

## Appendix I

# Scenery Management

---

## Introduction

This appendix provides direction to protect and enhance the scenery resource of the Wayne National Forest. The appendix includes the following sections:

- Existing Landscape Character Description
- Landscape Character Objectives
  - Diverse Continuous Forest
  - Diverse Continuous Forest with OHVs
  - Historic Forest
  - Historic Forest with OHVs
  - Forest/Shrubland Mosaic
  - Grassland/Forest Mosaic
  - Future Old Forest
  - Future Old Forest with Minerals
  - River Corridors
  - Developed Recreation
  - Timbre Ridge Lake
  - Special Areas
  - Research Natural Areas
  - Candidate Areas
- Scenery Management Guidelines
  - General
  - Facilities
  - Permanent Openings
  - Utilities
  - Aquatic and Riparian Habitats
  - Signs
  - Roads and Trails
  - Minerals
  - Vegetation Management
  - Fuels Management
  - Recreation Areas
- Scenic Integrity Objective by Management Area
- Glossary

---

## Existing Landscape Character Description

### Setting

Southeastern Ohio is a land of visual contrasts. Areas of significant natural beauty and cultural history contrast with areas of significant environmental abuse. Abandoned mined lands, acid mine drainage seeps, roadside trash dumps, and illegal motorized vehicle use too often spoil the scenic countryside.

The Wayne National Forest lies within Ohio's oldest landscape, the unglaciated Appalachian Plateau. A network of streams and rivers winds through deep valleys surrounded by rolling, forested hills often highlighted by striking bluffs and rock shelters. Human-made lakes, remnants of past strip mining, punctuate the forested surface. Rivers and major streams wind through the Forest, often paralleled by narrow roads, eventually draining into the Ohio River.

### Topography

Forested hilltops highlight the rugged, natural-appearing topography. Private farms and pastureland interlace the hilly landscape, giving a rural feel. A long series of narrow ridges and U-shaped valleys dissect the countryside. Topographic relief varies from a minimum of 500 feet to a maximum of over 1,000 feet. Slopes are typically benched or segmented by alternating sections of steep or moderate slope gradients. Local relief (the difference in elevation between the top of a ridge and the bottom of its adjacent valley) varies as little as 50 feet in some areas to as much as 500 feet in others. Slope gradients commonly range from 15 to 80 percent, but dominant slope gradients range between 25 and 55 percent.

### Roads

Compared with many National Forests, the Wayne is well roaded with a transportation system maintained by local governments and the State of Ohio. Major arteries running near or through the Forest include: U.S. Highways 23, 33, 35, 50, and 52 and State Highways 7, 26, 32, and 93.

Townships and counties maintain hundreds of miles of roads within the Forest proclamation boundary. Many of the county roads are paved. In contrast, many of the township roads are single-lane, aggregate surfaced, low-standard roads.

## Vegetation

Where solid blocks of National Forest System land occur, continuous, deciduous forests (primarily oak-hickory) dominate the view, especially in the Athens and Marietta Units. A large ice storm in February 2003 somewhat altered the generally closed-canopy forest aspect on the Ironton District. The storm damaged, to varying degrees, an estimated 40,000 acre swath of trees across the district (east to west). This will lead to a large influx of new vegetation in the understory in coming years.

Virtually no timber has been harvested on the WNF over the last several years due to litigation, appeals, and consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on appropriate conservation measures for the Indiana bat. Prior to the mid-1990s, extensive timber harvests, including clearcutting, took place on the WNF. The Forest is currently attempting to reactivate its timber sale program. The 1988 Forest Plan as amended permitted only partial harvesting methods (thinning and selection).

Minor infestations of the gypsy moth have caused some small openings in the Forest canopy. The gypsy moth infestation is expected to spread gradually over the Forest from northeast to southwest in the coming decade, and extensive, periodic defoliations and tree mortality will likely increase. Agricultural operations, timber harvesting, and residential developments on private or State-owned lands account for most large openings currently within the proclamation.

Native stands of Virginia pine and pitch pine are scattered in small stands throughout the Forest. Small planted stands of shortleaf pine and white pine also occur. These conifers add variety and interest to the scenery.

## Scenery

Autumn is a beautiful time to enjoy the Wayne National Forest. With the onset of clear, sunny days and cool, crisp nights, the hardwoods begin to display a spectacular array of colors. This showy season usually peaks around the second week in October.

