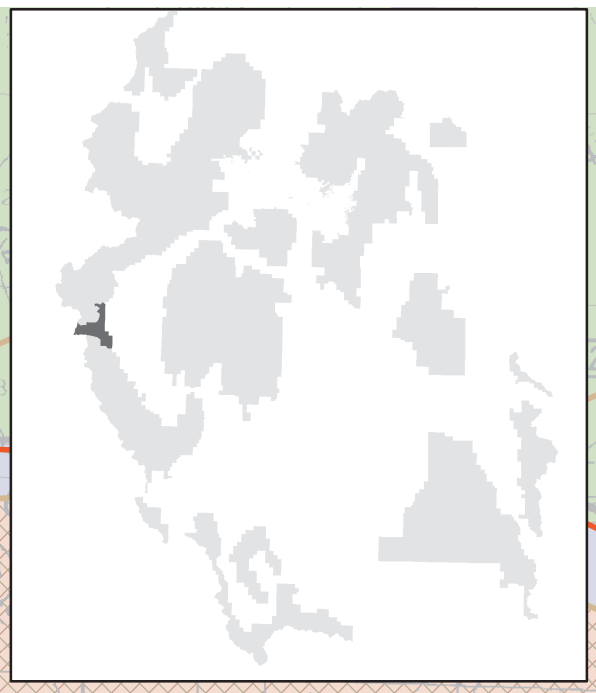

Butler Creek Repeater

LCNHT TRAIL

CDNST

Ruby Ranch

Battle Mtn 7590 2313

Moose Horn Mine

Big Hole Pass

Morgan Lake

Cow Creek

Alpine Cr

Sheep Mtn

Opis Lake

Holland Lake

Portal Gulch

Badger Ridge

Sawpit Cr

Ruby Creek

Isaac Mdws

Swamp Creek

Moose Creek

Griffin Creek

Little Housetop Creek

Big Hole Mountains

T3S

T4S

1085 1276 1240 1246 1243 203 943 1242 1275 1241 079 078 624 7361 7360 71252 71253 71254 7365 7366 7368 7367 944 944A 944B 944C 944D 944G 944H 7362 7364 7363 71266

Ruby Management Area

This area is managed for vehicle access, timber products, livestock grazing, and dispersed recreation.

The area has a long history of use associated with travel across the Continental Divide, mining, in-holdings, and timber production. As one of Montana's first gold mining areas the original town site of Pioneer is historically significant. Private in-holdings originating from patented mining claims are scattered along the Gibbonsville Road, between Idaho and the Big Hole Valley. Mineral potential in the area is high.

A roaded setting is provided in most of the area, with a mix of natural appearing and modified appearing scenery. Common recreation activities include dispersed camping, driving or riding motorized vehicles, mountain biking, historic interpretation, or using the area to access non-motorized areas of the West Big Hole and Anderson Mountain areas. Much of the recreation use here comes from Idaho because it provides road access and winter deep snow for snowmobile opportunities close to Gibbonsville and Highway 93.

The backcountry area adjacent to the West Big Hole Special Management Area has a semi-primitive setting in summer to preserve its roadless qualities.

Active restoration of Moosehorn Creek key watershed takes place in this management area.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes as a result of timber harvest or fire

Motor vehicles and mountain bike riders on roads and trails in the foothills

Campers dispersed along roads and at developed campgrounds

Snowmobilers

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Protect and interpret sites around the Pioneer town site

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

None

South Fleecer Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Travel Restrictions

- 0% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 0% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

- 2% Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 0% Summer Non-motorized
- 60% Backcountry Recreation
- 38% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 0% Winter Non-motorized
- 98% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 34% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 0% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

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Miles
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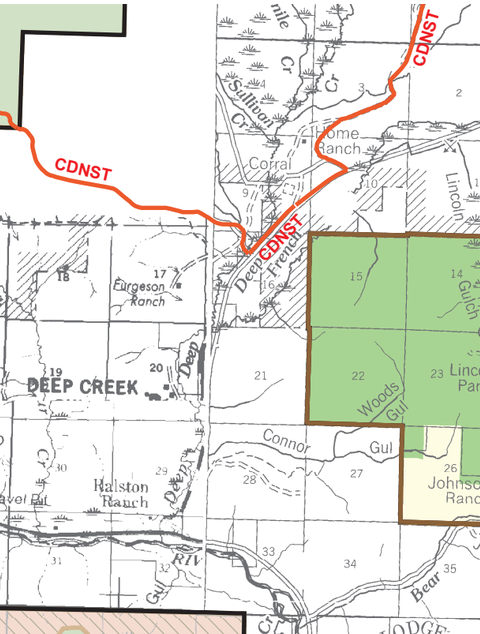

South Fleecer Management Area

This area is managed for dispersed recreation, livestock grazing, and other forest products.

The recreation settings include roaded and semi-primitive areas with mostly natural appearing scenery. Residents of Butte, Anaconda, Opportunity, and Wise River and others use the area for camping, hunting, ATV riding, mountain biking, and hiking. In fall additional walk-in hunting opportunities are provided to meet demand. In winter the area is popular for snowmobiling. Skiing and other non-motorized winter recreation use is incidental.

Other land uses include timber harvest and production. The adjacent Mount Haggin Wildlife Management Area, administered by Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, makes the whole mountain range a large area of important habitat for elk and other wildlife.

Upper Jerry Creek watershed is managed to conserve native fish populations.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes as a result of timber harvest or fire

Motor vehicle or mountain bike riders on roads and trails in the foothills

Campers dispersed along roads

Hunters

Snowmobilers

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Improve motorized trail opportunities in summer.

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

None

Tie-Johnson Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Travel Restrictions

- 7% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 0% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

- 1% Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 7% Summer Non-motorized
- 13% Backcountry Recreation
- 79% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 0% Winter Non-motorized
- 99% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 0% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 0% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

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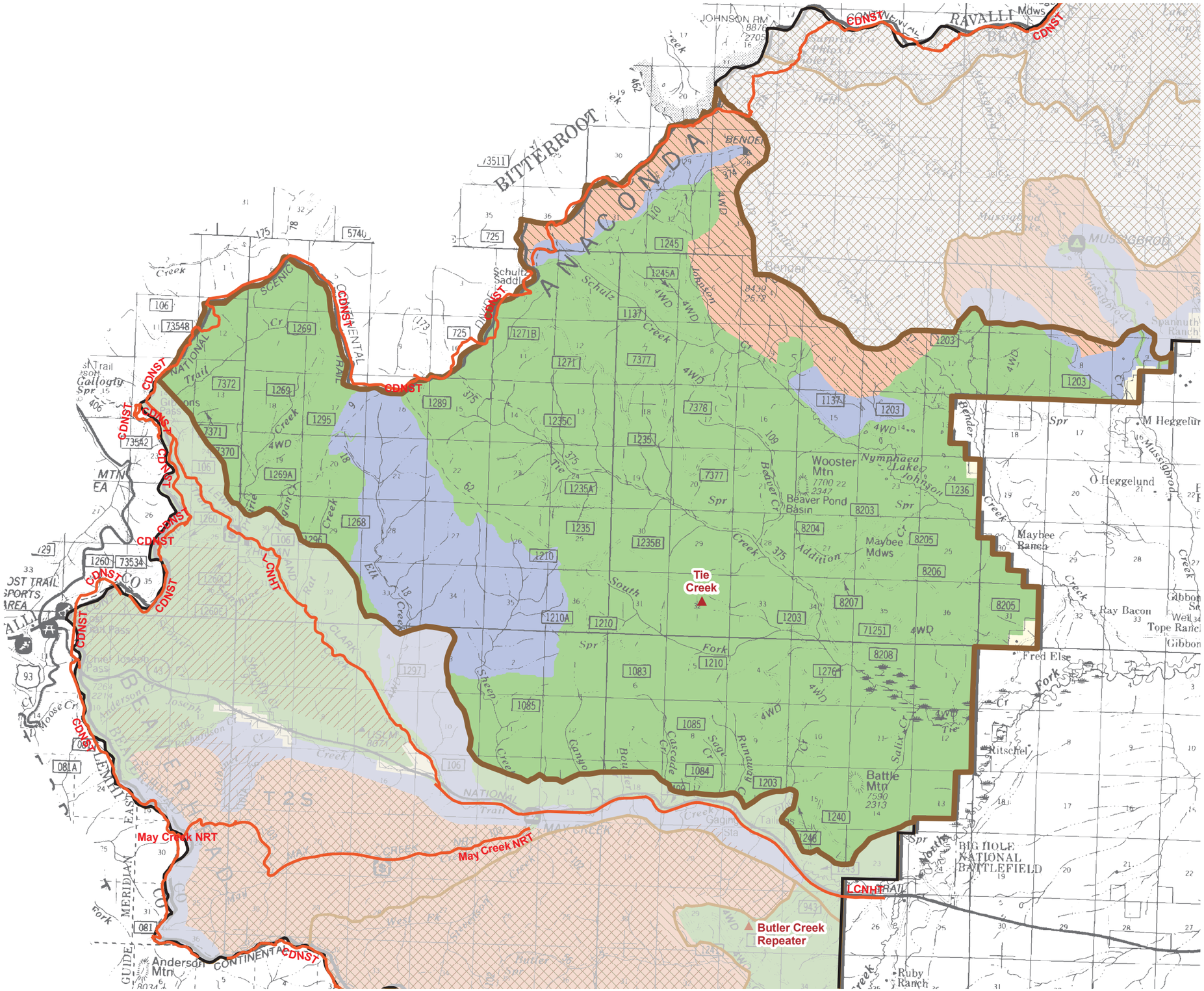

Tie - Johnson Management Area

This area is managed for timber production, livestock grazing, and dispersed recreation.

The recreation setting is mostly roaded with a mix of natural and altered appearing scenery. Areas burned by wildfires in 2000 and 2007 will dominate the scene for some time. Access for hunting, firewood cutting, fishing, summer drives, and winter snowmobiling are available from an existing road network. The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail follows the divide through this management area.

Exceptions to the setting include semi-primitive areas adjacent to the Anaconda Pintler Wilderness, where non-motorized recreation and ecosystem integrity are emphasized, and an area along Elk Creek managed to provide a mix of backcountry opportunities and to retain its roadless characteristics.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Motor vehicles and mountain bike riders on roads and trails

Snowmobilers

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Develop a historic preservation plan for the traditional cultural property

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

None

Trail Creek Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Travel Restrictions

- 29% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 52% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

- 1% Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 29% Summer Non-motorized
- 19% Backcountry Recreation
- 51% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 52% Winter Non-motorized
- 47% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 0% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 0% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

Miles

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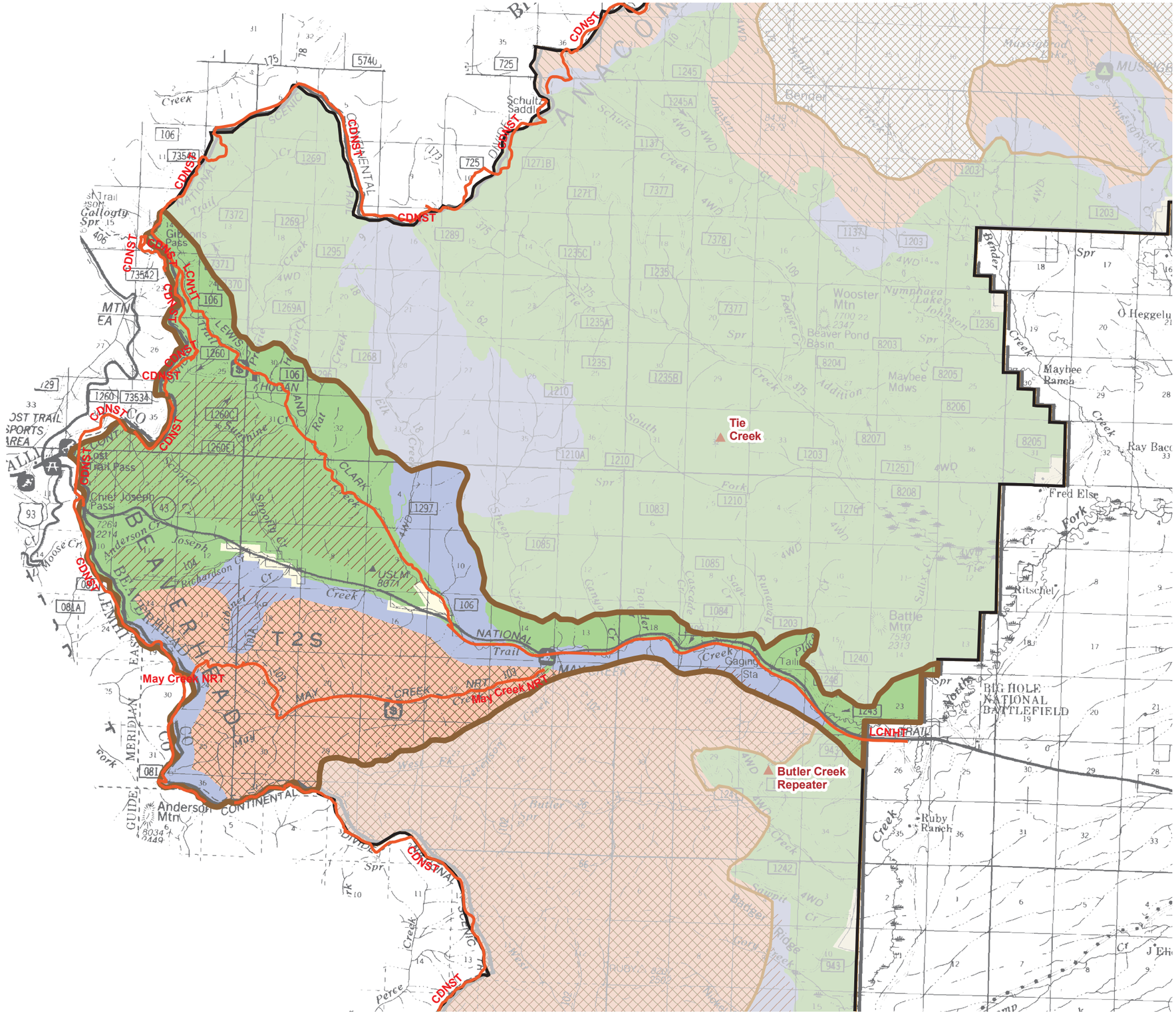

Trail Creek Management Area

This area is managed for dispersed and developed recreation, for access to adjacent area recreation and management activities and to protect historic features.

Recreation takes place in roaded natural and semi-primitive settings. A concentration of nationally designated historic and recreation features with highway access contribute to the popularity of various motorized and non-motorized summer and fall hunting activities. Consistent deep snows with permanent plowed access on Highway 43 below the two divides at Lost Trail Pass and Chief Joseph Pass make this a high value winter sports area. Weekend and longer trips to the area are enhanced by the Forest Service cabin rental opportunities at Hogan, May Creek, and Gordon Reese Cabins.

The area provides high quality summer habitat for moose and other wildlife. Vegetation may be managed by fire or timber harvest to reduce fuels, or to provide wildlife habitat, recreation opportunities and other values.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from fire and timber harvest

A high density of recreationists, particularly at campgrounds and parking areas

ATV, horse, and mountain bike riders on trails and at dispersed sites

Snowmobilers and Skiers

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Develop an historic preservation plan for the traditional cultural property

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

The Chief Joseph cross-country ski area is closed to snowmobiling except for grooming

Commercial harvest of camas is prohibited

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - Moderate

West Big Hole Management Area

- Management Area Boundary
- Forest Boundary
- Non-FS Inholding
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Travel Restrictions

- 97% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 62% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

- 0% Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 97% Summer Non-motorized
- 3% Backcountry Recreation
- 0% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 62% Winter Non-motorized
- 38% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 0% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 5% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

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Miles

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West Big Hole Management Area

This area is managed to protect its undeveloped (roadless) character, to provide challenging recreation opportunities in a remote alpine setting, and to provide secure wildlife habitat.

The recreation setting is semi-primitive. Non-motorized summer activities include hiking, stock travel, and mountain biking. Snowmobiling and cross-country skiing is provided in challenging high elevation settings. Historic mine sites are present.

An exception to the non-motorized setting is the motorized route to Ajax Lake.

Vegetation is managed primarily through prescribed and natural fire. Most active restoration of Moosehorn Creek watershed takes place in the Ruby management area. The area is grazed lightly by livestock

Undisturbed wildlife habitat is provided here along the continental divide summer long. Winter motorized closure of selected high elevation habitat provides security for wolverine and mountain goats.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes only from fire and other natural events

Visitors on foot, stock, or mountain bikes

Snowmobilers and skiers

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

None

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - High

Timber harvest is not allowed.

West Big Hole Flats Management Area

- Management Area Boundary
- Forest Boundary
- Non-FS Inholding
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Travel Restrictions

- 12% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 4% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

6% Inholding
0% Wilderness
0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

12% Summer Non-motorized
62% Backcountry Recreation
20% Road-based
0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

4% Winter Non-motorized
90% Winter Motorized Recreation
0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

0% Fisheries Key Watersheds
3% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

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Darkhorse Lake

Bloody Dick Sno-tel

West Big Hole Flats Management Area

This area is managed for livestock grazing, developed and dispersed recreation, and timber production.

The recreation setting includes roaded and semi-primitive areas. Lakeside campgrounds are found at Twin, Miner and Van Houten Lakes. Motorized activities on roads and trails are common in summer and fall. Snowmobile and cross-country ski opportunities are popular across the winter motorized area except where limited by terrain and vegetation. Challenging winter ATV opportunities are also available.

Semi-primitive non-motorized settings are provided north and south of the Skinner Meadows area.

Active restoration of Saginaw Creek watershed takes place in this management area. The area is grazed lightly by livestock.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Motor vehicle and mountain bike riders on roads and trails in the foothills

Campers dispersed along roads and at developed campgrounds

Snowmobilers

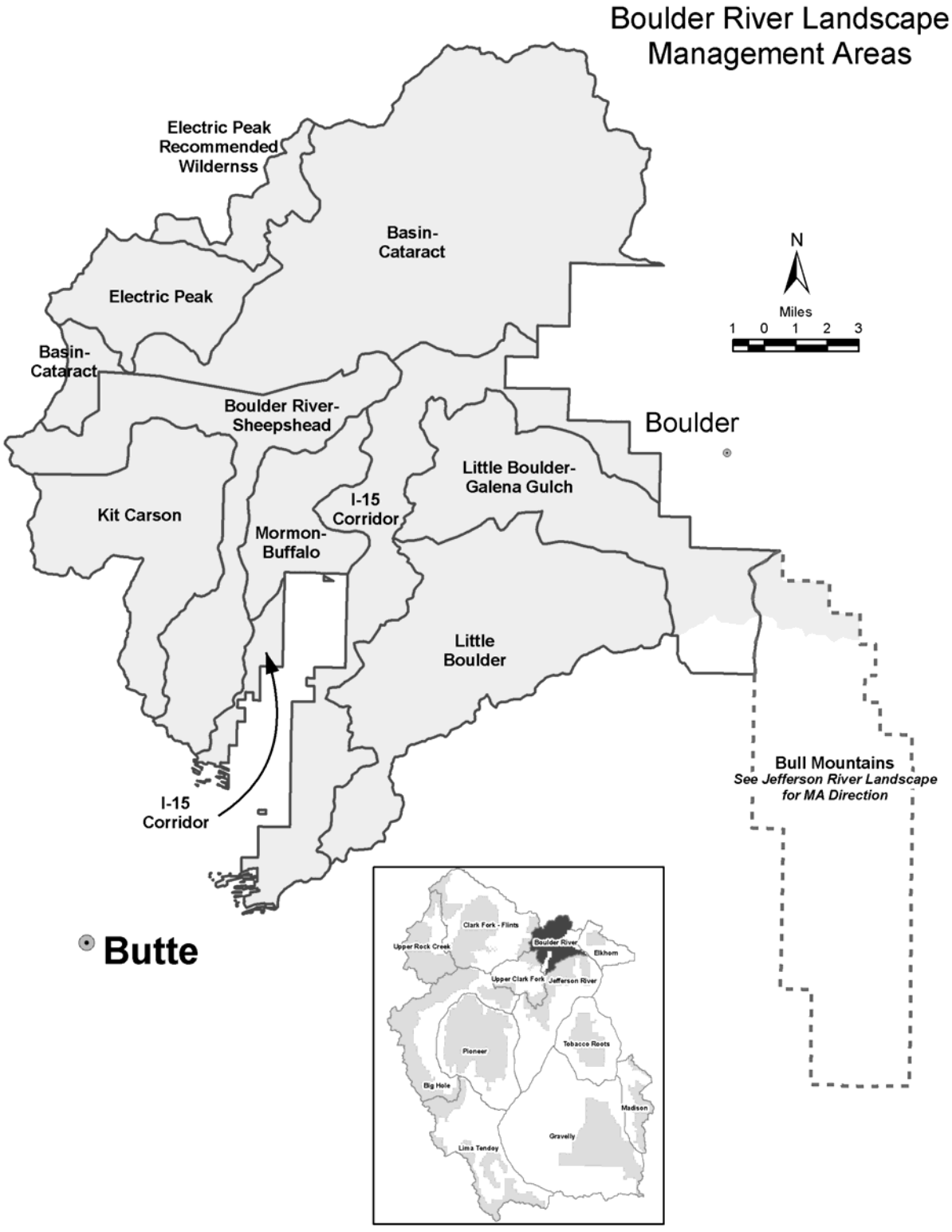
Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

None

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

None


Boulder River Landscape
Management Areas
Electric Peak
Recommended
Wildernss
Basin-
Cataract
Electric Peak
Basin-
Cataract
Boulder River-
Sheepshead
Kit Carson
Mormon-
Buffalo
I-15
Corridor
Little Boulder-
Galena Gulch
Little
Boulder
Boulder
N
Miles
1 0 1 2 3
Bull Mountains
See Jefferson River Landscape
for MA Direction
I-15
Corridor
Butte
Clark Fork - Flints
Upper Rock Creek
Boulder River
Elkhorn
Upper Clark Fork
Jefferson River
Tobacco Roots
Pioneer
Big Hole
Madison
Gravelly
Lima Tendoy

BOULDER RIVER LANDSCAPE

The landscape includes the upper Boulder River watershed from the Continental Divide to the town of Boulder. Rolling mountains above narrow valleys are characteristic of the area. Coniferous forests occupy the uplands with grasslands in the foothill and along lower south and west facing slopes. Lodgepole pine forests are most common though Douglas-fir occupies dry sites. Elk are common.

The landscape has been changing since miners arrived in the 1860's. The entire area is favorable for metallic deposits, like the gold which originally attracted miners. A large number of patented claims remain within the exterior Forest boundary. Much of the land along the Boulder River Road is privately owned. Permanent residences are common in mixed ownership areas. Roads are dense in several parts of the area and were built to accommodate timber harvest, mining and access to private property.

Timber harvest and mining have and continue to modify the natural appearance of this landscape. Livestock grazing is another use as historically rooted here as mining and logging.

The citizens of Butte, Boulder, Basin, Deerlodge, and Helena consider this area as a part of their backyard. The landscape lends itself well to dispersing recreation, with many roads and trails on gentle terrain that accommodates motorized vehicles. The area receives heavy recreation use in winter, summer, and fall hunting seasons.

Basin-Cataract Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Travel Restrictions

- 2% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 13% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

- 8% Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 2% Summer Non-motorized
- 0% Backcountry Recreation
- 92% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 13% Winter Non-motorized
- 79% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 0% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 0% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

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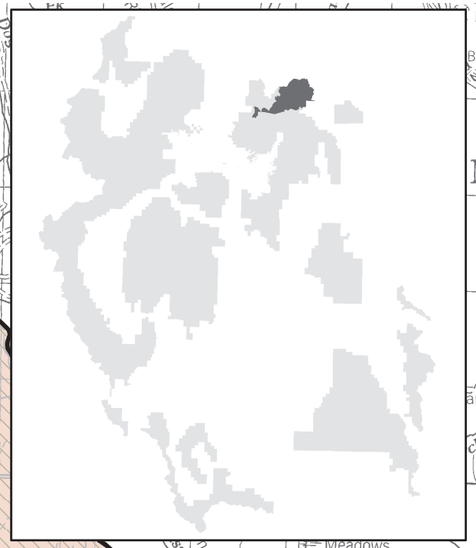

Thunderbolt Mountain RNA

Jack Mountain

Bernice RNA Experimental Forest

Blizzard Hill

CDNST

Basin Cataract Management Area

This area is managed for timber production, livestock grazing and road based recreation. The recreation setting is mostly roaded natural, with altered areas showing its history and continuing use for timber harvest, mining, and utility corridors. Recreation use is fairly heavy in all seasons, especially on weekends. Many private land parcels are in the area, and are accessed by private or Forest roads.

An area of secure wildlife habitat lies in the South Fork of Basin Creek, Vacchio/Clay Creek and Three Brothers area remains unroaded. Winter forage and elk security are maintained on the Bernice winter range using a winter motorized travel closure.

Water quality is likely to improve from mine site reclamation. Hazardous mine waste from sites within and without of this landscape are stored in the Luttrell Repository.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Roads for timber harvest

Motor vehicle riders on roads and trails year-round

Remnants of historic mining and current mining activity or reclamation

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Convert Basin Creek Campground to a dispersed camp site

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

No net increase in open motorized road and trails

Boulder River-Sheepshead Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Travel Restrictions

- 6% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 27% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

- 18% Non-FS Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 6% Summer Non-motorized
- 0% Backcountry Recreation
- 76% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 27% Winter Non-motorized
- 55% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 0% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 0% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

Miles

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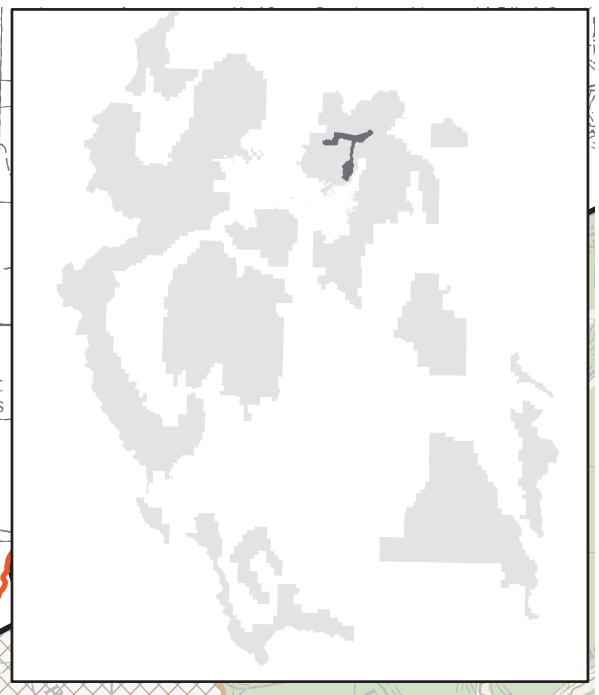

Blackfoot Meadows
Cliff Mountain 8381
Thunderbolt Mountain RNA
Thunderbolt Mountain
CDNST
Blizzard Hill
Champion Pass
Powderhorn
Bernice RNA Experimental Forest
Kit Carson Pk
Haystack Mtn NRT
Maney Lake
Farcella Place
Tammietei Ranch
Lowland
Trask
Ice Pond
Sugarloaf Mtn 8263
Saratoga Mtn
Gospel Hill
Champion
Cottonwood Mtn
Four Corners
Deerlodge
Jefferson
Silver Bow
Irvine Ranch
Moulton Res No 1
Saratoga Mine
Iron Mountain
Fox Mtn
Cliff Lake
Bear Mtn
Nez
Bakers
Meadows
Boulder
Ramsey Gul
Ladysmith Creek
Cabin Cr
Meadows Cr
Trapper Creek
Cottonwood Cr
Kit Carson Gul Cr
Maney Creek
Lowland Creek
Trask Creek
Blackfoot
Larabee Gul
Conners Gul
No Grass Cr
Forbidding Ridge
Little Gul
Cliff Lake
Rock Fork
South Fork
North Fork
Rock Creek
Wood Creek
Frog Pond Creek
Spruce Gul
Bison Gul
Haystack Mtn
Water Tanks
Butcher Gulch
Rocky Can Gulch
Strozzy Gul
Cooney Gul
Browns Gulch
American Gulch
Alaska Gulch
Flume Gulch
Sweden Gulch
Olson Gulch
Main Gulch
Lockhart Gulch
Columbia Gulch
Deep Gulch
Big Can Gulch
Morana Gulch
Ferdinand Gulch
Spruce Gulch
Bison Gulch
Busch Gulch
Whiskey Gulch
Meadows Creek
Electric Ph
Saratoga Mine
Iron Mountain
Fox Mtn
Cliff Lake
Bear Mtn
Nez
Bakers
Meadows
Boulder
Ramsey Gul
Ladysmith Creek
Cabin Cr
Meadows Cr
Trapper Creek
Cottonwood Cr
Kit Carson Gul Cr
Maney Creek
Lowland Creek
Trask Creek
Blackfoot
Larabee Gul
Conners Gul
No Grass Cr
Forbidding Ridge
Little Gul
Cliff Lake
Rock Fork
South Fork
North Fork
Rock Creek
Wood Creek
Frog Pond Creek
Spruce Gul
Bison Gul
Haystack Mtn
Water Tanks
Butcher Gulch
Rocky Can Gulch
Strozzy Gul
Cooney Gul
Browns Gulch
American Gulch
Alaska Gulch
Flume Gulch
Sweden Gulch
Olson Gulch
Main Gulch
Lockhart Gulch
Columbia Gulch
Deep Gulch
Big Can Gulch
Morana Gulch
Ferdinand Gulch
Spruce Gulch
Bison Gulch
Busch Gulch
Whiskey Gulch
Meadows Creek
Electric Ph

Boulder River - Sheepshead Management Area

This area is a travel corridor managed for road based recreation and access to forest resources.

Recreation takes place in a mix of roaded and rural settings which includes scenic views of the pastoral valley and hills with a forested mountain backdrop, remnants of historic mining and an electric transmission corridor. Recreation developments facilitate the area's heavy recreation use throughout the year. Snowmobiling, hunting, driving, and camping in summer and fall (both developed and dispersed) are among the most common recreational activities. Winter motorized use is constrained on big game winter.

Vegetation management includes livestock grazing and timber production. Winter forage and habitat security are maintained on big game winter range.

Visitors may encounter

Motor vehicle riders on a roads and trails year round

Hunters

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Manage, harden, and designate dispersed recreation sites along the Boulder River and Lowland Roads

Adjust the number and location of developed recreation sites (trails, trailheads, and parking areas) to meet demand originating from access points in this corridor

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - Moderate

Electric Peak Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Travel Restrictions

- 91% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 55% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed Exception

Recreation Allocations

- 0% Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 91% Summer Non-motorized
- 9% Backcountry Recreation
- 0% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 55% Winter Non-motorized
- 45% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 0% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 0% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

Miles

0.5 0.25 0 0.5

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Blackfoot Meadows
Cliff Mountain 8381
Sugarloaf Mtn 8263
Electric Pk 8346
Thunderbolt Mountain RNA
Thunderbolt Mountain
Cliff Lake
Leadville
Saratoga Mine
Donnell Mtn 5845
BM 5944
Saratoga Mtn 6963
Blizzard Hill
Bernice RNA Experimental Forest
CDNST
No Grass Cr
Forbidding Ridge
Little Rock Creek
Long Park
Schurbs Tunnel
Cold Spr
Dieders Creek
Continental Divide
Black Mtn 8001
Elk Gulch
Weasel Gulch
Bowers Cr
Fox Cr
Cottonwood Cr
Trapper Cr
Indian Cr
Cabin Cr
Rock Cr
Joe
Basin

Electric Peak Management Area

This area is managed to maintain the undeveloped (roadless) character, provide semi-primitive recreation and high elevation wildlife habitat.

The semi-primitive recreation setting includes natural appearing scenery with the exception of a few remnants of old mine adits. The area provides opportunities unique within the Boulder river drainage and close to Helena, Butte, Boulder, and Deerlodge for hiking, mountain biking, and riding horses in summer in a non-motorized setting.

Vegetation changes are mostly the result of fire and other natural processes. Livestock grazing is a minor use in the area. Travel closures protect high quality habitat for elk in summer and fall, and denning habitat for wolverine and other forest carnivores in winter.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from fire and other natural processes

Mountain bikers and hikers

Snowmobilers

Historic mining remnants

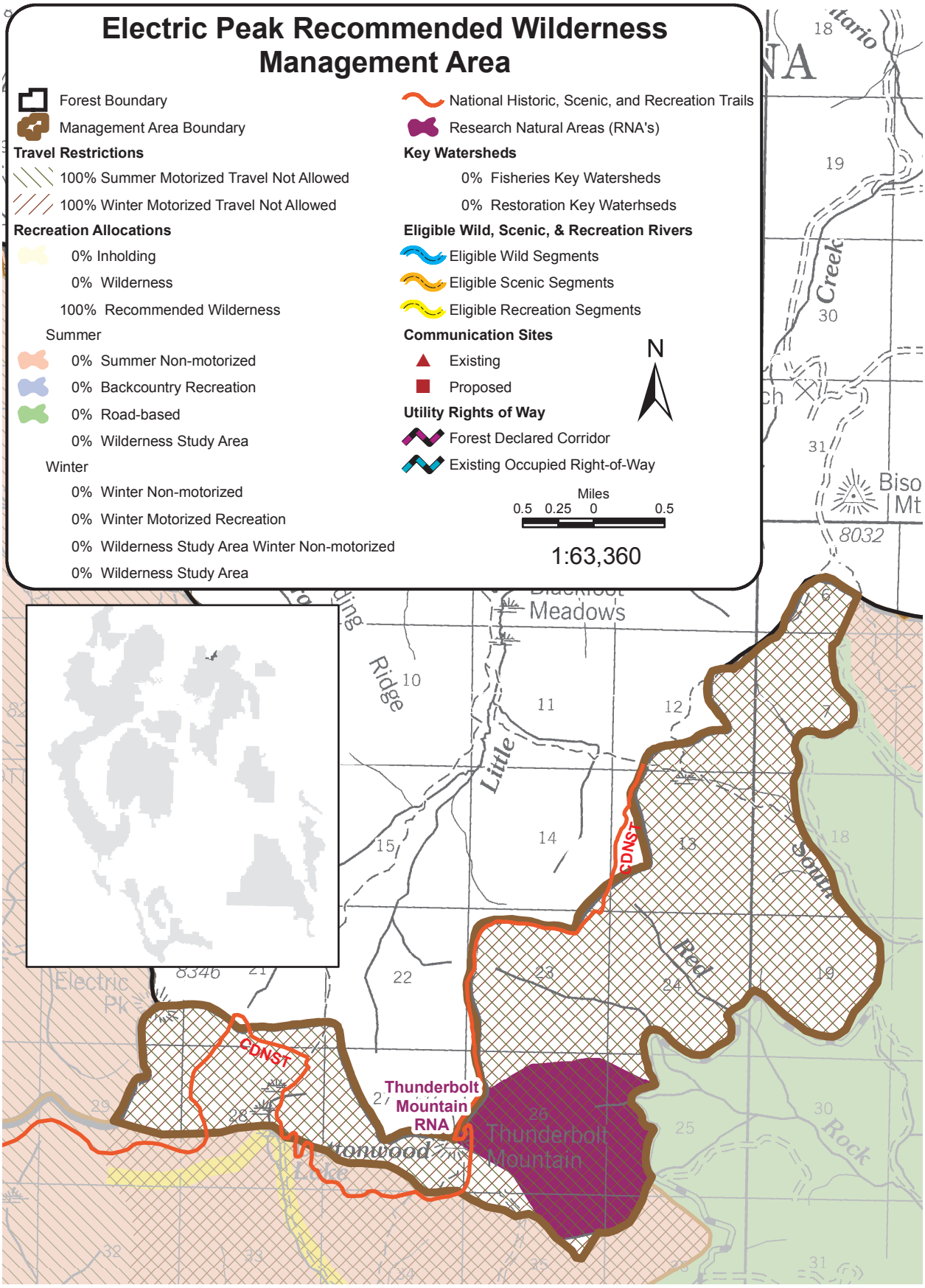
Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Restore closed motorized trails to a more natural condition

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

Snowmobiling is confined to designated routes.

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective – High


Electric Peak Recommended Wilderness Management Area
Forest Boundary
Management Area Boundary
Travel Restrictions
100% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
100% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed
Recreation Allocations
0% Inholding
0% Wilderness
100% Recommended Wilderness
Summer
0% Summer Non-motorized
0% Backcountry Recreation
0% Road-based
0% Wilderness Study Area
Winter
0% Winter Non-motorized
0% Winter Motorized Recreation
0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
0% Wilderness Study Area
National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails
Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
Key Watersheds
0% Fisheries Key Watersheds
0% Restoration Key Waterhseds
Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers
Eligible Wild Segments
Eligible Scenic Segments
Eligible Recreation Segments
Communication Sites
Existing
Proposed
Utility Rights of Way
Forest Declared Corridor
Existing Occupied Right-of-Way
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Miles
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CONST
Thunderbolt Mountain RNA
Thunderbolt Mountain
Meadows
Ridge
Little
Red
Rock
Creek
Electric Pk
8346
8032
Biso Mt

Electric Peak Recommended Wilderness Management Area

This area is managed to protect wilderness characteristics and provide non-motorized recreation with a high level of challenge and solitude.

The recreation setting is semi-primitive and natural appearing. Electric Peak Recommended Wilderness provides one of the few unroaded, high quality areas of wildlife habitat in this landscape. It is also potential habitat for wolverines and other forest carnivores. The rugged Blackfoot Meadows area, recommended for wilderness by the Helena National Forest lies adjacent to the northern edge.

Vegetation is managed primarily through prescribed and natural fire. Ecosystem components are regulated by natural processes. Wildlife security is important along the top of this range.

Visitors may encounter

Quiet natural landscapes

Native vegetation changes only from fire and other natural events. Recommended Wilderness: The setting is semi-primitive and natural appearing.

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

None

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

The minimum Scenic Integrity Level is Very High.

Management changes if released from recommended wilderness designation

Semi-primitive non-motorized allocations apply in summer and winter.

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective – High

Mountain bike travel is allowed.

I-15 Corridor Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Travel Restrictions

- 26% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 47% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- Motorized Travel Not Allowed Exception

Recreation Allocations

- 17% Non-FS Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 26% Summer Non-motorized
- 3% Backcountry Recreation
- 54% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 47% Winter Non-motorized
- 36% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 0% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 0% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

Miles

1 0.5 0 1

1:100,000

Jack Mountain

Galena

Haystack Mtn NRT

CDNST

Whitetail Rim

CDNST

Lost Park RNA

I-15 Corridor Management Area

This area is managed as a travel corridor, providing utility corridors, access and visitor dispersal to other parts of the landscape, and as a scenic backdrop for Interstate 15.

The recreation setting is a mix of roaded and semi-primitive with nearly natural appearing scenery. Vehicle access points are provided at the interstate highway exits. Recreation developments on private lands are supported by the scenery and opportunities for a wide range of dispersed activities in this area and other parts of the Boulder and Jefferson Landscapes.

Yearlong and seasonal motorized closure areas are found either side of the interstate provide secure areas for the large elk herds found in the vicinity.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Motor vehicle riders on roads and trails year-round

Historic mining remnants, current mining activity or reclamation

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Reduce risk of wildfire near Basin through vegetation treatments

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - Moderate

Kit Carson Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Travel Restrictions

- 0% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 21% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

- 3% Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 0% Summer Non-motorized
- 0% Backcountry Recreation
- 97% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 21% Winter Non-motorized
- 76% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 0% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 0% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

Miles

0.5 0.25 0 0.5

1:63,360

Bernice RNA
Experimental
Forest

Kit Carson Pk

CDNST

Champion Pass

Powderhorn

Meadows

Boulder Cr

Lockhart

Northey

Gul

WT

Kit Carson Gul Cr

Ferdinand Gul

Moraine

Main

Swede Gul

Olson

Irvine Ranch

Maney Lake

Sheepshead Mtn

Farcella Place

Tamietei Ranch

STANDARD

JEFFERSON

South

DEERLODGE CO

SILVER BOW

Four Corners

North Fork

Dry Fork

Ruby Cr

Telegraph Gulch

Cooney Gul

Water Tanks

4WD

BM 5781

BM 6103

6961

7346

BM 5441

7730

Kit Carson Management Area

This area is managed for timber production and road based recreation.

The recreations setting is mostly roaded, and includes areas where timber harvest or mining dominate the area's appearance. Hunting, riding ATVs and motorcycles, camping, and snowmobiling are common activities. The northeastern corner of the area is big game winter range, and closed to motorized activities in winter.

Vegetation management includes timber production and some livestock grazing.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Roads for timber harvest

Motor vehicle riders on roads and trails year-round

Historic mining remnants, current mining activity or reclamation

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

None

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

None

Little Boulder Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Travel Restrictions

- 57% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 51% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

- 3% Non-FS Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 57% Summer Non-motorized
- 40% Backcountry Recreation
- 1% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 51% Winter Non-motorized
- 46% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 38% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 33% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

Miles

1 0.5 0 1

1:100,000

Jack Mountain

Galena

Haystack NRT Mtn

Haystack Mtn NRT

CDNST

Whitetail Rim

Little Boulder Management Area

This area is managed to protect its undeveloped (roadless) qualities, provide non-motorized and other backcountry recreation, and for livestock grazing.

Recreation settings are mostly non-motorized and other backcountry, with a utility corridor and the Little Boulder road dissecting the area. Some activities in this uncrowded setting are dispersed camping, hiking, horseback riding, ATV riding, groups gathering at the Elder Creek Picnic Area, and snowmobiling in areas open to winter motorized activities. Big game winter range is closed to motorized activities in winter

Other land uses include livestock grazing. Natural processes are the most common agents of change in forested areas, though some vegetation may be managed with fire or small areas of timber harvest. Restoration activities may take place in the North Fork and Lower Little Boulder restoration key watersheds. Upper Little Boulder watershed is managed to conserve native fish populations.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Hikers in non-motorized areas and vehicles in motorized areas

Historic mining remnants and current mining activity or reclamation

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Expand summer non-motorized opportunities along the CDNST

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - Moderate

Little Boulder-Galena Gulch Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Travel Restrictions

- 0% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 17% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

- 1% Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 0% Summer Non-motorized
- 0% Backcountry Recreation
- 99% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 17% Winter Non-motorized
- 82% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 0% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 49% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

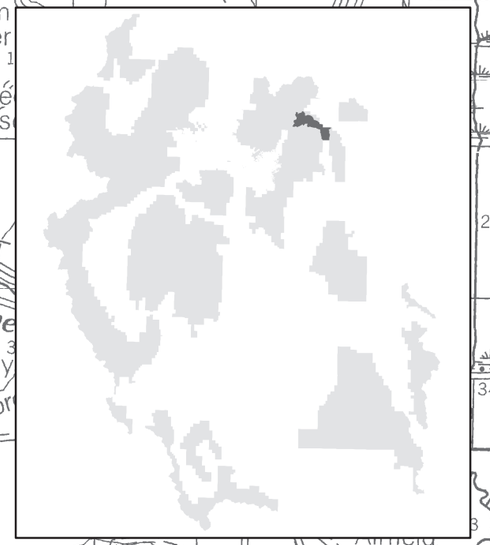
- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

Miles

0.5 0.25 0 0.5

1:63,360



Haystack Mtn NRT

Haystack Mtn NRT

Galena

BM 5239

BM 5519

BM 6252

Little Boulder-Galena Gulch Management Area

This area is managed for timber production, livestock grazing, and motorized recreation opportunities.