Cultural features such as historic barns, log structures, iron furnaces, covered bridges, and mineral developments are sprinkled across the landscape which has evolved over time.

Mineral developments, although part of the character of the area, dominate the landscape in some areas and have created unsightly mounds of coal mine wastes, spoil banks, and streams stained yellow-orange by acid runoff. Batteries of storage tanks, wells, pumps, and bright orange transmission lines give evidence of past and ongoing oil and gas development across the landscape.

National Forest System (NFS) lands, however, are moderately free of human disturbance, making current conditions visually pleasing. On about 50 percent of the Forest, management activities are little noticed or do not draw the attention of WNF visitors. The remaining 50 percent of the Forest has been modified by management activities to varying degrees. The effects of timber harvests, road and trail construction, utility lines, mineral developments, and developed recreation areas dominate the landscape.

The rugged, hilly nature of the landscape favors most recreation activities on the Forest. The WNF has become a traditional hunting area for many residents of Ohio and neighboring states. Turkey, grouse, deer, and squirrels are favorite species.

The hilly terrain and proximity to population centers also contributes to the area's popularity as a motorcycle riding area. Riders from across the country come to southeast Ohio to enjoy the area's scenic beauty. In the Ironton and Athens regions, motorcycle and OHV riding is an expanding element in a culture that values freedom of travel. This type of recreation is not as popular in the Marietta area, however.

Several population centers exist in WNF counties. In the Ironton district, a string of nine communities stretches from Portsmouth on the west to Gallipolis on the east, significantly influencing use of NFS land. In addition, many people from Ashland, Ky., Parkersburg and Huntington, W.Va., use the Forest. The Athens District contains the cities of Athens and Marietta. The nearest metropolitan city, Columbus, the capital of Ohio, lies approximately 70 miles northwest of the WNF headquarters.

## Landscape Character Objectives

A landscape character objective describes the overall desired scenic character of an area. It also portrays the social and cultural landscape within each management area.

### Desired Forest Landscape

The desired landscape characteristic for the Wayne National Forest is generally “natural appearing.” This term denotes a landscape altered by past or present human activities that retains a natural appearance. The placement of forests, farm lands, roads, structures, etc., harmonizes with the environment.

The mostly homogenous topography of the three WNF administrative units (Athens, Marietta, and Ironton) consists of rolling, forested hills separated by ravines, coves, streams/rivers, and roads. The small to medium sized farms that dot the hilly landscape are concentrated near the fertile bottomlands.

The forest cover contains a variety of vegetation native to southeast Ohio. Soil type, landform, aspect, and slope position usually determine an area's vegetation. Oak-hickory dominates the forest cover of mid-slopes and ridgetops. Maple-beech-poplar forest generally covers the lower slopes and bottomlands. The WNF's Ecological Classification Handbook (1997) lists specific types of vegetation commonly found on each of the three administrative units.

The WNF also contains numerous indications of past mining activities. Many mining pits and catch basins have been converted to small fishing ponds. Mineral excavation areas have been rehabilitated to permanent wildlife openings or grasslands.

The Forest will continue to offer a wide variety of recreation opportunities such as hiking, horseback riding, mountain biking, OHV riding, hunting, fishing, camping, picnicking, and wildlife viewing. Cultural features such as historic barns, log structures, iron furnaces, and covered bridges will also play an important role in attracting visitors from across the country to southeast Ohio.

The Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) is also closely linked to scenery in terms of a visitor's expectation and experience. For example, a visitor looking for a primitive recreation experience will look for a natural setting with high scenic integrity (i.e., a seemingly undisturbed/unaltered landscape, rustic structures, etc.). Three ROS classes have been identified on the WNF: Semi-primitive Non-motorized, Roaded Natural, and Rural. Due to the extensive network of roads and/or motorized trails on the Forest, the majority of management areas on the WNF were assigned the ROS classification Roaded Natural. The Future Old Forest and Timbre Ridge Lake Management Areas were assigned the ROS class Semi-primitive Non-motorized, while the Develop Recreation Management Area was given the ROS class Rural. Table I - 1 provides a summary of the desired setting characteristics for the respective ROS classes.