The recreation setting is roaded natural and modified. Mining activities and timber harvest are visible along the dense road network. The area serves as a backyard for residents of Basin and Boulder, who use the area primarily for hunting, ATV riding, and hunting. The northern portion of the area is big game winter range, and closed to motorized activities in winter

Vegetation is managed for and using timber harvest, livestock grazing, and fire. Winter forage and security for elk are maintained on the Galena winter range. Mining and stream reclamation are possible. Restoration activities will take place in Little Boulder and Beaver Creek restoration key watersheds.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Timber harvest and roads

Motor vehicle riders on roads and trails

Historic mining remnants and current mining activity or reclamation

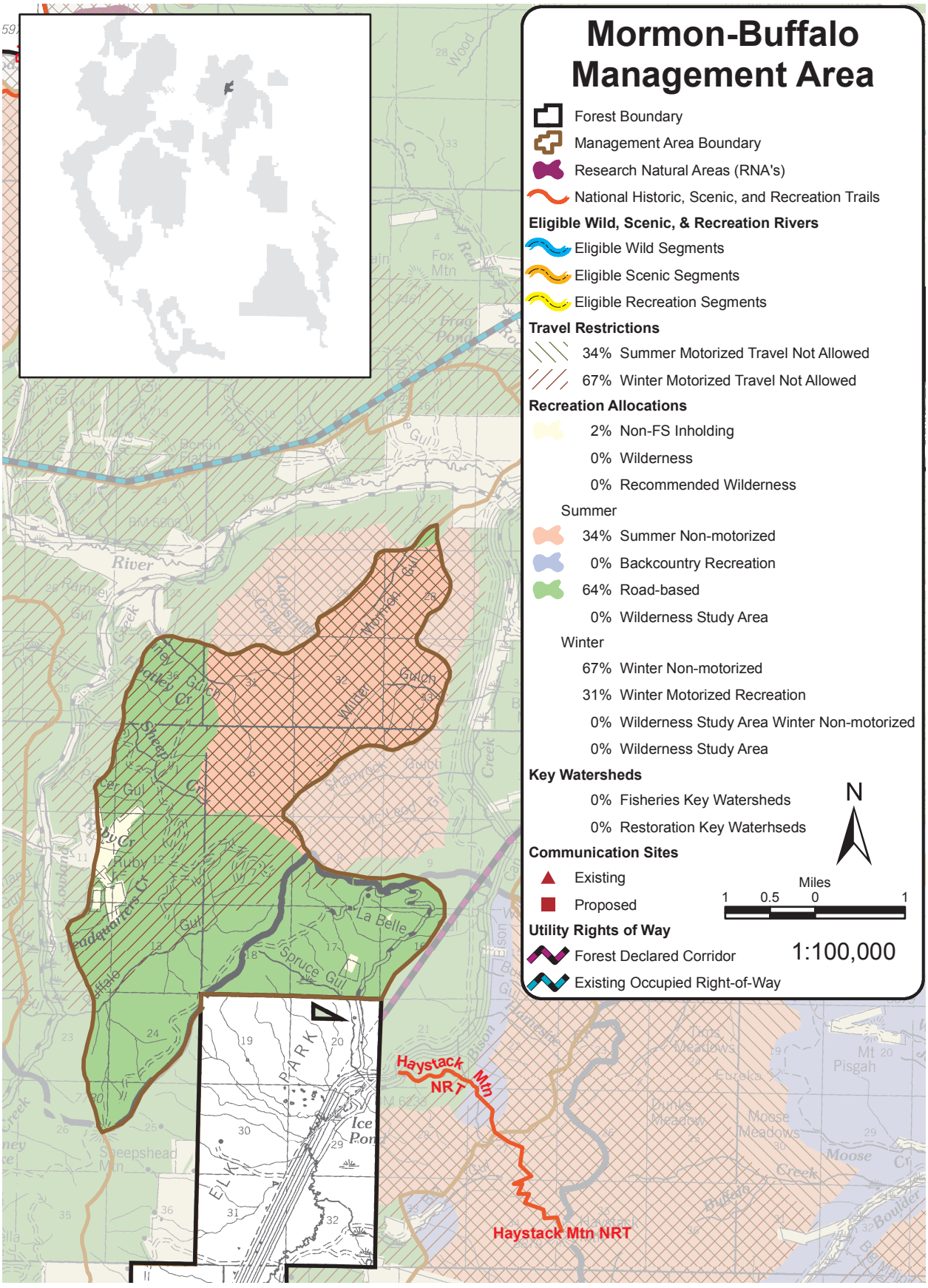
Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

None

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

None


Mormon-Buffalo Management Area
Forest Boundary
Management Area Boundary
Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails
Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers
Eligible Wild Segments
Eligible Scenic Segments
Eligible Recreation Segments
Travel Restrictions
34% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
67% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed
Recreation Allocations
2% Non-FS Inholding
0% Wilderness
0% Recommended Wilderness
Summer
34% Summer Non-motorized
0% Backcountry Recreation
64% Road-based
0% Wilderness Study Area
Winter
67% Winter Non-motorized
31% Winter Motorized Recreation
0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
0% Wilderness Study Area
Key Watersheds
0% Fisheries Key Watersheds
0% Restoration Key Waterhseds
Communication Sites
Existing
Proposed
Utility Rights of Way
Forest Declared Corridor
Existing Occupied Right-of-Way
N
Miles
1 0.5 0 1
1:100,000
Haystack NRT
Haystack Mtn NRT
La Belle
Spruce Gul
Ice Pond
PARK
Sheepshead Mtn
Fox Mtn
Frog Pond
Mt Pisgah
Eureka
Dunks Meadow
Moose Meadows
Moose Creek
Buffalo Creek
Boulder
Bison
Ruby Cr
Sheep Gul Cr
Headquarters Cr
Little
Winter Gulch
Ramsey Creek
Berlin Flat
Wood
Cr
River

Mormon Buffalo Management Area

This area is managed for timber production, grazing, mining, and wildlife habitat.

The south end of the area has a road based recreation setting, with high concentrations of roads and an altered appearance from timber harvest and mining. The area is used for firewood cutting, driving, snowmobiling, and other activities. The north end includes summer and winter motorized closures for elk security, and provides hiking opportunities.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Timber harvest and roads

Motor vehicle riders on roads and trails year-round

Historic mining remnants and current mining activity or reclamation

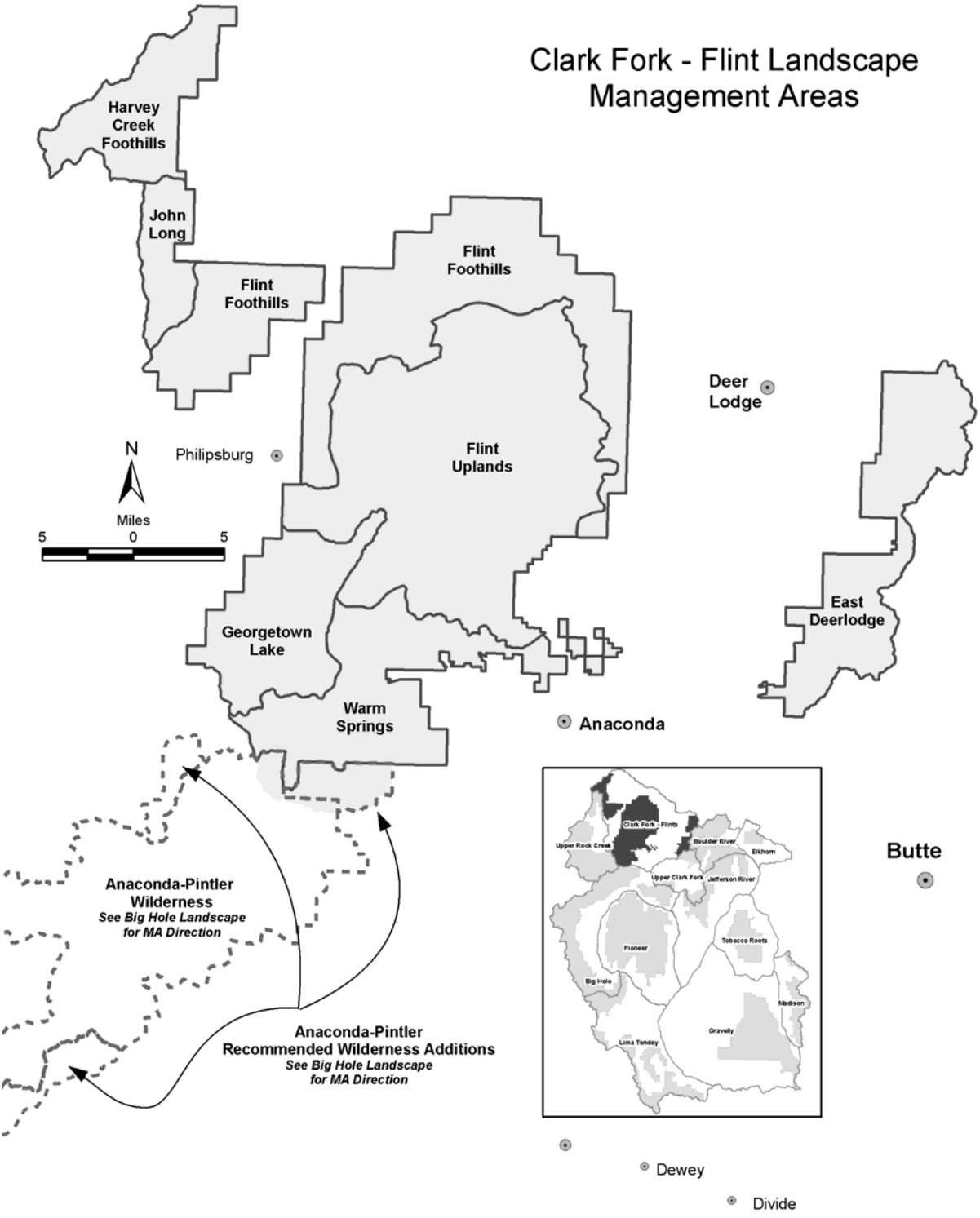
Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

None

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

None


Clark Fork - Flint Landscape
Management Areas
Harvey
Creek
Foothills
John
Long
Flint
Foothills
Flint
Foothills
Flint
Uplands
Deer
Lodge
N
Philipsburg
Miles
5
0
5
East
Deerlodge
Georgetown
Lake
Warm
Springs
Anaconda
Butte
Anaconda-Pintler
Wilderness
See Big Hole Landscape
for MA Direction
Anaconda-Pintler
Recommended Wilderness Additions
See Big Hole Landscape
for MA Direction
Clark Fork - Flints
Upper Rock Creek
Boulder River
Elkhorn
Upper Clark Fork
Jefferson River
Pioneer
Tobacco Roots
Big Hole
Madison
Gravelly
Lima Tendoy
Dewey
Divide

CLARK FORK FLINT LANDSCAPE

The rocky peaks of the Flint Creek and Anaconda Mountain Ranges are dominant features of this landscape, towering above the broad Deer Lodge and Flint Creek Valleys. The overall pattern of mountain vegetation is coniferous forests, meadows, and aspen groves. Small stands of western larch and ponderosa pine are indicative of the difference in vegetation and climate on the western side of the Divide. The broad valleys are open grasslands with alfalfa fields and croplands in lower elevations and transitional vegetation including aspen along the foothills and in moist draws. This landscape includes and supports moose, bighorn sheep, mountain goats, large herds of elk, and other wildlife species as well as rare plants. Tributaries to the Clark Fork Watershed are found here. These waters flow to the Columbia River and Pacific ocean. Many provide habitat for bull trout and westslope cutthroat trout.

Traveling through the valley bottoms, one sees ranch building sites, fences, hay meadows, and haystacks as well as cattle and horses, which add to the picturesque landscape below the forested mountains and rocky peaks. Remnants of the mining culture that once dominated and continues to contribute to the cultural features of the area are still visible and in some cases visually dominate the valleys and hillsides. The Anaconda Smelter Stack, no longer in use, is still visible along the skyline above Anaconda.

Management of watersheds here is directed by decisions made for the protection of anadromous fish in the Columbia River Basin. Even so, the area continues to provide timber for local markets.

Recreation use in this landscape varies from the developed high-density use around Georgetown Lake and Discovery Basin Ski Area to the challenging backcountry uses of the Anaconda Pintler Wilderness. Georgetown Lake is a popular destination and summer home location for the Region. Developed camping, boat docks and commercial businesses cater to destination oriented tourists and local residents. The Flint Range offers a mix of motorized and non-motorized, summer, hunting season and winter use. It is the “backyard” of the communities of Anaconda, Deer Lodge, Drummond, Fairmont, Galen, Gold Creek, Hall, Maxville, Opportunity, Philipsburg, Warm Springs, and West Valley. Communities in Granite and Powell Counties rely on Forest products for nearly a third of their economic industry.

East Deerlodge Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Travel Restrictions

- 21% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 8% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

- 16% Non-FS Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 21% Summer Non-motorized
- 1% Backcountry Recreation
- 62% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 8% Winter Non-motorized
- 76% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 40% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 12% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

Miles

1 0.5 0 1

1:100,000

Blizzard Hill

Bernice RNA Experimental Forest

Kit Carson Pk

CDNST

DEERLODGE CO

JEFFERSON

BEAVERHEAD

East Deerlodge Management Area

This area is managed for timber production, livestock grazing, mining, and dispersed recreation.

The recreation setting is mostly roaded, and provides an abundance of varied motorized opportunities. The history of commodity production in the area is reflected in the developed road systems. Recreation activities are mostly road oriented and dispersed. There are many opportunities to engage in recreational pursuits such as firewood cutting, weekend camping, fishing or hunting. The road links the Boulder River area to the Deerlodge Valley over Champion Pass. Recreation opportunities include Orofino Campground and Picnic Area, and the Orofino Snowmobile Shelter along the Deerlodge Snowmobile Trail System.

The semi-primitive summer non-motorized area on the north end is an exception to the setting which compliments the non-motorized opportunities in the adjacent Electric Peak and Blackfoot Meadows undeveloped areas.

Big game winter range at low elevations north of Orofino is protected by motorized closures in winter. The north end contributes wildlife security to the Electric Peak and Blackfoot Meadow areas. Fred Creek (Cottonwood Creek) watershed is managed to conserve native fish populations. Girard Gulch is managed to restore beneficial watershed conditions.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Roads for timber harvest

Motor vehicle and mountain bike riders on roads and trails year long

Snowmobiles on groomed trails

Historic mining remnants and current mining activity or reclamation

Livestock

Objectives in Addition to Forestwide Objectives

None

Standards in Addition to Forestwide Standards

None

Flint Foothills Management Area

Forest Boundary

Management Area Boundary

Travel Restrictions

3% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed

7% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

20% Inholding

0% Wilderness

0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

3% Summer Non-motorized

1% Backcountry Recreation

77% Road-based

0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

7% Winter Non-motorized

73% Winter Motorized Recreation

0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized

0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

21% Fisheries Key Watersheds

0% Restoration Key Waterhseds

National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

Eligible Wild Segments

Eligible Scenic Segments

Eligible Recreation Segments

Research Natural Areas (RNA's)

Communication Sites

Existing

Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

Forest Declared Corridor

Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

Miles

0.5 0 0.5 1 1.5

1:126,720

Silver King

Combination

Black Pine Lookout

Black Pine Sno-tel

Rumsey Mtn

Warm Springs

Flint Foothills Management Area

This area is managed for timber production, livestock grazing, and dispersed recreation.

The management area provides a roaded setting for recreation in a mix of altered and natural appearing scenery. The Flint Foothills form a scenic backdrop for Interstate 90 between Drummond and Butte and the Pintler Scenic Route from Drummond south of Philipsburg. The history of use and management is reflected in the developed road systems, historic mining sites, and scenery. Recreation activities are mostly dispersed, and most common on or near roads. Local and Regional visitors participate in firewood gathering, weekend camping, fishing and hunting.

The semi-primitive non-motorized area between Long Park and Tin Cup Joe Creek is an exception to the management area setting. Here hikers can access quiet areas in the higher elevations of the Flint Range. Winter non-motorized closures at low elevations along Flint Creek protect big game winter range.

Historic mining sites are scattered throughout the area on patented inholdings and mining activity continues in some locations. Recreation residence tracts are authorized near Princeton.

Bielenberg, Lower Boulder, and South Boulder watersheds are managed to conserve native fish populations. .

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Roads for timber harvest

Motor vehicles on roads and trails year long

Historic mining remnants and current mining activity or reclamation

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Reduce fire risk near private residences in the Boulder Creek drainage through vegetation treatments

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

None

Flint Uplands Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Travel Restrictions

- 50% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 21% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

- 5% Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 50% Summer Non-motorized
- 15% Backcountry Recreation
- 30% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 20% Winter Non-motorized
- 75% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 54% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 0% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

Miles
0.5 0 0.5 1 1.5

1:126,720

Racetrack Peak

Warm Springs

Rumsey Mtn

Lodgepole

NRT

Flint Uplands Management Area

This area is managed for a mix of semi-primitive motorized and non-motorized recreation and secure high elevation wildlife habitat.

The recreation setting is a mix of semi-primitive motorized and non-motorized areas with natural appearing scenery. The high mountain lakes, scenic vistas, and backcountry opportunities are key attractions supported by the mix of motorized and non-motorized low standard road and trail opportunities. Access in this unit is primarily by historic roads built for mining and dam maintenance. Lost Creek, acquired through land exchange, provides a non-motorized experience year round in a unique geologic setting adjacent to Lost Creek State Park.

Vegetation is managed primarily through prescribed and natural fire with exceptions in roaded settings where some harvest may take place. Any active watershed restoration takes place mostly in the lower reaches of key watersheds in the Flint Foothills or Warm Springs Management Areas. Motorized closure of selected high elevation habitats protects summer wildlife security and winter habitat, primarily for mountain goats and forest carnivores.

Boulder, Copper-Boulder, South Boulder, Racetrack, Warm Springs and Foster Creek are managed to conserve native fish populations.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Motor vehicles on some roads and trails

People on foot, stock, mountain bikes, or skis

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Classify some low standard roads as motorized trails

Maintain historic motorized access to irrigation lakes and dams

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - Moderate

Georgetown Lake Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Travel Restrictions

- 0% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 19% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

- 47% Non-FS Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 0% Summer Non-motorized
- 2% Backcountry Recreation
- 51% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 19% Winter Non-motorized
- 34% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 0% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 0% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

Miles
1 0.5 0

1:100,000

Warm Springs
Rumsey Mtn
Lodgepole
NRT
DNRC
Windy Ridge RNA
Petersen Meadows
Goat Flat RNA
Barker Lakes

Georgetown Lake Management Area

This area is managed for developed water based recreation, trail opportunities, and winter sports.

The recreation setting is a mix of rural and roaded natural with a natural appearing backdrop. Recreation use is concentrated and heavy. This is a popular recreation destination because of Georgetown Lake, Echo Lake and Discovery Basin Ski Area. This area has the highest concentration of recreation development on the Forest with an alpine ski area, developed campgrounds, fishing, picnic areas, boat launches, interpretive sites, cross-country skiing and snowmobile trails. Ownership is mixed private and public land. Recreation residences under Forest Service permits line parts of the Georgetown and Echo Lake shorelines and adjacent subdivisions are growing. Winter non-motorized allocations provide quiet recreation opportunities near the ski area.

Vegetation management, including timber harvest, around Georgetown Lake and Echo Lake is for fuel reduction and to sustain developed recreation sites and keep them safe or for other resource objectives. Unique rough fescue grassland is protected at Windy Ridge Research Natural Area. Noxious weed control is a priority. Mature forests provide secure habitat for wildlife movement between the Flint and Pintler mountain ranges.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Numerous visitors particularly at Georgetown Lake and Discovery Basin

Motor vehicles on roads and trails in summer and fall

Snowmobilers and skiers

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Connect Georgetown and Red Lion snowmobile trail systems to create a loop

Offer hiking trail opportunities

Reduce risk of fire near private lands in mixed ownership areas and around developments on Forest Service land through vegetation treatments

Manage nutrient input into Georgetown Lake from Forest Service recreation activities and facilities

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - Moderate

Harvey Creek Foothills Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Travel Restrictions

- 32% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 0% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

- 11% Non-FS Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 32% Summer Non-motorized
- 24% Backcountry Recreation
- 33% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 0% Winter Non-motorized
- 89% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 98% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 0% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

Miles
1 0.5 0

1:70,000

LOLO NATIONAL FOREST

(ADMINISTERED BY DEERLODGE N F)

JOHN LONG

LOOKOUT

Harvey Creek Foothills Management Area

This area is managed for native fish conservation and dispersed low density recreation.

Most of the area is on the Lolo National Forest but administered by the BDNF. The recreation setting is a mix of roaded and semi-primitive. A variety of motorized and non-motorized opportunities are available year around. Access to the area is limited and road densities low except on the periphery. Much of the non-motorized area is not accessed by trails. Most recreation use takes place in the fall. Hunters who prefer Harvey Creek are seeking rugged terrain and isolation for an opportunity to harvest trophy big game.

Vegetation is managed by timber harvest and fire. Additional land uses include livestock grazing, firewood gathering and mining.

Harvey Creek and Eightmile Creek are managed to conserve native fish populations.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Light motor vehicle use on some roads and trails in summer, fall and winter

Visitors on foot or horseback especially in the fall

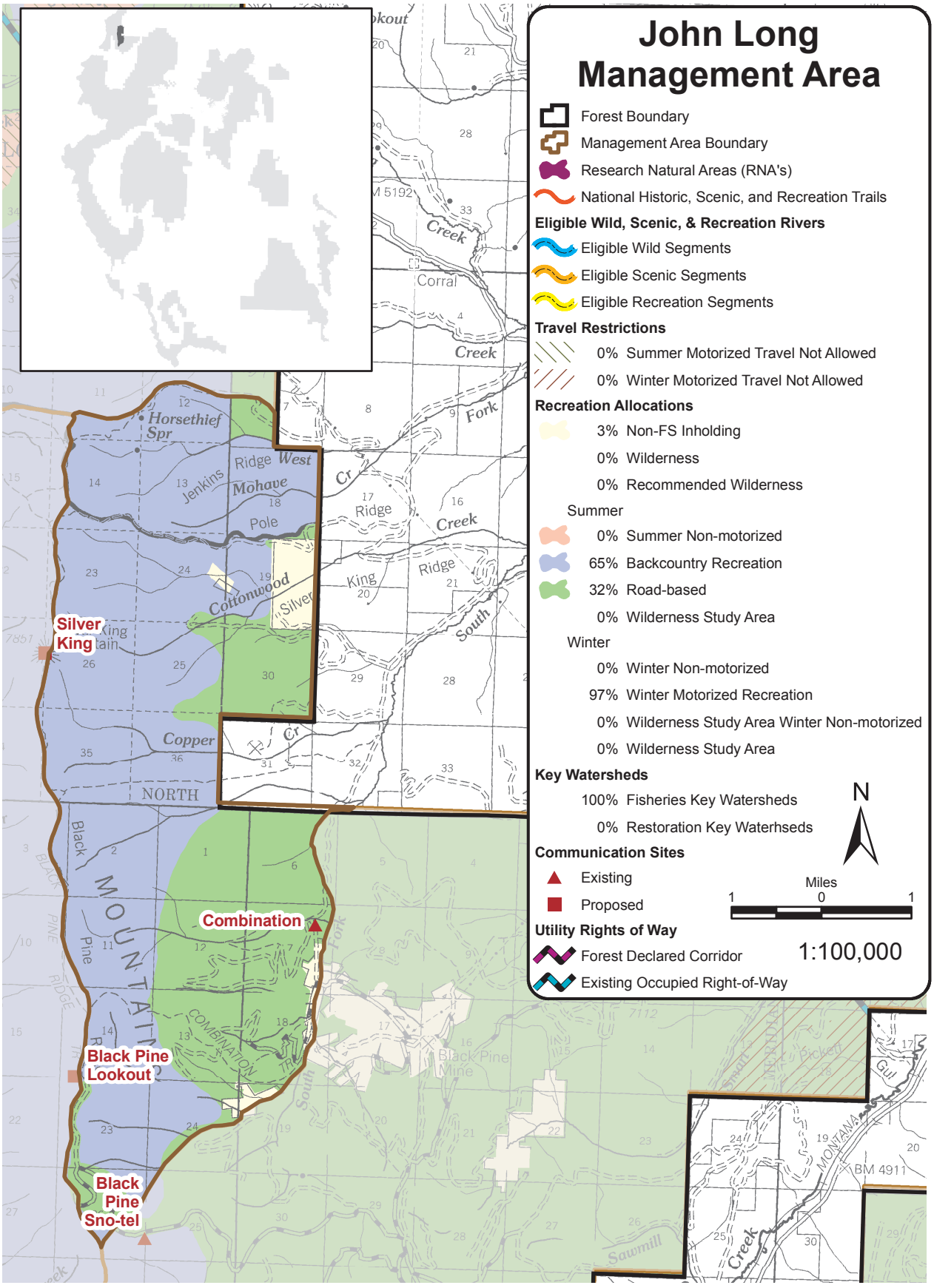
Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

None

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

None


John Long
Management Area
Forest Boundary
Management Area Boundary
Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails
Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers
Eligible Wild Segments
Eligible Scenic Segments
Eligible Recreation Segments
Travel Restrictions
0% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
0% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed
Recreation Allocations
3% Non-FS Inholding
0% Wilderness
0% Recommended Wilderness
Summer
0% Summer Non-motorized
65% Backcountry Recreation
32% Road-based
0% Wilderness Study Area
Winter
0% Winter Non-motorized
97% Winter Motorized Recreation
0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
0% Wilderness Study Area
Key Watersheds
100% Fisheries Key Watersheds
0% Restoration Key Waterhseds
Communication Sites
Existing
Proposed
Utility Rights of Way
Forest Declared Corridor
Existing Occupied Right-of-Way
N
Miles
1 0 1
1:100,000
Silver King
Combination
Black Pine Lookout
Black Pine Sno-tel
Horsethief Spr
Ridge West
Jenkins
Mohave
Pole
Cottonwood
Silver
King
Ridge
Creek
Fork
Corral
Copper
NORTH
MOUNTAIN
Black
Pine
COMBINATION TR
South Fork
Black Pine Mine
Sawmill
Creek
MONTANA
BM 4911

John Long Management Area

This area is managed for native fish conservation and low density backcountry recreation The recreation setting ranges from roaded in the southeast corner to semi-primitive in the remainder of the area. Mostly motorized trail opportunities are available. The road to Black Pine Ridge provides a scenic view of the valley, the rugged Quigg Peak area, and the Pintler Range. While there are no non-motorized allocations, much of the backcountry is non-motorized because it lacks access. The large blocks of undeveloped land with limited public access provide secure wildlife habitat year around.

Additional land uses include livestock grazing, firewood gathering and mining.

Cottonwood and South Fork Willow are fisheries key watersheds.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Motor vehicles on some roads and trails in summer, fall, and winter

Hikers or mountain bikers

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

None

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

None

Warm Springs Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Travel Restrictions

- 26% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 13% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

- 7% Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 25% Summer Non-motorized
- 1% Backcountry Recreation
- 67% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 13% Winter Non-motorized
- 80% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 46% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 0% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

Miles 0.5 0 0.5 1

1:100,000

Warm Springs
Rumsey Mtn
Lodgepole NRT
DNRC
Petersen Meadows
Windy Ridge RNA
Barker Lakes
Goat Flat RNA
ANACONDA

Warm Springs Management Area

This area is managed for recreation, wildlife, and native fish conservation.

The recreation setting is mostly roaded with a mix of managed and natural appearing scenery. The Pintler Scenic Route takes travelers to the Georgetown Lake area. Scenery is important as the backdrop for both travel and destination recreation. Motorized and non-motorized recreation opportunities are available.

Recently acquired lands south of the highway have high densities of roads constructed for timber management. The higher elevations approaching the Continental Divide are semi-primitive non-motorized. South facing slopes at lower elevations are closed to winter motorized use for bighorn sheep winter range. Secure habitat for wildlife movement is available between the Pintler and Flint mountain ranges and for wintering bighorn sheep.

Additional land uses and activities include timber production and harvest, livestock grazing and road restoration, and recreation residence tracts. Noxious weed management is a priority along the scenic Highway 1 corridor.

Warm Springs, Foster Creek and Twin Lakes are fisheries key watersheds.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Many visitors particularly along the Pintler Scenic Route

Motor vehicles on roads and trails in summer and fall

Snowmobilers

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Identify road and trail systems needed on lands in watershed acquisition and add them to the forest inventory. Schedule others for removal, decommissioning, or conversion to trails.

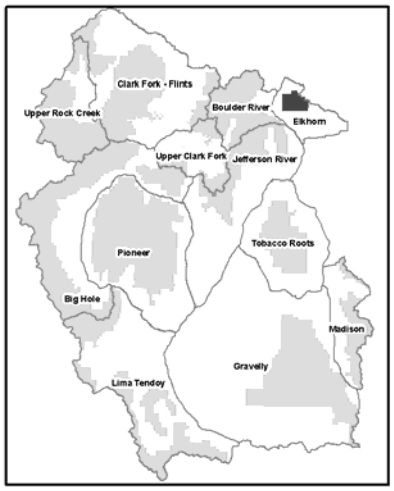
Reduce noxious weeds in bighorn sheep range to assure continued forage for wildlife.

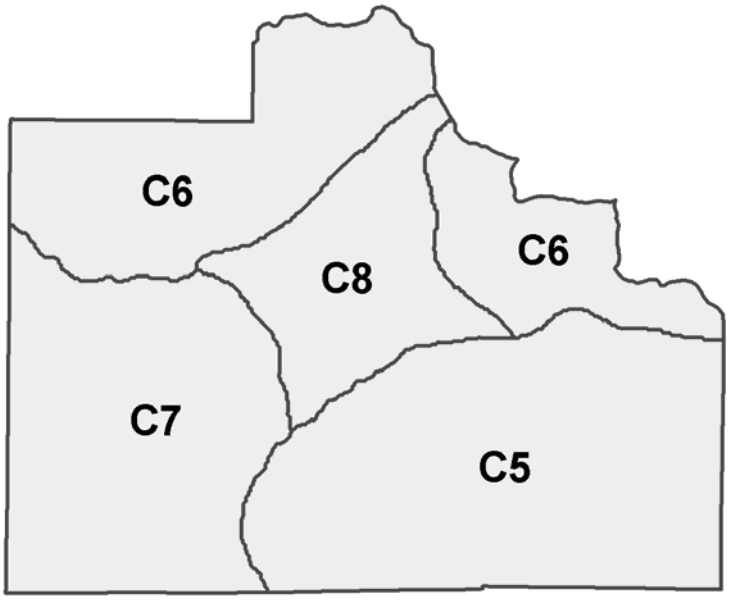
Establish an access route and wilderness trailhead below Storm Lake.

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

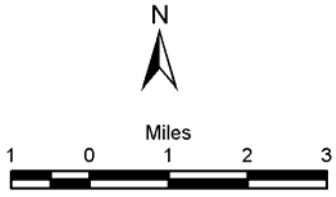
Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - Moderate

Elkhorn Landscape Management Areas



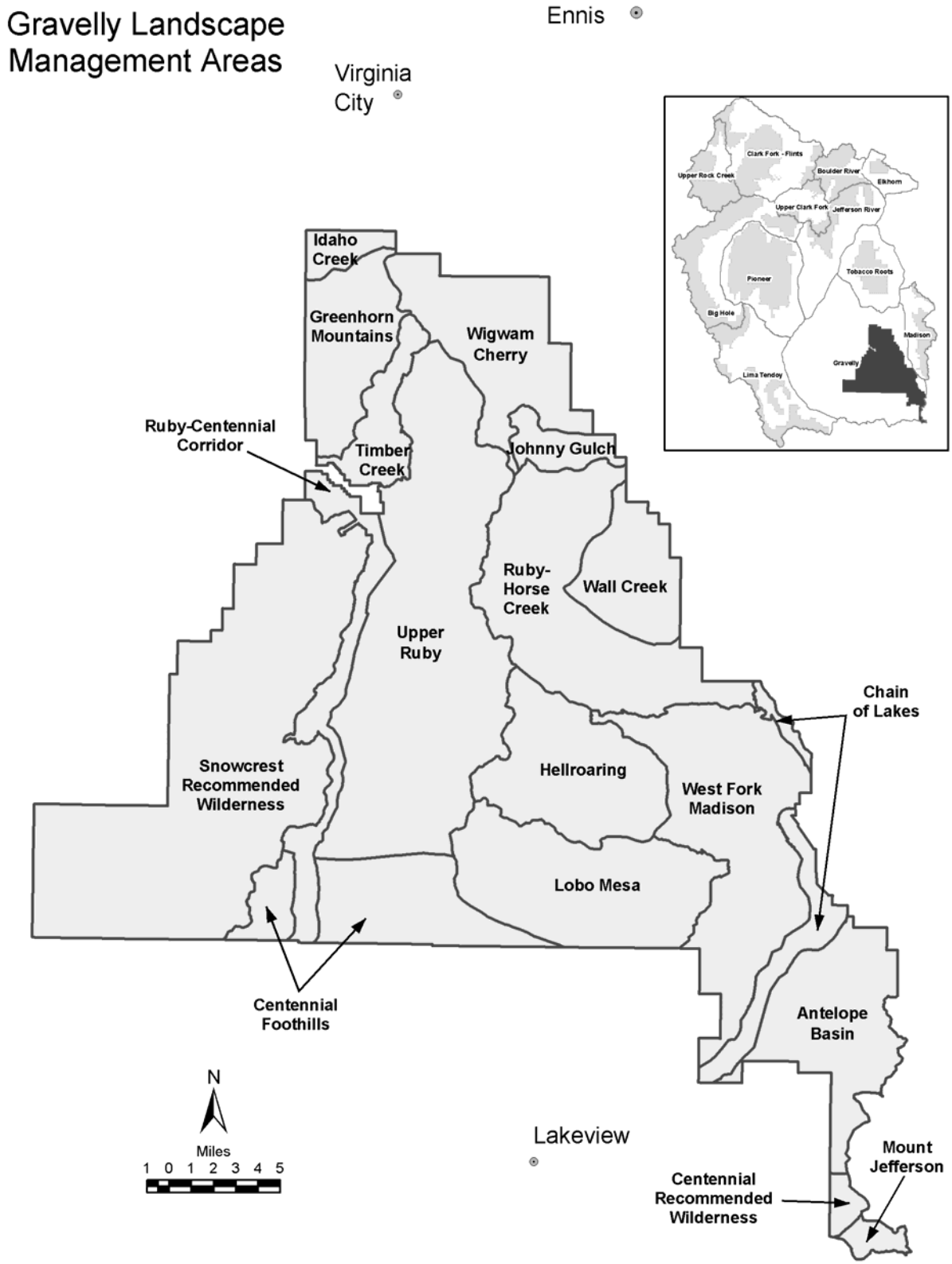


Boulder



ELKHORN LANDSCAPE

Management areas in this landscape are jointly administered by the Helena National Forest. Management direction will be updated during revision of the Helena National Forest Plan.


Gravelly Landscape Management Areas
Ennis
Virginia City
Clark Fork - Flints
Upper Rock Creek
Boulder River
Elkhorn
Upper Clark Fork
Jefferson River
Pioneer
Tobacco Roots
Big Hole
Madison
Gravelly
Lima Tendoy
Idaho Creek
Greenhorn Mountains
Wigwam Cherry
Ruby-Centennial Corridor
Timber Creek
Johnny Gulch
Ruby-Horse Creek
Wall Creek
Upper Ruby
Chain of Lakes
Snowcrest Recommended Wilderness
Hellroaring
West Fork Madison
Lobo Mesa
Centennial Foothills
Antelope Basin
N
Miles
1 0 1 2 3 4 5
Lakeview
Mount Jefferson
Centennial Recommended Wilderness

GRAVELLY LANDSCAPE

The Gravelly Landscape includes the Gravelly, Snowcrest, and Greenhorn Mountains, the Ruby River, and a small portion of the Centennial Mountains. The Snowcrest Mountains are steep and dissected. Though steep canyons dissect the Gravelly range, the top of these mountains includes gently rolling terrain covered with mixed alpine grasslands and conifer patches. Gentle uplands make it one of the more accessible mountain ranges. The Gravelly Range has unique geology with both recent and ancient evidence of volcanic and seismic activity.

This landscape has a high percentage of non-forested vegetation types like sagebrush, wet meadows, aspen, riparian zones and alpine grasslands. Productive soils support some of the more extensive aspen stands on the Forest. Bands of sheep and sheepherder wagons compliment the picturesque setting of this landscape. Grasslands here support nearly 50% of the livestock grazing on the Forest. Grazing by sheep, cattle and wildlife continues to influence the vegetation.

Vegetation includes lodgepole pine, dry site Douglas-fir, spruce, and subalpine fir and whitebark pine. Mountain pine beetle epidemics in the 1960's and 70's focused the Forest's timber harvest program in the West Fork drainage of the Gravelly Range for three decades. Large areas of threatened lodgepole pine were harvested, and young trees are now growing in those areas

Most streams in this landscape flow into the Madison and Ruby Rivers. The Madison, a world-renowned Class One Trout Stream, attracts large numbers of fly fishermen. The Ruby is noted for trout and grayling fisheries. Water management is critical to fish habitat and sporting opportunities in both rivers.

The Gravelly Landscape lies within the Greater Yellowstone Area (GYA) and contributes important secure habitat for grizzly bears, wolves, wolverines, bighorn sheep and elk. It is considered occupied grizzly bear habitat. The Gravelly Range also plays an important role in the GYA providing semi-primitive backcountry experiences for a range of users. The south end of the Gravellys, closest to Yellowstone Park, provides an extension to the snowmobile opportunities found in the West Yellowstone and Island Park areas. The south end has more predictable snow and the terrain is more inviting for off-trail experiences.

Summer recreation activities include firewood gathering, horseback and ATV riding, fishing, boating, dispersed camping, and hiking. Driving for pleasure over the top of the Gravelly Range or up the Ruby River into the Centennial Valley is a popular summer activity. The wildflower display on top of the range is an attraction during July and August.

Fall hunting contributes the greatest concentration of recreational visitors. This is one of the most heavily hunted areas in the State. The Ruby River Corridor, in particular becomes a city of hunting camps for the five week season.

Antelope Basin Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Travel Restrictions

- 39% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 25% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 'Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed' Exception

Recreation Allocations

- 2% Non-FS Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 39% Summer Non-motorized
- 41% Backcountry Recreation
- 18% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 25% Winter Non-motorized
- 73% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 0% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 31% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

Miles
1 0.5 0

1:63,360

Cliff Lake RNA

CENTENNIAL MTNS WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

CONST

Antelope Basin Management Area

This area is managed for uncrowded dispersed recreation, livestock grazing, and wildlife habitat.

The recreation setting is mix of roaded and semi-primitive with natural appearing scenery. There is a western ranching atmosphere from grazing cattle, water tanks, fences, and rider's cabins enhanced by views of the pastoral setting in the Centennial Valley and the magnificent backdrop of the Centennial Mountains. The area provides recreational activities like hunting, driving, and camping in summer and fall, primarily along low standard roads and motorized trails and backcountry snowmobiling in winter.

The Basin lies along the Continental Divide and Idaho State Line, very close to winter recreation destinations at Henry's Lake, Island Park and West Yellowstone. Snowmobile opportunities in the Basin are more primitive and dispersed than at these destinations. Winter motorized closures offer quiet recreational opportunities accessible from Raynolds Pass. Winter closures near Hidden Lake contribute to secure areas in the Chain of Lakes.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Motor vehicles on roads and trails in summer and fall

Snowmobilers and skiers on routes from Highway 87

Livestock and handling facilities

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

None

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

Limit snowmobiles to the Road #056 corridor through the non-motorized area to provide access to open areas beyond

Centennial Foothills Management Area

Forest Boundary

Management Area Boundary

Travel Restrictions

40% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed

0% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

0% Inholding

0% Wilderness

0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

40% Summer Non-motorized

46% Backcountry Recreation

14% Road-based

0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

20% Winter Non-motorized

80% Winter Motorized Recreation

0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized

0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

0% Fisheries Key Watersheds

0% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Research Natural Areas (RNA's)

National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

Eligible Wild Segments

Eligible Scenic Segments

Eligible Recreation Segments

Communication Sites

Existing

Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

Forest Declared Corridor

Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

Miles

0.5 0.25 0 0.5

N

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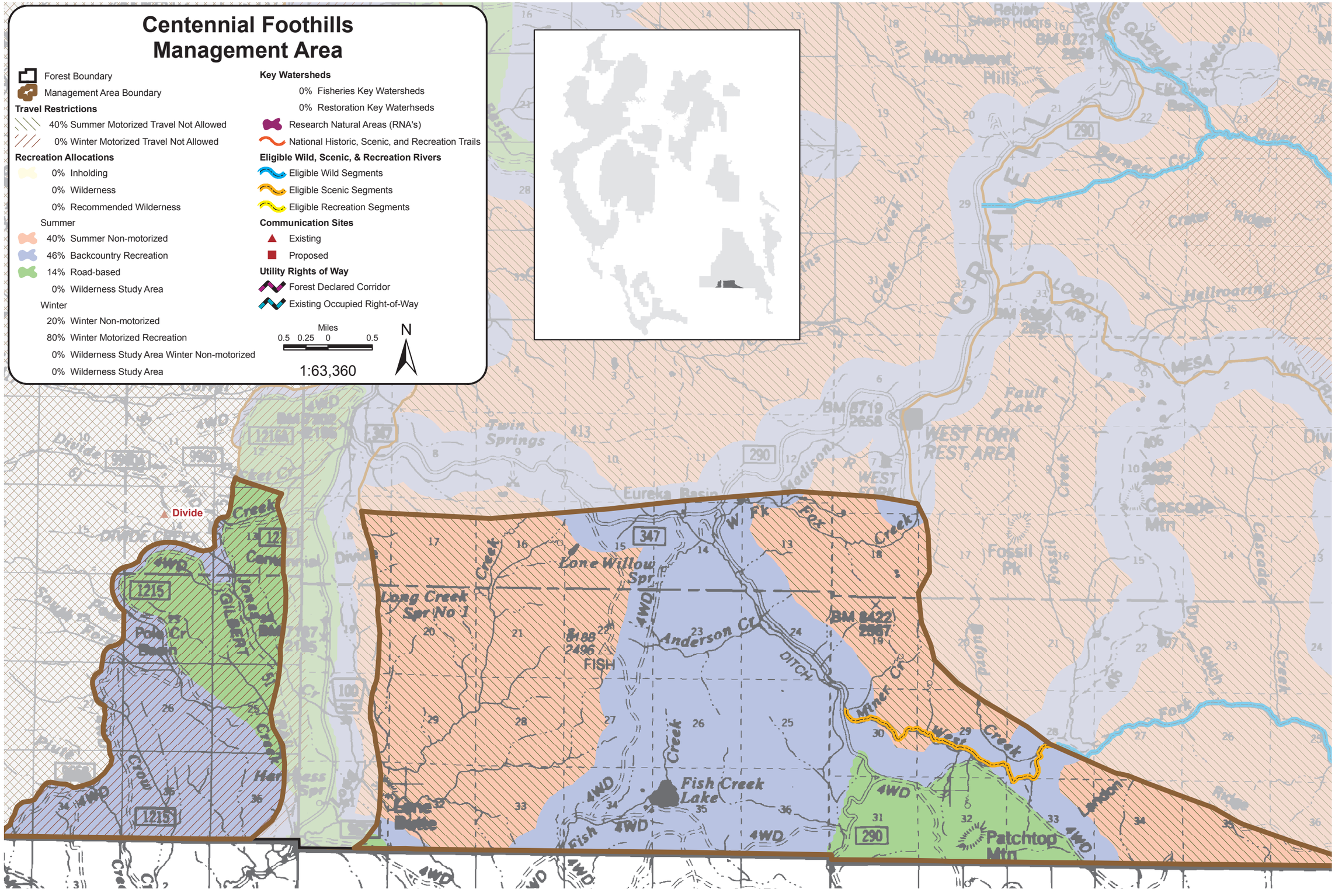


Centennial Foothills Management Area

This area is managed for semi-primitive recreation and livestock grazing.