Table I - 1: Summary of Desired Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Characteristics

ROS	Mgt. Areas	Setting	Setting Description
Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized	FOF TRL	Physical	<p><b>Theme:</b> Predominately natural/natural appearing; rustic improvements protect resources.</p> <p><b>Size*:</b> 2,500 + acres</p> <p><b>Infrastructure:</b></p> <p><b>Access</b> - Non-motorized trails are present. Closed and temporary Roads may be present but not dominant on the landscape.</p> <p><b>Fishing sites</b> – Rivers, lakes and reservoirs;</p> <p><b>Camp/Picnic sites</b> – Not developed, leave no trace</p> <p><b>Sanitation</b> – No facilities; leave no trace</p> <p><b>Water supply</b> – Undeveloped natural</p> <p><b>Signing</b> – Rustic, constructed of natural materials</p> <p><b>Interpretation</b> - Through self discovery, at trailheads</p> <p><b>Water crossing</b> – Rustic structures or bridges made of natural materials</p> <p><b>Vegetation:</b> Predominately natural, treatment areas exist to enhance forest health but are few and widely dispersed.</p>
		Managerial	Minimum or subtle signing and regulations, some encounters with rangers. Motorized travel prohibited
		Social	High probability of solitude, closeness to nature, self-reliance high to moderate challenge and risk; some evidence of others
Roaded Natural	RC DCF DCFO FSM FOFM GFM HF HFO RNA SA CA	Physical	<p><b>Theme:</b> Natural Appearing with nodes and corridors of development such as campgrounds, picnic areas, and trailheads</p> <p>Size: n/a</p> <p><b>Infrastructure**:</b></p> <p><b>Access</b> – Classified Road System for highway vehicle use</p> <p><b>Fishing sites</b> – Rivers, lakes, reservoirs with some facilities</p> <p><b>Camp/picnic sites</b> – Identified dispersed and developed sites</p> <p><b>Sanitation</b> – Developed outhouses that blend with setting</p> <p><b>Water supply</b> – Often developed</p> <p><b>Signing</b> – Rustic with natural materials to more refined using a variety of materials such as fiberglass, metal, etc.</p> <p><b>Interpretation</b> – Simple roadside signs, some interpretive displays</p> <p><b>Water crossing</b> – Bridges constructed of natural materials.</p> <p><b>Vegetation:</b> Changes (treatments) to the natural vegetation patterns are evident but in harmony with natural setting.</p>
		Managerial	Opportunity to be with other users in developed sites; some obvious signs (information and regulation) and low to moderate likelihood of meeting Forest Service rangers.
		Social	Moderate evidence of human sights and sounds; moderate concentration of users at campsites; little challenge or risk.
Rural	DR	Physical	<p><b>Theme:</b> Altered landscapes with natural appearing backdrop. Farms and the most developed recreation sites are the major components of this ROS class.</p> <p><b>Size:</b> n/a</p> <p><b>Infrastructure:</b></p> <p><b>Access</b> – Travel routes highly developed, classified roads. Trails are constructed for ease of movement. Majority of routes are concrete, paved or graveled.</p> <p><b>Camp/Picnic sites</b> – Developed and designed for user comfort, variety of construction materials used that blend with setting. May have hookup amenities such as hot water, electricity, and sewage disposal.</p> <p><b>Sanitation</b> – Developed and designed for user comfort</p> <p><b>Water supply</b> – Developed and designed for user comfort</p> <p><b>Signing</b> – Natural and synthetic materials are appropriate</p> <p><b>Interpretation</b> – Roadside exhibits, interpretive programs, etc;</p> <p><b>Water crossing</b> – Bridges constructed of various materials, in harmony with landscape</p> <p><b>Vegetation:</b> Treatments blend with landscape.</p>

ROS	Mgt. Areas	Setting	Setting Description
		<b>Managerial</b>	Obvious signing (regulation and information), education and law enforcement staff available. Motorized and mechanized travel common and often separated.
		<b>Social</b>	High interaction among users is common. Little challenge or risk associated with being outdoors.

As in the past, natural disturbances such as ice storms, high winds, fire, insect infestation, etc., as well as resource management activities will continue to change and influence the Forest’s landscape character. Consistently implementing the Forest’s scenery management guidelines, however should mitigate adverse effects to scenery, thus maintaining and/or enhancing the Forest’s “natural appearing” landscape.