Recreation takes place in a semi-primitive motorized and non-motorized setting with natural appearing scenery. Although crossed by low standard roads, the area is natural appearing and gives visitors a feeling of isolation in a vast expanse. Fall is an exception, when hunters concentrate around dispersed camping sites. The low standard roads leading off the Ruby River Road offer backcountry driving with views of the striking mountain peaks of the Snowcrest Mountains, the Centennial Range above Red Rock Lakes, and the Centennial Valley. In fall, hunters concentrate in dispersed camping sites near roads. Adjacent Bureau of Land Management and State lands provide access options between the Forest and Centennial Valley.

A winter closure west of the road contributes to secure wildlife habitat in the Snowcrest Range.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from fire

Motor vehicles on roads and trails in summer and winter

Hunting camps

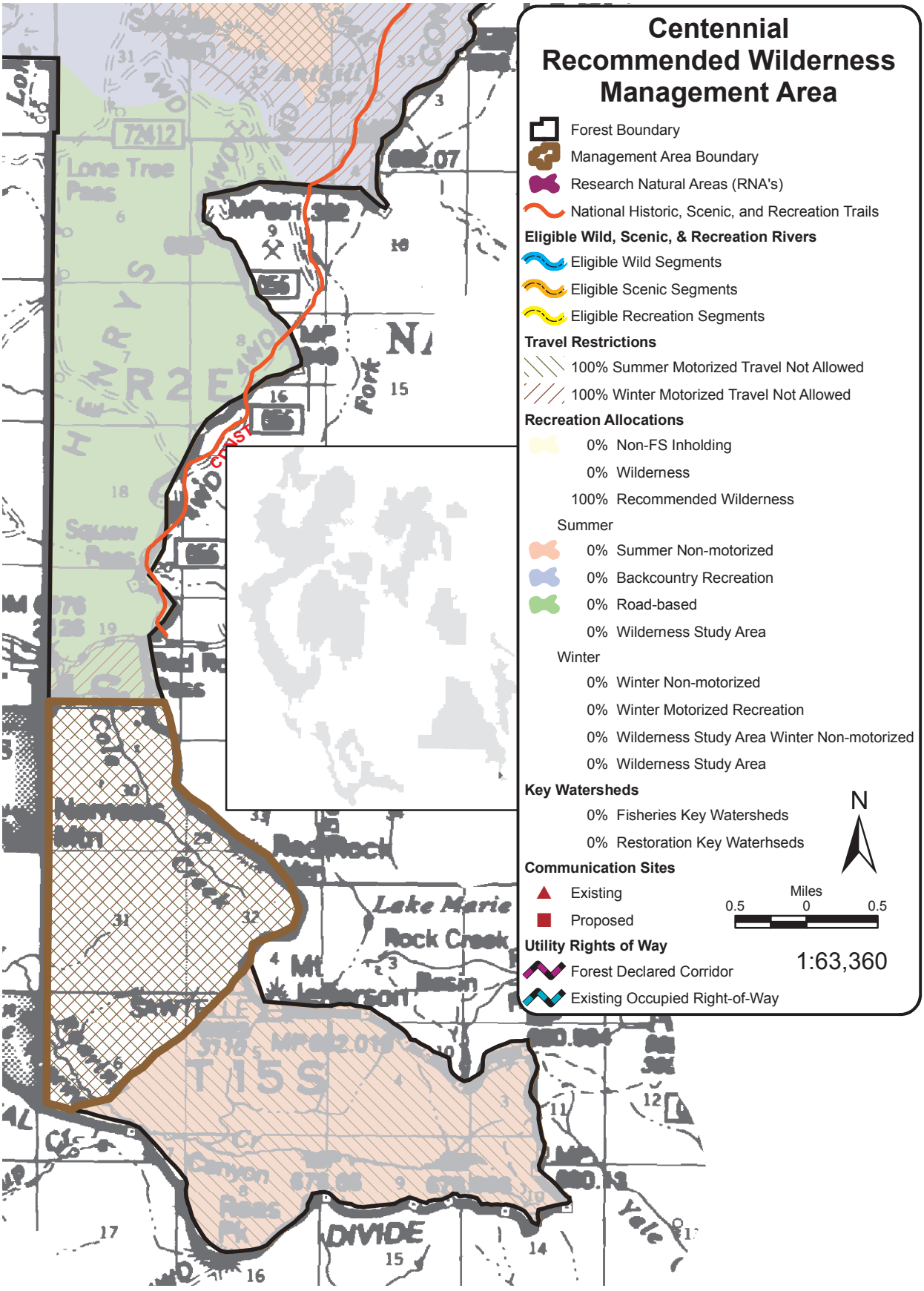
Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Retain, but do not increase, opportunities for driving full size vehicles on primitive roads while mitigating impacts to other resources

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - High


Centennial
Recommended Wilderness
Management Area
Forest Boundary
Management Area Boundary
Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails
Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers
Eligible Wild Segments
Eligible Scenic Segments
Eligible Recreation Segments
Travel Restrictions
100% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
100% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed
Recreation Allocations
0% Non-FS Inholding
0% Wilderness
100% Recommended Wilderness
Summer
0% Summer Non-motorized
0% Backcountry Recreation
0% Road-based
0% Wilderness Study Area
Winter
0% Winter Non-motorized
0% Winter Motorized Recreation
0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
0% Wilderness Study Area
Key Watersheds
0% Fisheries Key Watersheds
0% Restoration Key Waterhseds
Communication Sites
Existing
Proposed
Utility Rights of Way
Forest Declared Corridor
Existing Occupied Right-of-Way
N
Miles
0.5
0
0.5
1:63,360
CONTINENTAL DIVIDE
Lake Marie
Rock Creek
T15S
R2E

Centennial Recommended Wilderness Management Area

This area is managed to protect wilderness characteristics and values to enhance potential for future designation as wilderness and provide non-motorized recreation with high levels of challenge and solitude.

The recreation setting is semi-primitive with natural appearing scenery. Recreation activities are non-motorized with high levels of challenge and solitude which compliment opportunities in the adjacent BLM Centennial Mountain Wilderness Study Area.

Red Rock Pass and the Hellroaring Drainage provide a potential wildlife linkage between the Gravelly and Centennial Mountains. The area links the Greater Yellowstone Area to the Centennial Mountains contributing habitat for grizzlies, peregrine falcons, and denning areas for wolverine to the NWPS.

Visitors may encounter

Quiet natural landscapes

Native vegetation changes from fire and other natural events

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

None

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

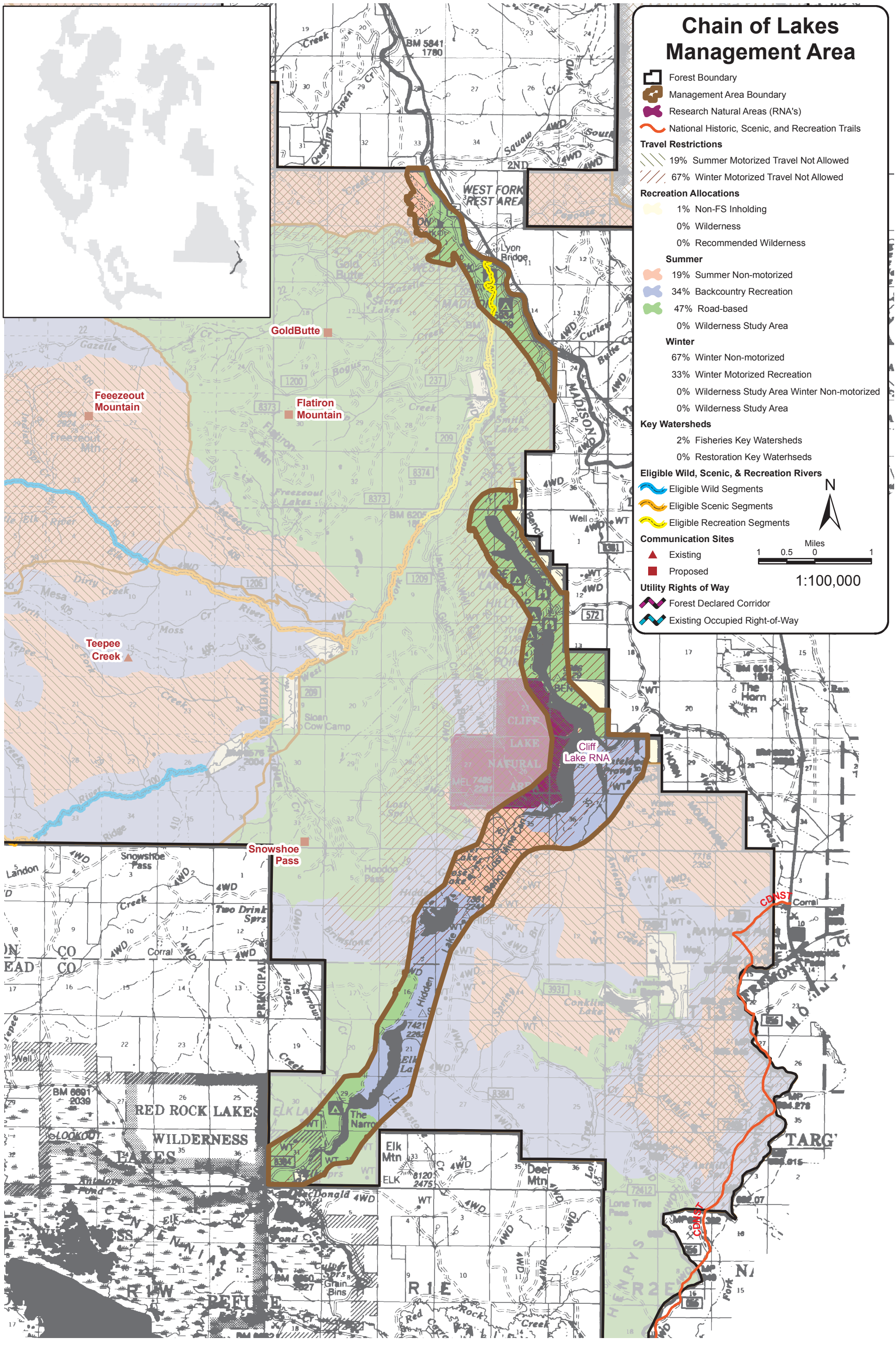
Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective – Very High

Management changes if released from wilderness designation

Semi-primitive non-motorized allocations apply in summer and winter.

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective – High

Mountain bike travel is allowed.


Chain of Lakes Management Area
Forest Boundary
Management Area Boundary
Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails
Travel Restrictions
19% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
67% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed
Recreation Allocations
1% Non-FS Inholding
0% Wilderness
0% Recommended Wilderness
Summer
19% Summer Non-motorized
34% Backcountry Recreation
47% Road-based
0% Wilderness Study Area
Winter
67% Winter Non-motorized
33% Winter Motorized Recreation
0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
0% Wilderness Study Area
Key Watersheds
2% Fisheries Key Watersheds
0% Restoration Key Waterhseds
Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers
Eligible Wild Segments
Eligible Scenic Segments
Eligible Recreation Segments
Communication Sites
Existing
Proposed
Utility Rights of Way
Forest Declared Corridor
Existing Occupied Right-of-Way
N
Miles
1 0.5 0 1
1:100,000
GoldButte
Feeezeout Mountain
Flatiron Mountain
Teepee Creek
Snowshoe Pass
Cliff Lake RNA
CDNST
RED ROCK LAKES WILDERNESS
Lyon Bridge
Sloan Cow Camp
Corral
Two Drink Sprs
Snowshoe Pass
Hoodoo Pass
Elk Mtn
Deer Mtn
The Horn
Freezeout Lakes
Secret Lakes
Conklin Lake
Hidden Lake
Elk Lake
Cliff Lake
Lost Lake
Lone Tree Pass
Gold Butte
Gazelle
Bogus
Dirty Creek
Moss
Sloan
Ridge
Hoodoo
Brimstone
Corral
Red Rock Creek
Freezeout Mtn
Elk River
Freezeout Creek
Flatiron Mtn
Lake Creek
Smith Lake
Curlew Butte
Squaw Creek
Aspen Cr
Quaking Aspen Cr
Two Drink Creek
Corral Creek
Elk Lake Creek
Hidden Lake Creek
Cliff Lake Creek
Lost Lake Creek
Conklin Lake Creek
Red Rock Creek
Rock Creek
Teepee Creek
Dirty Creek
Moss Cr
Ridge
Brimstone
Hoodoo Pass
Snowshoe Pass
Elk Mtn
Deer Mtn
Elk Lake
Cliff Lake
Lost Lake
Conklin Lake
Hidden Lake
Freezeout Lakes
Secret Lakes
Lone Tree Pass
Two Drink Sprs
Corral
Grain Bins
Well
BM 5841 1780
BM 6891 2039
BM 6205
BM 6515
BM 6850
7421 2262
7412
7485 2201
7716 2352
8374
8373
8384
8120 2475
1200
237
209
1206
1209
572
3931
4WD
WT
R1W
R1E
R2E
CO
EAD
ON
Landon
Sloan Cow Camp
Lyon Bridge
The Narrows
The Horn
Lone Tree Pass
Grain Bins
Corral
Two Drink Sprs
Snowshoe Pass
Hoodoo Pass
Elk Mtn
Deer Mtn
Elk Lake
Cliff Lake
Lost Lake
Conklin Lake
Hidden Lake
Freezeout Lakes
Secret Lakes

Chain of Lakes Management Area

This area is managed for developed and dispersed recreation while protecting fish and wildlife habitat. The Cliff and Wade lakes area that is accessible by motor vehicles and the units along the Madison River are developed recreation sites

The recreation settings are mixed roaded and semi-primitive with natural appearing scenery. The Madison River Recreation Area includes a variety of heavily used camping and day use facilities on the river. Developed sites at Cliff, Wade, and Elk lakes include boat launches, campgrounds, picnic areas, resorts, trailheads, and an interpretive trail. Hiking and fishing, ski touring, and ice fishing are popular. Snowmobilers access the south end of the Gravelly Range from the Lyons Bridge area. Wildlife security and quiet recreation opportunities are provided by a winter motorized closure.

The Chain of Lakes provides habitat for grizzly bear, bald eagles, trumpeter swans, osprey, peregrine falcon, moose, elk, and otters. Elk Lake supports a rare population of native lake trout. Narrows Creek is important to a population of grayling and boreal chorus frogs. The Madison River is a world renowned trout stream.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Occasional restrictions on recreation activities to protect wildlife

Many other visitors at developed sites and on trails

Snowmobiles and skiers on winter routes from Highway 287

Livestock and handling facilities around Elk Lake and the West Fork Cabin

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Pursue conservation easements to protect the viewshed at Wade and Cliff Lakes.

Retain semi-primitive character in Lost Mine Canyon between the north end of Hidden Lake and Cliff Lake

Manage and control dispersed camping

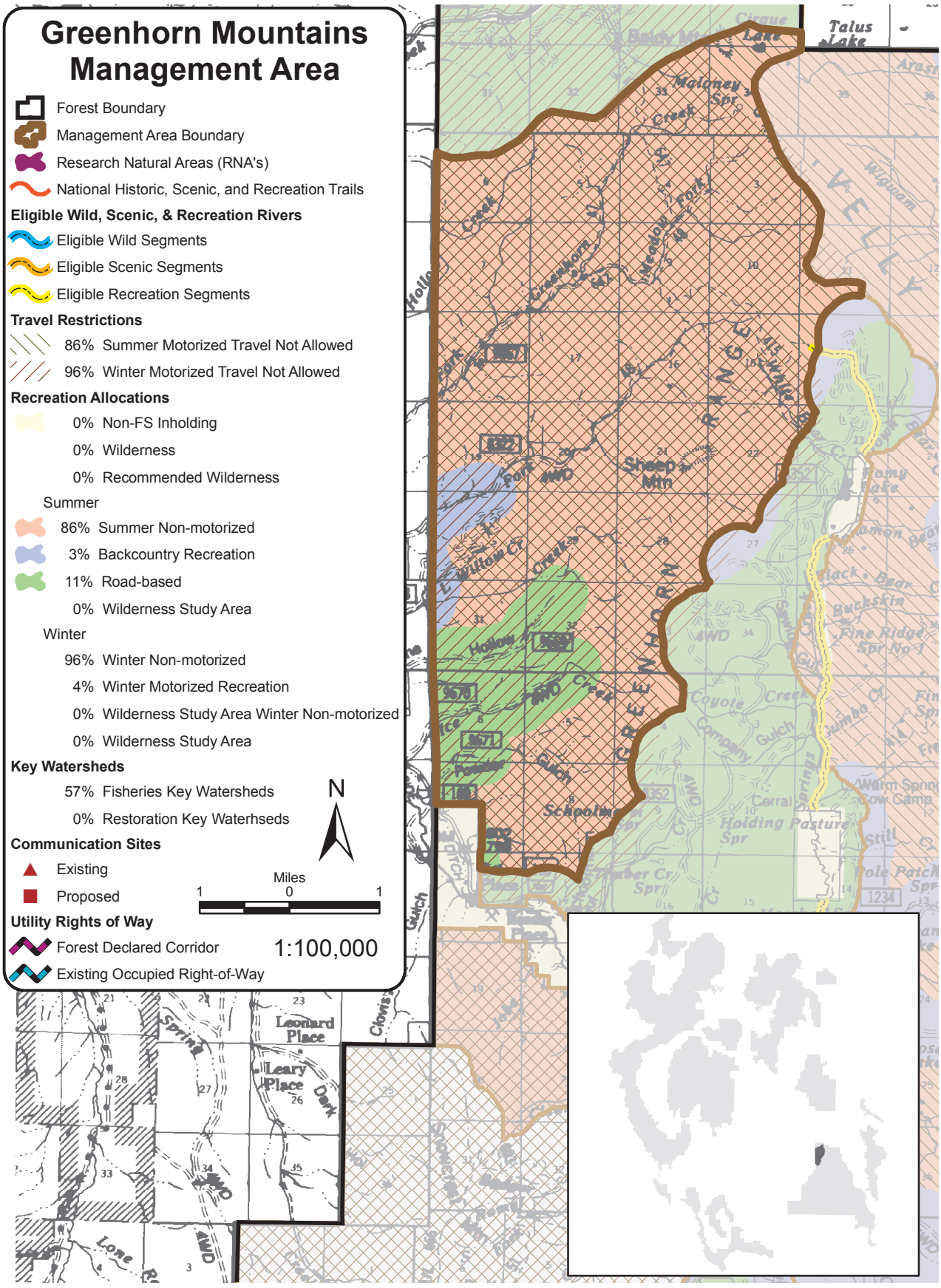
Maintain a groomed ski trail system in Cliff and Wade Lake vicinity. Restrict snowmobiling to designated ice fishing access routes

Enhance non-motorized winter recreation opportunities in the Madison River area. Provide a ski trail system easily accessed from Highway 287

Increase the spring water flow in Narrows Creek to improve grayling habitat

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - Moderate


Greenhorn Mountains Management Area
Forest Boundary
Management Area Boundary
Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails
Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers
Eligible Wild Segments
Eligible Scenic Segments
Eligible Recreation Segments
Travel Restrictions
86% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
96% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed
Recreation Allocations
0% Non-FS Inholding
0% Wilderness
0% Recommended Wilderness
Summer
86% Summer Non-motorized
3% Backcountry Recreation
11% Road-based
0% Wilderness Study Area
Winter
96% Winter Non-motorized
4% Winter Motorized Recreation
0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
0% Wilderness Study Area
Key Watersheds
57% Fisheries Key Watersheds
0% Restoration Key Waterhseds
Communication Sites
Existing
Proposed
Utility Rights of Way
Forest Declared Corridor
Existing Occupied Right-of-Way
N
Miles
1 0 1
1:100,000
Talus Lake
Maloney Spr
Sheep Mtn
Holding Pasture Spr
Leonard Place
Leary Place
Clows Gulch
Scapolin
Coyote Gulch
Warm Spring Camp
Buckskin
Fine Ridge Spr
Meadow Fork
Greenhorn Cr
Willow Cr
Hollow Cr
Powder Dutch
Spring Creek
Lone
4WD
Trail
Road

Greenhorn Mountains Management Area

This area is managed to protect its undeveloped (roadless) character, provide non-motorized recreation opportunities and provide secure wildlife habitat in both summer and winter.

The recreation setting is semi-primitive non-motorized with natural appearing scenery. Specific motorized roads provide access to the area. Visitors use the area and adjacent Bureau of Land Management lands for dispersed recreation in summer and hunting in the fall. Motorized use in summer and fall is limited to key access points.

Winter motorized closures protect winter range for elk, moose, deer, and bighorn sheep.

North Fork and South Fork Greenhorn watersheds are managed to conserve native fish populations.

Visitors may encounter

Quiet natural landscapes

Bighorn sheep

Vegetation changes from fire and other natural events

Visitors on foot, or horse and mountain bike riders

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Maintain or enhance roadless characteristics and naturalness

Acquire motorized access to Powder Gulch and Ice Creek

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - High

Hellroaring Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Travel Restrictions

- 73% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 40% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

- 0% Non-FS Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 73% Summer Non-motorized
- 27% Backcountry Recreation
- 0% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 40% Winter Non-motorized
- 60% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 1% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 3% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

Miles
1 0.5 0

1:63,360

Lazyman Repeater

Cave Mountain RNA

Feeezeout Mountain

Hellroaring Management Area

This area is managed to protect its undeveloped character and secure wildlife habitat while providing semi-primitive recreation opportunities.

The recreation setting is semi-primitive with natural appearing scenery. Scenic vistas from the top of the Gravelly Range span three mountain ranges. The opportunity for these vistas and wildlife viewing attract visitors to the Gravelly Range Road and Standard Creek Roads. Dispersed camping and recreational driving are common along these roads, particularly during hunting season. Within the area, a range of mostly non-motorized backcountry recreation experiences are available in summer. Around the periphery, motorized roads or trails provide access. Winter motorized closures in the Blue Lake area provide secure winter wildlife habitat and a remote destination for non-motorized recreation.

Visitors may encounter

Quiet natural landscapes

Native vegetation changes only from fire and other natural events

Sightseers driving on main roads in summer and fall

Visitors on foot, horseback, or mountain bikes

Snowmobilers and skiers

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

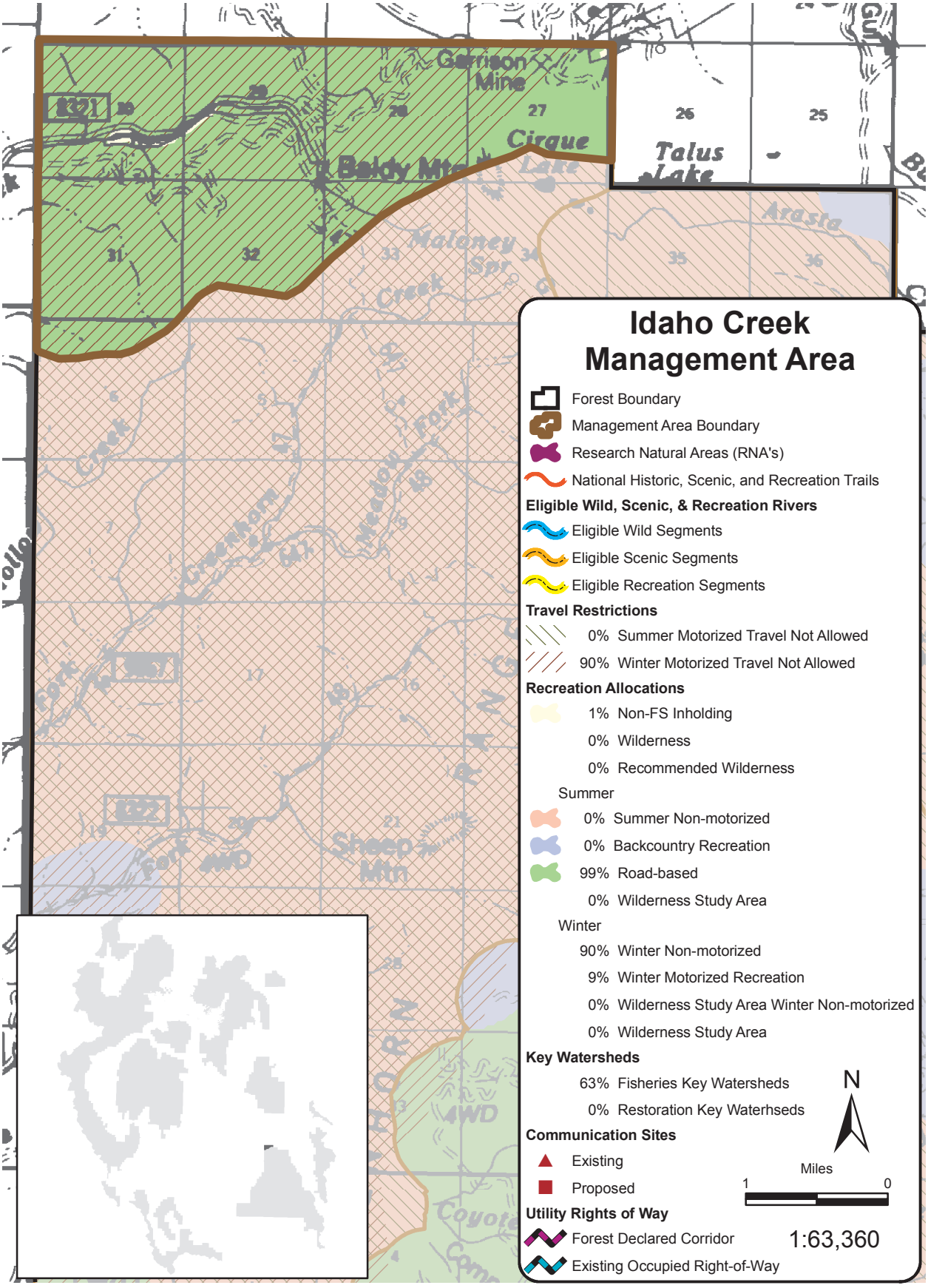
Maintain or enhance roadless characteristics and naturalness

Develop a historic preservation plan for Traditional Cultural Properties

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

No increase in motorized road or trail density

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - High


Garrison Mine
Cirque
Talus Lake
Baldy Mtn
Waloney Spr
Creek
Araste
Sheep Mtn
4WD
Coyote
Idaho Creek Management Area
Forest Boundary
Management Area Boundary
Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails
Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers
Eligible Wild Segments
Eligible Scenic Segments
Eligible Recreation Segments
Travel Restrictions
0% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
90% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed
Recreation Allocations
1% Non-FS Inholding
0% Wilderness
0% Recommended Wilderness
Summer
0% Summer Non-motorized
0% Backcountry Recreation
99% Road-based
0% Wilderness Study Area
Winter
90% Winter Non-motorized
9% Winter Motorized Recreation
0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
0% Wilderness Study Area
Key Watersheds
63% Fisheries Key Watersheds
0% Restoration Key Waterhseds
Communication Sites
Existing
Proposed
Utility Rights of Way
Forest Declared Corridor
Existing Occupied Right-of-Way
N
Miles
1
0
1:63,360

Idaho Creek Management Area

This area is managed for road based recreation and other forest uses.

The recreation setting is roaded with a mix of altered and natural appearing scenery. Road based motorized opportunities and dispersed non-motorized opportunities are available. The road system was developed to access timber harvest units and mining activity. Recreation primarily takes place during hunting season.

Winter motorized closures protect big game winter range.

Idaho Creek watershed is managed to conserve native fish populations.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Motor vehicles on roads and trails in summer and fall

Historic mining remnants and current mining activity or reclamation

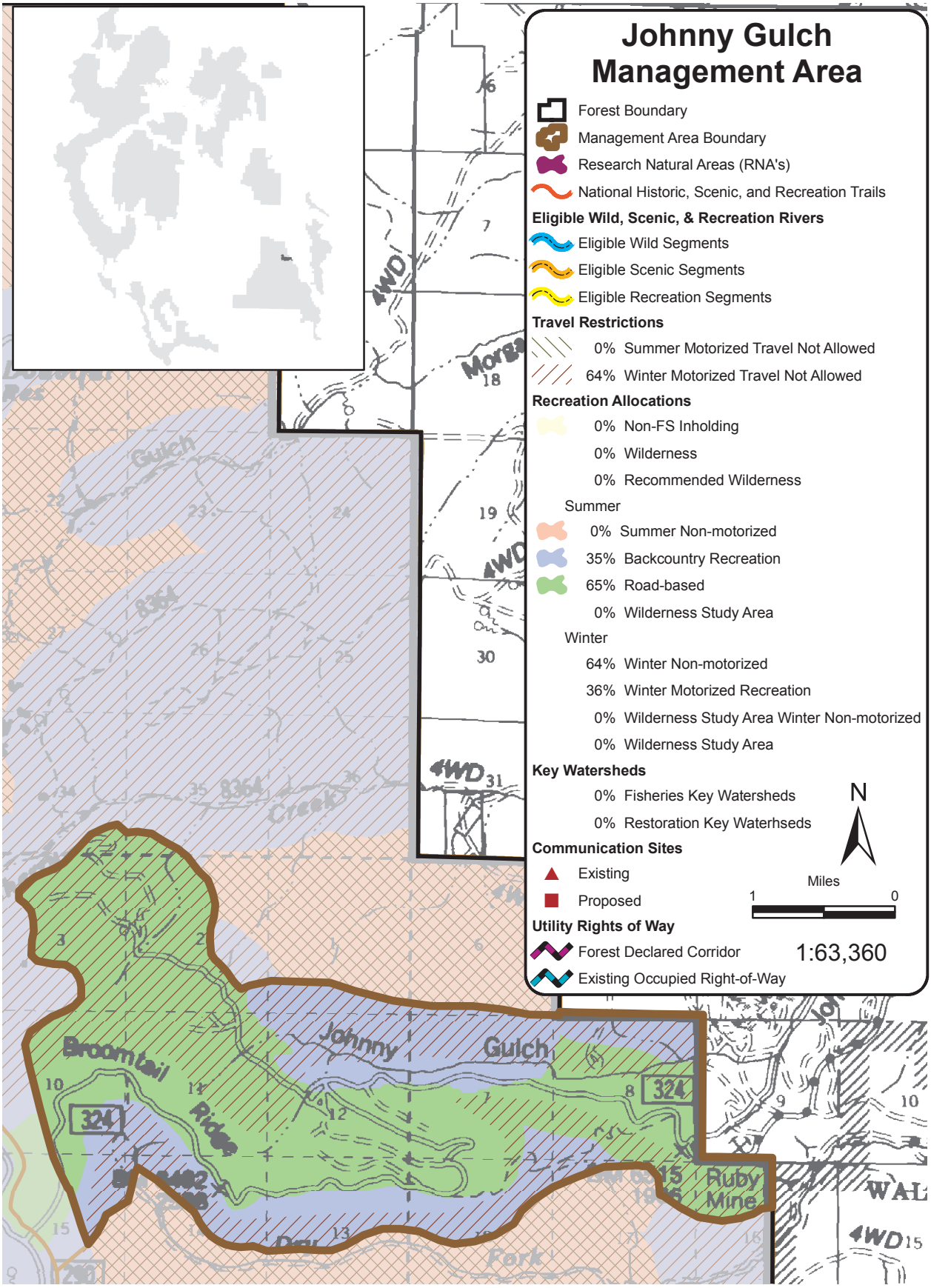
Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

None

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

None


Johnny Gulch
Management Area
Forest Boundary
Management Area Boundary
Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails
Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers
Eligible Wild Segments
Eligible Scenic Segments
Eligible Recreation Segments
Travel Restrictions
0% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
64% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed
Recreation Allocations
0% Non-FS Inholding
0% Wilderness
0% Recommended Wilderness
Summer
0% Summer Non-motorized
35% Backcountry Recreation
65% Road-based
0% Wilderness Study Area
Winter
64% Winter Non-motorized
36% Winter Motorized Recreation
0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
0% Wilderness Study Area
Key Watersheds
0% Fisheries Key Watersheds
0% Restoration Key Waterhseds
Communication Sites
Existing
Proposed
Utility Rights of Way
Forest Declared Corridor
Existing Occupied Right-of-Way
N
Miles
1
0
1:63,360
Johnny
Gulch
Broomtail
Ridge
Ruby
Mine
Fork
4WD
324

Johnny Gulch Management Area

This area is managed for dispersed recreation and other forest uses.

Recreation takes place in a roaded setting with a mix of altered and natural appearing scenery. Johnny Gulch has a history of timber production, firewood cutting and mineral extraction. The adjacent talc mine, on private land, has been providing products to a world market since the 1940s and is highly visible. Un-patented claims associated with the mine extend into this area. In summer mostly motorized recreation opportunities are available. Recreation use is heaviest during hunting season with camps along many of the roads. In winter, snowmobile access to the top of the Gravelly Range is provided up the Johnny Gulch road but the rest of the area is closed for wintering elk and non-motorized recreation.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Motor vehicles on roads and trails year round

Dispersed camping along roads

Historic mining remnants and current mining activity or reclamation

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Retain dispersed camping opportunities with motorized access

Retain opportunities for primitive full-size four wheel driving on low standard roads

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

No net increase in permanent open motorized road density

Lobo Mesa Management Area

Forest Boundary
Management Area Boundary
Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Travel Restrictions

51% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
0% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

1% Non-FS Inholding
0% Wilderness
0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

51% Summer Non-motorized
47% Backcountry Recreation
1% Road-based
0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

0% Winter Non-motorized
99% Winter Motorized Recreation
0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

0% Fisheries Key Watersheds
0% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

Eligible Wild Segments
Eligible Scenic Segments
Eligible Recreation Segments

Communication Sites

Existing
Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

Forest Declared Corridor
Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

Miles
1 0.5 0 1

1:100,000

Cave Mountain RNA
GoldButte
Feeezeout Mountain
Flatiron Mountain
Teepee Creek
Snowshoe Pass
SOUTH MADISON RECREATION AREA
WEST FORK REST AREA
MADISON CO
BEAVERHEAD CO

Lobo Mesa Management Area

This area is managed for semi-primitive recreation and livestock grazing.

Recreation takes place in a semi-primitive setting with predominantly natural appearing scenery. It is a popular area for recreation year around but particularly in fall hunting season. Miller Flat and Elk River trailheads provide access to a mix of motorized and non-motorized roads and trails through the classic “backcountry” of the Gravelly Range. Trails are traveled on ATV, motorcycle, snowmobile, horse, bicycle, foot and skis. Terrain and snowpack lend themselves to backcountry snowmobiling.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from fire and other natural events

Motor vehicle, horse, and mountain bike riders or hikers on trails

Snowmobilers

Hunting camps

Livestock

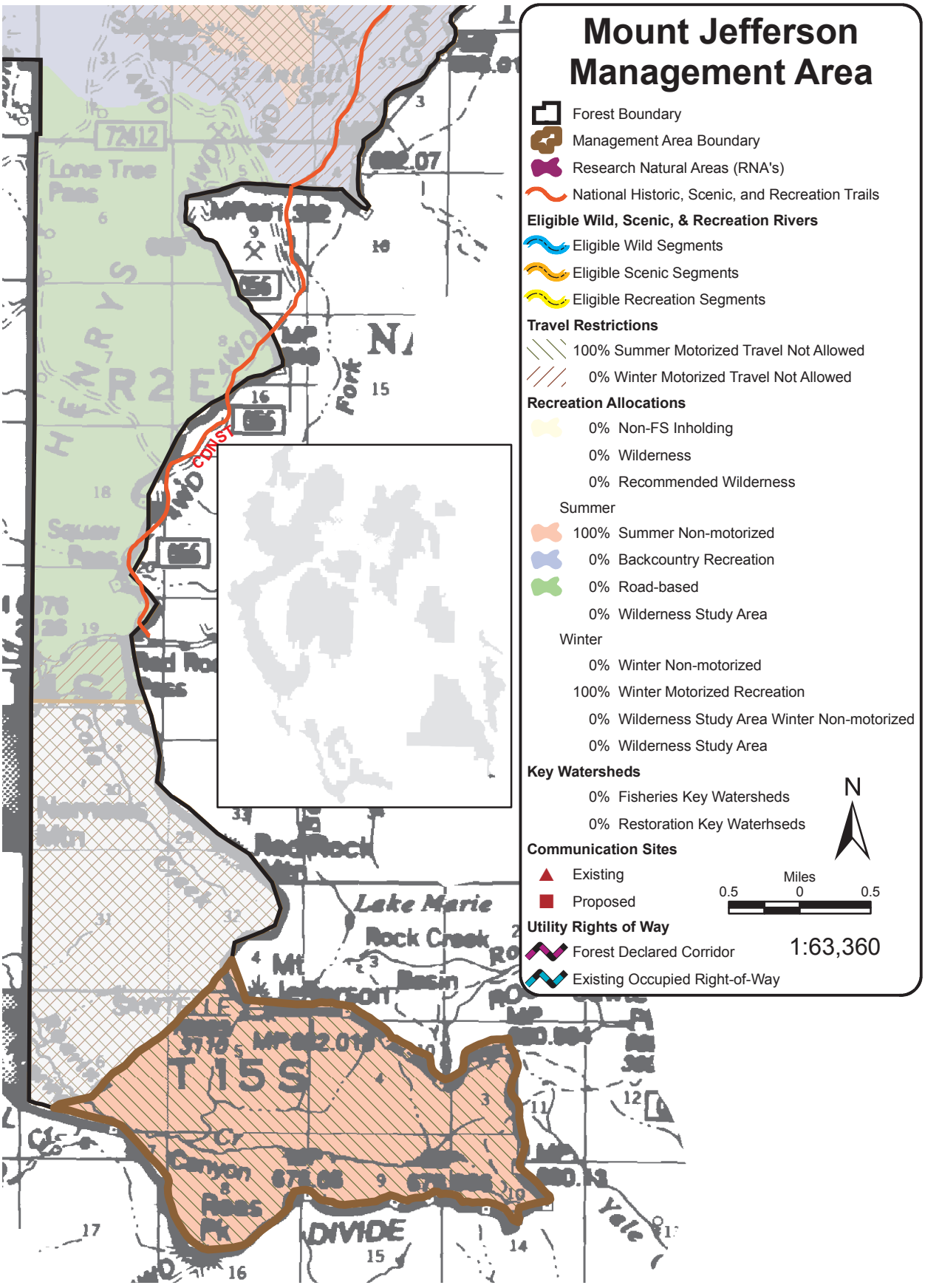
Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Maintain or enhance roadless characteristics and naturalness

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - High

No net increase in motorized trails


Mount Jefferson
Management Area
Forest Boundary
Management Area Boundary
Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails
Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers
Eligible Wild Segments
Eligible Scenic Segments
Eligible Recreation Segments
Travel Restrictions
100% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
0% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed
Recreation Allocations
0% Non-FS Inholding
0% Wilderness
0% Recommended Wilderness
Summer
100% Summer Non-motorized
0% Backcountry Recreation
0% Road-based
0% Wilderness Study Area
Winter
0% Winter Non-motorized
100% Winter Motorized Recreation
0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
0% Wilderness Study Area
Key Watersheds
0% Fisheries Key Watersheds
0% Restoration Key Waterhseds
Communication Sites
Existing
Proposed
Utility Rights of Way
Forest Declared Corridor
Existing Occupied Right-of-Way
N
Miles
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0
0.5
1:63,360
T 15 S
R2E
Lake Marie
Rock Creek
DIVIDE
Lone Tree Pass
Squaw Pass
Canyon
Rees Pk
Fork
Yale

Mount Jefferson Management Area

This area is managed to protect undeveloped (roadless) character, provide recreation opportunities in a remote alpine setting, and secure wildlife habitat.

The recreation setting is semi-primitive. Non-motorized summer activities include hiking, stock travel, and mountain biking. In winter, snowmobiling and cross-country skiing takes place in high elevation settings.

Vegetation is managed primarily through prescribed and natural fire. Undisturbed wildlife habitat is provided here along the continental divide linking the Greater Yellowstone Area and Centennial Mountains.

Visitors may encounter

Native vegetation which changes little except for fire and other natural events

Other visitors on foot, horseback or bicycles in summer and fall

Snowmobilers and skiers in winter

Objectives in addition to Forestwide

None

Standards in addition to Forestwide

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - High

Timber harvest is not allowed

Ruby-Centennial Corridor Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Travel Restrictions

- 20% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 37% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

- 2% Non-FS Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 20% Summer Non-motorized
- 41% Backcountry Recreation
- 37% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 37% Winter Non-motorized
- 61% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 14% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 0% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

Miles
1 0.5 0 1

1:100,000

Cottonwood Creek RNA

Divide

Ruby-Centennial Corridor Management Area

This area is managed for developed and dispersed recreation opportunities and scenic values, balanced with the fisheries and wildlife values of the Ruby River.

The recreation setting is roaded with a mix of altered and natural appearing scenery. Ranching activities and remnants of historic ranching contribute to the area's pastoral character. Home sites and rider's cabins are scattered along this route linking the Ruby and Centennial valleys. The Ruby Centennial Road serves for pleasure driving and as a destination for campers who disperse up and down the river corridor in summer and especially during fall hunting season

Winter non-motorized areas on the west side contribute to wildlife security in the Snowcrest Range.

The Ruby River is one of the higher natural sediment producing streams on the Forest as a result of upslope cretaceous shale formations. Even so, the River is very important for trout and reintroduced grayling fisheries as well as irrigation. A number of streams support self-sustaining boreal toad populations.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Motor vehicles on roads and trails year-round

Dispersed camping along roads

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Manage, harden, and designate new dispersed recreation sites along the Ruby Centennial Road

Manage side roads consistently with adjacent management areas

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - Moderate

Ruby-Horse Creek Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Travel Restrictions

- 86% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 97% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

- 0% Non-FS Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 86% Summer Non-motorized
- 13% Backcountry Recreation
- 1% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 97% Winter Non-motorized
- 3% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 37% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 0% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

Miles 1 0.5 0 1

1:100,000

Clover Meadows

Lazyman Repeater

Cave Mountain RNA

GoldButte

Feeezeout Mountain

Flatiron Mountain

Ruby-Horse Creek Management Area

This area is managed to protect roadless character, provide challenging recreation opportunities and secure wildlife habitat.

The recreation setting is semi-primitive, mostly non-motorized, with natural appearing scenery. The adjacent Gravelly Range Road corridor provides access to the area and a view into this particularly scenic area for pleasure drivers. Common activities in the area include horse, foot or bicycle travel.

Large blocks of connected timber, unaffected by motorized use, provide secure wildlife habitat, particularly important to elk as the move to the Wall Creek Game Range to winter. High elevation winter habitat offers high quality wolverine denning sites in proximity to ungulate winter range. Livestock grazing is limited in parts of Ruby-Horse Creek to protect wildlife habitat.

Horse Creek is managed to conserve native fish populations.

Visitors may encounter

Quiet natural landscapes

Vegetation changes from fires and other natural events

Pleasure drivers on main roads around the area

Visitors on foot, horseback, or mountain bikes

Snowmobiles on roads in the management area

Skiers near Johnny Gulch or the West Fork

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Maintain or enhance roadless characteristics and naturalness

Develop an Historic Preservation Plan for Traditional Cultural Properties

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - High

Snowcrest Recommended Wilderness Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Travel Restrictions

- 100% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 100% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 'Motorized Travel Not Allowed' Exceptions

Recreation Allocations

- 0% Non-FS Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 100% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 0% Summer Non-motorized
- 0% Backcountry Recreation
- 0% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 0% Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 0% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 0% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

N

Miles
1 0.5 0 1

1:100,000

Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

Cottonwood Creek RNA

Divide Comm Site

Antone Pk Comm Site

Snowcrest Mountain Recommended Wilderness Management Area

This area is managed to protect wilderness characteristics and provide non-motorized recreation with a high level of challenge and solitude.

The recreation setting is semi-primitive and natural appearing. The high alpine Snowcrest Mountains provides scenic vistas, wildlife viewing and a back country experience unique to island mountain ranges. This is one of the more remote areas requiring a long drive on gravel roads. The trail system is extensive and used by horseback riders and hikers.

Road corridors through the recommended wilderness area lead to Antone and Notch cabins. These exceptions provide vehicle access at least part of the year to the cabins, designated campsites, and trailheads.

Livestock grazing is an important traditional use in lower elevations. Ecosystem components are regulated by natural processes. The Snowcrest Mountains provide large blocks of secure wildlife habitat, next to the Blacktail and Robb Ledford Game Ranges.

Visitors may encounter

Quiet natural landscapes

Native vegetation changes from fire and other natural events

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Stabilize abandoned roads to prevent further erosion

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective – Very High

Route to Antone Cabin is open to motorized vehicles yearlong, dispersed camping is allowed where marked.

Route to the Notch Saddle is open to vehicles in the summer dispersed camping is allowed within 300 feet of the road.

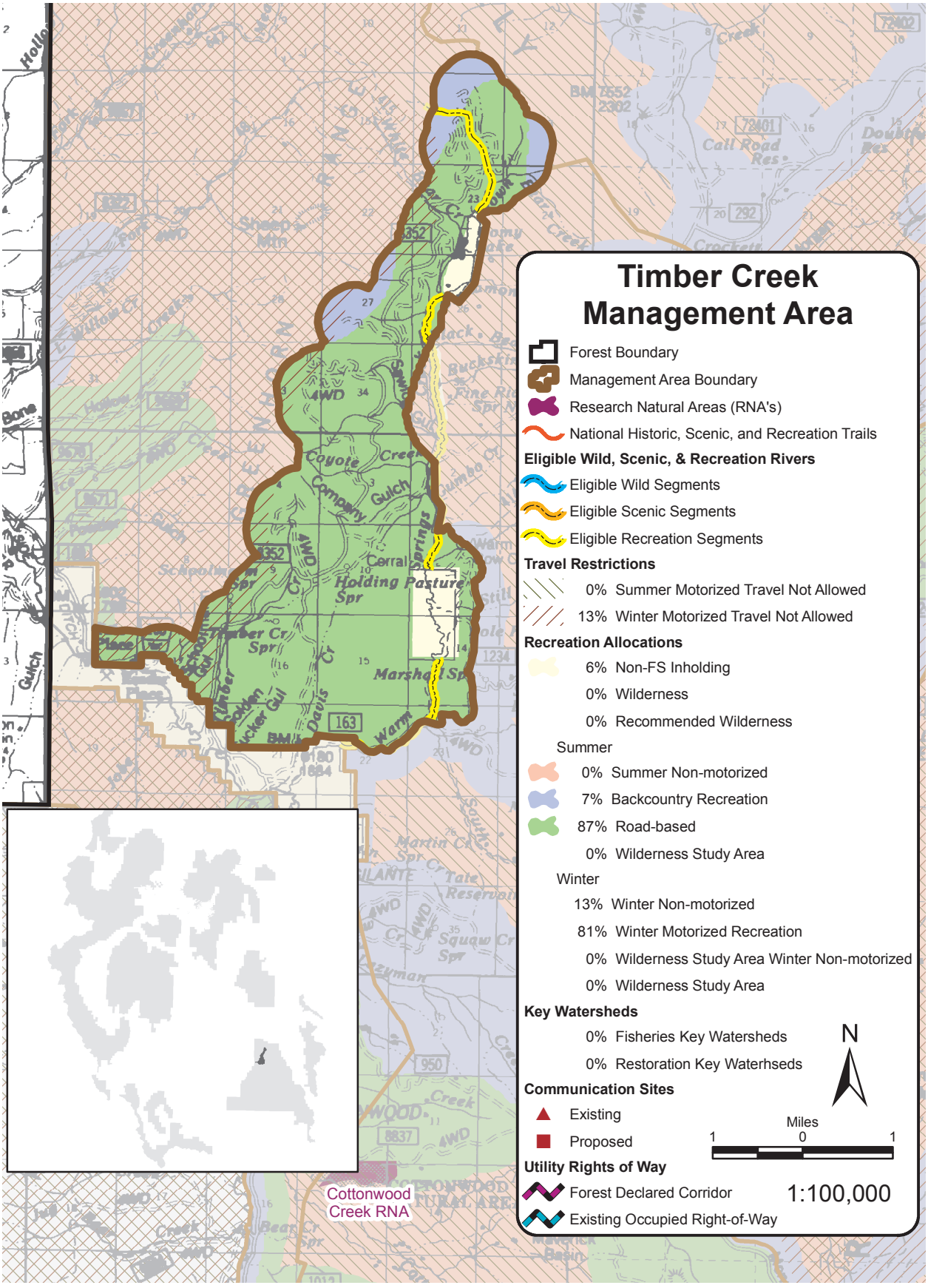
Traditional ranching uses will continue, such as sheep grazing and use of motorized vehicles for trailing and improvement maintenance

Management changes if released from wilderness designation

Semi-primitive non-motorized allocation with designated routes to trailheads and cabins

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective – High

Mountain bikes are allowed


Timber Creek Management Area
Forest Boundary
Management Area Boundary
Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails
Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers
Eligible Wild Segments
Eligible Scenic Segments
Eligible Recreation Segments
Travel Restrictions
0% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
13% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed
Recreation Allocations
6% Non-FS Inholding
0% Wilderness
0% Recommended Wilderness
Summer
0% Summer Non-motorized
7% Backcountry Recreation
87% Road-based
0% Wilderness Study Area
Winter
13% Winter Non-motorized
81% Winter Motorized Recreation
0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
0% Wilderness Study Area
Key Watersheds
0% Fisheries Key Watersheds
0% Restoration Key Waterhseds
Communication Sites
Existing
Proposed
Utility Rights of Way
Forest Declared Corridor
Existing Occupied Right-of-Way
N
Miles
1 0 1
1:100,000
Cottonwood Creek RNA
Coyote Creek
Company Gulch
Holding Pasture Spr
Marshall Sp
Timber Cr Spr
Squaw Cr Spr
Martin Cr
Call Road Res
Sheep Mtn
Scheelite Gulch
Davis Cr
Warm
4WD
352
163
950
8837

Timber Creek Management Area

This area is managed for a mix of forest uses, road based recreation, dispersed camping, and big game winter range.

The recreation setting is roaded with a mix of altered and natural appearing scenery. Recreation activities are generally tied to access for hunting, firewood gathering, and non-motorized trails into the Greenhorn Mountains.

Habitat security is maintained on big game winter range through a winter non-motorized allocation.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Timber harvest and system or temporary roads

Motor vehicles on roads and trails in summer and winter

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

None

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

None

Upper Ruby Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Travel Restrictions

- 57% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 0% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

- 0% Non-FS Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 57% Summer Non-motorized
- 32% Backcountry Recreation
- 11% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 0% Winter Non-motorized
- 100% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 23% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 0% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

Miles
1 0.5 0 1

1:100,000

Clover Meadows

Lazyman Repeater

Cottonwood Creek RNA

Divide

Upper Ruby Management Area

This area is managed for a range of semi-primitive recreation based on primitive roads and trails and for livestock grazing.

The recreation setting is semi-primitive motorized and non-motorized with mostly natural appearing scenery. Primitive roads leading from the Ruby River and Gravelly Range roads offer backcountry driving experiences. A system of non-motorized trails also provides horseback riding and packing opportunities. Even though crossed by low standard roads, visitors can find solitude and a real backcountry experience – except in fall when hunters concentrate at dispersed camping sites. Winter recreation is generally confined to road corridors and some open areas near the top of the mountain range.

Soils are a management consideration on the west flank of the Gravelly Range. They are derived from cretaceous shale, susceptible to saturation, soil movement and high sediment yields.

Burnt Creek watershed is managed to conserve native fish populations. Several streams support populations of westslope cutthroat trout. An isolated population of tiger salamanders has been found here.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Motor vehicles on roads and some trails in summer and winter

Hikers and horseback riders on trails in summer and fall

Hunting camps

Livestock and livestock handling facilities

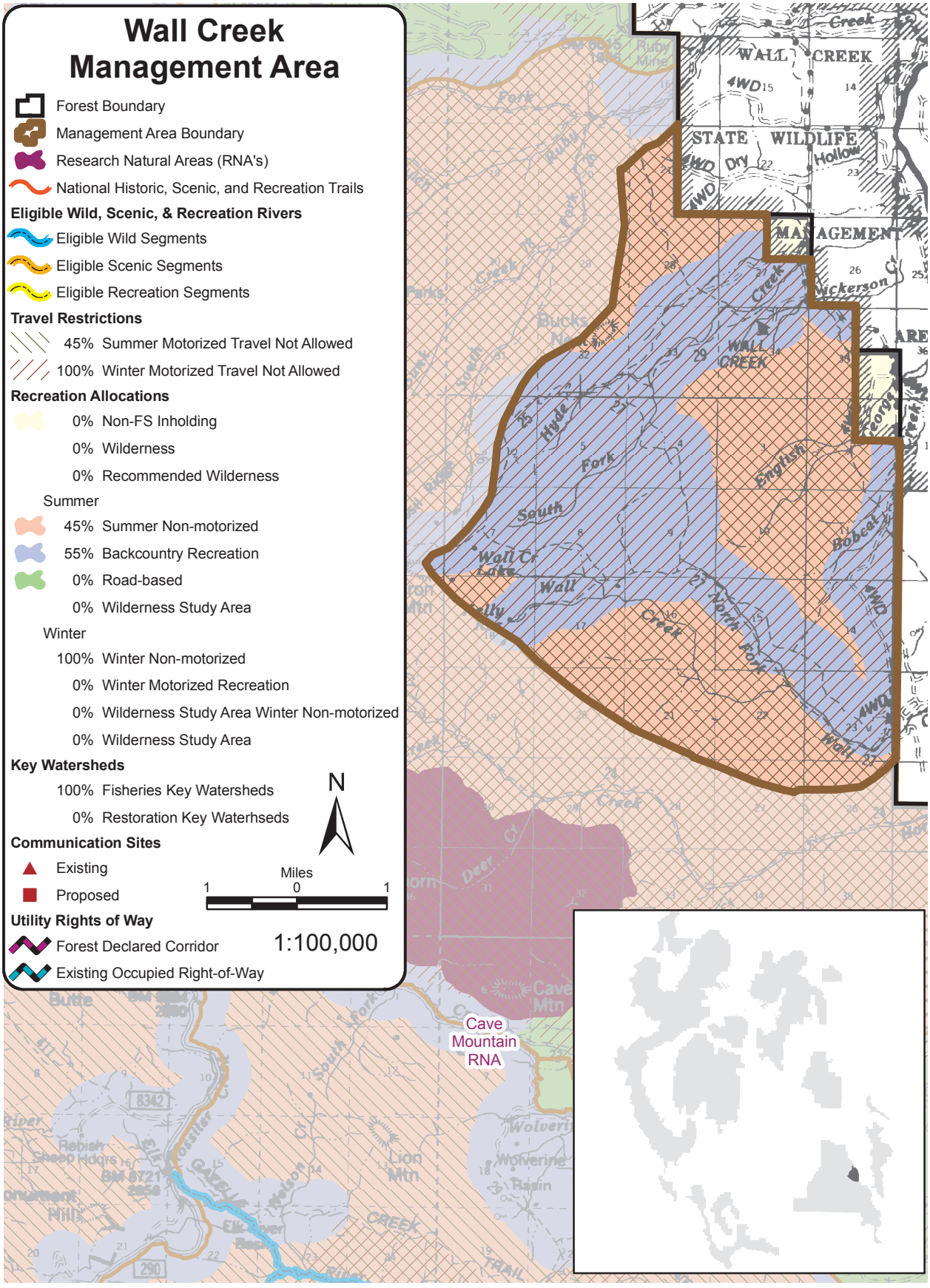
Objectives in Addition to Forestwide Objectives

Retain opportunities for primitive full-size vehicle driving while mitigating impacts to other resources

Develop an Historic Preservation Plan for Traditional Cultural Properties

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

None


Wall Creek
Management Area
Forest Boundary
Management Area Boundary
Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails
Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers
Eligible Wild Segments
Eligible Scenic Segments
Eligible Recreation Segments
Travel Restrictions
45% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
100% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed
Recreation Allocations
0% Non-FS Inholding
0% Wilderness
0% Recommended Wilderness
Summer
45% Summer Non-motorized
55% Backcountry Recreation
0% Road-based
0% Wilderness Study Area
Winter
100% Winter Non-motorized
0% Winter Motorized Recreation
0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
0% Wilderness Study Area
Key Watersheds
100% Fisheries Key Watersheds
0% Restoration Key Waterhseds
Communication Sites
Existing
Proposed
Utility Rights of Way
Forest Declared Corridor
Existing Occupied Right-of-Way
N
Miles
1 0 1
1:100,000
Cave Mountain RNA
WALL CREEK
STATE WILDLIFE
MANAGEMENT
Wall Creek
Cave Mtn
Lion Mtn
Wolverine Basin

Wall Creek Management Area

This area is managed for secure wildlife habitat with an emphasis on wintering elk, and for semi-primitive recreation.

The recreation setting is semi-primitive motorized and non-motorized with natural appearing scenery. Most of the area is undeveloped except around the Wall Creek Cabin and Game Range headquarters. In summer, visitors can find solitude in the backcountry of Wall Creek. Recreation concentrates during hunting season when opportunities shift to non-motorized. Dispersed campsites spring up along roads and backcountry camps along trails. The area is closed to winter use in conjunction with Montana Fish Wildlife and Parks winter game range closures.

Late fall wildlife security, thermal cover, and winter forage are important for wintering elk. Livestock grazing is closely coordinated with Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks at lower elevations and on the Game Range to improve vigor of forage for elk winter range.

Wall Creek is managed to conserve native fish populations.

Visitors may encounter

Quiet natural landscapes

Native vegetation which changes little except for fires or insect outbreaks

Scattered hunting camps along roads and trails

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

No net increase in motorized trail density

Dates for motorized prohibitions will be coordinated with Montana Fish Wildlife and Parks to improve winter elk security. These dates will supercede forestwide standards for non-motorized allocations.

West Fork Madison Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Travel Restrictions

- 8% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 28% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

- 1% Non-FS Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 8% Summer Non-motorized
- 9% Backcountry Recreation
- 82% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 28% Winter Non-motorized
- 71% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 14% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 19% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

Miles
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1:100,000

GoldButte
Feeezeout Mountain
Flatiron Mountain
Teepee Creek
Snowshoe Pass
Cliff Lake RNA

West Fork Madison Management Area

This area is managed for dispersed road based recreation and a mix of forest uses.

The recreation setting is roaded with a mix of altered and natural appearing scenery. Developed road systems and old harvest units reflect a history of use and management. Lodgepole pines have filled in the large-scale clearcuts from the 1960's and blend into the surrounding forest. Driving for pleasure, dispersed camping, firewood gathering and hunting are primary activities. The River corridor attracts fishermen and campers from early summer through hunting season. Snow levels on the south end of the Gravelly Range are conducive to winter recreation with access from Highway 287 to groomed snowmobile trails and cross country skiing.

Winter motorized closures in the Standard Creek and Gold Butte area secure an area for wildlife movement from Papoose Creek and the Madison Range and provide and opportunity for quiet recreation accessible from Highway 287.

Freezeout Creek is managed to restore watershed conditions. Soap Creek is managed to conserve native fish populations.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Timber harvest and system or temporary roads

Motor vehicles on roads and trails

Dispersed camping along roads

Snowmobilers and skiers on routes from Highway 287

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Retain a low level of development in dispersed camping sites along the West Fork Madison. Consolidate use, designate and harden sites to prevent resource damage

Develop cross country skiing and snowshoeing opportunities with easy access from US 287

Retain current levels of development for snowmobiling. Snowmobile grooming will remain intermittent to provide more challenging experiences

Manage summer road closures for firewood gathering and post and pole harvest opportunities

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

No net increase in permanent open motorized road density

Wigwam-Cherry Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Travel Restrictions

- 51% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 44% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

- 0% Non-FS Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 51% Summer Non-motorized
- 48% Backcountry Recreation
- 1% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 44% Winter Non-motorized
- 55% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 0% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 0% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

Miles 1 0.5 0

1:63,360

Wigwam-Cherry Management Area

This area is managed for semi-primitive recreation and livestock grazing.

The recreation setting is semi-primitive with predominantly natural appearing scenery. Livestock grazing, fences, and water tanks are evident. Opportunities are available for dispersed motorized and non-motorized recreation. Activities include pleasure driving (to enjoy unique vistas and wildflower displays) and hunting. Hunters camp in dispersed sites along roads. The BLM Axolotyl Wilderness Study Area and Haypress Subdivision lie adjacent to the Forest on the north. Recreation use is often associated with these areas and with Alder Gulch historic mining district Snowmobilers access the area from Alder Gulch during good snow years.

A winter non-motorized allocation provides secure elk winter range.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Dispersed camping along forest roads

Motor vehicles on roads and trails in summer and winter

Visitors on hiking trails

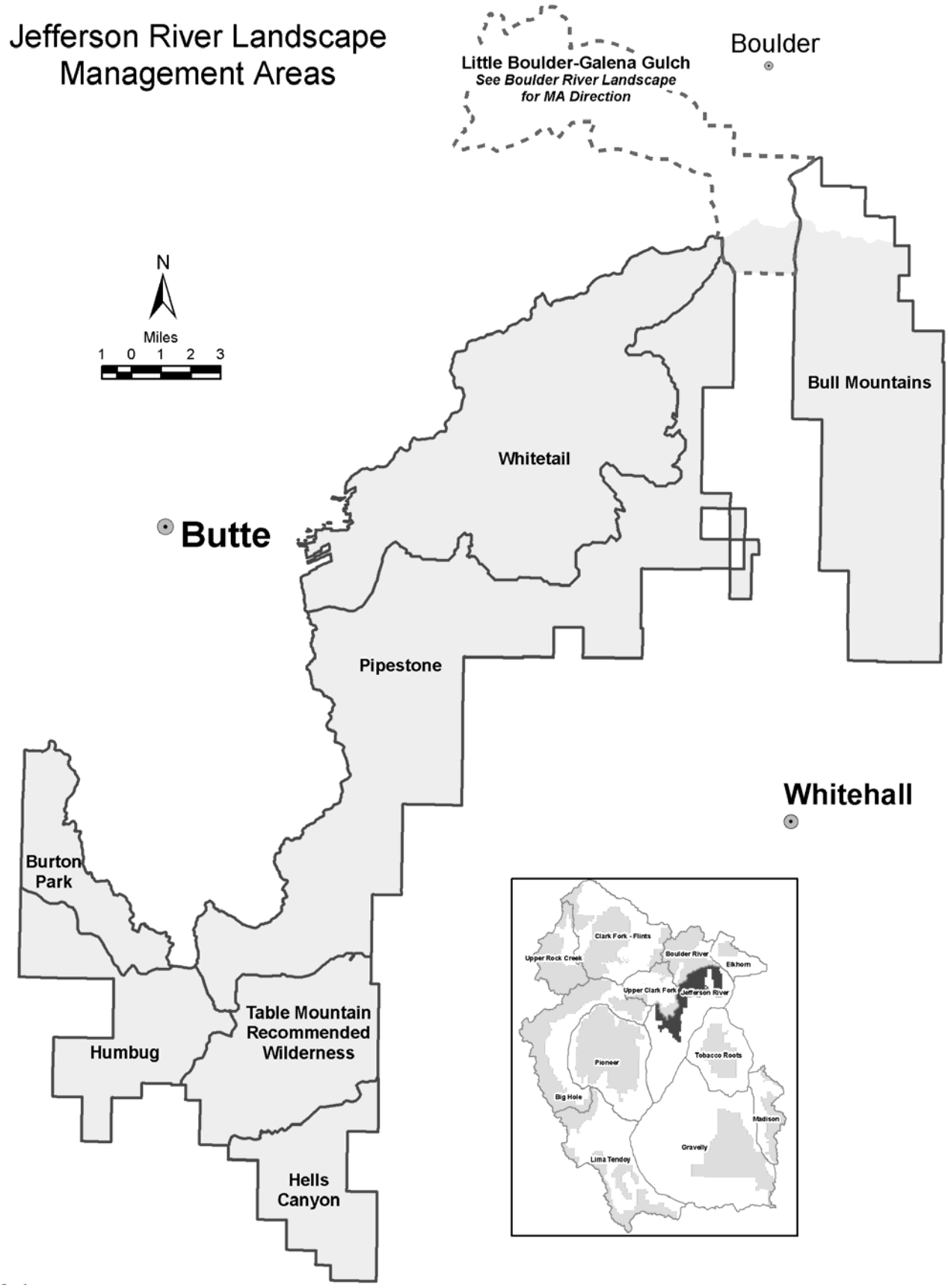
Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Improve the quality of motorized trails without increasing density

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

None


Jefferson River Landscape
Management Areas
Little Boulder-Galena Gulch
See Boulder River Landscape
for MA Direction
Boulder
N
Miles
1 0 1 2 3
Bull Mountains
Whitetail
Butte
Pipestone
Whitehall
Burton
Park
Humbug
Table Mountain
Recommended
Wilderness
Hells
Canyon
Clark Fork - Flints
Upper Rock Creek
Boulder River
Elkhorn
Upper Clark Fork
Jefferson River
Pioneer
Tobacco Roots
Big Hole
Madison
Gravelly
Lima Tendoy

JEFFERSON RIVER LANDSCAPE

The landscape includes parts of three mountain ranges which drain from the Continental Divide into the head of the Jefferson River. These are the Highlands, the Whitetail Pipestone area, and the Bull Mountains. Much of the area is part of the Boulder Batholith, a unique geologic feature characterized by large granite boulders jutting above the ground, worn smooth by erosion. The best example of these features can be seen from Interstate 90 at Homestake Pass. This landscape is drier than others on the Forest, because of the granitic composition of the soils and its position in the rain shadow of the Continental Divide. Lodgepole pine dominates the upper elevations while at low elevations Douglas-fir is the most common, and is intermingled with open grasslands. Mountain mahogany, an uncommon species on the BDNF, provides important browse for big game. A herd of bighorn sheep live in the Highland Mountains. Elk, moose, and other wildlife inhabit the area.

Historic railroad structures, mills, adits, and cabins characterize mining and settlement history. Mining has had an impact on vegetation. Most timber was harvested at some point for lumber or fuel for home heat and smelters. There are numerous Native American historic sites.

Livestock grazing, post and pole harvest, and small timber sales are common resource uses. Interstate 90, which crosses the Continental Divide at Homestake Pass, is a major east-west transportation and utility corridor.

The landscape is fairly open with a mix of gentle and very steep terrain. Motorized trails near Butte are heavily used in both summer and winter. Scenic driving, picnicking, dispersed camping, and trail riding are very popular, along with some of the more unique activities associated with urban areas which create law enforcement challenges.

Bull Mountains Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Travel Restrictions

- 46% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 55% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

- 36% Non-FS Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 46% Summer Non-motorized
- 0% Backcountry Recreation
- 18% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 55% Winter Non-motorized
- 10% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 0% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 0% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

Miles

1 0.5 0 1

1:100,000

Boulder River Landscape

Jefferson River Landscape

Dry Mountain RNA

Bull Mtn (Off NF)

Bull Mountains Management Area

This area is managed for livestock grazing and low density dispersed recreation. Other ecosystem components are regulated by natural processes and events.

Recreation takes place in a roaded and semi-primitive non-motorized setting with natural appearing scenery. The checkerboard mix of private and National Forest System lands constrains management and recreation opportunities. Only two roads provide public access. Recreation use is primarily during hunting season on limited motorized routes. Use in summer is infrequent. The few trails are non-motorized.

Roads and trails are closed to motorized activities in winter to protect wintering elk.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from prescribed or wild fire

Motor vehicles and hunters in fall

Livestock

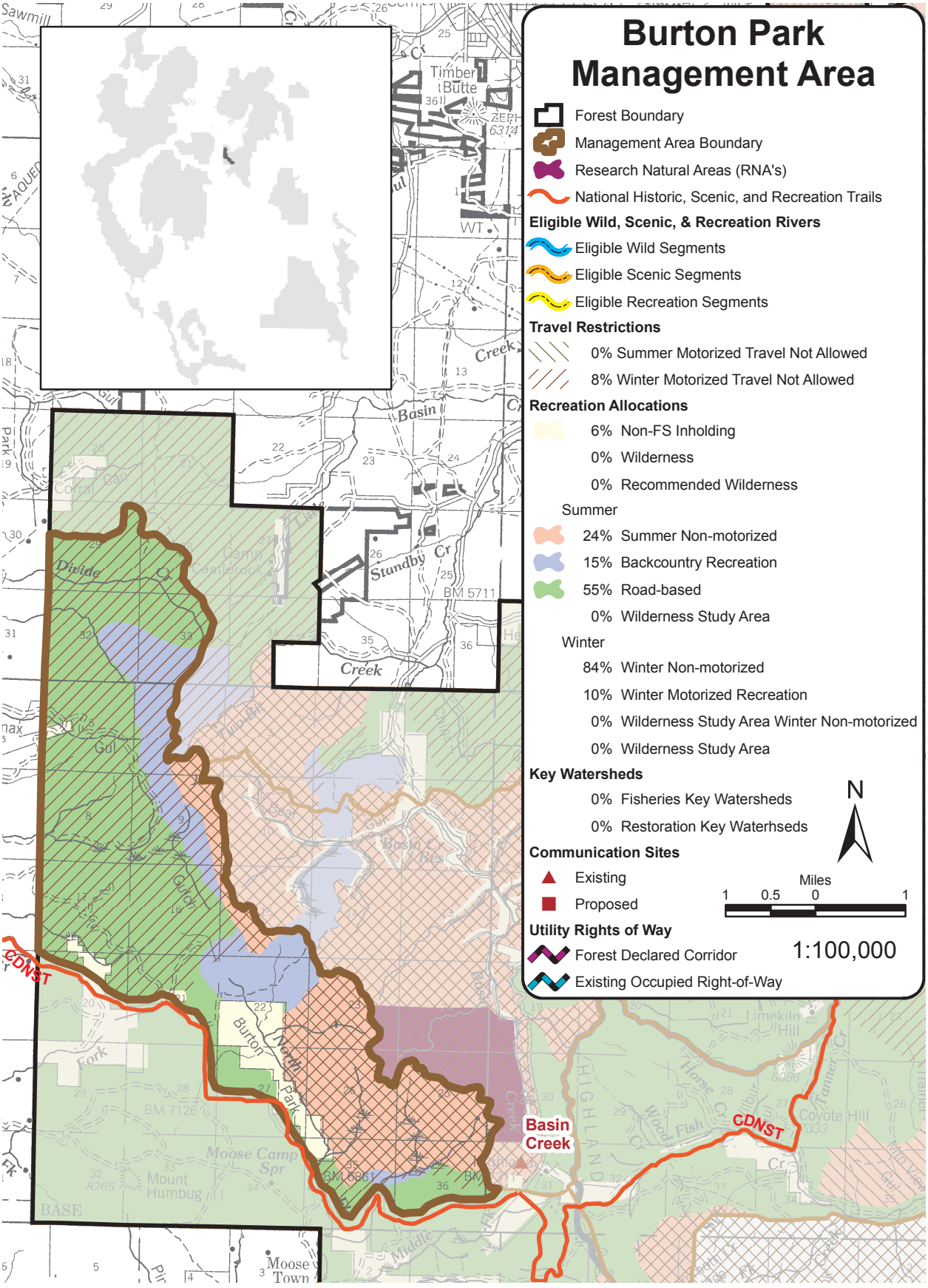
Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Coordinate management with owners of private lands inside the Forest boundary

Improve rangeland conditions by reducing widespread Douglas-fir colonization of grasslands

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - Moderate


Burton Park Management Area
Forest Boundary
Management Area Boundary
Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails
Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers
Eligible Wild Segments
Eligible Scenic Segments
Eligible Recreation Segments
Travel Restrictions
0% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
8% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed
Recreation Allocations
6% Non-FS Inholding
0% Wilderness
0% Recommended Wilderness
Summer
24% Summer Non-motorized
15% Backcountry Recreation
55% Road-based
0% Wilderness Study Area
Winter
84% Winter Non-motorized
10% Winter Motorized Recreation
0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
0% Wilderness Study Area
Key Watersheds
0% Fisheries Key Watersheds
0% Restoration Key Waterhseds
Communication Sites
Existing
Proposed
Utility Rights of Way
Forest Declared Corridor
Existing Occupied Right-of-Way
N
Miles
1 0.5 0 1
1:100,000
CDNST
Basin Creek
Timber Butte
Standby Cr
Divide
Burton
North Fork
Moose Camp Spr
Mount Humbug
Moose Town
Limekiln Hill
Coyote Hill
Horse Cr
Wood Fish Cr
Tanner Cr
BM 5711
BM 7126
BM 6861

Burton Park Management Area

This area is managed for a variety of dispersed recreation opportunities easily accessible from Butte, and for secure winter wildlife habitat.

Recreation takes place in a range of roaded to semi-primitive non-motorized settings. In the middle lies Burton Park; a large privately owned open area. The area southeast of Burton Park provides a unique opportunity for quiet recreation experiences in all seasons within a short distance of Butte and amongst the granitic outcrops of the Boulder Batholith. North of Burton Park visitors find a summer roaded setting with motorized opportunities.

Winter closures provide secure habitat for wildlife and accessible winter recreation activities.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Motor vehicles on roads and trails in summer and fall

Skiers

Livestock

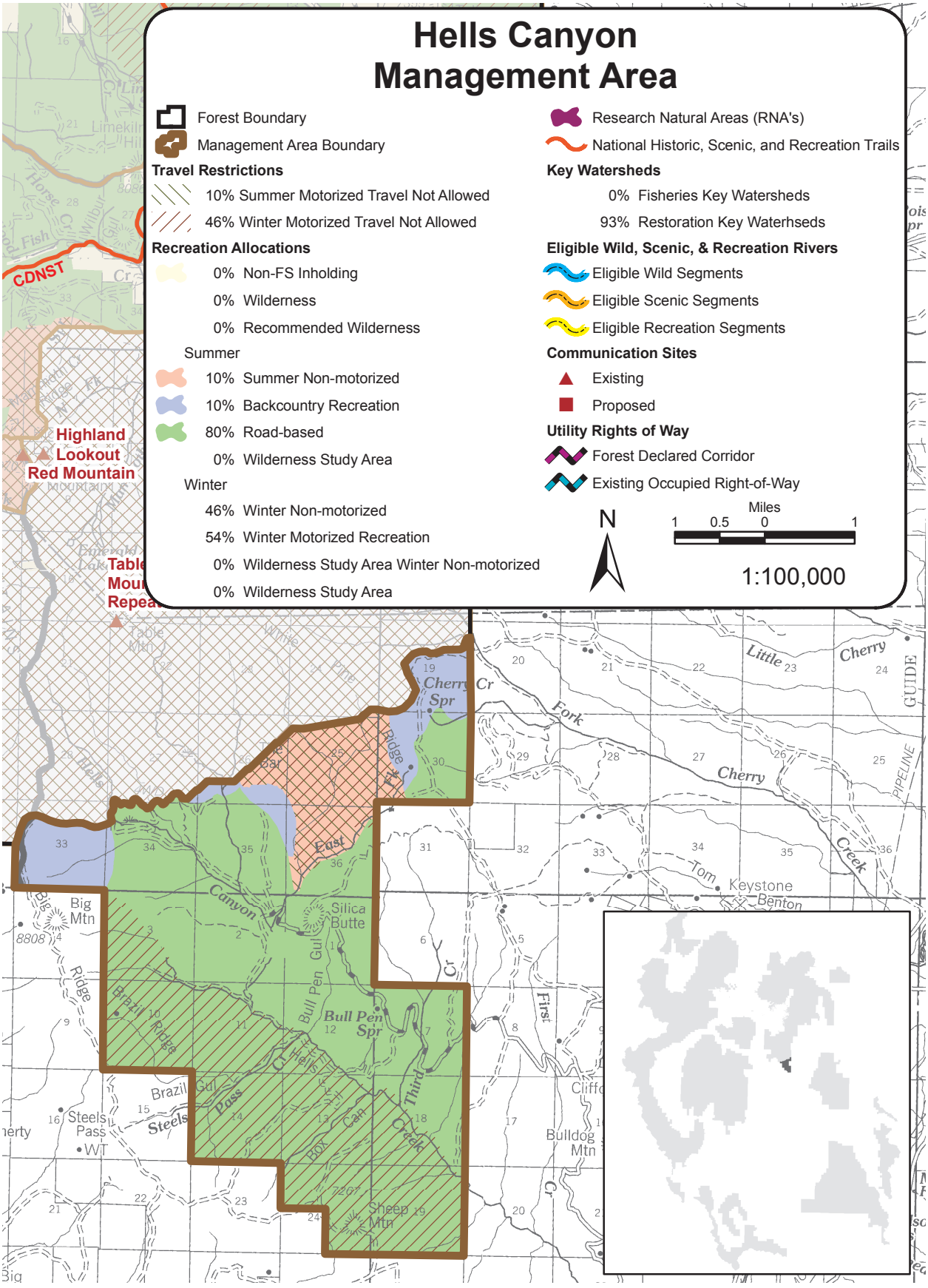
Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Construct a trailhead at Burton Park at the terminus of Trail #106 and a trailhead and day use area where the Continental Divide crosses Highlands Road

Acquire public access to the area north of Climax Gulch for non-motorized recreation

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - Moderate


Hells Canyon
Management Area
Forest Boundary
Management Area Boundary
Travel Restrictions
10% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
46% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed
Recreation Allocations
0% Non-FS Inholding
0% Wilderness
0% Recommended Wilderness
Summer
10% Summer Non-motorized
10% Backcountry Recreation
80% Road-based
0% Wilderness Study Area
Winter
46% Winter Non-motorized
54% Winter Motorized Recreation
0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
0% Wilderness Study Area
Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails
Key Watersheds
0% Fisheries Key Watersheds
93% Restoration Key Waterhseds
Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers
Eligible Wild Segments
Eligible Scenic Segments
Eligible Recreation Segments
Communication Sites
Existing
Proposed
Utility Rights of Way
Forest Declared Corridor
Existing Occupied Right-of-Way
N
Miles
1 0.5 0 1
1:100,000
CDNST
Highland
Lookout
Red Mountain
Cherry Spr
Little Cherry Creek
Cherry Creek
Keystone
Benton
Big Mtn
Silica Butte
Bull Pen Spr
Steels Pass
Sheep Mtn
Bulldog Mtn
Pipeline

Hells Canyon Management Area

This area is managed for a mix of forest uses including livestock grazing, firewood gathering, and backcountry recreation.

The recreation setting is mostly roaded with low density motorized access in a mostly natural appearing setting. Visitors are mostly local residents who use Hells Canyon for firewood cutting, camping, hunting and recreational driving. Motorized use is allowed on roads and trails in much of the area. Winter recreation use is light with some cross-country skiing, mostly to Hells Canyon Rental Cabin. The lack of precipitation rarely leaves enough snow for snowmobiling on the east side of the management area.

Hells Canyon is managed to restore desirable watershed conditions. This an important rainbow trout spawning stream for the Jefferson River

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Motor vehicle riders on roads and trails in summer, fall, and winter

Dispersed camping along forest roads

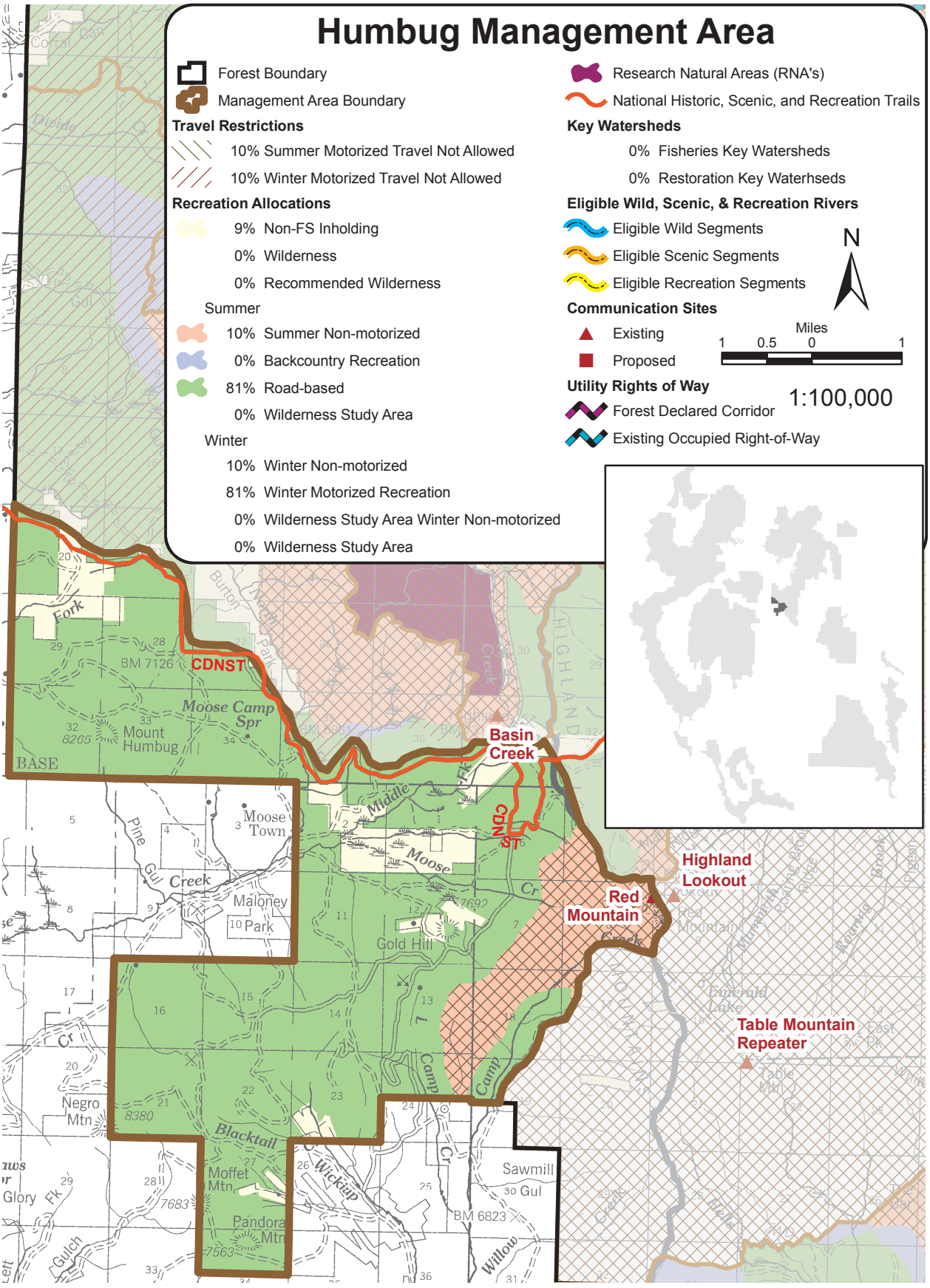
Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

None

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - Moderate


Humbug Management Area
Forest Boundary
Management Area Boundary
Travel Restrictions
10% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
10% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed
Recreation Allocations
9% Non-FS Inholding
0% Wilderness
0% Recommended Wilderness
Summer
10% Summer Non-motorized
0% Backcountry Recreation
81% Road-based
0% Wilderness Study Area
Winter
10% Winter Non-motorized
81% Winter Motorized Recreation
0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
0% Wilderness Study Area
Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails
Key Watersheds
0% Fisheries Key Watersheds
0% Restoration Key Waterhseds
Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers
Eligible Wild Segments
Eligible Scenic Segments
Eligible Recreation Segments
Communication Sites
Existing
Proposed
Utility Rights of Way
Forest Declared Corridor
Existing Occupied Right-of-Way
N
Miles
1 0.5 0 1
1:100,000
CDNST
Basin Creek
Highland Lookout
Red Mountain
Table Mountain Repeater
Mount Humbug
Moose Camp Spr
Moose Town
Maloney Park
Gold Hill
Negro Mtn
Moffet Mtn
Pandora Mtn
Sawmill
BM 7126
BM 6823
BASE
Pine Gulch Creek
Middle Fk
Moose Cr
Camp Cr
Blacktail
Wickiup
Willow
Glory Fk
Gulch
Emerald Lake
Red Mountain Creek
Table Mtn

Humbug Management Area

This area is managed for timber production, livestock grazing, and dispersed recreation opportunities.

Recreation takes place in a roaded setting with a mix of modified and natural appearing scenery. The area has a history of use for timber production and mining. Evidence of historic mining is common, private in-holdings established as mining claims are scattered throughout. The historic privately owned Moosetown is surrounded by National Forest. Roads through this area connect Humbug Spires Wilderness Study Area, Upper Basin Creek to Roosevelt Drive and Fish Creek, and the top of the Continental Divide. Driving for pleasure is a common activity. Recreation use is heavy during fall hunting season. The area is used by snowmobiles in winter.