## Desired Forest Landscape by Management Area

### Diverse Continuous Forest

The goal of this management area is to provide managed, mature forest habitat conditions with a continuous forest canopy. Uneven-aged management techniques, with some even-aged management, should maintain forest structure and composition. The mosaic of hardwood and conifer forest is interspersed with small water bodies and open lands. The dominant forest type is oak-hickory. All age classes of trees are found in this management area, but mature trees are prevalent. Stands of irregular size and shape blend together, interlaced by many small openings of brushy or herbaceous cover. The result is a “natural appearing” look.

Roads within and on the perimeter of this management area provide access to resource management, mineral development, and recreational activities. Some temporary roads may also be needed for resource management.

Resource management practices, such as vegetation management, are evident, but in harmony with the natural-appearing environment.

Moderate amounts of non-motorized recreation opportunities are provided. Hiking, horse, and mountain bike trails are provided. Dispersed recreational activities such as hunting, fishing, viewing scenery and wildlife, and the gathering of forest products are examples of recreation activities that may occur in these areas.

Structures and utility corridors, as well as mineral exploration and extraction, are usually evident only when viewed directly from on-site or at a distance in broken terrain.

### Diverse Continuous Forest with OHVs

Same as the Diverse Continuous Forest Management Area except OHV use on designated trails is permitted.

### Historic Forest

Restoring the historic oak-hickory component on the WNF, with a lower mixture of related central hardwoods and scattered pine, is the goal of this management area. This restoration will involve some timber harvest, intensive use of prescribed fire, and hand application of herbicides to achieve a balance of species. Continuous forest canopy conditions are found throughout the area.

Structures and utility corridors, as well as mineral exploration and extraction, may be observed with this management area. Roads within and on the perimeter of this management area provide access to resource management, mineral development, and recreational activities.

Moderate amounts of non-motorized recreation opportunities are provided. These include viewing scenery, hunting, fishing, trapping, and hiking. In some areas, trails may provide access for non-motorized activities, such as hiking, horseback riding, or mountain biking.

### Historic Forest with OHVs

Same as the Historic Forest Management Area except OHV use is permitted on designated trails.

### Forest/Shrubland Mosaic

The goal of this management area is a mosaic of early to late successional habitat conditions. Even-aged management techniques, with some minor amounts of uneven-aged management, will be used to produce desired habitat conditions. This area is a mosaic of hardwood and conifer forests marked by small water bodies and open lands. Oak-hickory is the dominant forest type.

Roads within and on the perimeter of this management area provide access for a variety of recreational activities, transport of forest products, and provide access for resource management.

Trails for hiking and horseback riding may be provided. Hunting, hiking, horseback riding, fishing, viewing scenery and wildlife, and the gathering of forest products are among the recreational activities that may occur.

Structures and utility corridors, as well as mineral exploration and development, may be evident.

### Grassland and Forest Mosaic

The goal of this area is a mosaic of large grasslands (generally 30 to 250 acres or larger but includes existing grasslands greater than 5 acres) within a buffer of varying successional forest stages. Brushy forest edge and mature forestland buffer this area providing unique habitat not common on most of the WNF. Even-aged management of the forested buffer should create habitats of early, mid, and late successional forest ranging from 5 to 30 acres.

Utility corridors are permitted. Mineral activities (primarily oil and gas exploration and extraction) may occur. Roads within and on the perimeter of this management area are used largely to provide access for resource management. Roads also provide access for recreational activities such as hunting and gathering forest products.

Grasslands may be found where a natural-appearing environment exists, despite past human activities. These areas may be of sufficient size to allow for management of grassland species.

### Future Old Forest

The goal of this area is to refrain from intervening in the natural succession of tree growth. Extensive stands of old central hardwoods dominate the landscape. Shade tolerant tree species, such as sugar maple and American beech, dominate these stands. Large, mature trees visually dominate stands of mixed tree sizes.

In some areas, designated trails provide the only access for hiking, viewing wildlife, fishing, and other non-motorized forms of recreation. There are few roads, and most Forest Service roads are closed to private motor vehicles.

Considerable isolation from the sights and sounds of people is highly probable in this area.

Few man-made structures and utility corridors are evident. No surface occupancy of National Forest System land is allowed for the exploration and development of Federally owned minerals, except on existing leases.