A non-motorized summer and winter area on the east edge of the unit below Red Mountain provides year around wildlife security for species including bighorn sheep.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Roads for timber harvest

Motor vehicle riders on roads and trails in summer, fall, and winter

Remnants of historic mining and present day mining activity or reclamation

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Segregate opportunities for full size highway vehicles and ATVs

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

Minimum Scenic Integrity Level (viewed from Humbug Spires WSA) - Moderate

Pipestone Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Non-FS Inholding
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Travel Restrictions

- 10% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 26% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

- 5% Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 10% Summer Non-motorized
- 2% Backcountry Recreation
- 83% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 26% Winter Non-motorized
- 69% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 6% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 0% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

Miles

1 0.5 0 1

1:126,720

CDNST

Lost Park RNA

Dry Mountain RNA

Homestake Pass

Donald R Site

Basin Creek RNA

Basin Creek

Highland Lookout

Red Mountain

Table Mountain Repeater

Pipestone Management Area

This area is managed for a mix of uses, including timber production and concentrated motorized recreation opportunities.

The recreation setting is roaded with a mix of modified and natural appearing scenery. North of the Interstate, heavily used roads and trails are dense. Motorcycles, ATVs, full size vehicles as well as mountain bikers and rock climbers frequent the Spire Rock area and adjacent trail system. Snow is light most winters, allowing access for hikers and ATVs. Delmoe Lake is the closest large reservoir to Butte. The campground and day use areas host visitors with motorized watercraft. South of the interstate, Toll Mountain Campground, near Highway 2, provides camping and day use among the giant boulder strewn conifer forest.

A water transmission line, a natural gas and four electrical transmission lines, and a communication site are located in this management area. There are several special use recreation residences and private subdivisions in the Toll Mountain area.

Halfway Creek is managed to conserve native fish populations.

Winter closures on the north end protect the Bull Mountain game range. On the south end they provide quiet recreation opportunities accessible from Pipestone Highway

Noxious weed infestations along Highway 2 and adjacent private lands are a priority for treatment and demand consistent management attention.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Roads for timber harvest

Motor vehicles on roads and trails year around

Remnants of historic and current mining or reclamation

Travel restrictions near elk winter ranges

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Accommodate recreational demand for a mostly motorized trails network in this area

Reduce risk of wildfire near private property through vegetation treatments

Develop information and interpretive signs at Homestake Pass to highlight recreation opportunities in the area

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - Moderate

Table Mountain Recommended Wilderness Management Area

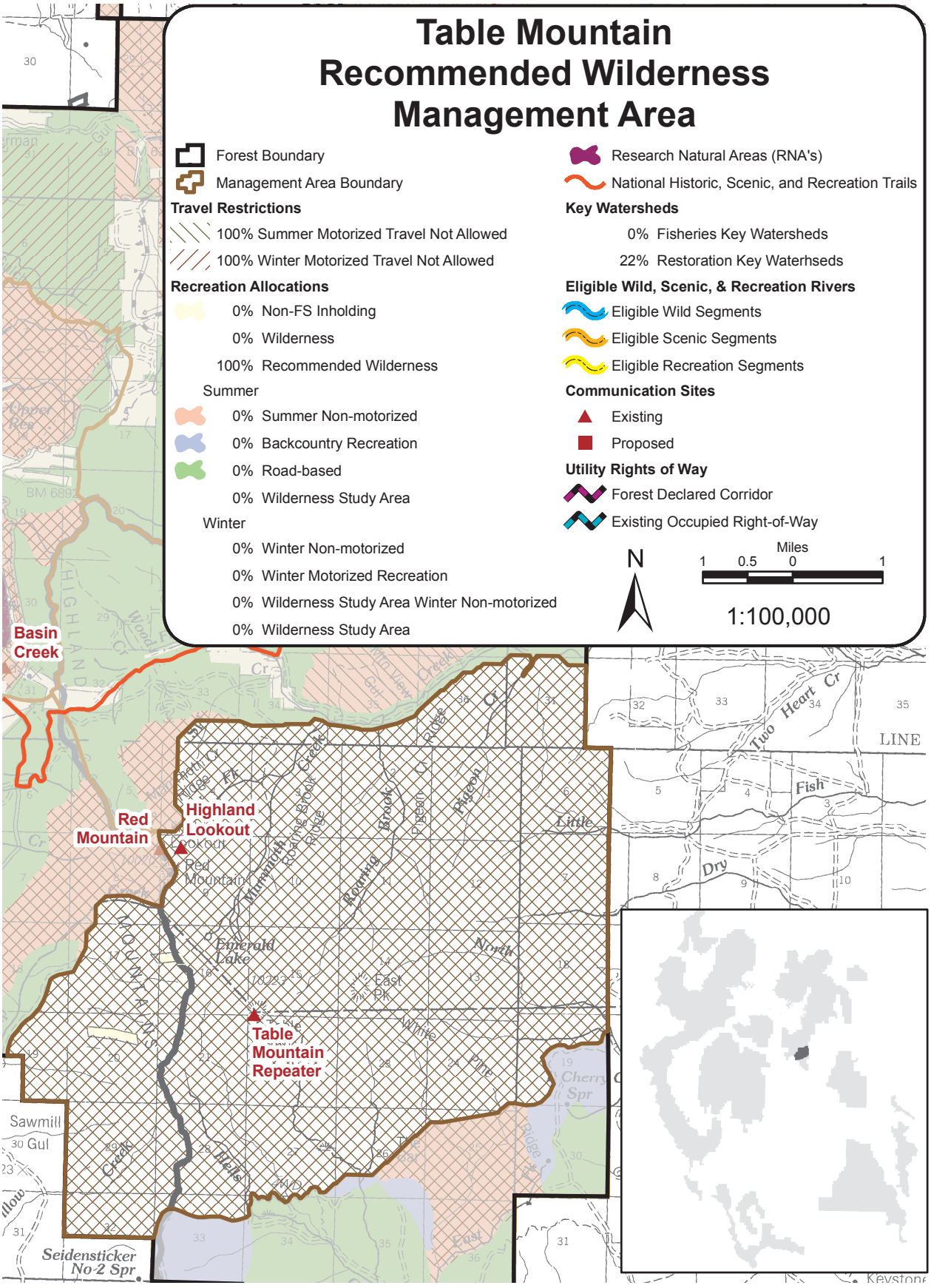


Table Mountain Recommended Wilderness Management Area

This area is managed to protect wilderness characteristics and to provide yearlong non-motorized recreation with high levels of challenge and solitude.

The recreation setting is semi-primitive non-motorized. This area offers a unique opportunity for quiet and solitude. Trail access is limited but off trail day hiking opportunities are good. Hunting is one of the predominant activities in the area. Entry into a portion of the area is prohibited yearlong by a closure order for the protection of public health and safety.

Vegetation is managed primarily through natural or prescribed fire. Active restoration of Hells Canyon watershed takes place in the lower reaches of the watershed, outside of this management area.

Visitors may encounter

Quiet natural landscapes

Native vegetation changes from fire and other natural events

Many wildlife species, including mountain goats and bighorn sheep

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Develop an access point and trailhead on the eastern edge of the Forest Boundary

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective – Very High

Management changes if released from wilderness designation

Semi-primitive non-motorized summer and winter

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective – High

Mountain bikes are allowed

Whitetail Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Travel Restrictions

- 68% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 56% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- Motorized Travel Not Allowed Exception

Recreation Allocations

- 1% Non-FS Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 68% Summer Non-motorized
- 16% Backcountry Recreation
- 15% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 57% Winter Non-motorized
- 42% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 43% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 0% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

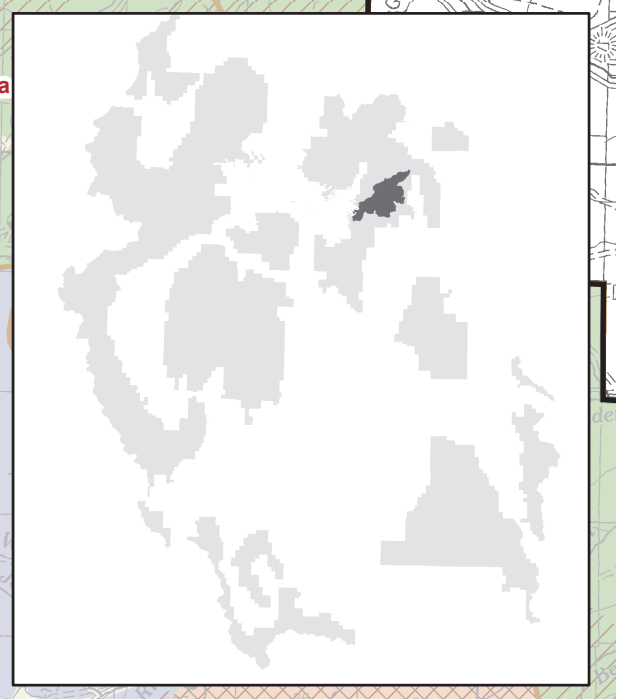
- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

Miles

1 0.5 0 1

1:100,000



Haystack Mtn NRT

CDNST

Whitetail Rim

Lost Park RNA

Dry Mountain RNA

Iris Seep

Galena

Whitetail Management Area

This area is managed for semi-primitive recreation and secure wildlife habitat.

The recreation setting is semi-primitive with natural appearing scenery. Most of the Whitetail area is unroaded. The road developed for the Whitetail Water User's Association is the only road to the reservoir and is open to the public. The area contains a low density of motorized trails in a mostly undeveloped backcountry setting. Recreation use is mix of dispersed motorized and non-motorized in summer and fall hunting season Snowmobile use is light, on roads, trails, and the open area around Whitetail Reservoir. Winter motorized closures provide secure wildlife habitat.

Whitetail Reservoir is a 1000 acre wetland system in the middle of the area. Elk calve in the meadows and parks north of Whitetail Reservoir. Halfway and Whitetail Creeks are fisheries key watersheds, managed to conserve native fish populations.

Livestock grazing is a valued traditional use of the area, managed to protect soils and riparian vegetation in wet meadow areas.

Recreation residences are authorized in the Halfway Creek area.

Visitors may encounter

Slight vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Motor vehicles on the road and on trails in summer and fall

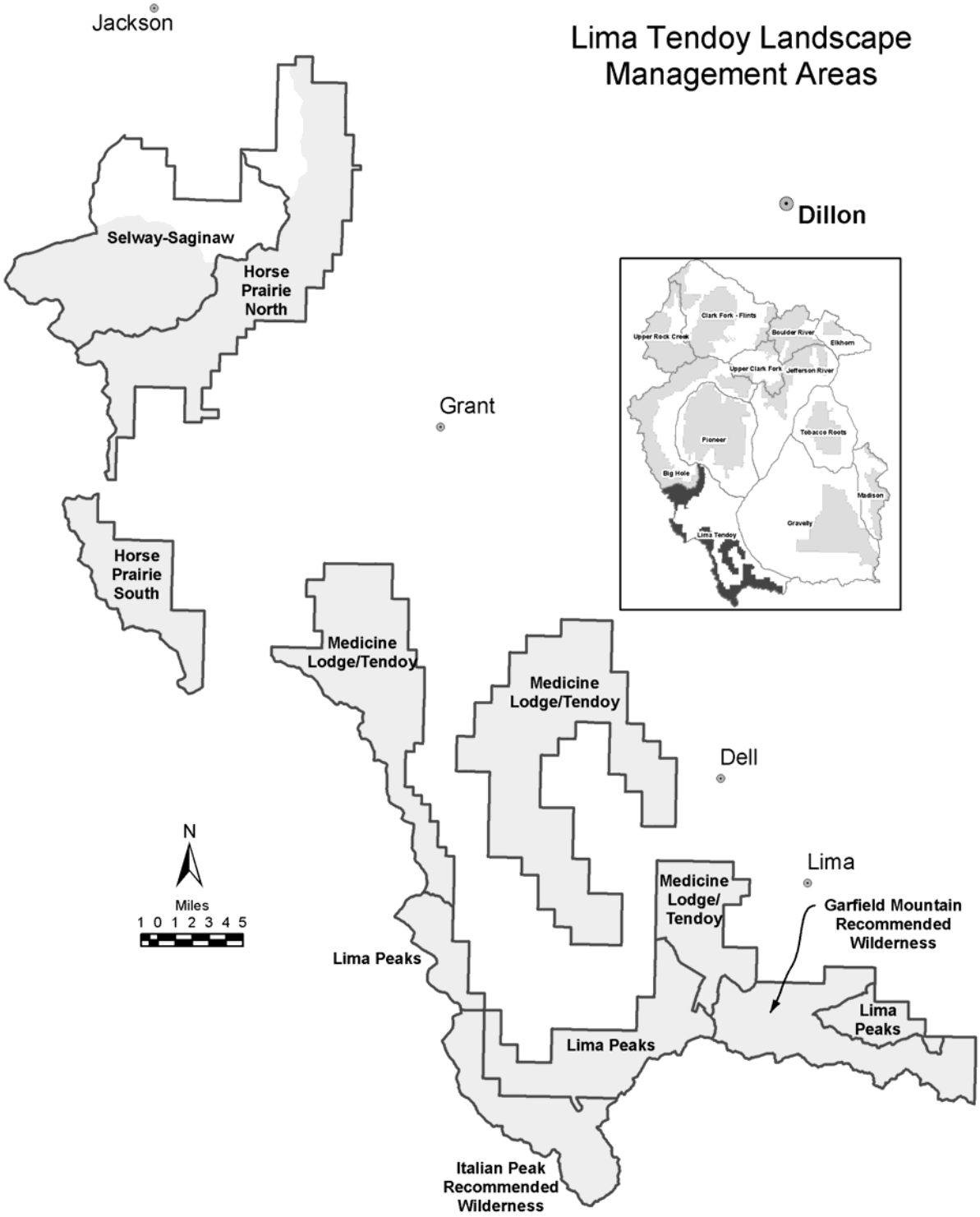
Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Improve stream bank vegetation conditions and reduce sediment sources on Halfway Creek and Whitetail Creek

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - High


Lima Tendoy Landscape
Management Areas
Jackson
Dillon
Grant
Dell
Lima
Selway-Saginaw
Horse
Prairie
North
Horse
Prairie
South
Medicine
Lodge/Tendoy
Medicine
Lodge/Tendoy
Medicine
Lodge/
Tendoy
Garfield Mountain
Recommended
Wilderness
Lima Peaks
Lima Peaks
Lima
Peaks
Italian Peak
Recommended
Wilderness
N
Miles
1 0 1 2 3 4 5
Clark Fork - Flints
Upper Rock Creek
Boulder River
Elkhorn
Upper Clark Fork
Jefferson River
Pioneer
Tobacco Roots
Big Hole
Madison
Gravelly
Lima Tendoy

LIMA TENDOY LANDSCAPE

The Lima Tendoy Landscape is located in the southwest corner of Montana. BLM lands are a large component of the overall landscape. The Horse Prairie and Big Sheep Creek Valleys surround the Tendoy Mountains. These valleys in turn are bordered by the Beaverhead Mountains, the crest of which form the Idaho border and Continental Divide. This section of the Continental Divide contains one of the tallest groups of mountain peaks in Montana. Along the southern edge of the landscape grasslands uniquely transition directly to rocky peaks, without the usual band of conifers between these two cover types.

National Forest lands in this landscape are dominated by sagebrush-grasslands. Forests include lodgepole pine, dry site Douglas-fir, spruce and subalpine fir, and whitebark pine. Wet meadows, aspen stands, and riparian willow zones are common within both of these general vegetation types. The Forest provides habitat for a wealth of birds, waterfowl, small mammals, and big game species, including elk, moose, bighorn sheep, and mountain goats. Habitat along the Continental Divide links wildlife in the Centennial, Lima Tendoy, and Beaverhead mountains, and provides a connection between the Greater Yellowstone and Bitterroot Ecosystems. Sage grouse migrate over the divide between Montana and Idaho.

Grasslands dominate, making livestock grazing a valued traditional use. This landscape includes the second largest area on the Forest with moderate potential for oil and gas. Numerous historic and prehistoric Native American sites date back at least 12,000 years.

Recreation use is usually most concentrated during hunting season. In the summer months people occasionally use roads, dispersed campsites, the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, the Nez Perce National Historic Trail, and the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail. The only National Landmark on the Forest, Lemhi Pass National Historic Landmark, is located along the Continental Divide and managed jointly with the Salmon-Challis National Forest.

Garfield Mountain Recommended Wilderness Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Travel Restrictions

- 100% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 100% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

- 0% Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 100% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 0% Summer Non-motorized
- 0% Backcountry Recreation
- 0% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 0% Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 0% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 0% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

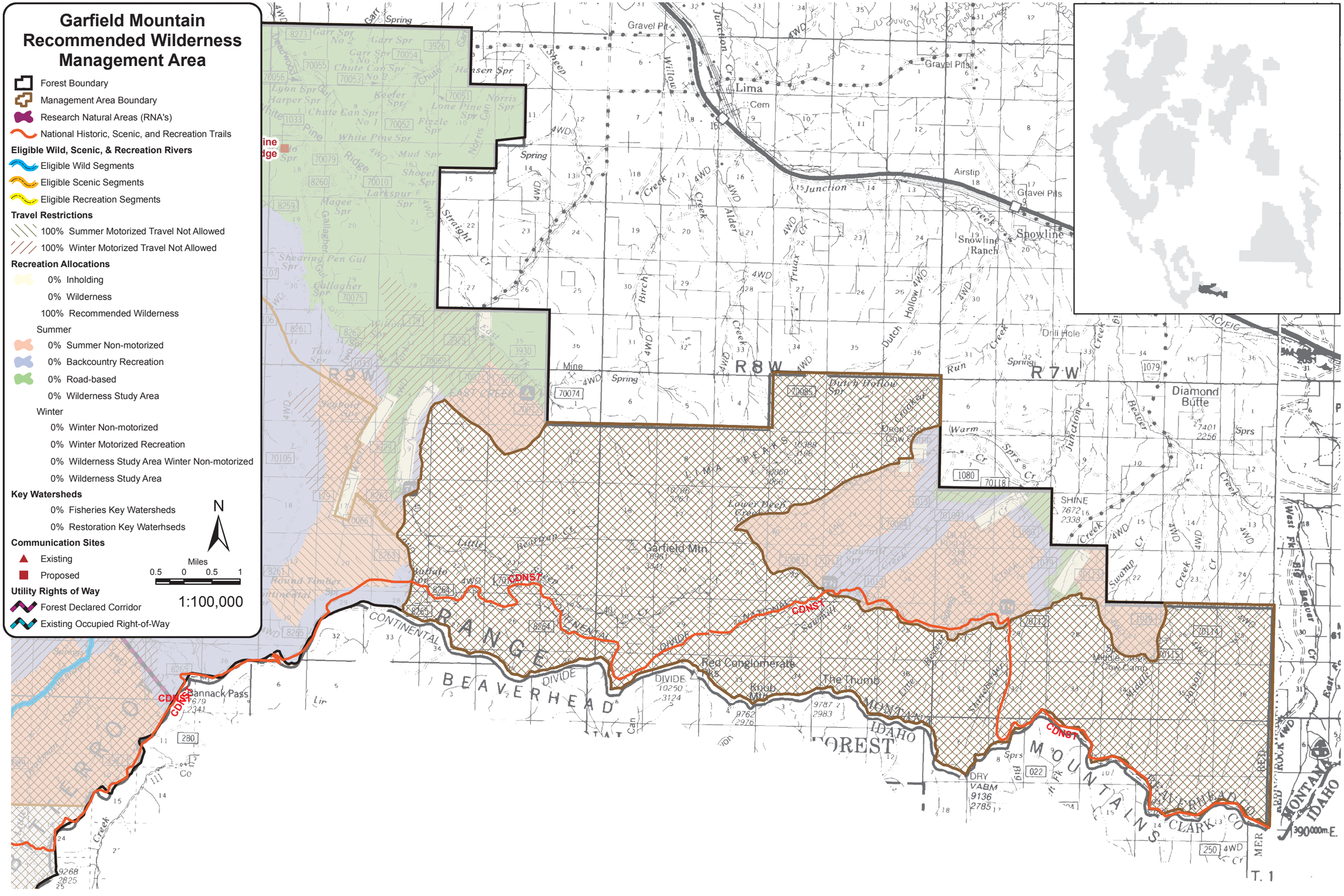
Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

Miles 0.5 0 0.5 1

1:100,000



Garfield Mountain Recommended Wilderness Management Area

This area is managed to protect wilderness characteristics and provide recreation with high levels of challenge and solitude.

The setting is semi-primitive with natural appearing scenery. Summer recreation includes light non-motorized use on roads and trails. Dispersed use is heaviest in hunting season.

The area has high quality big game winter range.

Livestock grazing is a valued use in this management area. Otherwise, vegetation is managed through prescribed and natural fire.

Visitors may encounter

Native vegetation changes only from fire and other natural events

Wildlife, including forest carnivores

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

None

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - Very High

Management of the area if released from wilderness designation

Semi-primitive non-motorized summer and a mix of semi-primitive motorized and non-motorized in winter (as mapped in Alternative 5)

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - High

Mountain bikes are allowed

Horse Prairie North Management Area

- Management Area Boundary
- Forest Boundary
- Non-FS Inholding
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Travel Restrictions

- 49% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 27% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

- 1% Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 49% Summer Non-motorized
- 17% Backcountry Recreation
- 33% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 27% Winter Non-motorized
- 72% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 100% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 39% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 0% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

Miles

1 0.5 0 1

1:126,720

Deadhorse Repeater (Off NF)

Big Hole Landscape

Lima Tendoy Landscape

Bloody Dick Peak

Horse Prairie RNA

Lemhi Pass

CDNST

LCNHT

NPNHT

Horse Prairie North Management Area

This area is managed for dispersed recreation, historic preservation, and forest products.

The recreation setting includes roaded and semi-primitive areas with both altered and natural appearing scenery. Locally and nationally, the area is unique for its included Lemhi Pass National Historic Landmark and three National Trail sections. The road system includes the graveled county road across Lemhi Pass, a mile of Highway 278, and several system and primitive roads along the Forest boundary. Hunting, traveling along national trails, Lemhi Pass interpretation, hiking, mountain biking, and ATV riding on primitive roads and trails are common activities. Snowmobiling is the most common winter recreation, with many people accessing the area from Idaho. The distance from populated areas and access make cross country skiing uncommon.

Winter motorized closures on the north end provide secure winter wildlife habitat.

Vegetation is managed through timber harvest and timber production, livestock grazing, and with fire or other natural changes.

Buffalo, Fox, Reservoir, and Painter Creeks are fisheries key watersheds, managed to conserve native fish populations.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Motor vehicles and mountain bike riders on a variety of roads and trails in the foothills

Visitors at Lemhi Pass or traveling along national trails

Snowmobilers

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

None

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

Expansion of the utility corridor or its uses in areas visible from Lemhi Pass National Historic Landmark is not allowed

Horse Prairie South Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Travel Restrictions

- 57% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 0% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

- 0% Non-FS Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 57% Summer Non-motorized
- 22% Backcountry Recreation
- 21% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 0% Winter Non-motorized
- 100% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 36% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 0% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

Miles 1 0.5 0

1:63,360

Horse Prairie South Management Area

This area is managed for livestock grazing and remote dispersed recreation.

The recreation setting is mostly semi-primitive non-motorized with some backcountry and roaded areas. The area is remote from populated areas and access is primitive. Backcountry recreation, including hunting, traveling along the continental divide, hiking, mountain biking, and ATV riding on primitive roads and trails is available but use outside of hunting season is light. The entire area is open to travel in winter. Snowmobiling is the most common winter recreation. Some visitors access the area from Idaho. The distance from populated areas and access make cross country skiing uncommon.

Vegetation is managed through grazing allotments and with fire or other natural changes.

Bear Creek is a fisheries key watershed, managed to conserve native fish populations.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Motor vehicles and mountain bike riders on a variety of roads and trails in the foothills

Snowmobilers

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

None

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

None

Italian Peak Recommended Wilderness Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Travel Restrictions

- 100% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 100% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

- 0% Non-FS Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 100% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 0% Summer Non-motorized
- 0% Backcountry Recreation
- 0% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 0% Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 16% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 0% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

Miles

1 0.5 0 1

1:100,000

Italian Peak Recommended Wilderness Management Area

This area is managed to protect wilderness characteristics and provide non-motorized recreation with high levels of challenge and solitude.

The Italian Peak area has been recommended for wilderness designation since 1986, in combination with adjacent lands in Idaho on the Targhee-Caribou National Forest and Bureau of Land Management. The recreation setting is semi-primitive non-motorized recreation. Recreation use in the area is highest in hunting season. Other common activities are hiking, horse use, dispersed camping, and fishing.

Vegetation is managed through prescribed and natural fire and livestock grazing.

Nicholia Creek is a fisheries key watershed, managed to conserve native fish populations.

Visitors may encounter

Native vegetation changes only from fire or other natural events

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

None

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective – Very High

Management changes if released from wilderness designation

Semi-primitive non-motorized summer (as mapped in Alternative 1) and winter

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - High

Mountain bikes are allowed

Lima Peaks Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Travel Restrictions

- 32% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 55% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

- 2% Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 32% Summer Non-motorized
- 58% Backcountry Recreation
- 8% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 55% Winter Non-motorized
- 43% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 5% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 0% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

Miles
0.5 0 0.5 1 1.5

1:150,000

White Pine Ridge

Beagle Springs

CDNST

Lima Peaks Management Area

This area is managed for livestock grazing, dispersed recreation, and wildlife habitat.

The setting is semi-primitive with predominantly natural appearing scenery. Summer recreation includes light motorized and non-motorized use on roads and trails. The heaviest recreation use is in hunting season. Trailheads on low standard roads provide access to the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail.

Winter non-motorized allocations provide secure winter habitat for big game.

Vegetation may be managed by grazing, timber harvest, or fire. Oil and gas exploration is likely here on lands with moderate potential for these resources.

Lower Nicholia Creek is a fisheries key watershed managed to conserve native fish populations.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Motor vehicle and mountain bikers on a variety of roads and trails in the foothills

Dispersed amp sites along roads

Snowmobilers

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Improve access to the Italian Peaks Recommended Wilderness by constructing a trailhead on the Nicholia Creek road

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

No net increase in roads. Existing roads may be reconstructed to trailheads

Medicine Lodge - Tendoy Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Non-FS Inholding
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Travel Restrictions

- 29% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 42% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

1% Inholding
0% Wilderness
0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

29% Summer Non-motorized
49% Backcountry Recreation
21% Road-based
0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

42% Winter Non-motorized
57% Winter Motorized Recreation
0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

0% Fisheries Key Watersheds
0% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

Miles
1 0.5 0 1 2

1:200,000

Maiden Peak
Ellis Peak
Sourdough Peak Repeater
White Pine Ridge
Beagle Springs
CDNST

Medicine Lodge - Tendoy Management Area

This area is managed for livestock grazing, dispersed recreation, and wildlife habitat.

The recreation setting is mostly semi-primitive with natural appearing scenery. Most of the area roads are primitive. The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail is located in Idaho rather than in this area for most of this stretch of the Continental Divide. The majority of recreation here occurs in hunting season.

Winter non-motorized allocations provide secure winter habitat for big game.

Timber harvest or fire may be used to achieve vegetation and other resource objectives. Other land uses may include livestock grazing, mining and oil and gas exploration.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

None

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

None

Selway-Saginaw Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Travel Restrictions

- 21% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 0% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

- 3% Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 21% Summer Non-motorized
- 27% Backcountry Recreation
- 49% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 0% Winter Non-motorized
- 97% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 18% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 14% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

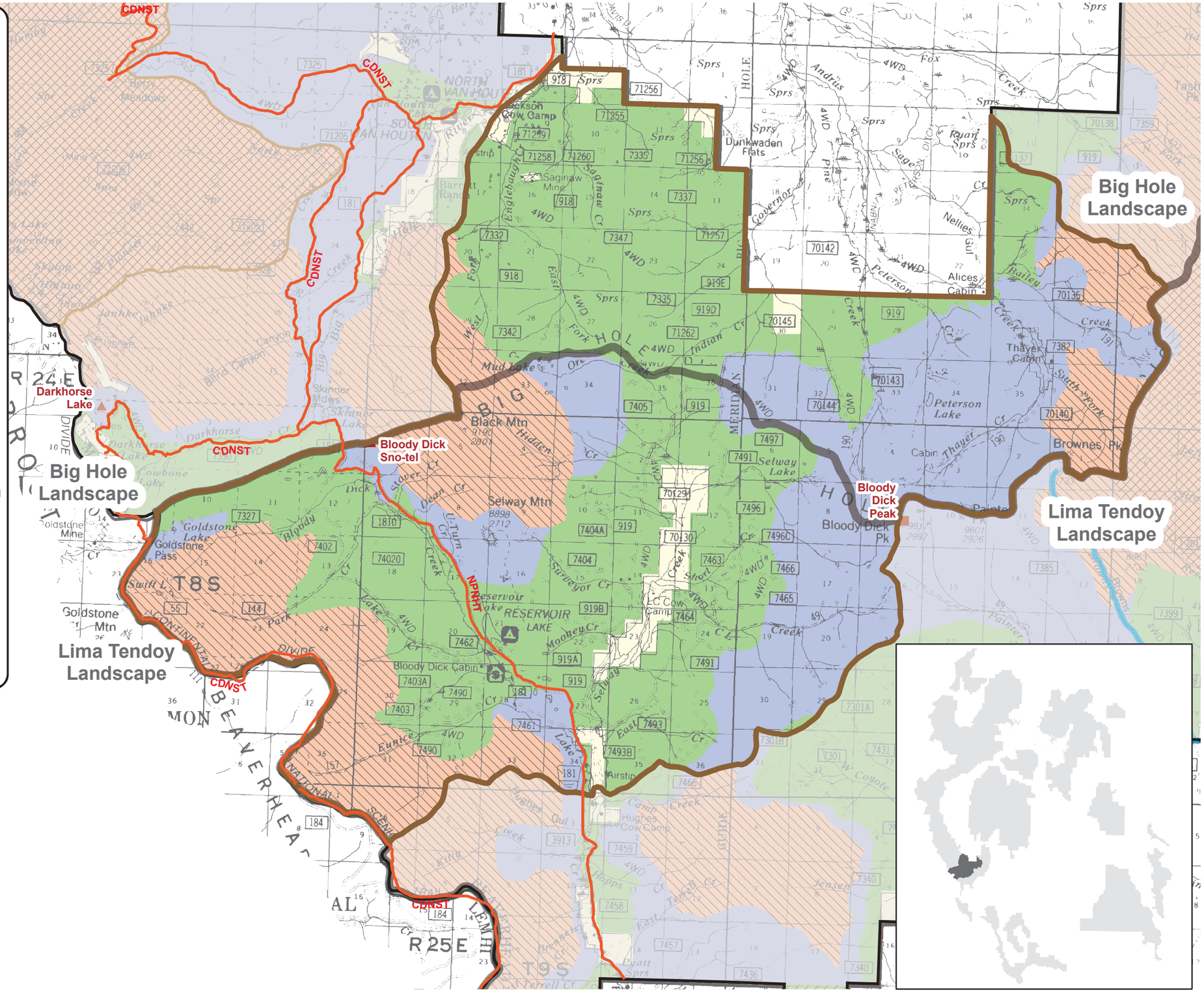
Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

Miles 0.5 0 0.5 1 1.5

1:100,000



Selway - Saginaw Management Area

This area is managed for timber production, livestock grazing, and dispersed recreation. The Selway-Saginaw area includes lands in the Big Hole and Lima Tendoy Landscapes. Stringer meadows are included in the mostly forested lands at the headwaters of the Big Hole River.

The setting is a mix of roaded and semi-primitive with altered and natural appearing scenery. Reservoir Lake Campground provides opportunity for boating (non-motorized or electric powered), fishing, and camping. Other recreation activities include motorized and non-motorized travel in summer along roads and trails, and dispersed camping. Hunting takes place in a largely non-motorized setting due to seasonal closures. Snowmobiling is a popular winter day use and is most common on roads.

Saginaw is a restoration key watershed managed to restore desirable watershed conditions. Andrus Creek is a fisheries key watershed managed to conserve native fish populations.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Motor vehicle and mountain bike riders on roads and trails in the foothills

Campers dispersed along roads and at developed campgrounds

Snowmobilers

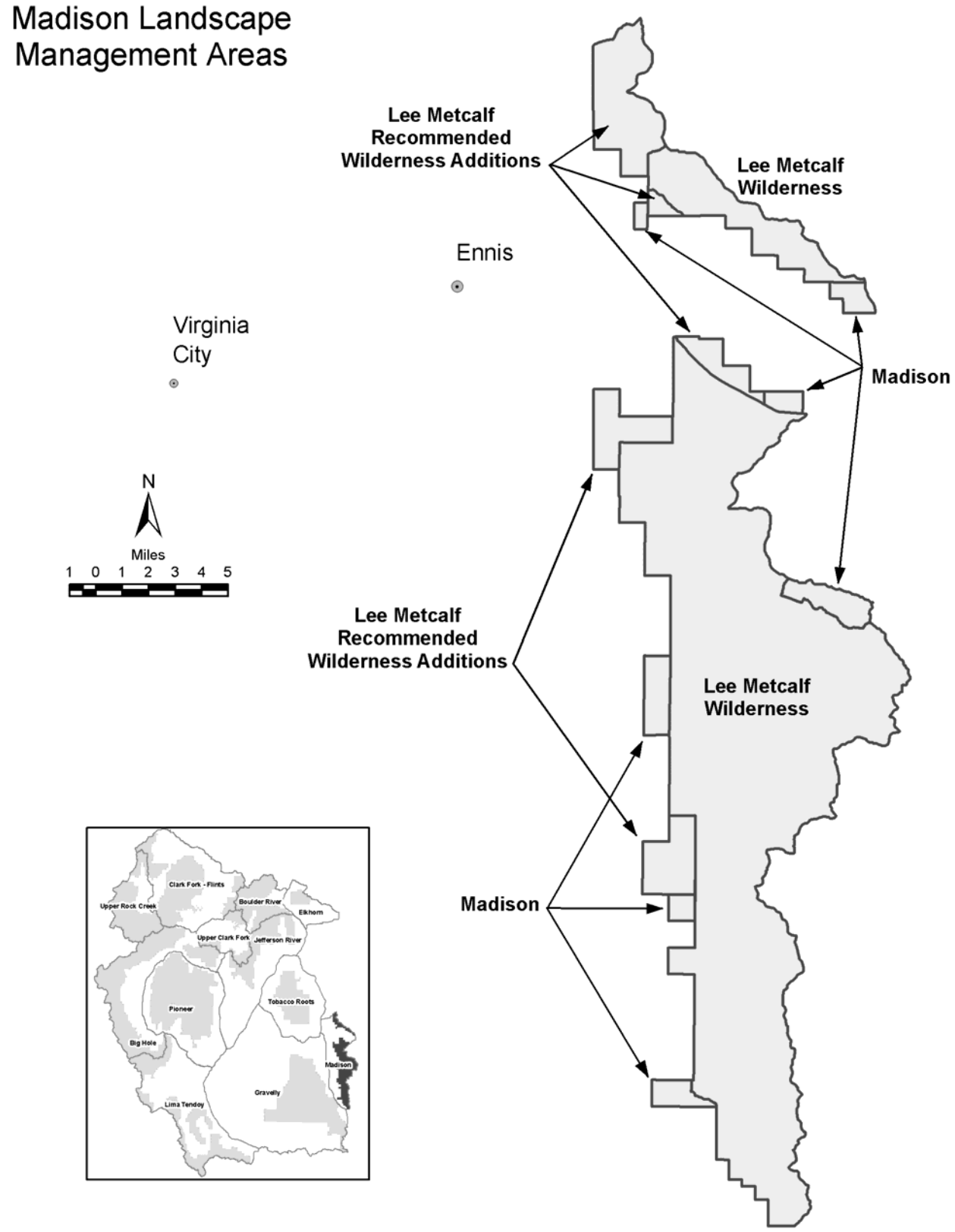
Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

None

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

None


Madison Landscape Management Areas
Lee Metcalf Recommended Wilderness Additions
Lee Metcalf Wilderness
Ennis
Virginia City
Madison
N
Miles
1 0 1 2 3 4 5
Lee Metcalf Recommended Wilderness Additions
Lee Metcalf Wilderness
Madison
Clark Fork - Flints
Upper Rock Creek
Boulder River
Elkhorn
Upper Clark Fork
Jefferson River
Tobacco Roots
Pioneer
Big Hole
Madison
Gravelly
Lima Tendoy

MADISON LANDSCAPE

The BDNF portion of the Madison Landscape includes two pieces of land along the west-facing slope of the Madison Range from Bear Trap Canyon on the north to Quake Lake on the south. Distinctive peaks of the Madison Range forms the scenic backdrop above the Madison Valley. Though the area is narrow it contributes a wealth of mountain vegetation, high lakes, and the distinctive Sphinx and Helmet Mountains. Streams flow into the Madison River, a world-renowned and regionally important class one trout stream.

The Madison Range is part of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem. Large blocks of secure habitat for wildlife characterize the landscape. Species such as wolves, elk, and grizzly bears move freely to and from Yellowstone Park via the Madison Range. Goats, bighorn sheep, wolverine, mountain lions and other fauna find a home in this landscape as well. Wildlife also moves from the Madison Range to other parts of southwest Montana through stringers of riparian vegetation and timber found in Wolf Creek, Papoose Creek, and other areas.

Nearly all of the land managed by the BDNF in the Madison Range is in the Lee Metcalf Wilderness. The Wilderness is managed to retain the areas natural ecosystem parts and function and to provide challenging primitive recreation opportunities. Private land along the Jack Creek Road between Ennis and Big Sky splits the otherwise contiguous landscape.

Travelers to Yellowstone National Park on Highway 287 through the Madison Valley enjoy views of the Madison Range from the highway. Recreation use however, is less influenced by proximity to Yellowstone Park than its own wilderness character and accessibility. Hikers, climbers, or horseback riders find wild and primitive settings in this landscape with few social encounters. Summer use is moderate. Fall hunting has been heavy for decades. Winter use is light because roads to trailheads are closed by snow. Bear Creek is one of the more accessible areas where cross-country skiing is popular and winter activities like mountaineering and ice climbing are emerging. Motorized access on National Forest is confined to snowmobiling at McAtee Basin and Bear Creek Cabin.

Lee-Metcalf Wilderness Management Area

Forest Boundary

Management Area Boundary

Research Natural Areas (RNA's)

National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Travel Restrictions

98% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed

98% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

2% Non-FS Inholding

98% Wilderness

0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

0% Summer Non-motorized

0% Backcountry Recreation

0% Road-based

0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

0% Winter Non-motorized

0% Winter Motorized Recreation

0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized

0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

0% Fisheries Key Watersheds

0% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

Eligible Wild Segments

Eligible Scenic Segments

Eligible Recreation Segments

Communication Sites

Existing

Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

Forest Declared Corridor

Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

Miles

1 0.5 0 1 2 3

1:200,000

GoldButte

Feeezeout Mountain

Flatiron Mountain

Lee Metcalf Wilderness Management Area

This area is managed to protect wilderness characteristics and values and provide primitive recreation with high levels of challenge and solitude.

Recreation takes place in a primitive to semi-primitive non-motorized setting guided by Wilderness regulations. The Lee Metcalf Wilderness, designated in 1983, includes parts of both the Gallatin and Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forests, and BLM lands. The wilderness is split on the north end by the Jack Creek drainage, which is privately owned and roaded. Development in close proximity to all sides of the wilderness increases management challenges.

This side of the Lee Metcalf Wilderness receives moderate recreation use in the summer. Sphinx Mountain, Bear Creek and Indian Creek trail systems attract most users. During fall hunting season, trailheads and campgrounds accessing the area are full of hunters traveling by foot or horseback. Winter use is light due to limited access to snow.

Prohibitions on motorized use contribute to important wildlife security in this area. Wildlife moves from Yellowstone, through the Madison Range to other parts of southwest Montana through stringers of riparian vegetation and timber in places like Wolf and Papoose creeks. The Hilgard area is in the Grizzly Bear Recovery Area.

Visitors may encounter

Native vegetation changes only from fire or other natural events

Quiet natural landscapes and few visitors

Grizzly bears

Pack stock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Resolve inconsistent access and management with State land in Bear Creek

Improve access to the Wilderness at Indian and South Indian Creeks

Evaluate additional access between Indian Creek and Papoose Creek

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - Very High

The Lee Metcalf Wilderness Plan provides additional standards

Lee-Metcalf Recommended Wilderness Additions Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Travel Restrictions

- 100% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 100% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

- 0% Non-FS Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 100% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 0% Summer Non-motorized
- 0% Backcountry Recreation
- 0% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 0% Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 0% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 0% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

Miles

1 0.5 0 1 2

1:150,000

Lee Metcalf Recommended Wilderness Additions Management Area

This area is managed to protect wilderness characteristics and values and to provide non-motorized recreation opportunities with high levels of challenge and solitude.

Recreation settings are semi-primitive non-motorized with wilderness characteristics.

Cowboy Heaven (Unit #1) lies between Bear Trap Canyon and the Spanish Peaks. Steep canyons and gentle ridge tops are accessed through two trailheads; the Bear Trap Canyon or a long trail from Spanish Creek.

The Jordain Unit (#2), Fan Mt. Unit (#3), Shell Creek Unit (#4) and Corral Creek Unit (#5) are isolated because access to these units is available only through the Wilderness.

The Papoose Bench Unit (#6) is easily accessible from Highway 287. This parcel contributes to elk winter range and spring elk calving habitat and links the Madison Range to the Gravelly Range.

Visitors may encounter

Native vegetation changes only from fire or other natural events

Quiet natural landscapes and few visitors

Grizzly bears

Livestock

Backcountry hunting camps (Cowboy Heaven, Papoose Bench)

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

None

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective – Very High

Management changes if released from wilderness designation

Semi-primitive non-motorized summer and winter

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - High

Mountain bikes are allowed

Madison Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Travel Restrictions

- 69% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 38% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

- 27% Non-FS Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 69% Summer Non-motorized
- 0% Backcountry Recreation
- 4% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 38% Winter Non-motorized
- 35% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 0% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 0% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

Miles

1 0.5 0 1 2

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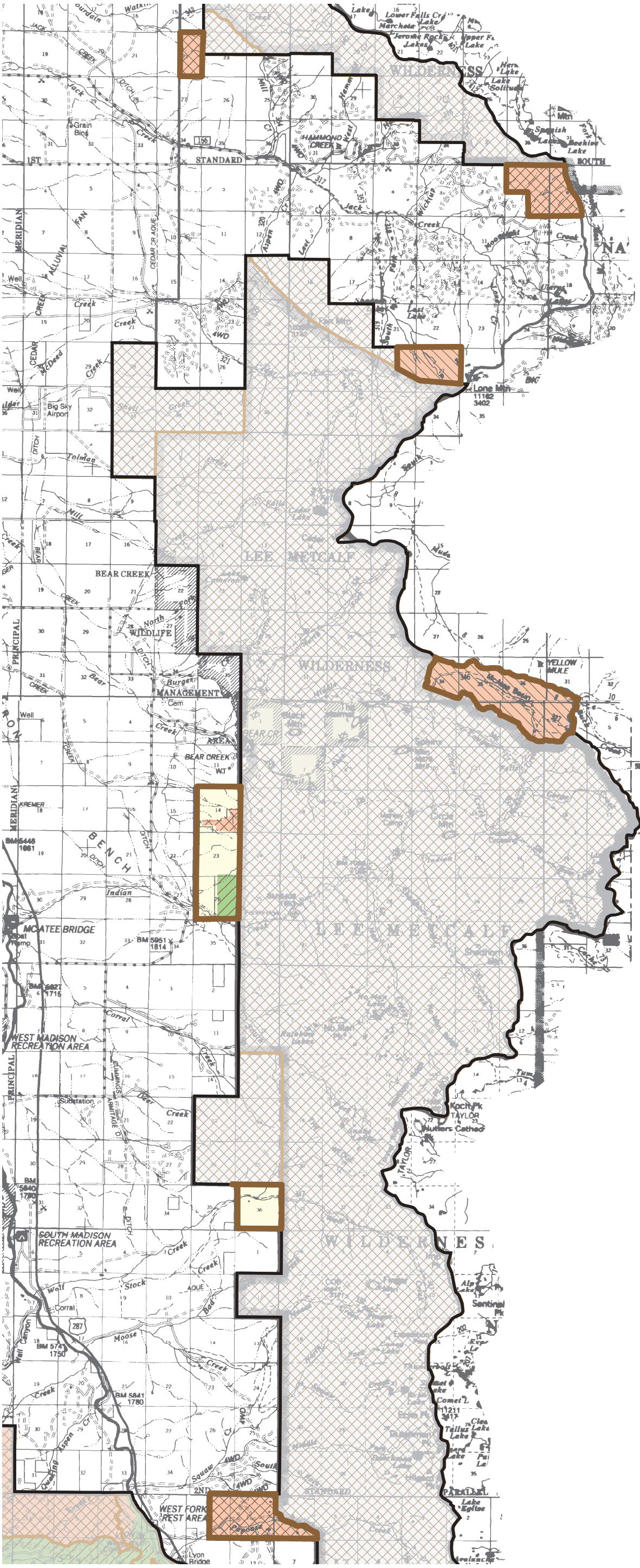


Madison Management Area

These areas are managed to provide access and a transition between the Lee Metcalf Wilderness and adjacent developed land and to provide semi-primitive recreation opportunities.

This management area includes four separate parcels along the edge of the Lee-Metcalf Wilderness and the Bear Creek administrative site and campground. With the exception of Bear Creek, and McAtee Basin in winter, recreation settings are semi-primitive non-motorized.

Two parcels on the north end, along private land in Jack Creek, provide a transition between wilderness and the high use developed settings of Moonlight Basin and Big Sky resorts.

The Indian Creek parcel lies along the foothills of the Madison Range. Both parcels are adjacent to the Lee Metcalf Wilderness but protrude from the Wilderness out into private lands. Indian Creek parcel is managed to provide vehicle access near the wilderness boundary.

McAtee Basin and the head of Middle Fork of Bear Creek were excluded from wilderness designation to allow snowmobile use between Yellow Mules and Buck Creek on the Gallatin National Forest. It provides a non-motorized summer recreation opportunity and motorized winter opportunities.

Bear Creek administrative site and campground is considered part of this Management Area even though it isn't large enough to show as a mapped unit.. This site provides non-motorized access to the Wilderness.

Visitors may encounter

Quiet natural landscapes

Native vegetation changes only from fires or other natural events

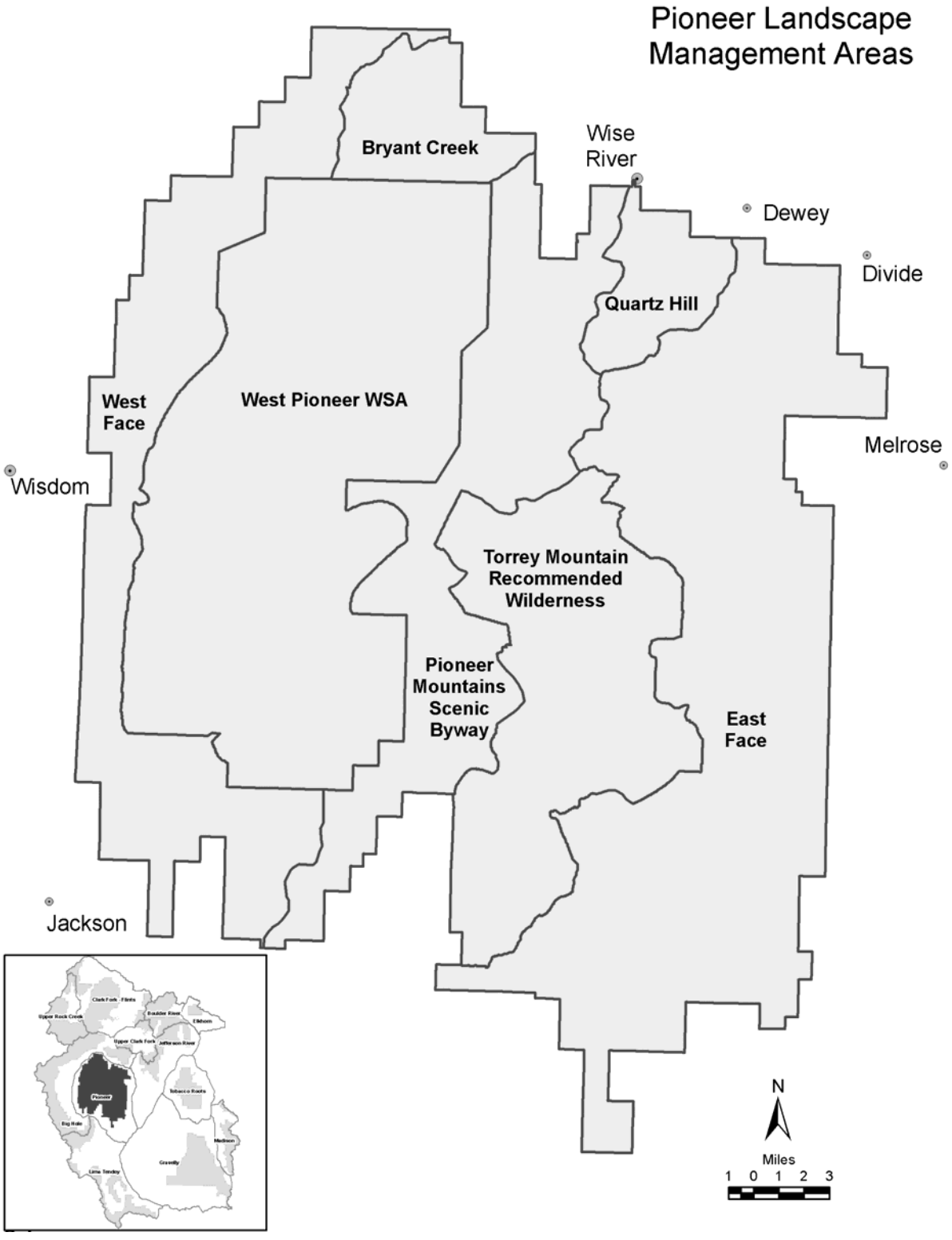
Campers, hikers, and horse riders at Bear Creek, occasional snowmobiles in McAtee, and few visitors in the Jack Creek parcels

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

None

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - High


Pioneer Landscape
Management Areas
Bryant Creek
Wise
River
Dewey
Divide
Quartz Hill
West
Face
West Pioneer WSA
Melrose
Wisdom
Torrey Mountain
Recommended
Wilderness
Pioneer
Mountains
Scenic
Byway
East
Face
Jackson
N
Miles
1 0 1 2 3

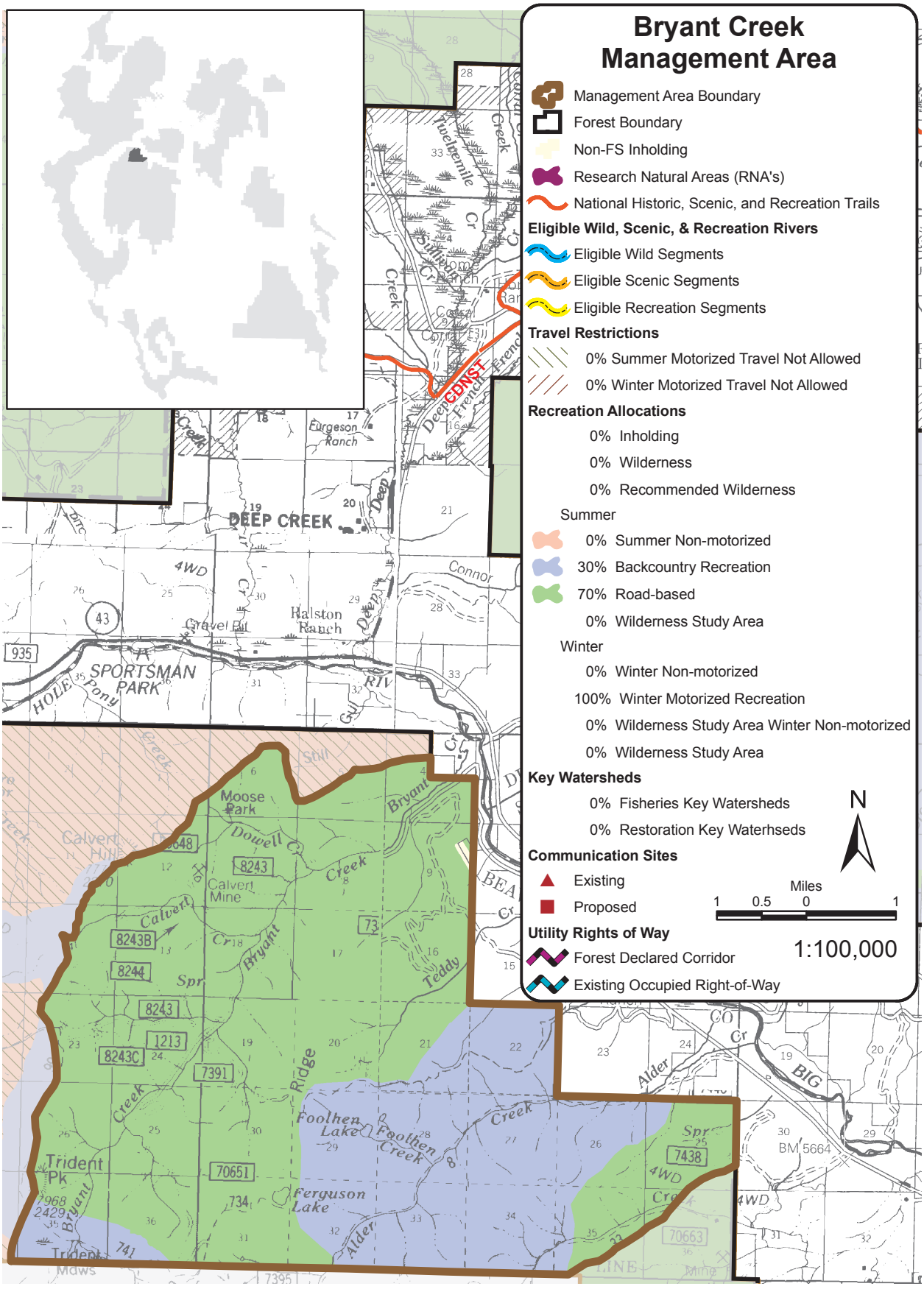
PIONEER LANDSCAPE

The Pioneer Mountains are an island mountain range dominated by rocky peaks. Forest types include lodgepole pine, dry site Douglas-fir, spruce with subalpine fir, and whitebark pine. Lower elevations and valleys are covered by sagebrush and grasslands The forest interior provides secure habitat for a variety of wildlife including lynx and wolverine. Foothills provide big game winter range.

Streams flow into the Big Hole and Beaverhead Class One Trout Streams. Challenges are managing critical fish habitat, recreation, and irrigation, while supplying municipal water for Dillon through Rattlesnake Creek and for Butte and Melrose through the Big Hole River.

The communities of Dillon, Wisdom, Wise River, Dewey, Argenta, Glen, Jackson, Polaris, Melrose, and Divide are located along the highways which surround the landscape. Communities are tied to traditional hunting, grazing, logging, and mining activities, scenery, and recreation opportunities provided by the landscape. The proximity of the backcountry and developed sites to larger urban centers, Dillon and Butte, and Interstate 15 contribute to its popularity.

The Pioneer Landscape offers several important historic features; the Birch Creek Education Center, a historic Civilian Conservation Corps Camp just north of Dillon; the Canyon Creek Kilns above Glendale and Melrose; and the Elkhorn mining district near the Scenic Byway. The most intensively managed feature is the Pioneer Mountains scenic Byway, which offers developed camping, crystal digging at Crystal Park, and access to the West Pioneer Wilderness Study Area and the Torrey Mountain Recommended Wilderness Area. In winter the byway becomes the Wise River National Recreation Trail popular for snowmobiling. Maverick Mountain Ski Resort, and Elkhorn Hot Springs near cross-country and snowmobile trails. Big game hunting is also popular here.


Bryant Creek
Management Area
Management Area Boundary
Forest Boundary
Non-FS Inholding
Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails
Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers
Eligible Wild Segments
Eligible Scenic Segments
Eligible Recreation Segments
Travel Restrictions
0% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
0% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed
Recreation Allocations
0% Inholding
0% Wilderness
0% Recommended Wilderness
Summer
0% Summer Non-motorized
30% Backcountry Recreation
70% Road-based
0% Wilderness Study Area
Winter
0% Winter Non-motorized
100% Winter Motorized Recreation
0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
0% Wilderness Study Area
Key Watersheds
0% Fisheries Key Watersheds
0% Restoration Key Waterhseds
Communication Sites
Existing
Proposed
Utility Rights of Way
Forest Declared Corridor
Existing Occupied Right-of-Way
N
Miles
1 0.5 0 1
1:100,000
DEEP CREEK
SPORTSMAN PARK
Moose Park
Calvert Mine
Dowell Creek
Bryant Creek
Teddy Ridge
Foolhen Lake
Foolhen Creek
Ferguson Lake
Trident Pk
Alder Creek
BIG
BM 5664
GDNST
8243
8243B
8244
8243C
1213
7391
70651
7438
70663
935
43

Bryant Creek Management Area

This area is managed for timber production, livestock grazing, and other forest products. The recreation setting includes roaded areas modified by timber harvest and semi-primitive areas with natural appearing scenery. Motorized, mountain bike, and other types of recreational travel on roads and trails are common year long, though some routes are closed to provide for elk security in summer and fall.

Vegetation is managed to provide wood products, reduce fuels, and produce forage for livestock and wildlife.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes following timber harvest or fire

Motor vehicle and mountain bikers on roads and trails in summer and fall

Snowmobilers

Livestock

Objectives in Addition to Forestwide Objectives

None

Standards in Addition to Forestwide Standards

None

East Face Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Non-FS Inholding
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Travel Restrictions

- 9% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 22% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

- 2% Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 9% Summer Non-motorized
- 42% Backcountry Recreation
- 47% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 22% Winter Non-motorized
- 76% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 6% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 26% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

Miles
1 0.5 0 1

1:150,000

Vipond Park / Sheep Mountain

Cattle Gulch RNA

Wise River NRT

Grasshopper Ridge NR

Elkhorn Lake RNA

Mule Creek

Tower Mtn

Wise River NRT

East Face Management Area

This area is managed for livestock grazing and a mix of recreation opportunities easily accessed from Interstate 15.

The area provides a mix of semi-primitive and roaded settings. The terrain, vegetation, and types of past uses, including timber harvest, have resulted in some areas of high open motorized road density. The East Face has a long tradition of use by people from Dillon and other area communities for dispersed recreation yearlong, both motorized and non-motorized. Recreation residence tracts are authorized in several locations.

The Bender Center, University of Montana Western, provides a variety of outdoor education programs and classes. The Canyon, Trapper, Rock, Birch, and French Creek drainages, and Hecla, are areas rich with mining history.

Forage is managed for livestock grazing and for big game winter range on foothill slopes. Vegetation will also continue to be managed using timber harvest and fire.

Winter non-motorized allocations protect big game winter range north of Canyon Creek. South of Rock Creek this allocation provides opportunities for accessible quiet recreation.

There are several reservoirs, which allow popular small lake recreation activities as well as irrigation water for permittees. Active restoration of the Willow Creek, Birch Creek and Lost-Pioneers watersheds takes place in this area. Cherry Creek is managed as a fisheries key watershed for conservation of native fish populations.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Dispersed campers, motor vehicle and mountain bike riders on roads and trails

Snowmobilers and skiers

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Develop or improve trailheads and access to motorized and non-motorized recreation opportunities

Improve the quality of motorized trail opportunities

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

None

Pioneer Mountains Scenic Byway Management Area

- Management Area Boundary
- Forest Boundary
- Non-FS Inholding
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Travel Restrictions

- 29% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 19% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

5% Inholding
0% Wilderness
0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 29% Summer Non-motorized
- 25% Backcountry Recreation
- 42% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 19% Winter Non-motorized
- 76% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

0% Fisheries Key Watersheds
0% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

Miles
1 0.5 0 1

1:150,000

Pioneer Loop NRT
Wise River NRT
Vipond Park / Sheep Mountain
Skull-Odell RNA
Wise River NRT
Grasshopper Ridge NR
Maverick Mtn
Elkhorn Lake RNA
Wise River NRT
Mule Creek
Tower Mtn
Deadhorse Repeater (Off NF)
Wise River NRT

Pioneer Mountains Scenic Byway Management Area

This area is managed to provide scenic driving and concentrated areas of recreation. Facilities are developed consistent with the theme, “The West the way it used to be.”

The Pioneer Mountains National Forest Scenic Byway is administered by Beaverhead County. Developed recreation facilities are paved along the byway. Campgrounds and trailheads further from the road are gravel surfaced. There are several in-holdings and special use recreation residences. A trailhead provides parking for the trail to the Coolidge Ghost Town.

The byway, and related roads offer a roaded natural setting and a variety of summer activities, especially scenic driving, family camping, natural and cultural history, crystal digging, and back country access. The Byway provides opportunities for fall hunting in a roaded setting, and access points to motorized and non-motorized backcountry trails. Premier snowmobiling along the Wise River National Recreation Trail, the Grasshopper Cross-country Ski Trails, Elkhorn Hot Springs, and Maverick Mountain Ski Resort are popular with both local residents and tourists.

Backcountry and non-motorized areas offer a semi-primitive recreation setting.

Wildlife species traverse the riparian corridors along the Byway. Grazing livestock add their special contribution to the byway theme.

Visitors may encounter

Minor vegetation changes from fire and timber harvest

Many visitors particularly at Crystal Park and campgrounds

ATV, horse, and mountain bike riders on trails

Snowmobilers and skiers

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Erect barriers to control user built trails in Lacey Creek Campground and restore conditions

Prepare a management plan for Crystal Park

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - Moderate

Quartz Hill Management Area

- Management Area Boundary
- Forest Boundary
- Non-FS Inholding
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Travel Restrictions

- 0% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 0% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

- 3% Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 0% Summer Non-motorized
- 2% Backcountry Recreation
- 95% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 0% Winter Non-motorized
- 97% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 0% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 0% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

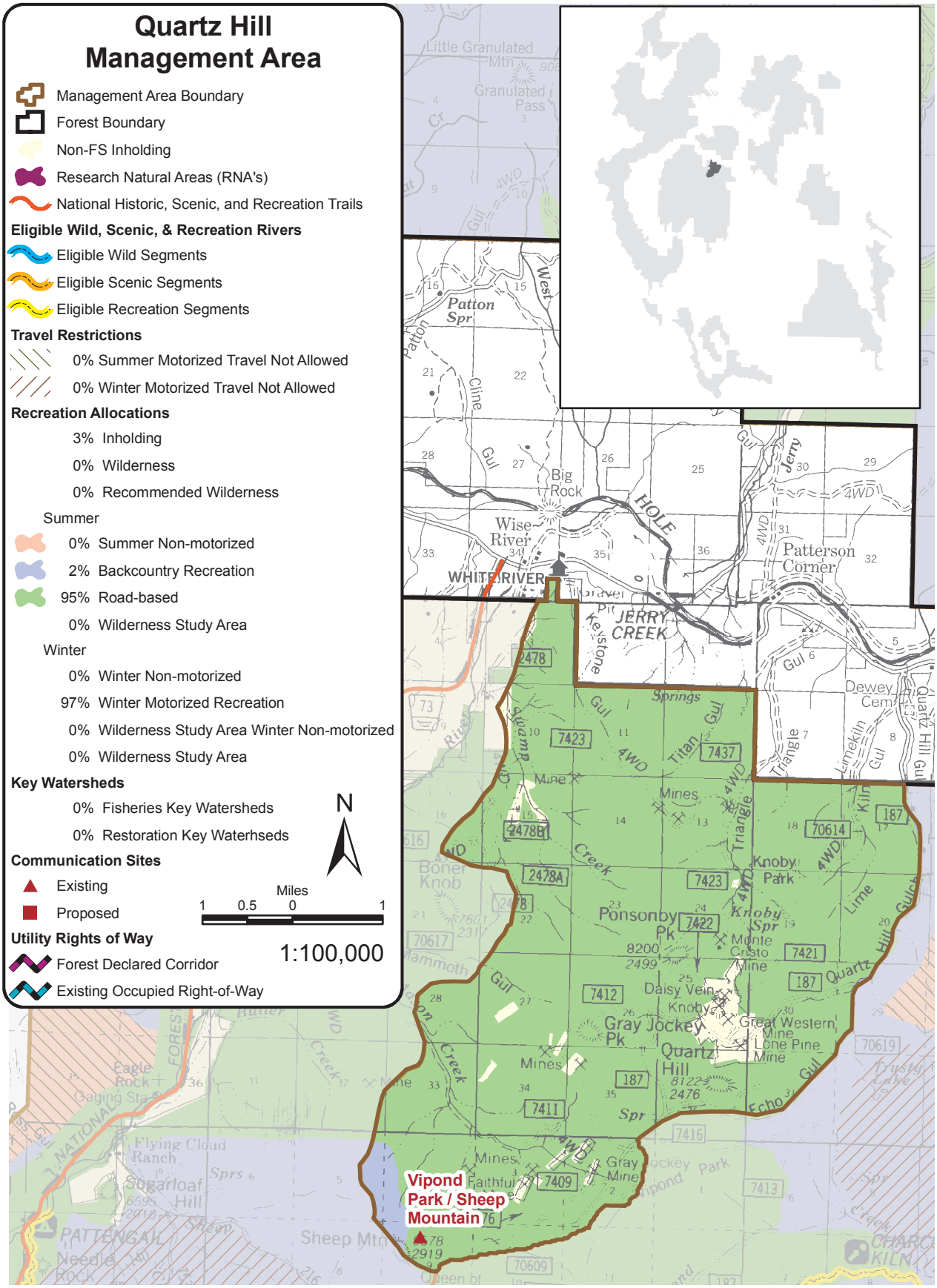
- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

Miles

1 0.5 0 1

1:100,000



Quartz Hill Management Area

This area is managed for timber production, livestock grazing, and dispersed recreation.

The recreation setting is roaded, with a mix of modified and natural appearing scenery. Remnants of old mines are found throughout the landscape. Campers and hunters disperse themselves along and off of forest roads. Primitive roads form the backbone of motorized opportunities. The archery hunting season is very important here, along with the general big game season. Snowmobiling is common in winter.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Motor vehicle and mountain bike riders on roads and trails

Snowmobilers

Historic and active mining

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

None

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

None

Torrey Mountain Recommended Wilderness Management Area

- Management Area Boundary
- Forest Boundary
- Non-FS Inholding
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Travel Restrictions

- 100% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 100% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

- 0% Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 100% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 0% Summer Non-motorized
- 0% Backcountry Recreation
- 0% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 0% Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 0% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 22% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

Miles

1 0.5 0 1

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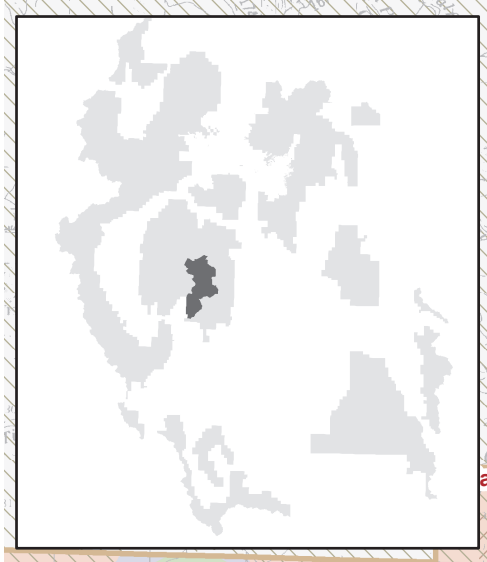


Pioneer Loop NRT
Wise River NRT
Vipond Park / Sheep Mountain
Elkhorn Lake RNA
Grasshopper Ridge NR
averick Mtn
Wise River NRT
Mule Creek
Tower Mtn
Deadhorse Repeater (Off NF)
Wise River NRT

Torrey Mountain Recommended Wilderness Management Area

This area is managed to protect wilderness characteristics and to provide non-motorized recreation with high levels of challenge and solitude

The recreation setting is semi-primitive non-motorized. Common recreation uses are day hikes, backpacking, or horseback trips of varied duration that originate from Birch Creek, Rock Creek , and other roads on the east side or trailheads on the Pioneer Mountains Scenic Byway on the west. Challenging backcountry skiing, snow shoeing, and hiking are available in winter.

Vegetation is managed primarily through prescribed and natural fire. Most active watershed restoration takes place in the lower reaches of Birch and Willow Creek watersheds, in the East Face management area.

Visitors may encounter

Native vegetation changes only from fire and other natural events

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Restore closed motorized trails to a more natural condition.

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - Very High

Management of the area if released from wilderness designation

Semi-primitive non-motorized summer

Mixed semi-primitive motorized and non-motorized in winter as mapped in Alternative 1

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - High

Mountain bikes are allowed

West Face Management Area

- Management Area Boundary
- Forest Boundary
- Non-FS Inholding
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Travel Restrictions

- 27% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 31% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

2% Inholding
0% Wilderness
0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

27% Summer Non-motorized
40% Backcountry Recreation
31% Road-based
0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

31% Winter Non-motorized
66% Winter Motorized Recreation
0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

16% Fisheries Key Watersheds
0% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

Miles
1 0.5 0 1

1:155,000

Pioneer Loop NRT

Wise River NRT

Skull-
Odell RNA

Deer
Camp Mtn

Maverick
Mtn

Elkhorn
Lake RNA

Mule
Creek

Deadhorse
Repeater
(Off NF)

Wise River NRT

Wise River NRT

West Face Management Area

This area is managed for a mix of forest uses including wood products, livestock grazing, and dispersed recreation.

Much of the recreation setting is semi-primitive except for past timber harvest around the road systems of Doolittle, Steel, and Bull creeks. Road access on the north end is limited because it includes a river crossing. Roads through the area provide access to the West Pioneer Wilderness Study Area. Common recreation activities are hunting, camping, hiking, horseback trail trips, and driving. Snowmobiling is popular through areas leading to the West Pioneers. Motorized closures in winter protect big game winter range.

Post and pole harvest, firewood gathering, and cattle grazing continue to be important uses, but the general character remains less developed as seen from the Big Hole Valley.

Doolittle and Squaw Creek are fisheries key watersheds managed to conserve native fish populations.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Motor vehicle riders on roads and trails

Snowmobilers

Hunting camps

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

None

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

None

West Pioneer Wilderness Study Area Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Non-FS Inholding
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Travel Restrictions

- 68% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 0% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

- 0% Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 0% Summer Non-motorized
- 0% Backcountry Recreation
- 0% Road-based
- 100% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 0% Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 100% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 7% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 0% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

Miles 1 0.5 0 1

1:126,720

Pioneer NRT Loop

Skull-Odell RNA

Wise River NRT

Deer Deer Camp Mtn

Maverick Mtn

Grasshopper Ridge NR

West Pioneer Wilderness Study Area Management Area

This area is managed to protect Wilderness character, and to provide dispersed recreation and other forest activities consistent with the designation.

This Wilderness Study Area was designated, through the 1977 Montana Wilderness Study Act, P.L.95-150, for study of the area's potential for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. The study resulted in a non-wilderness recommendation in 1981 but the designation remains until Congress acts. .

The area provides a semi-primitive recreation setting in summer and winter. Hunting, stock and OHV use on trails are the most common activities. Popular snowmobile trails connect the Big Hole Valley through the Warm Springs area to the Scenic Byway.

Vegetation is managed primarily through prescribed and natural fire.

Doolittle and Squaw Creek are fisheries key watersheds managed to conserve native fish populations.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from fire and other natural events

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

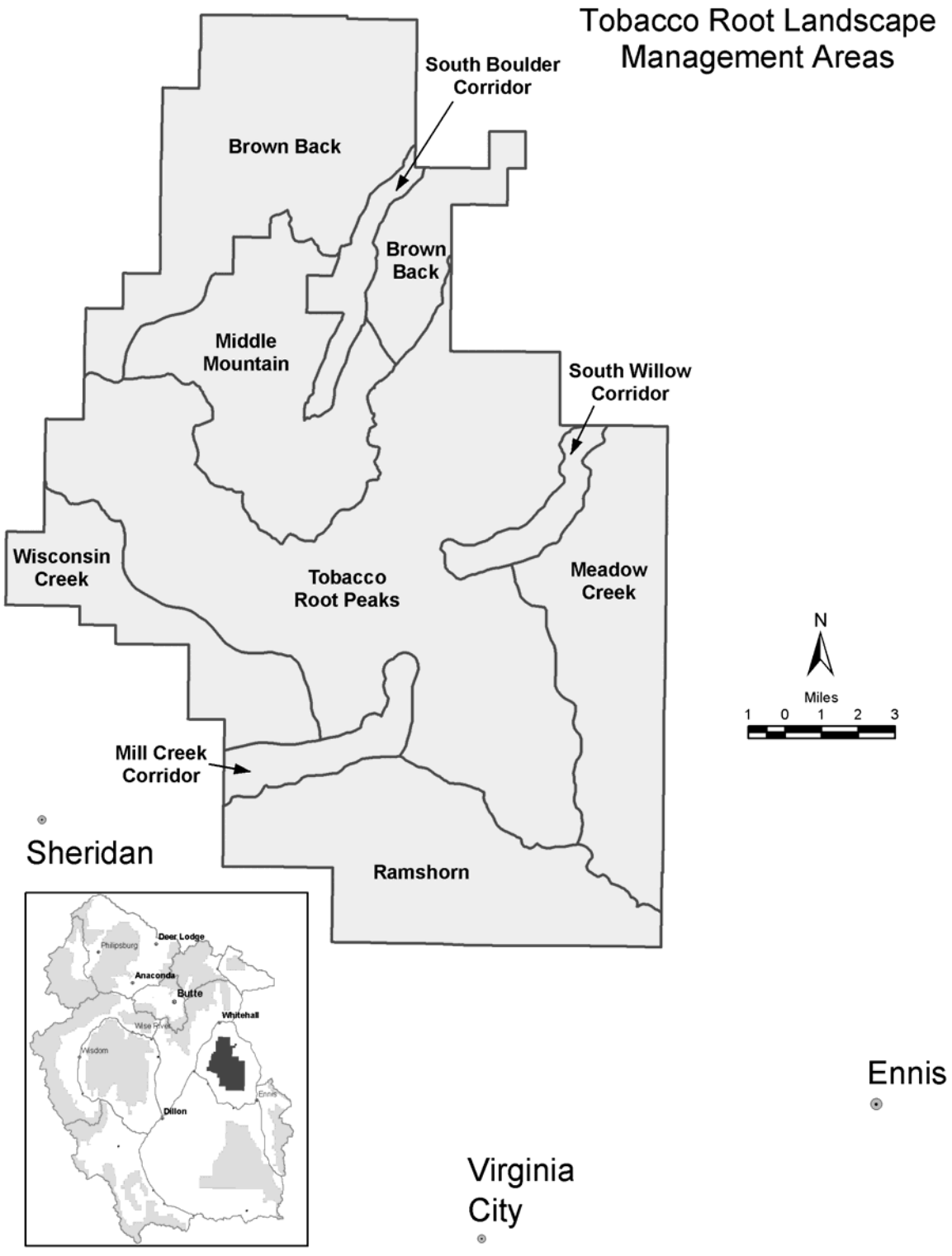
Restore areas altered by discontinued uses to a more natural condition

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

Manage according to the Montana Wilderness Study Act, P.L.95-150

Timber harvest is prohibited

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - High


Tobacco Root Landscape
Management Areas
South Boulder
Corridor
Brown Back
Brown
Back
Middle
Mountain
South Willow
Corridor
Wisconsin
Creek
Tobacco
Root Peaks
Meadow
Creek
N
Miles
1 0 1 2 3
Mill Creek
Corridor
Sheridan
Ramshorn
Deer Lodge
Philipsburg
Anaconda
Butte
Whitehall
Wise River
Wisdom
Ennis
Dillon
Ennis
Virginia
City

TOBACCO ROOT LANDSCAPE

The Tobacco Root Mountains are an island of high peaks, snowy basins, alpine lakes, accessible forested slopes and open rolling foothills. These mountains separate the rivers that form the Headwaters of the Missouri just miles away.

The complex geology of the Tobacco Root Mountains is dominated by granite and gneiss, is highly mineralized, and is favorable for metallic vein deposits. As a result of this same geology, most stream channels are well armored by rocks, steep gradient, and vegetation.

Vegetation is a mix of grasslands and conifer forests modified due to the discovery of gold in Alder Gulch in 1863 and fire suppression. Timber harvest related to early mining and the subsequent population boom affected most forest stands in the Tobacco Root Mountains. Forested stands occupy more foothill sites at lower elevations than they have in many decades. Dry rocky slopes on the northwest end support mountain mahogany, a unique habitat on this forest. The largest number of mountain goats in any southwest Montana mountain range inhabits the higher elevations.

In spite of steep terrain, signs of ambitious gold miners from as long ago as the 1860's and as recently as this decade are found in roads, trails, cabins and adits scattered throughout the range. Some sites may be historically significant and eligible for listing as historic places. Many mining claims were patented, resulting in scattered private in-holdings throughout the mountain range. Some claims are being sold as summer home property.

The south half of Tobacco Root Landscape lies within the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem. Even so, the landscape is far enough from Yellowstone Park to be outside its sphere of influence on tourism or wildlife movement.

The Tobacco Roots serve as the back yard for communities like Bozeman, Sheridan, Ennis, McAllister, Pony, and Mammoth. Local use is common and demand for activities like firewood cutting, dispersed camping, and a variety of trail opportunities is high. Alpine lakes attract both motorized and non-motorized recreationists. Campers find dispersed sites along streams and at trailheads and developed campgrounds. In spite of terrain, the Tobacco Roots are well served by roads, many of dating back to historic mining. In winter snow depths and plowed road access to snow often limit snowmobile and cross-country ski opportunities.

Brown Back Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Non-FS Inholding
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Travel Restrictions

- 2% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 84% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

14% Inholding
0% Wilderness
0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

2% Summer Non-motorized
48% Backcountry Recreation
37% Road-based
0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

84% Winter Non-motorized
2% Winter Motorized Recreation
0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

0% Fisheries Key Watersheds
0% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

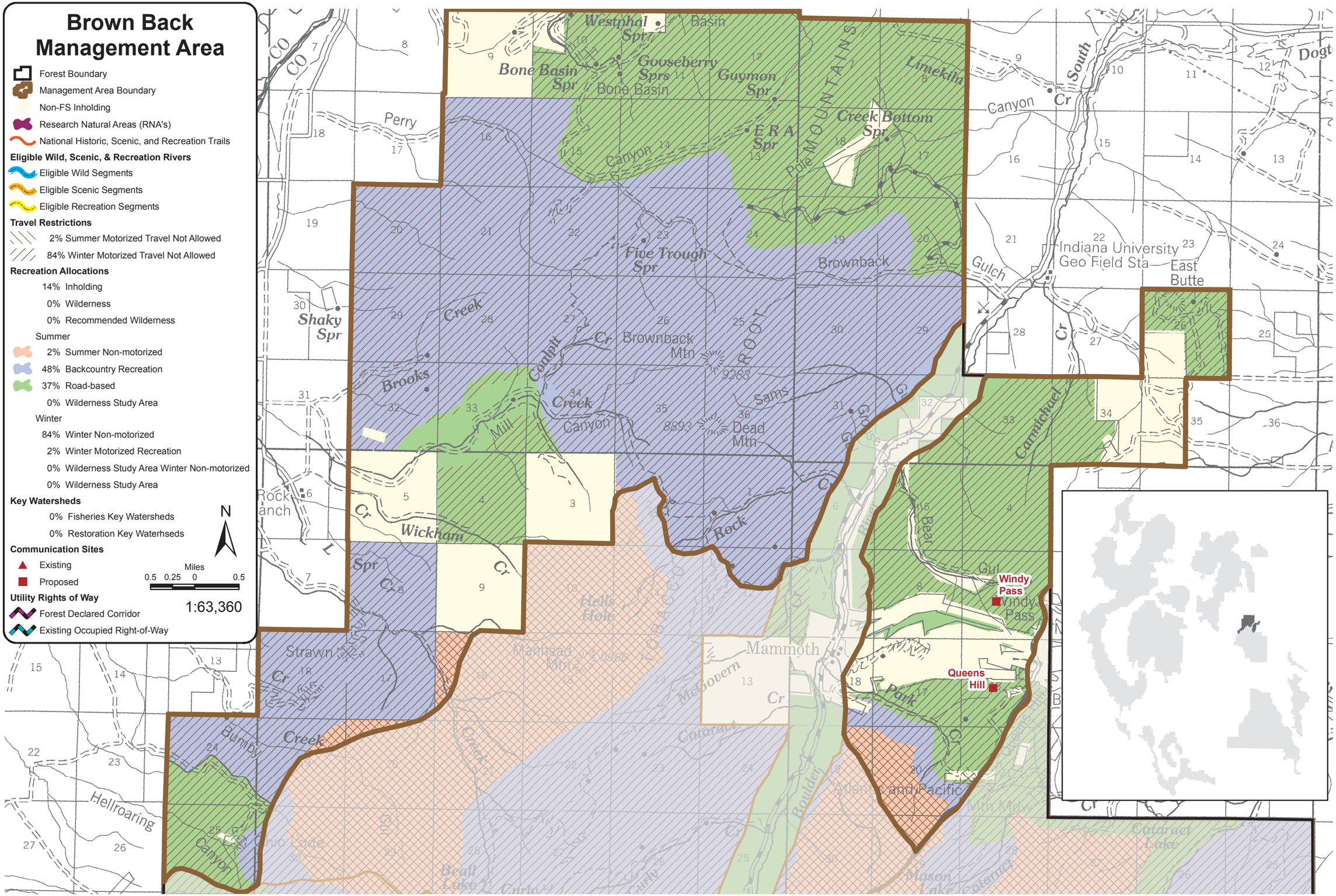
Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

Miles
0.5 0.25 0 0.5

1:63,360



Brown Back Management Area

This area is managed for dispersed recreation, wintering wildlife, and livestock grazing.

The recreation setting is semi-primitive and roaded with low density summer motorized access in a mostly natural appearing area. Access to the area is limited by the terrain. Visitors are mostly local and regional residents. Recreation use occurs mostly in hunting season and is related to roads and trails. Brown Back is non-motorized in winter for wildlife security and occasional non-motorized recreation.

Historic mining has less influence here than in the rest of the mountain range. Some interior homesteads and patented claims are being sold as recreational properties.

Visitors may encounter

Changes in the vegetation from timber harvest or fire

Motor vehicle riders on roads and trails in summer

Hikers or skiers on trails in winter

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Improve road access to the management area, and the quality of road and trails by designating routes and connecting access points

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

None

Meadow Creek Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Non-FS Inholding
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Travel Restrictions

- 1% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 36% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

4% Inholding
0% Wilderness
0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 1% Summer Non-motorized
- 23% Backcountry Recreation
- 72% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 36% Winter Non-motorized
- 60% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

0% Fisheries Key Watersheds
16% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

Miles
0.5 0.25 0 0.5

1:63,360

Albro Lake
Lower Twin Sno-tel
Ramshorn

Meadow Creek Management Area

This area is managed for timber production and a variety of recreation uses.

Recreation takes place in a mix of roaded and semi-primitive settings with altered and natural appearing scenery. Evidence of historic mining is scattered throughout the area. Signs of timber harvest related to gold mining have blended into the landscape but some more recent harvest units are visible. The Meadow Creek area is easily seen from the Highway 287.

Dispersed camping, hiking and fishing, ATV travel on primitive roads, and snowmobiling in winter are common activities. The few non-motorized trails are popular in summer and fall. Recreation use is fairly heavy in all seasons, especially on weekends. Meadow Creek serves as the backyard to several subdivisions (Elk Hills, Shining Mountains North, and Washington Bar) where homes are scattered through the sagebrush/juniper hills. The area is close to McAllister and Ennis and receives day use from both communities as well as Bozeman/Gallatin County area yearlong. The area north of Sureshot Lakes is closed to motorized use in winter to provide opportunities for skiing accessible from South Willow Creek and to provide wildlife security.

Active watershed restoration may take place in parts of this management area within the South Willow Creek watershed.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Roads for timber harvest

Motor vehicles on roads and trails in summer and winter

Remnants of historic mining and current mining activity or reclamation

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Provide separate loop opportunities for motorized and non-motorized use

Reduce risk of fire near private lands in mixed ownership areas and subdivisions through vegetation treatments

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

None

Middle Mountain Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Non-FS Inholding
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Travel Restrictions

- 61% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 91% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

- 5% Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 61% Summer Non-motorized
- 31% Backcountry Recreation
- 3% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 91% Winter Non-motorized
- 4% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 0% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 0% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

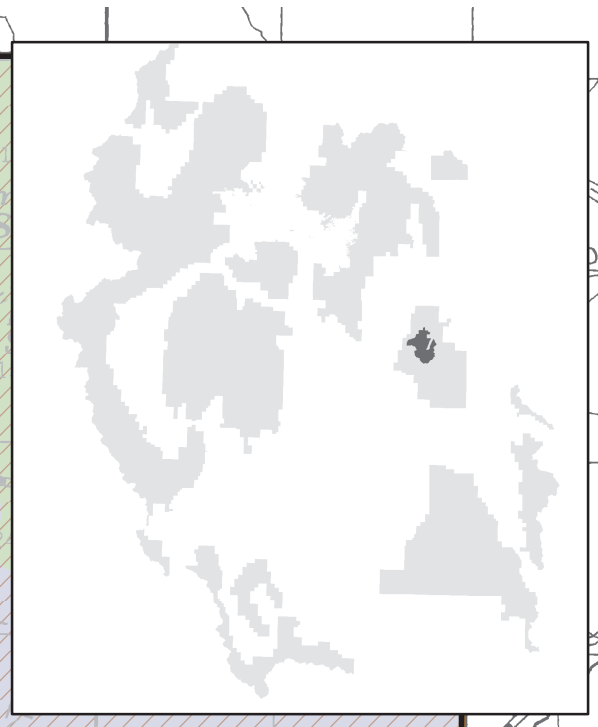
Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

Miles 0.5 0.25 0 0.5

1:63,360



Westphal Basin
Westphal Spr
Bone Basin Spr
Gooseberry Sprs
Bone Basin
Canyon
Five Trough Spr
Brownback Mtn
Coalpit Cr
Mill Creek
Dead Mtn
Hells Hole
Manhead Mtn 9966
Kobau Trail
Mammoth
Windy Pass
Atlantic and Pacific
Mason Lake
Upper Mason Lake
Hollow Top Mtn
Skytop Lake
Deep Lake
Mt Jefferson
Albro Lake
Potosi Pk
Nicholson
Ohio Lode
Beall Lake
Curly Lake
Curly Cr
Westphal Parks
Brannan Lakes
Globe Lake
Lower Boulder Lake
Lakeshore Mtn
Mt Jackson
Jackson Lake
Crystal Lake
Twin Lakes
Bismark Res
Louise Lake
Middle Mtn
Little Granite Pk
Granite Pk
Lost Cabin Lake
Sunrise Lake
Sunrise Pk
Spuhler Pk
Noble Lake
Old Baldy Mtn
Lava Mtn
Grouse
Pete and Joe
Giant
B and H
APA Mtn
Smelter Mtn
Lost Lake NRT
Loise Lake NRT
South Kobau Trail
Kobau Trail
4WD

Middle Mountain Management Area

This area is managed to protect roadless characteristics, provide dispersed recreation opportunities, and provide secure wildlife habitat.