### Future Old Forest with Mineral Activity

Similar to Future Old Forest except there is evidence of mineral (predominantly oil and gas surface occupancy is allowed) activity and the probability of isolation from sights and sounds of people is low in this area. Facilities, structures, utility corridors, and mineral development are present and noticeable.

### River Corridors

These are major streams that run through or along the Forest. The goal is to manage this area for scenic quality, provide large-stream riparian habitat for species and communities dependant on such conditions, and improve water quality. Vegetation is characterized by a continuous tree canopy and a variety of tree sizes. Habitat management emphasizes large hardwood trees and their associated wildlife.

Extensive evidence of human activities is apparent, particularly on privately owned land within this management area. On National Forest System land, most human activities are in harmony with the natural-appearing environment. Viewing scenery, hunting, trapping, canoeing, hiking, picnicking, and camping are key recreation activities. Roads within and on the perimeter of this management provide access to recreation opportunities, forest management, and mineral activities.

Facilities, structures, and utility corridors, as well as mineral exploration and development, are usually evident only when on-site. But they are fairly common.

### Developed Recreation

These areas provide opportunities for recreation along lakes and rivers for camping, swimming, picnicking, group activities, and other intensive recreation opportunities in highly developed sites. They include the Lake Vesuvius Recreation Complex, the Leith Run-Capitol Christmas Tree Complex, Burr Oak Cove Campground, and Lamping Homestead Campground.

Developed areas contain high density, self-contained, destination-type recreation developments within a forest environment. Vegetation management ensures the long-term viability, safety, and attractiveness of the area.

Highly developed recreation sites (i.e., campgrounds, day-use areas, beaches, etc.) provide intensive recreation opportunities. More undeveloped areas provide opportunities for boating, fishing, hunting and hiking.

Recreation facilities and structures may dominate the landscape in developed areas. Building materials and design, along with placement of facilities and structures, harmonize with the environment.

Roads and trails provide access within the more developed areas. Hiking trails allow access to lakesides and riverbanks. Roads and trails are designed to accommodate the high density recreation use and related activities associated with this area.

Growth of high-quality, mature hardwoods is emphasized. Vegetation management is limited to increasing visitor safety by minimizing tree hazards and to improving forest health.

Utility corridors and other special uses may be present, as long as they are compatible with the character of the area. Mineral exploration opportunities come with major restrictions. No surface occupancy is allowed for the exploration and development of Federally owned minerals except on existing leases.

### **Timbre Ridge Lake**

The goal of this area is to:

- Protect and maintain water quality in Timbre Ridge Lake and its watershed
- Protect and maintain the semi-primitive, remote-like setting
- Promote a natural appearing landscape.
- Provide semi-developed and/or dispersed recreation opportunities uniquely tied to the lake.

Non-motorized forms of recreation will be emphasized. Developed areas contain low-density, dispersed recreation developments within a forest environment. Vegetation management will be minimal.

Roads and trails provide access within the more developed recreation areas. Hiking trails allow access to the lakeside. Roads and trails will be designed to accommodate low-density recreation use and related activities.

Recreation facilities and structures may dominate the landscape in some developed areas. Building materials and design, as well as placement of facilities and structures, harmonize with the environment. Utility corridors and other special uses may be present, as long as they are compatible with the character of the area. No surface occupancy is allowed for the exploration and development of Federally owned minerals except on existing leases.

### **Special Areas**

These areas have been analyzed and designated as Special Areas for various reasons. Found throughout the forest, these areas may contain significant cultural remains or unique terrain, climate, soil, water, flora or fauna. Such significance is recognized by State or Federal authority and will be so designated.

These areas include a wide range of forest conditions. Vegetation will vary depending upon local characteristics. These areas are not actively managed for timber production.

A system of hiking trails may provide access for administrative purposes and recreational activities. The design and structure of any facilities will be compatible with their natural surroundings. Evidence of human activities will vary but generally will be controlled to reduce adverse effects.

The size of these areas will vary but boundaries will be located to protect only significant resource areas.

No surface occupancy is allowed for the exploration and development of Federally owned minerals except on existing leases.

### Research Natural Areas

Designated as Research Natural Areas, these areas may be found anywhere on the Forest where terrain, climate, soil, water, and vegetation possess unique characteristics for scientific study. Sizes of these areas will vary, depending upon their purpose. Vegetation size and type may also vary, depending on the location selected. This area is not actively managed for timber production.