Recreation takes place in a semi-primitive setting. This is one of the few places in the Tobacco Roots where recreationists can find a quiet non-motorized backcountry experience in summer and fall. The entire area is non-motorized in winter to provide high elevation winter wildlife security and habitat for mountain goats and other species, and to provide opportunities for skiing or snowshoeing.

Historic mining cabins, adits, and stamp mills are scattered throughout the area. Gold seekers still show occasional interest in both patented and unpatented claims in this highly mineralized area. The Nicholsen Mine, for example, is occasionally actively mined on the west face of Horse Mountain.

Other land uses include livestock grazing.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from wind, fire, insects, and water events

Visitors on trails at different times of the year on foot, horseback, or bicycles

Motor vehicles on roads and some trails in summer

Remnants of historic mining and current mining activity or reclamation

Livestock

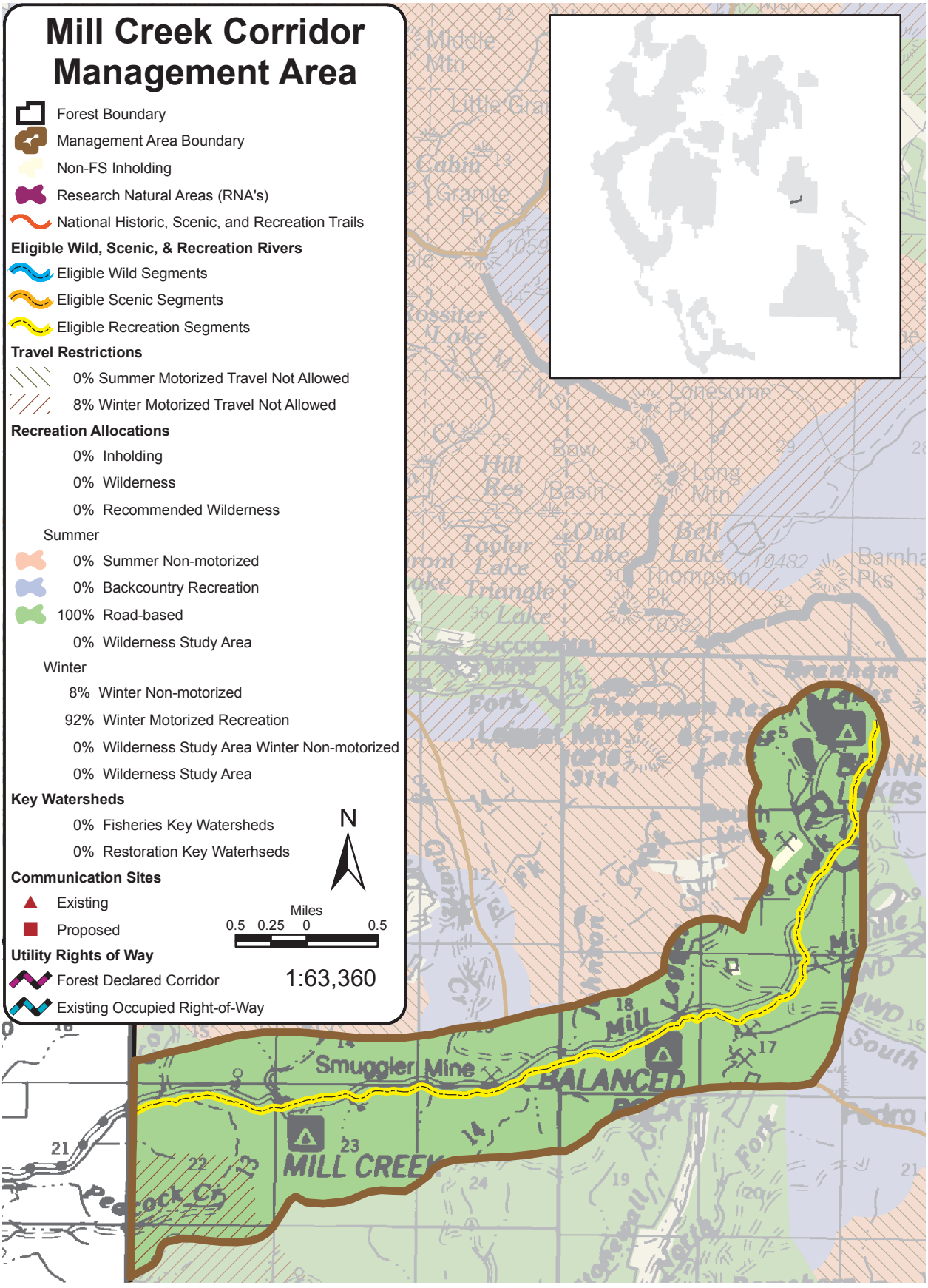
Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Maintain or enhance roadless characteristics and naturalness

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - High

No expansion of motorized opportunities


Mill Creek Corridor Management Area
Forest Boundary
Management Area Boundary
Non-FS Inholding
Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails
Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers
Eligible Wild Segments
Eligible Scenic Segments
Eligible Recreation Segments
Travel Restrictions
0% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
8% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed
Recreation Allocations
0% Inholding
0% Wilderness
0% Recommended Wilderness
Summer
0% Summer Non-motorized
0% Backcountry Recreation
100% Road-based
0% Wilderness Study Area
Winter
8% Winter Non-motorized
92% Winter Motorized Recreation
0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
0% Wilderness Study Area
Key Watersheds
0% Fisheries Key Watersheds
0% Restoration Key Waterhseds
Communication Sites
Existing
Proposed
Utility Rights of Way
Forest Declared Corridor
Existing Occupied Right-of-Way
N
Miles
0.5 0.25 0 0.5
1:63,360
Smuggler Mine
MILL CREEK
BALANCED
Mill
Middle Mtn
Little Granite Pk
Cabin
Granite Pk
Hossiter Lake
Hill Res
Basin
Long Mtn
Lonesome Pk
Oval Lake
Bell Lake
Thompson Pk
Taylor Lake
Triangle Lake
Fork
Peacock Cr
South

Mill Creek Corridor Management Area

This area is a travel corridor managed for developed and dispersed camping opportunities and motorized uses.

The recreation setting is mostly roaded and natural appearing with areas of concentrated recreation developments. Evidence of historic mining is common, as is current activity. The corridor's proximity to Sheridan makes it a backyard for the community. Scenery is important to users of the Mill Creek Road. Development of private in-holdings and patented claims in Mill Creek affects the view and setting Developed recreation sites are available at Mill Creek, Balanced Rock, and Branham Lakes. The day use areas are frequently full in summer and campgrounds receive heavy use in summer and fall hunting season. The corridor provides access to non-motorized areas in the Tobacco Root Peaks. In winter, both snowmobiles and skiers can recreate in Mill Creek corridor.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Dispersed campsites and campgrounds

Motor vehicles on roads in spring, summer, and fall

Snowmobiles and skiers on the road corridor in winter

Remnants of historic mining and current mining activity or reclamation

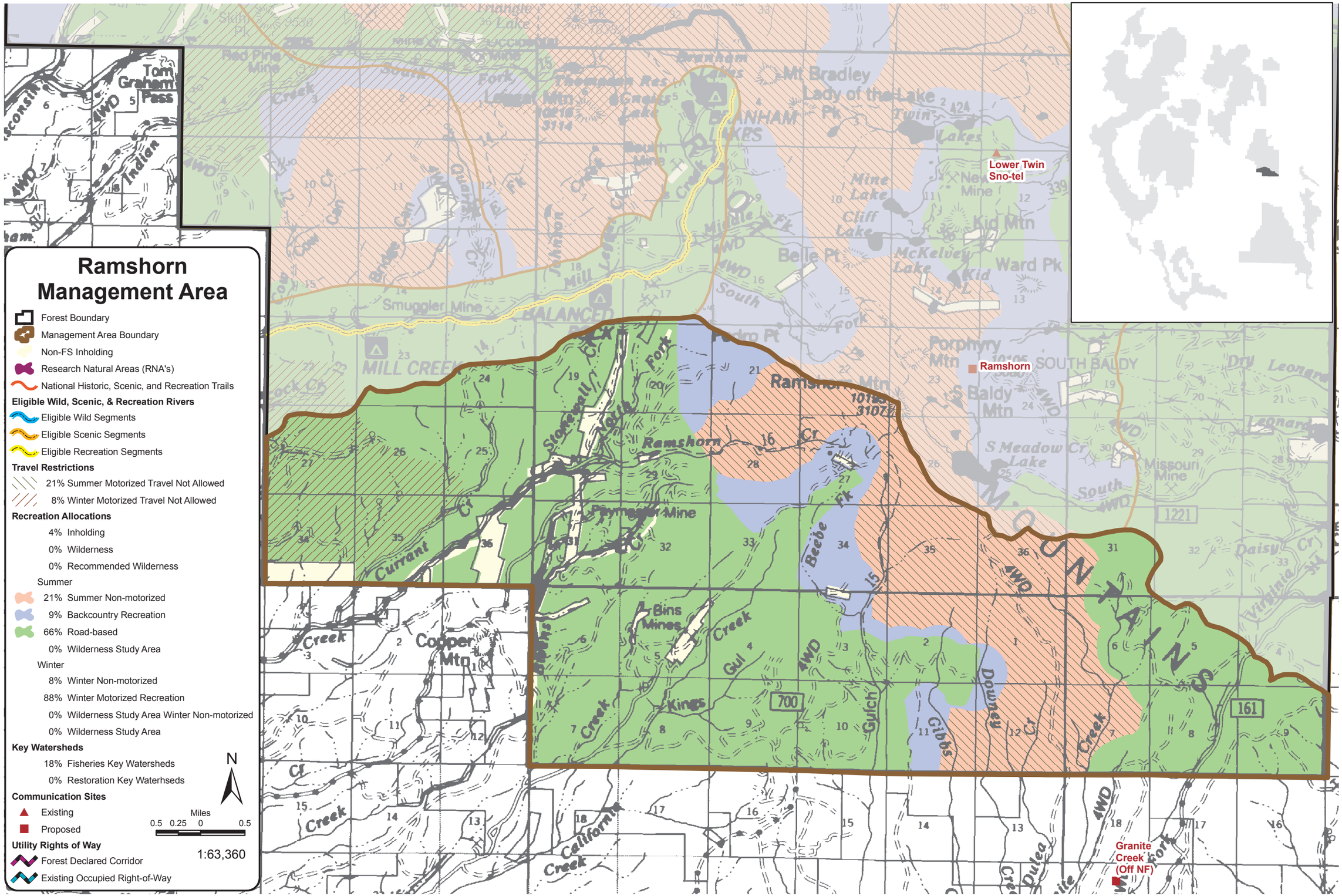
Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Maintain the designated snowmobile route on Mill Creek Road

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - High


Ramshorn Management Area
Forest Boundary
Management Area Boundary
Non-FS Inholding
Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails
Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers
Eligible Wild Segments
Eligible Scenic Segments
Eligible Recreation Segments
Travel Restrictions
21% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
8% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed
Recreation Allocations
4% Inholding
0% Wilderness
0% Recommended Wilderness
Summer
21% Summer Non-motorized
9% Backcountry Recreation
66% Road-based
0% Wilderness Study Area
Winter
8% Winter Non-motorized
88% Winter Motorized Recreation
0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
0% Wilderness Study Area
Key Watersheds
18% Fisheries Key Watersheds
0% Restoration Key Waterhseds
Communication Sites
Existing
Proposed
Utility Rights of Way
Forest Declared Corridor
Existing Occupied Right-of-Way
N
Miles
0.5 0.25 0 0.5
1:63,360
Lower Twin Sno-tel
Ramshorn
Granite Creek (Off NF)
Ramshorn
Mt Bradley
Lady of the Lake Pk
Kid Mtn
Ward Pk
Belle Pt
McKelvey Lake
Porphyry Mtn
S Baldy Mtn
SOUTH BALDY
S Meadow Lake
Missouri Mine
Smuggler Mine
MILL CREEK
Stonewall Mtn
Ramshorn
Plymouth Mine
Bins Mines
Copper Mtn
Kings
Gibbs
Downey
Daisy
Virginia
Currant
California
Dulea
BITTERROOT MOUNTAINS
700
161
1221

Ramshorn Management Area

This area is managed for timber production, road-based recreation, and other forest uses and values.

The recreation setting is roaded in the lower elevations and semi-primitive non-motorized in the higher elevations along the crest of the Tobacco Roots. Recreation use is light, and limited to activities like firewood cutting, hunting, and recreational driving. Visitors are mostly local and regional residents. Lower elevations are relatively snow free in winters, and provide non-snow opportunities much of the year.

There are a number of subdivisions located in the dry foothills below the forest boundary.

A snowmobile closure protects big game winter range in the Horse Creek – Currant Creek foothills.

California Creek is a fisheries key watershed.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Roads for timber harvest

Motor vehicles on roads and trails in summer, fall, and winter

Dispersed campsites along forest roads in summer and fall

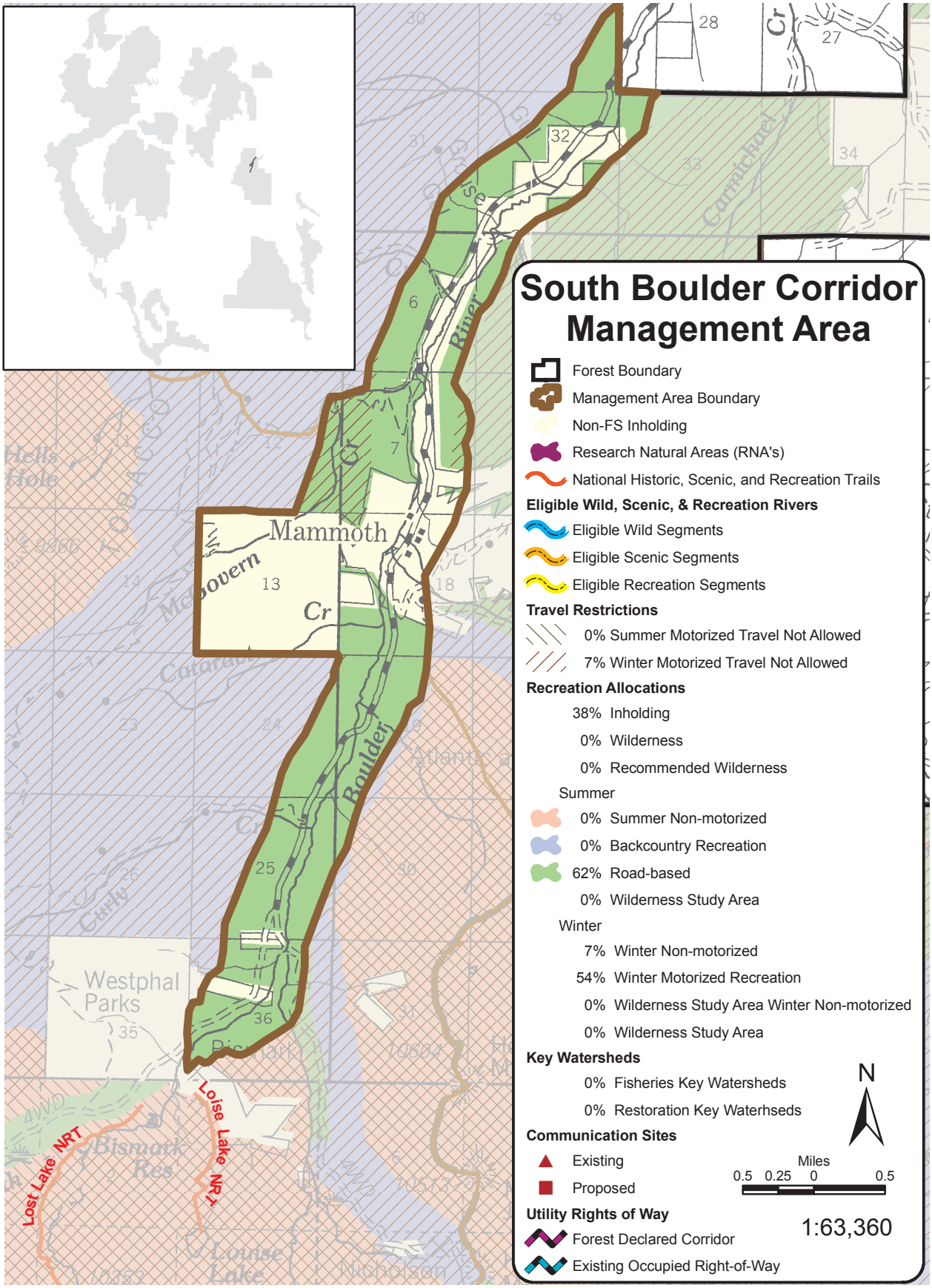
Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Retain and improve access to roadside dispersed camping sites

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

None


South Boulder Corridor Management Area
Forest Boundary
Management Area Boundary
Non-FS Inholding
Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails
Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers
Eligible Wild Segments
Eligible Scenic Segments
Eligible Recreation Segments
Travel Restrictions
0% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
7% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed
Recreation Allocations
38% Inholding
0% Wilderness
0% Recommended Wilderness
Summer
0% Summer Non-motorized
0% Backcountry Recreation
62% Road-based
0% Wilderness Study Area
Winter
7% Winter Non-motorized
54% Winter Motorized Recreation
0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
0% Wilderness Study Area
Key Watersheds
0% Fisheries Key Watersheds
0% Restoration Key Waterhseds
Communication Sites
Existing
Proposed
Utility Rights of Way
Forest Declared Corridor
Existing Occupied Right-of-Way
N
Miles
0.5 0.25 0 0.5
1:63,360
Mammoth
Westphal Parks
Bismark Res
Louise Lake
Lost Lake NRT
Loise Lake NRT
Boulder River
Carmichael Cr
Curly Cr
Hells Hole

South Boulder Corridor Management Area

This area is managed for concentrated recreation use and road access through National Forest.

The recreation setting is mostly roaded with concentrated areas of dispersed recreation. South Boulder serves as a travel corridor providing stunning views of the Tobacco Root peaks and as a destination for residents from Mammoth, Cardwell, Whitehall, Bozeman, and beyond. Recreation activities include driving, camping, horseback riding, hunting, and fishing in high mountain lakes and streams accessible from the corridor. Dispersed camping and trail access to non-motorized opportunities in Middle Mountain are available.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Motor vehicles on roads and trails in summer and winter

Dispersed campsites along forest roads

Developed trailheads for access into the high country

Livestock

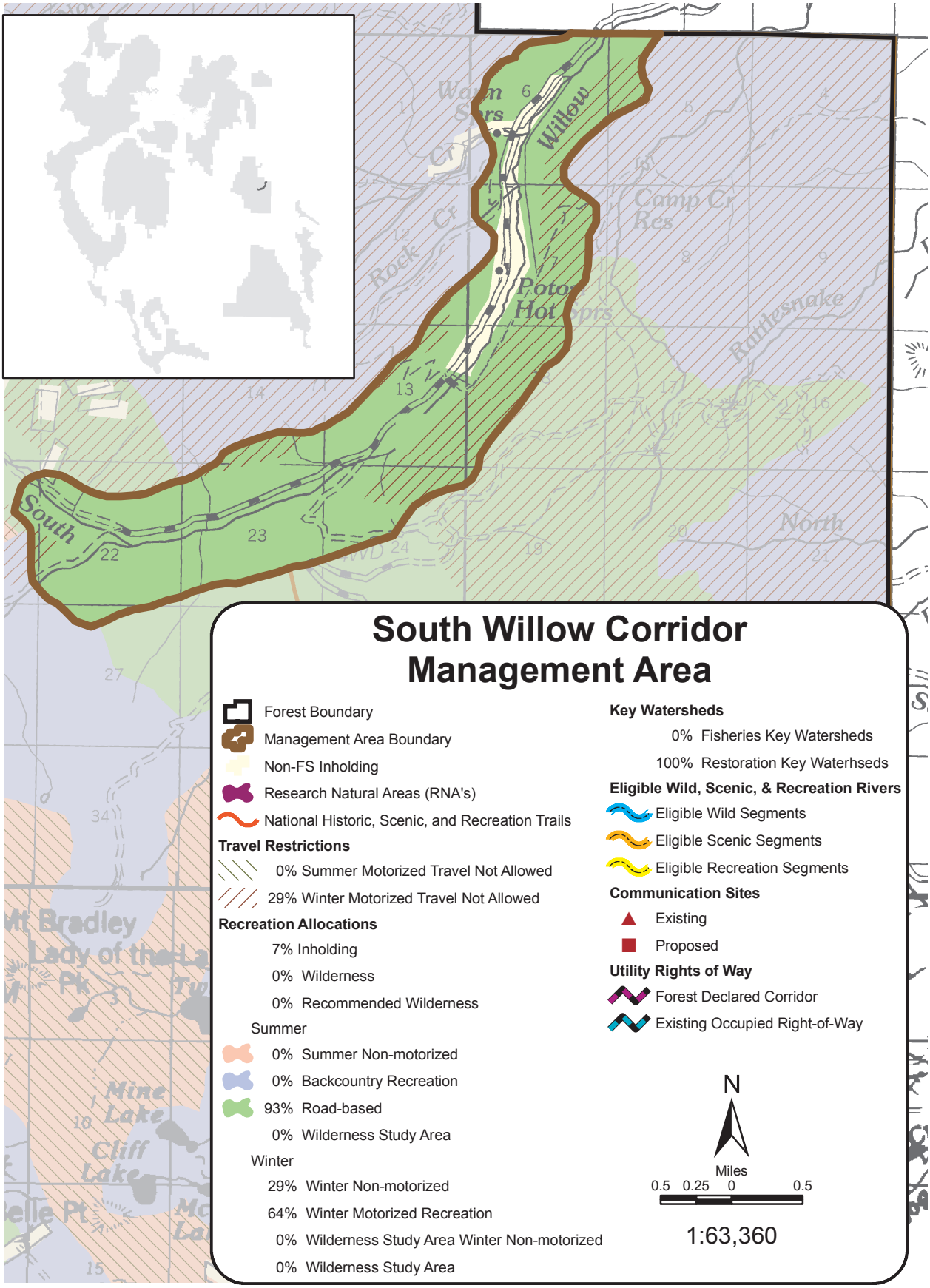
Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Designate dispersed sites and where necessary, harden and provide sanitation to minimize soil and water impacts

Reduce risk of wildfire near Mammoth through vegetation treatment

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - High



South Willow Corridor Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Non-FS Inholding
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Travel Restrictions

- 0% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 29% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

- 7% Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 0% Summer Non-motorized
- 0% Backcountry Recreation
- 93% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 29% Winter Non-motorized
- 64% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 0% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 100% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

Miles

0.5 0.25 0 0.5

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South Willow Corridor Management Area

This area is managed for concentrated recreation and road access through National Forest.

The recreation setting is a mix of roaded and semi-primitive settings with concentrated areas of recreation development. The South Willow Corridor serves as both a travel corridor and a destination for visitors from Pony, Harrison, Bozeman and more distant areas. Views of the mountain peaks at the head of South Willow Creek from many points on the corridor and trails are stunning. Potosi Campground and other dispersed sites provide visitors the opportunity to camp and ride trail vehicles. Snowmobilers ride up the corridor to areas further up the drainage. The Camp and Rock creek areas are closed to snowmobiles to create ski and snowshoe opportunities from the end of the plowed road.

There are various homes and structures on private in-holdings around Potosi. The Bungalow Group is an authorized recreation residence tract.

Active watershed restoration may take place in this portion of South Willow Creek

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Dispersed camping along forest roads

Motor vehicles on roads in spring, summer, and fall

Snowmobilers and skiers on routes and trails in winter

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Develop access and parking to support winter recreation opportunities

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - High

Tobacco Root Peaks Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Non-FS Inholding
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Travel Restrictions

- 38% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 45% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

- 6% Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 38% Summer Non-motorized
- 35% Backcountry Recreation
- 21% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 45% Winter Non-motorized
- 49% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 9% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 23% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

Miles

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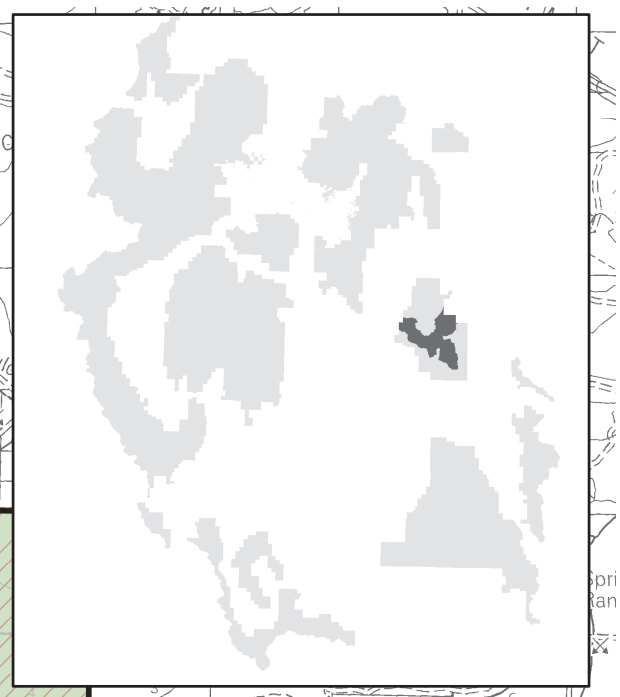

Windy Pass

Queens Hill

Lost Lake NRT

Loise Lake NRT

Albro Lake

Lower Twin Sno-tel

Ramshorn

South Baldy

Tobacco Root Peaks Management Area

This area is managed for dispersed recreation and secure high elevation wildlife habitat.

The recreation setting is semi-primitive with natural appearing scenery. Traces of current and historic mining are common on patented ground and mining claims. Opportunities are provided for motorized access to some mountain lakes and alpine areas, while others are accessible only by foot, horse, or mountain bike. Both motorized and non-motorized winter recreation is also well established in some of the high basins and slopes. Motorized closures in selected high elevations habitat provide wildlife security, primarily for mountain goats and remote backcountry winter recreation opportunities.

Because of inholdings and proximity to the forest boundary, the setting in some areas is roaded. Past mining activity and private development alters some locations even more.

Watershed restoration activities, including vegetation management, may take place in the South Willow Creek watershed. Indian Creek is a fisheries key watershed.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Motor vehicles on roads and open motorized trails in summer and fall

Hikers, skiers, or horseback riders on trails

Remnants of historic mining and current mining activity or reclamation

Livestock at lower elevations

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Retain opportunities for challenging full size four-wheel driving while mitigating impacts to soil and water

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - Very High

Wisconsin Creek Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Non-FS Inholding
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Travel Restrictions

- 35% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 16% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

6% Inholding
0% Wilderness
0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 35% Summer Non-motorized
- 18% Backcountry Recreation
- 40% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

16% Winter Non-motorized
78% Winter Motorized Recreation
0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

16% Fisheries Key Watersheds
0% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

Miles
0.5 0.25 0 0.5

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Wisconsin Creek Management Area

This area is managed for dispersed recreation and other resource uses.

The recreation setting is roaded and semi-primitive with mostly natural appearing scenery. Evidence of historic mining is common, as is current activity. Recreation use tied to the roads and trails in various drainages which provide routes to the high alpine lakes of the Tobacco Root Peaks Management Area. Visitors are often just passing through to other destinations, except in winter and early spring. During those seasons recreationists use the area because it is relatively snow free and accessible. The area south of Wisconsin Creek is closed to motorized use in winter to provide opportunities for non-motorized recreation and compliment secure blocks of high elevation winter wildlife habitat connecting to the Tobacco Root Peaks.

Indian Creek is a fisheries key watershed.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Motor vehicles on roads and trails in summer, fall, and winter

Livestock

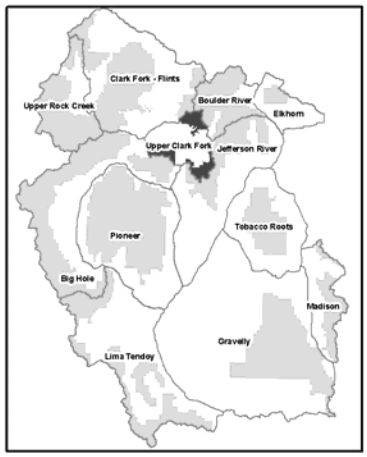
Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

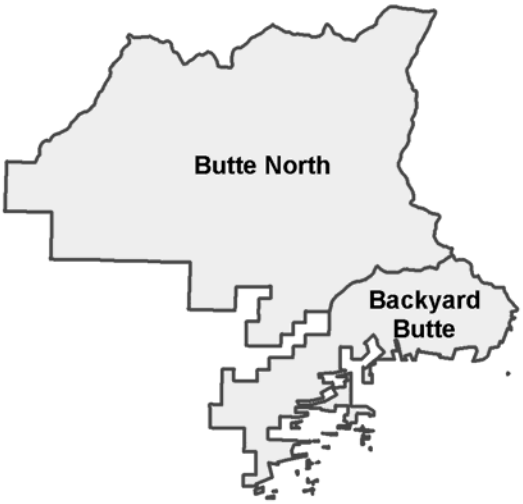
Retain opportunities for full sized four-wheel drive vehicles while mitigating impacts to soil and water

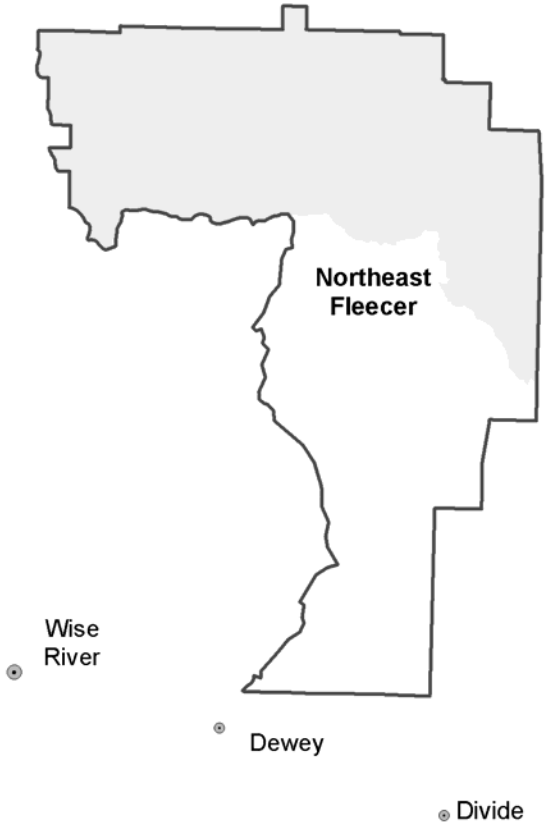
Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

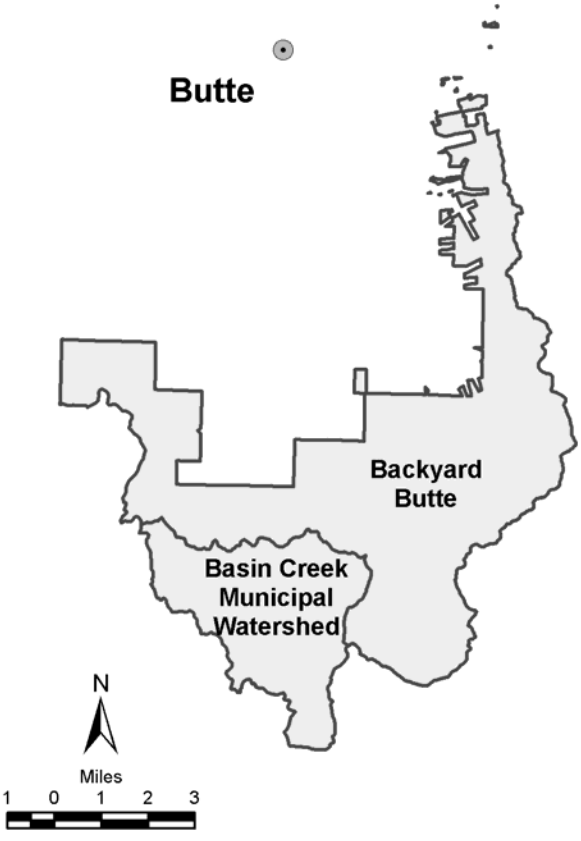
None

Upper Clark Fork Landscape Management Areas









UPPER CLARK FORK LANDSCAPE

The Upper Clark Fork is one of three landscapes located on the Pacific side of the Continental Divide. Vegetation is dominated by lodgepole pine forests. The headwaters of the Clark Fork River, a tributary of the Columbia River, originate in the forested highlands surrounding Butte. Mountain goats live in the Highland Mountains. Elk in addition to moose, and other wildlife are also found in the area.. Many of the streams contain bull trout and westslope cutthroat trout.

The Upper Clark Fork Basin contains the Butte urban area and the forest is its playground. Land ownership is mixed along the forest fringe. This provides particular management challenges, with private homes and patented mining claims mixed in with forested vegetation and various access needs. The city and county administrators of Butte-Silver Bow take great interest in forest management because of the traditional interdependence between the community and surrounding lands.

Mining was the reason for settlement of this area. Remnants of the mining culture provide historic features which visually dominate some valley and hillsides. Streams, soils, vegetation, and landform have been altered by mining. Nearly all present conifer stands are regenerated clear-cuts from over a century ago. Some forested areas have been logged a second time. Mining and timber harvest continue within the landscape, but their contribution to the local economy has declined.

The Forest contributes to the scenic backdrop around Butte. The landscape is the smallest on the forest, yet the level of development and recreation use is high. Recreation tends toward day use gatherings, picnicking, and trail outings.

Backyard Butte Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Travel Restrictions

- 34% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 55% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

- 9% Non-FS Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 34% Summer Non-motorized
- 2% Backcountry Recreation
- 55% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 55% Winter Non-motorized
- 36% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 58% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 0% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

Miles

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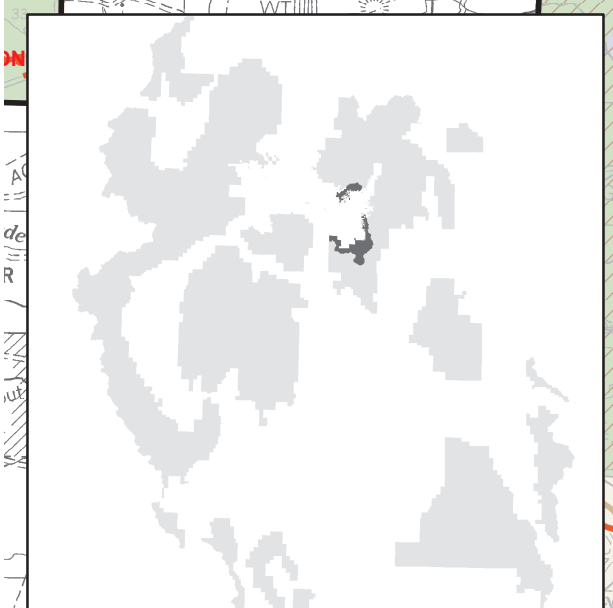


CDNST

Moulton Res No 1

Basin Creek RNA

Donald R Site

Backyard Butte Management Area

This area is managed for concentrated recreation and other resource uses.

The recreation settings include rural, roaded, and semi-primitive areas. Areas of private land are intermixed with Forest lands. A mix of motorized and non-motorized recreation opportunities are optimized for local citizens year around. Thompson Park, along the Continental Divide, and Old Milwaukee Rails to Trails are non-motorized routes and the Moulton Cross-Country Ski Trails are groomed by the local club. The East Ridge serves as a scenic backdrop for the city and scenic base for the Lady of the Rockies, located on private land.

The mix of ownership leads to local concern about fuels buildup around homes and in municipal watersheds. Responsibility for managing the municipal water supply and the Thompson Park Municipal Recreation Area is shared with Butte-Silver Bow Consolidated City-County Government (BSCCCG). Recreation residence tracts are authorized here.

Winter non-motorized allocations provide wildlife security above the East Ridge. South of Butte, the allocation provides wildlife security as well as a place for quiet recreation accessible from town.

Vegetation is managed to provide wood products, reduce fuels, and produce forage for livestock and wildlife. Blacktail and Columbia Gulch are fisheries key watersheds, managed to conserve native fish populations.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Roads for timber harvest

Hikers, picnickers and skiers concentrated in developed areas and on trails

Motor vehicles on roads and trails

Remnants of historic mining and current mining activity or reclamation

Livestock

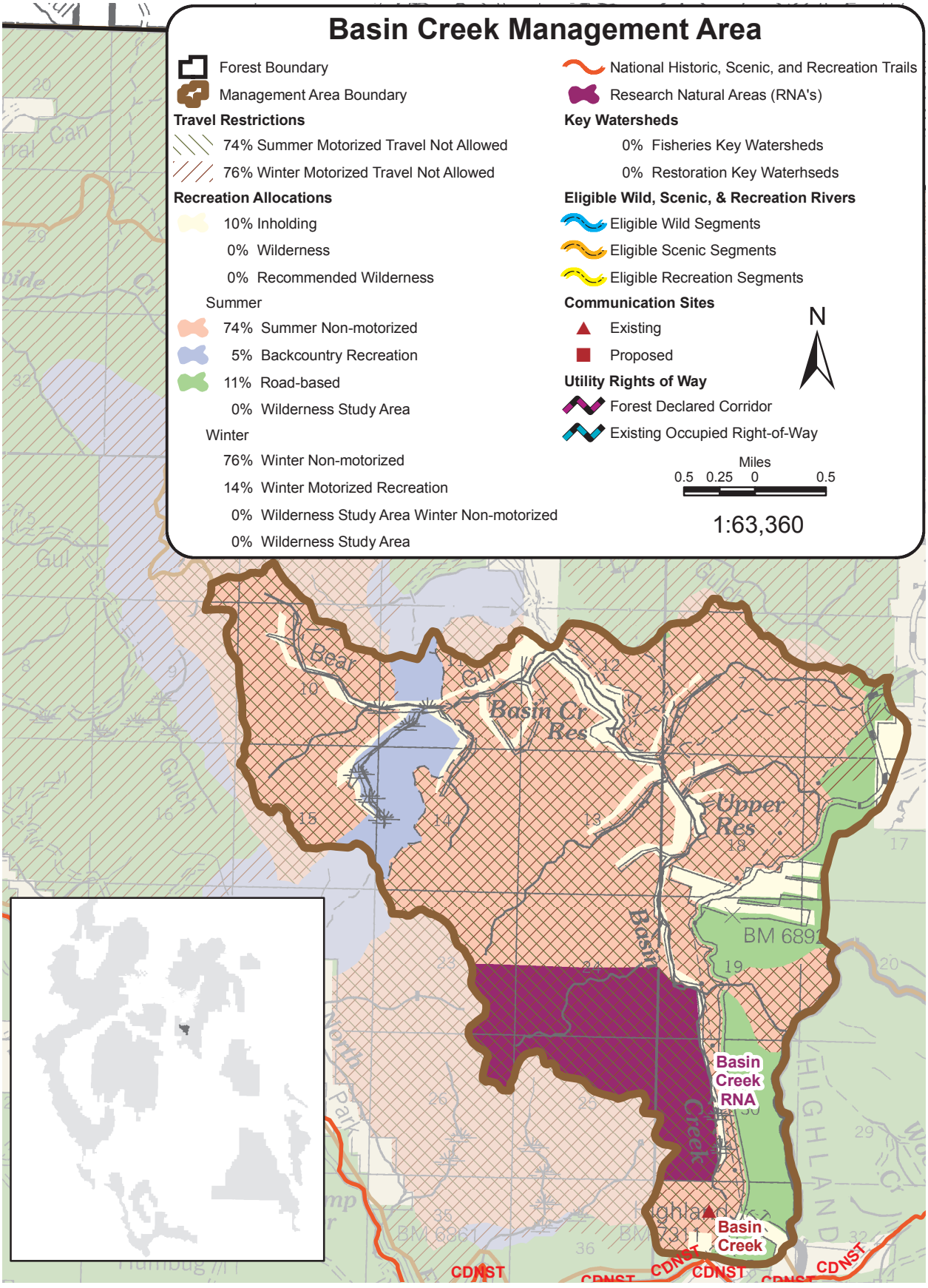
Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Develop a master plan for Thompson Park in cooperation with BSCCCG to ensure community needs are met in addition to federal regulations for NFS management

Reduce risk of wildfire to private property by managing vegetation and fuel loads in wildland urban interface

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

None


Basin Creek Management Area
Forest Boundary
Management Area Boundary
Travel Restrictions
74% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
76% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed
Recreation Allocations
10% Inholding
0% Wilderness
0% Recommended Wilderness
Summer
74% Summer Non-motorized
5% Backcountry Recreation
11% Road-based
0% Wilderness Study Area
Winter
76% Winter Non-motorized
14% Winter Motorized Recreation
0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
0% Wilderness Study Area
National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails
Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
Key Watersheds
0% Fisheries Key Watersheds
0% Restoration Key Waterhseds
Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers
Eligible Wild Segments
Eligible Scenic Segments
Eligible Recreation Segments
Communication Sites
Existing
Proposed
Utility Rights of Way
Forest Declared Corridor
Existing Occupied Right-of-Way
N
Miles
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Bear
Gul
Basin Cr Res
Upper Res
BM 6891
Basin Creek RNA
Basin Creek
CDNST
CDNST
CDNST
CDNST

Basin Creek Management Area

This area is managed to protect water quality within a designated Class A watershed. Entry into a portion of the area is prohibited yearlong by a closure order for the protection of public health and safety.

The setting is a mix of roaded and semi-primitive; however, recreation use is not encouraged. Exceptions are the Highland (Moose Creek) Road which traverses the east side, Trail #108 on the west side, and the CDNST along the upper boundary.

Winter non-motorized allocations provide wildlife security and protect water quality.

Activities above the Basin Creek Dam are restricted to those which contribute to watershed protection.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

None

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

Livestock grazing is not allowed

New permanent roads or trails are not allowed

Butte North Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Travel Restrictions

- 0% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 0% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

- 18% Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 0% Summer Non-motorized
- 0% Backcountry Recreation
- 82% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 0% Winter Non-motorized
- 82% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 28% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 2% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

Miles 0.5 0.25 0 0.5

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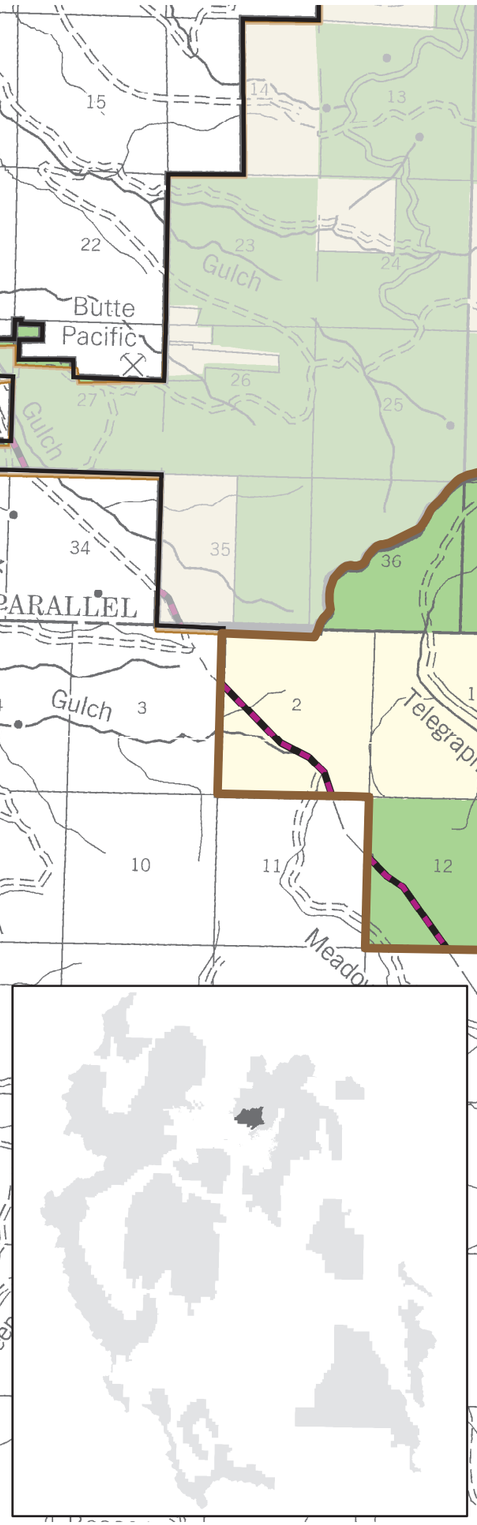

Butte North Management Area

This area is managed for timber harvest, livestock grazing and dispersed recreation.

Recreation takes place in a roaded setting with a mix of modified and natural appearing scenery. Recreation opportunities are dispersed and motorized. Most of the recreation use is motorized. Snowmobile use in winter is common. One route is groomed. The area is important to local residents for fall hunting. Along with the neighboring management areas it is considered a part of Butte's backyard.

Columbia Gulch is a fisheries key watershed managed to conserve native fish populations.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Motor vehicles on designated roads and trails year-round

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Segregate opportunities for full size highway vehicles and ATVs

Convert some roads to trails

Reduce risk of wildfire to private property by managing vegetation and fuel loads in wildland urban interface

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

None

Northeast Fleecer Management Area

Forest Boundary

Management Area Boundary

Travel Restrictions

0% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed

21% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

5% Non-FS Inholding

0% Wilderness

0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

0% Summer Non-motorized

39% Backcountry Recreation

56% Road-based

0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

21% Winter Non-motorized

74% Winter Motorized Recreation

0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized

0% Wilderness Study Area

Research Natural Areas (RNA's)

National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Key Watersheds

42% Fisheries Key Watersheds

0% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

Eligible Wild Segments

Eligible Scenic Segments

Eligible Recreation Segments

Communication Sites

Existing

Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

Forest Declared Corridor

Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

Miles

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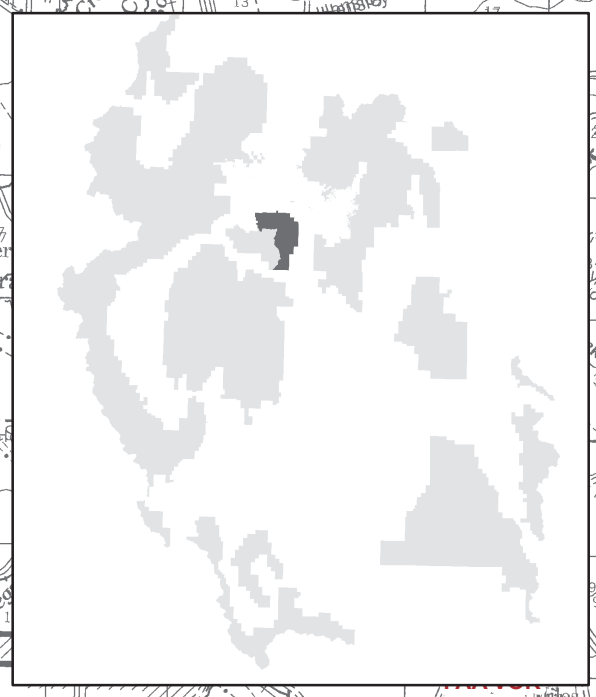


Big Hole Landscape

Upper Clark Fork Landscape

Big Hole Landscape

Upper Clark Fork Landscape

CDNST

Beals Hill

Bean Ridge Repeater

Granulated Mountain

Lobo Mesa

(Off NF)

Wise River NRT

Northeast Fleecer Management Area

This area is managed for dispersed recreation; secure fall and winter wildlife habitat, and other resource uses.

The recreation setting is a mix of roaded and semi-primitive with a few exceptions to the natural appearing scenery, including Beal Mine. Proximity to Butte and Anaconda make this area attractive for a day of challenging motorized trail riding in summer and winter. Motorized loop trails cross this portion of the Fleecer Range and connect to the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail. Hunting is the biggest use, with some of the highest hunter densities in the State. Dispersed camping is common along Forest roads, especially near streams and riparian zones.

Vegetation management provides wood products and forage for livestock and big game.

The area provides supplemental secure wildlife habitat adjacent to two wildlife management areas. Travel is regulated to provide late fall and winter security for elk. Winter non-motorized allocations protect winter elk security adjacent to Fleecer Mountain Wildlife Management Area.

German Gulch is a Key Fish Watershed managed to conserve natural fish populations.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Roads for timber harvest

Motor vehicles on roads and trails year-round

Scattered campsites along roads

Remnants of historic mining and current mining activity or reclamation

Livestock

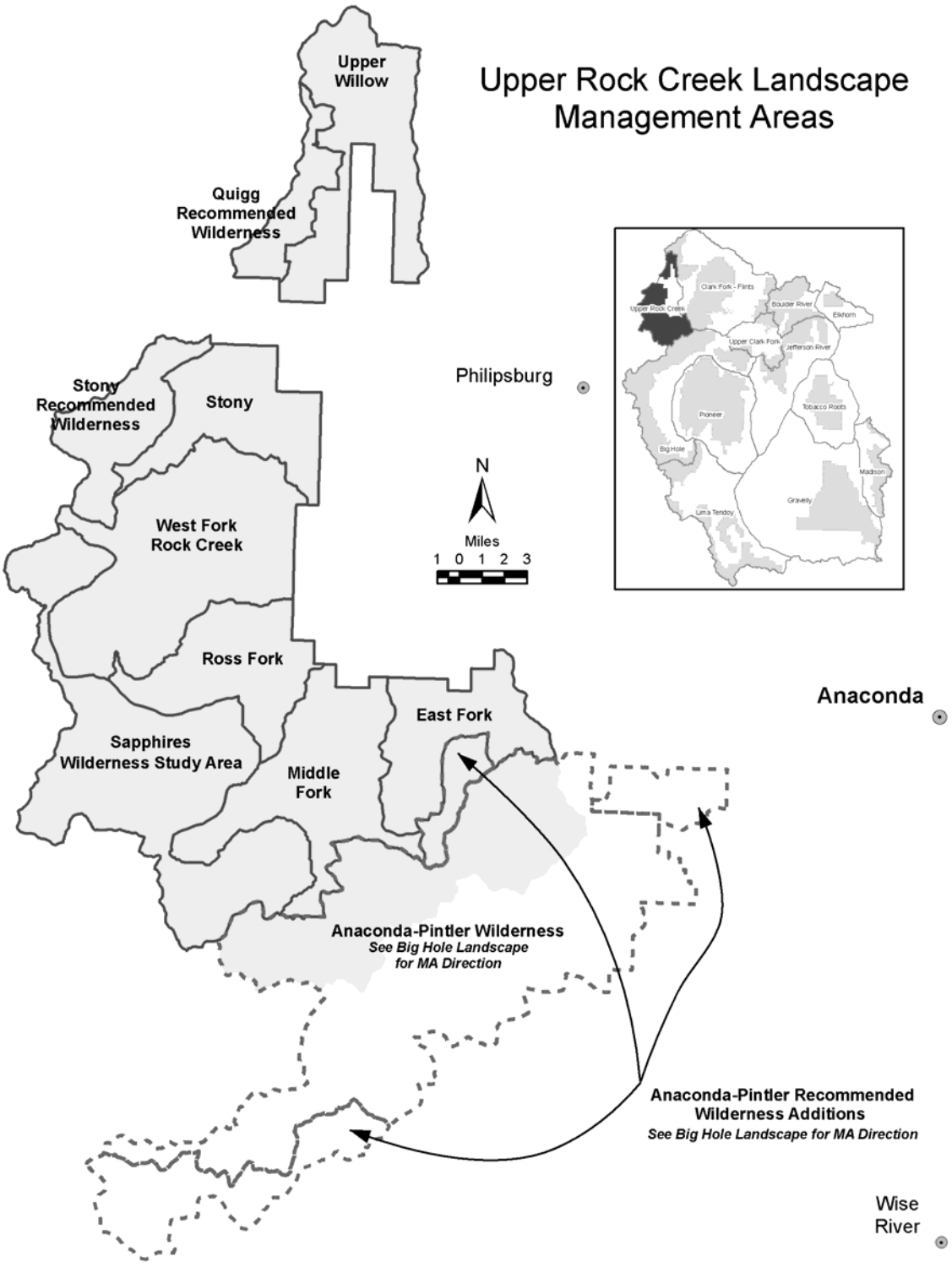
Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Manage, harden and designate dispersed camping sites to concentrate campers and reduce impact to soils and aquatic resources

Provide a separate loop opportunity for non-motorized use

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

None


Upper Rock Creek Landscape Management Areas
Upper Willow
Quigg Recommended Wilderness
Stony Recommended Wilderness
Stony
West Fork Rock Creek
Ross Fork
Sapphires Wilderness Study Area
Middle Fork
East Fork
Philipsburg
Anaconda
Wise River
N
Miles
1 0 1 2 3
Anaconda-Pintler Wilderness
See Big Hole Landscape for MA Direction
Anaconda-Pintler Recommended Wilderness Additions
See Big Hole Landscape for MA Direction
Clark Fork - Flints
Upper Rock Creek
Boulder River
Elkhorn
Upper Clark Fork
Jefferson River
Pioneer
Tobacco Roots
Big Hole
Madison
Gravelly
Lima Tendoy

UPPER ROCK CREEK LANDSCAPE

The Upper Rock Creek landscape is characterized by high rocky peaks on the south and more rounded and forested yet steep mountain summits along its western edge. Vegetation in Upper Rock Creek varies from open grasslands in the lower elevations to whitebark pine and subalpine larch at the timberline. Ponderosa pine is a minor component but is unique on this Forest and provides habitat for flammulated owls.

Lodgepole pine dominates, and most of the lodgepole community type consists of large blocks of mature forest. Douglas-fir grows on the sunnier south and west facing slopes, and subalpine fir and Engelmann spruce grow along stream bottoms and shadier north and east aspects. The landscape provides secure habitat for wide ranging wildlife species between the Sapphire Mountains to the south and Garnet Range to the north. Bighorn sheep, mountain goats, elk, moose and many other wildlife species live here. Rock Creek supports relatively strong populations of native trout, notably bull trout and westslope cutthroat trout. Rock Creek and all major tributary streams are designated important habitat for bull trout, and figures prominently in the recovery plan for this species listed under the Endangered Species Act.

Most of the area along Rock Creek itself is under the jurisdiction of the Lolo National Forest but the upper forks draining into Rock Creek are administered by the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest. Nearly one third of National Forest System lands in upper Rock Creek are a part of the Anaconda-Pintler Wilderness or the Sapphire Wilderness Study Area. Rock Creek is a national class one trout stream, and segments are managed as eligible for National Recreational River designation on both the Beaverhead-Deerlodge and Lolo National Forests.

Many people place recreation and aesthetics as the highest value of this landscape. Rock Creek is a destination for a wide range of recreational pursuits. There are numerous developed and dispersed camping sites and trailheads. The quality of the fishing experience draws anglers from around the world, and many from Missoula. Big game hunting, camping, hiking, horseback riding, pleasure driving, and snowmobiling draw visitors to Rock Creek. The landscape serves as both provider and refuge for the surrounding communities in Granite, Deer Lodge, Missoula and Ravalli counties.

East Fork Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Travel Restrictions

- 11% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 14% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

- 13% Non-FS Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 11% Summer Non-motorized
- 6% Backcountry Recreation
- 70% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 14% Winter Non-motorized
- 73% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 58% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 0% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

Miles 1 0.5 0

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Petersen Meadows

Windy Ridge RNA

Dexter Basin RNA

CDNST

East Fork Management Area

This area is managed for native fish conservation, recreation, and livestock grazing.

The recreation setting is mostly roaded with some semi-primitive areas bordering the Anaconda Pintler Recommended Wilderness. The area provides a transition between the development around Georgetown Lake and primitive areas in the Anaconda Pintler Wilderness. East Fork Campground and East Fork Reservoir are popular recreation destinations for those seeking a less crowded experience. Dispersed camping and big game hunting are also popular activities. The area is a popular with snowmobilers and provides groomed trails. The east side of the drainage is closed to motorized use in winter to protect big game winter range.

Other land uses include livestock grazing and water storage for irrigation at East Fork Reservoir. Vegetation may be managed for watershed restoration or a number of other resource objectives like livestock forage production.

Meadow Creek is a fisheries key watershed managed to conserve native fish populations.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Motor vehicles on roads and trails in summer, fall, and winter

Campers and visitors at trailheads for the Anaconda-Pintler Wilderness

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

None

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

None

Middle Fork Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Travel Restrictions

- 12% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 20% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

- 11% Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 12% Summer Non-motorized
- 18% Backcountry Recreation
- 59% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 20% Winter Non-motorized
- 69% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 100% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 0% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

Miles
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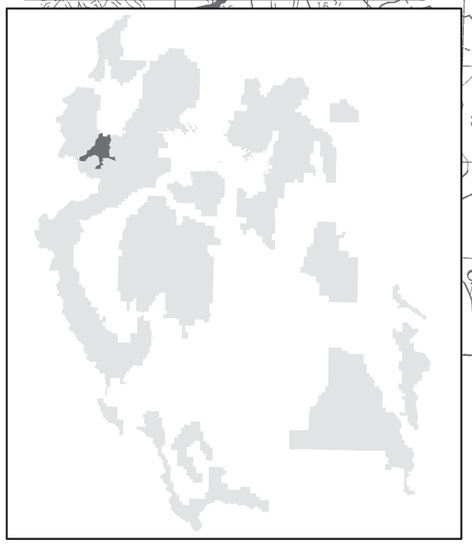
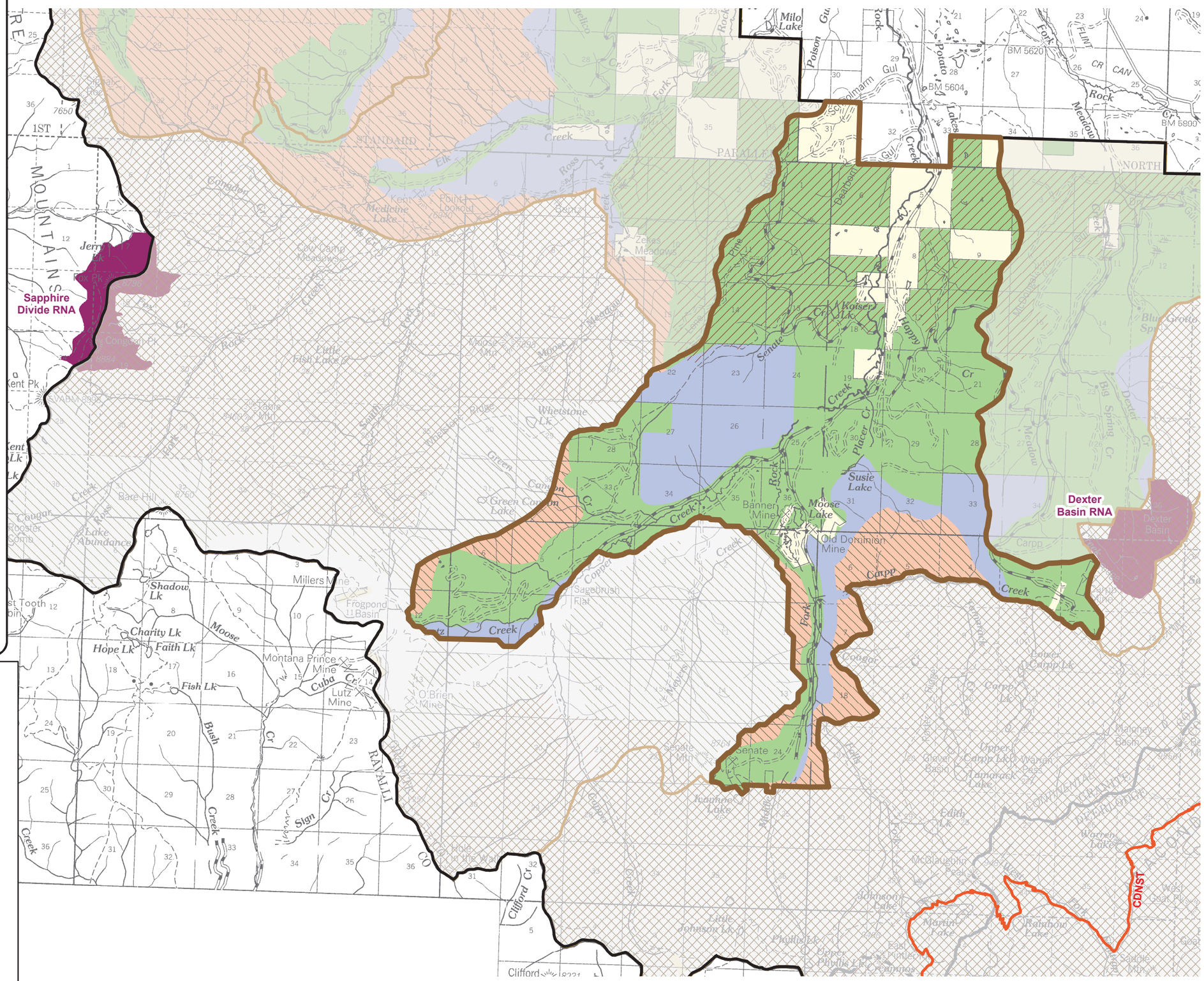



Sapphire Divide RNA
Dexter Basin RNA
CDNST
Milo Lake
Potato Lakes
Meadow Creek
Deadhorse Creek
Kaiser Lk
Happy Cr
Senate Creek
Placer Cr
Susie Lake
Moose Lake
Banner Mine
Old Dominion Mine
Dexter Basin
Carpp Creek
Rock Creek
Elk Creek
Ross Creek
Medicine Lake
Point Lookout
Zeke's Meadows
Shadow Lk
Charity Lk
Hope Lk
Faith Lk
Fish Lk
Moose Creek
Montana Prince Mine
Cuba Cr
Lutz Mine
Bush Cr
Sign Cr
Millers Mine
Frogpond Basin
Sagebrush Flat
Whetstone Lk
Little Fish Lake
Lake Abundance
Bare Hill
Clifford Cr
Clifford
Johnson Lake
Rainbow Lake
Warren Lake
Edith Lk
Phyllis Lk
Ramey Basin
Upper Carpp Lk
Tamarack Lake
Ibanhoe Lake
Jerry Lk
Fox Pk
Kent Pk
Congdon Pk
Table Lk
Green Canyon Lake
Lake Creek
Big Spring Cr
Dexter Cr
Blue Spruce
Growth
Meadow
Pine
Gulmarm
Fork
Cougar
Rooster Comb
Tooth
Bin
Creek
Cr
Lk
Pk
Basin
Mine
Lakes
Meadows
Ridge
Gulch
Canyon
Flat
Fork
Spring
Spruce
Growth
Dexter
Carpp
Ramey
Warren
Edith
Phyllis
Johnson
Rainbow
Martin
Ibanhoe
Tamarack
Upper
Lower
Little
Big
Blue
Green
Lake

Middle Fork Management Area

This area is managed for native fish conservation and recreation.

The recreation setting ranges from roaded at lower elevations, to semi-primitive non-motorized at higher elevations against the Wilderness and Wilderness Study Area, and includes altered to natural appearing scenery consistent with the settings. The area is popular for fishing, hunting, and both motorized and non-motorized recreation. It contains the Copper Creek Campground and Wilderness trailheads. Frog Pond Basin is a destination for snowmobiling.

Moose Lake is an exception to the setting where historic mining resulted in private in-holdings with a number of cabins occupied seasonally and year round. Recreation residences are authorized on Forest Service lands in the same area.

The entire management area is important for habitat for bull trout and managed as a key fisheries watershed. Vegetation may be managed a variety of resource objectives.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Campers dispersed along roads near Middle Fork and Copper creeks.

Motor vehicles on roads and trails in summer, fall, and winter

Developed trailheads for access to higher elevations

Livestock

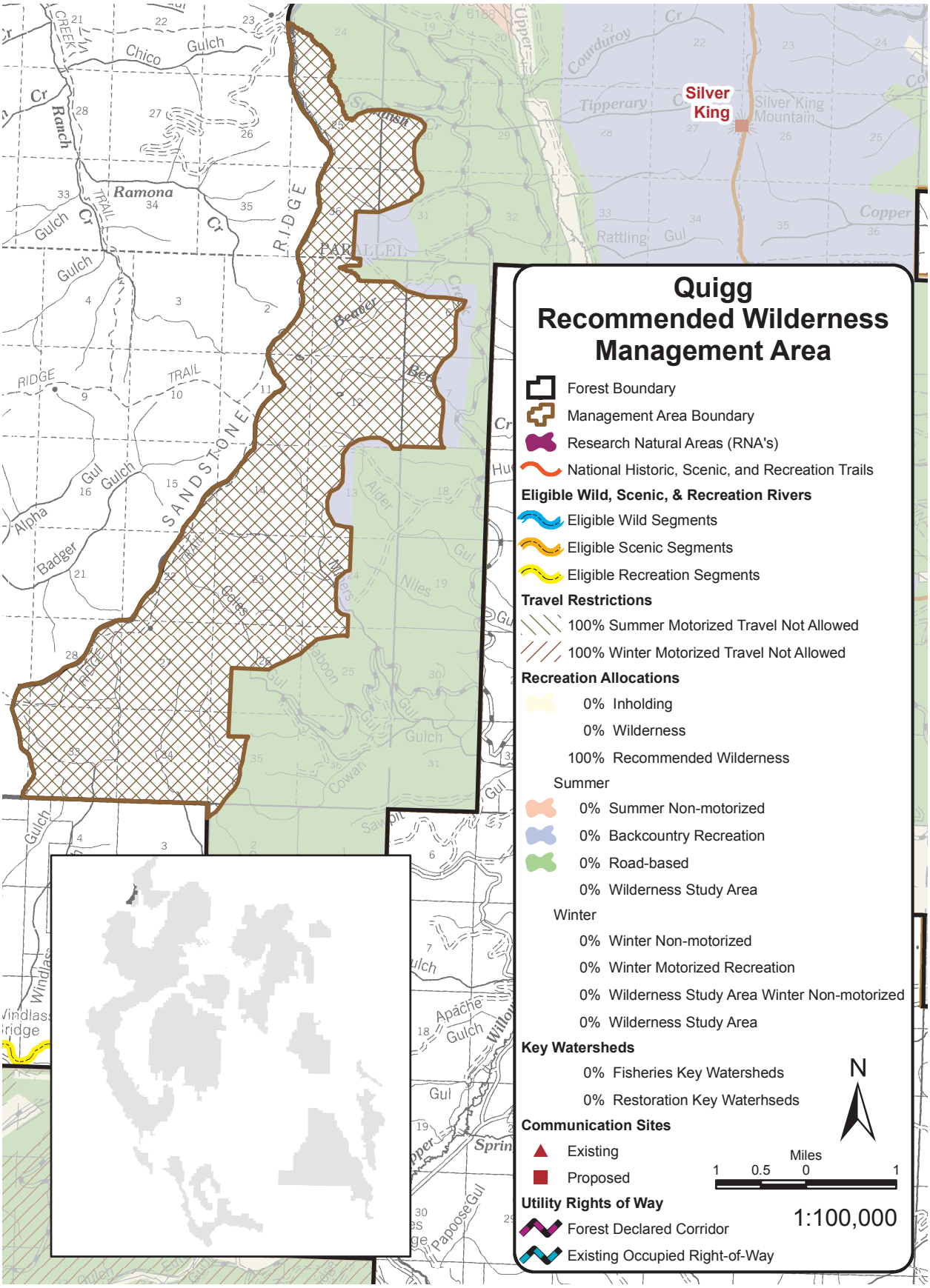
Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Manage, harden and designate dispersed camping sites to concentrate campers and reduce impact to soils and aquatic resources

Restore vigor in riparian willow communities where willow is declining

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

None


Quigg
Recommended Wilderness
Management Area
Forest Boundary
Management Area Boundary
Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails
Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers
Eligible Wild Segments
Eligible Scenic Segments
Eligible Recreation Segments
Travel Restrictions
100% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
100% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed
Recreation Allocations
0% Inholding
0% Wilderness
100% Recommended Wilderness
Summer
0% Summer Non-motorized
0% Backcountry Recreation
0% Road-based
0% Wilderness Study Area
Winter
0% Winter Non-motorized
0% Winter Motorized Recreation
0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
0% Wilderness Study Area
Key Watersheds
0% Fisheries Key Watersheds
0% Restoration Key Waterhseds
Communication Sites
Existing
Proposed
Utility Rights of Way
Forest Declared Corridor
Existing Occupied Right-of-Way
N
Miles
1 0.5 0 1
1:100,000
Silver King
Silver King Mountain
Ramona
Chico Gulch
Ranch Cr
Sandstone Ridge
Parallel Ridge
Beaver
Alpha Gulch
Badger Gulch
Niles
Alder
Cowan
Apache Gulch
Windlass Ridge
Courduroy
Tipperary
Rattling Gul
Copper
Papoose Gul

Quigg Recommended Wilderness Management Area

This area is managed to protect wilderness characteristics and to provide recreation with high levels of challenge and solitude.

The recreation setting is semi-primitive non-motorized and natural appearing. The area provides opportunities for challenging primitive recreation, all non-motorized. The Quigg area is managed in conjunction with an adjacent roadless area on the Lolo National Forest. Visitors access the area from the Rock Creek road through the Lolo NF.

Vegetation is managed primarily through prescribed and natural fire. Other ecosystem components are regulated primarily by natural processes and events. Wildlife security is important along the top of this mountain range and benefits from motorized prohibitions in this area.

Visitors may encounter

Quiet natural landscapes

Native vegetation changes from fire and other natural events

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

None

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

The Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective – Very High

Management changes if released from wilderness designation

Semi-primitive non-motorized summer and winter

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - High

Mountain bikes are allowed

Ross Fork Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Travel Restrictions

- 30% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 18% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

- 18% Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 30% Summer Non-motorized
- 13% Backcountry Recreation
- 39% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 18% Winter Non-motorized
- 64% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 100% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 0% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

Miles

0.5 0.25 0 0.5

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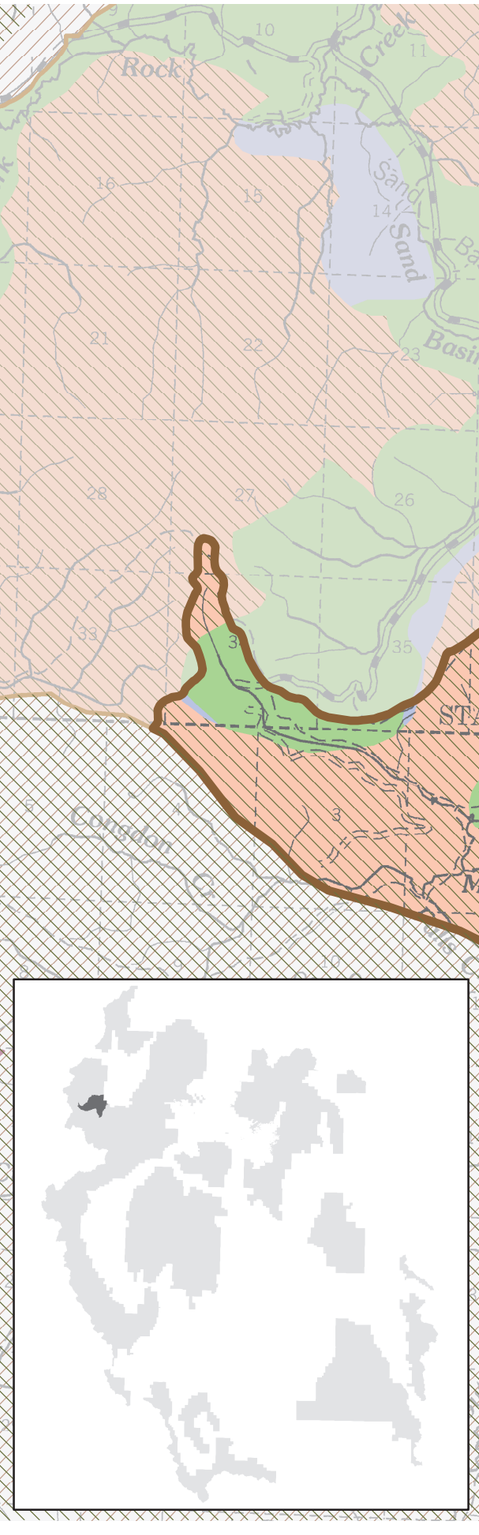

Ross Fork Management Area

This area is managed for native fish conservation, dispersed recreation, and secure winter wildlife habitat.

Recreation takes place in a mix of semi-primitive and roaded settings. Low standard roads off the primary access are located in minimally roaded lands between the non-motorized area and private lands. Non-motorized trails connect to the Wilderness Study Area. This area is popular for big game hunting. Medicine Lake is a popular recreation destination in both summer and winter. Roads and trails provide access to snowmobile play areas.

A winter closure protects big game winter range.

The entire management area is important for habitat for bull trout and managed as a fisheries key watershed. Vegetation may be managed a variety of resource objectives.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Motor vehicles on roads and some trails in summer, fall, and winter

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Maintain opportunities for primitive 4-wheel driving routes

Restore vigor in riparian willow communities where willows are declining

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

None

Sapphires Wilderness Study Area Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Non-FS Inholding
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Travel Restrictions

- 91% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 78% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

0% Inholding
0% Wilderness
0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

0% Summer Non-motorized
0% Backcountry Recreation
0% Road-based
100% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

0% Winter Non-motorized
0% Winter Motorized Recreation
78% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
22% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

100% Fisheries Key Watersheds
0% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

Miles
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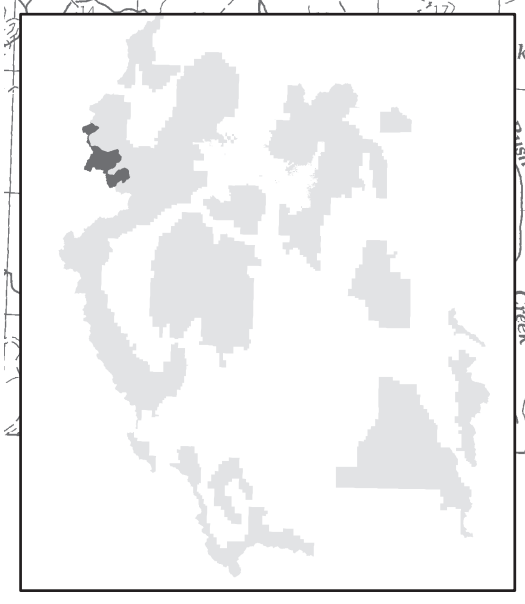
Emerine Repeater

Sapphire Divide RNA

Senate Mtn



Sapphire Mountains Wilderness Study Area Management Area

This area is managed to protect Wilderness character, and to provide dispersed recreation and other activities consistent with the designation.

This Wilderness Study Area was designated in 1977 (P.L.95-150), to study the potential for inclusion into the National Wilderness Preservation System. It is part of both the Beaverhead-Deerlodge and Bitterroot national forest. Wilderness characteristics were assessed in the 2006 Wilderness Study Area Characteristic Study assessment housed at the Forest Supervisor's Office.

The recreation setting is semi-primitive with predominantly natural appearing scenery. Summer non-motorized trails and a few miles of motorized trails are provided including portions of Trail #313. The semi-primitive motorized setting is based on motorized use existence prior to 1977. Big game hunting and snowmobiling, particularly around Frog Pond Basin, are popular

The entire management area is a fish key watershed important for bull trout habitat. Vegetation is managed through prescribed and natural fire. Other ecosystem components are regulated by natural processes and events.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from fire and other natural events

Motorized use on specific trails in summer and fall

Snowmobilers

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Develop an historic preservation plan for the traditional cultural property to ensure protection and consistent management with the Bitterroot National Forest

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

Trail #313: Motorized use will conform to Bitterroot National Forest direction from Frog Pond Basin to the north and west

Trail #313: Motorized use is permitted from Frog Pond Basin to O'Brien Mine.

Trail #313: Motorized use is prohibited from O'Brien Mine south.

Manage according to the Montana Wilderness Study Act, P.L.95-150

Timber harvest is prohibited

The Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - High

Stony Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Travel Restrictions

- 18% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 56% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

- 7% Non-FS Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 18% Summer Non-motorized
- 3% Backcountry Recreation
- 72% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 56% Winter Non-motorized
- 37% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 43% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 0% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

Miles
1 0.5 0

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West Fork Buttes Botanical Area proposed SIA

Stony Management Area

This area is managed for native fish conservation, recreation, and secure winter wildlife habitat.

The recreation setting ranges from roaded to semi-primitive non-motorized. Rock Creek runs through part of this Management Area. Vestiges of historic mining can be seen throughout the area. Bighorn sheep can be viewed from the Rock Creek Road. Stony Creek Campground provides developed camping opportunities along the Forest boundary. The east half of the area provides road based recreation. The south and west portions lie adjacent to the Stony Recommended Wilderness and provide access to non-motorized trail opportunities.

Winter range for big game, including bighorn sheep, is protected through winter travel closures. Vegetation may be managed for a variety of resource objectives.

Stony Creek is a fisheries key watershed managed to conserve native fish populations.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Motor vehicles on roads and trails in summer and fall

Campers dispersed along roads and in campgrounds

Historic mining remnants and current mining activity or reclamation

Livestock

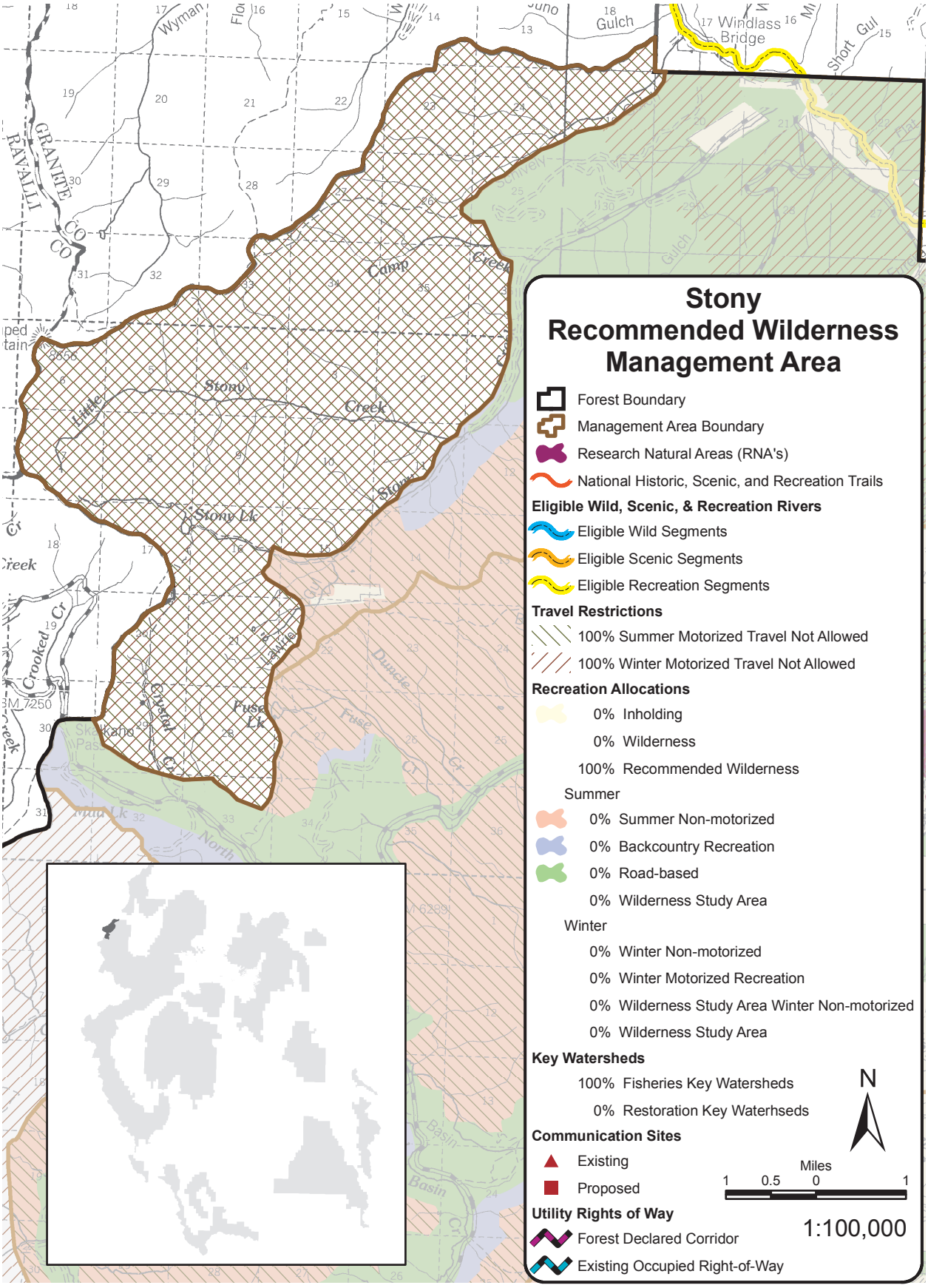
Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Harden, close, or improve dispersed and developed recreation sites to reduce impact to soils and aquatic resources

Control weeds in bunchgrass communities to protect areas value as forage for bighorn sheep and big game

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

None


Stony
Recommended Wilderness
Management Area
Forest Boundary
Management Area Boundary
Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails
Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers
Eligible Wild Segments
Eligible Scenic Segments
Eligible Recreation Segments
Travel Restrictions
100% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
100% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed
Recreation Allocations
0% Inholding
0% Wilderness
100% Recommended Wilderness
Summer
0% Summer Non-motorized
0% Backcountry Recreation
0% Road-based
0% Wilderness Study Area
Winter
0% Winter Non-motorized
0% Winter Motorized Recreation
0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
0% Wilderness Study Area
Key Watersheds
100% Fisheries Key Watersheds
0% Restoration Key Waterhseds
Communication Sites
Existing
Proposed
Utility Rights of Way
Forest Declared Corridor
Existing Occupied Right-of-Way
N
Miles
1 0.5 0 1
1:100,000

Stony Recommended Wilderness Management Area

This area is managed to protect wilderness characteristics and to provide yearlong recreation with high levels of challenge and solitude.

This area is contiguous with roadless areas on the Lolo and Bitterroot National Forest and the Skalkaho Game Preserve. The recreation setting is semi-primitive and natural appearing. Hunting is the most common activity in the area. Visitors travel by foot or on horseback. Access is available from Rock Creek road and the Skalkaho highway.

Vegetation is managed primarily through prescribed or natural fire. Other ecosystem components are regulated by natural processes and events.

Visitors may encounter

Native vegetation changes from fire and other natural events

Wildlife including forest carnivores

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

None

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective – Very High

Management changes if released from wilderness designation

Semi-primitive non-motorized summer and winter

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - High

Mountain bikes are allowed

Upper Willow Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Travel Restrictions

- 11% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 0% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

- 3% Non-FS Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 11% Summer Non-motorized
- 44% Backcountry Recreation
- 42% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 0% Winter Non-motorized
- 97% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 0% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 0% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

Miles
1 0.5 0

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Silver King

Black Pine Lookout

Upper Willow Management Area

This area is managed for dispersed recreation and other resource uses.

Recreation takes place in settings ranging from mostly roaded on the south end to semi-primitive non-motorized on the north end. The most common recreational activities are big game hunting and dispersed camping. A county road lies on the east side of Upper Willow Creek and an administratively closed Forest Service road runs along the creek on the west side. Historic mining and homesteading in the valley bottoms and some upland areas have resulted in private lands surrounded by Forest lands. One recreation residence lot is authorized in this area.

Vegetation may be managed for a number of resource objectives, including livestock forage production. Some areas remain non-motorized to provide secure areas in summer and fall for wildlife movement.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Motor vehicles on roads and trails in summer, fall, and winter

Dispersed campsites along roads

Historic mining remnants and current mining activity or reclamation

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

None

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

None

West Fork Rock Creek Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments

Travel Restrictions

- 49% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 7% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

- 12% Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 49% Summer Non-motorized
- 3% Backcountry Recreation
- 36% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 7% Winter Non-motorized
- 81% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 100% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 0% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

N

Miles

0.5 0 0.5 1

1:100,000

West Fork Buttes Botanical Area proposed SIA

Emerine Repeater

Sapphire Divide RNA

West Fork Rock Creek Management Area

This area is managed for native fish conservation, dispersed recreation, and secure winter wildlife habitat.

The recreation setting is roaded through the Skalkaho Highway corridor and on low elevation forested slopes. Much of the remaining area is semi-primitive non-motorized. The Skalkaho Highway, Montana Highway 38, is a popular summer road and winter snowmobile trail. Sand Basin and Burnt Fork on the Bitterroot National Forest are popular snowmobile play areas. Crystal Creek Campground and Mud Lake Fishing Access provide developed recreation opportunities.

The entire management area is important for habitat for bull trout and managed as a fisheries key watershed. Vegetation may be managed a variety of resource objectives.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Motor vehicles on roads and trails in summer, fall, and winter

Dispersed camping is popular along Sand Basin Creek and the West Fork of Rock Creek.

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Restore vigor in riparian willow communities where willows are declining

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

None