Some forms of non-motorized recreation may occur, such as hiking and viewing wildlife. Roads provide access to study areas. The design and structure of any facilities will be compatible with the natural surroundings.

No surface occupancy is allowed for the exploration and development of Federally owned minerals except on existing leases.

### Candidate Areas

This management area emphasizes the preservation of potentially unique natural areas. These areas possess potentially significant natural or historic characteristics. More analysis is needed before a decision can be made to designate, however. Management is directed at protecting these lands until the areas can be studied for designation as research natural areas, special areas, or other specific management.

Their primary benefit is the scientific value that may be derived from protected examples of unique ecosystems. Other benefits may include hiking, hunting, and nature study. No surface occupancy is allowed for the exploration or development of Federally owned minerals except on existing leases.

## Scenery Management Guidelines

Guidelines for scenery management were developed for the primary purpose of restoring, maintaining, and enhancing the Forest’s scenic values and to help achieve its scenic integrity objectives (SIO).

## SIO by Management Areas and Scenic Classes

Table I - 2: SIO by Management Areas and Scenic Classes

Management Areas	Scenic Class				
	1	2	3	4	5
Developed Recreation	H	H	H	H	H
River Corridors	H	H	H	M	M
Timbre Ridge Lake	H	H	H	H	H
Diverse Continuous Forest	H	M	M	M	L
Diverse Continuous Forest with OHV	H	M	M	M	L
Historic Forest	H	M	M	M	L
Historic Forest with OHV	H	M	M	M	L
Forest-Shrubland Mosaic	H	M	M	M	L
Grassland-Forest Mosaic	H	H	M	M	L
Research Natural Areas	H	H	M	M	M
Special Areas	H	H	M	M	M
Candidate Areas	H	H	M	M	M
Future Old Forest	H	H	M	M	L
Future Old Forest with Mineral Activity	H	H	M	M	L
H – High Scenic Integrity Objective M – Moderate Scenic Integrity Objective L – Low Scenic Integrity Objective See Forest Plan Appendix A – Glossary for definitions of Scenic Class and High, Moderate, and Low Scenic Integrity Objectives.					

**Table I - 3: WNF Concern Level 1 and 2 and High SIO Sites**

<b>WNF Unit</b>	<b>Concern Level 1 or High SIO Sites</b>	<b>Concern Level 2 Sites</b>
<b>Athens</b>	North Country Trail/Trailheads	All OHV Trails/Trailheads
	Wildcat Hollow Hiking Trail/Trailhead	Utah Ridge Pond/Picnic Area
	Stone Church Horse Trail/Trailheads	Sand Run Picnic Area
	All trails within the Future Old Forest Management Areas	Payne Cemetery
	All Trails within the Developed Recreation Management Areas	State Routes: 13, 56, 155, 312, 328, 668, 691
	Burr Oak Cove Campground	State Route 93 (North of Shawnee and West of NCT)
	State Routes: 78, 93, 216, 278, 595, and 685	
	U.S. Highway 33	
<b>Marietta</b>	North Country Trail/Trailheads	State Routes: 78, 145, 255, 536, and 565
	All hiking trails/trailheads	State Route: 260 (North of St. Rt. 565)
	All horse trails/trailheads	
	All trails within the Future Old Forest Management Areas	
	Developed Recreation Management Areas	
	All developed recreation sites	
	Little Muskingum River	
	State Routes: 7, 26, and 800	
	State Route: 260 (From Ohio River to junction of St. Rt. 565)	
<b>Ironton</b>	Developed Recreation Management Area	Dean State Connector Horse Trail
	Timbre Ridge Lake Management Area	Symmes Creek
	All Trails within the Future Old Forest Management Areas	All horse trails east of Township Road 198
	Morgan Sisters and Symmes Creek Hiking Trails	State Routes: 93, 140, 141, 233, 373, 522, 650, 775, and 790
	State Route 522 (Between St. Rt. 93 and Darby Creek)	All OHV Trails/Trailheads
	State Route 775 (½ mile north and ½ south of main entrance to Timbre Ridge Lake)	
	FDR 605 (Timbre Ridge Lake Road)	

See Forest Plan Appendix A – Glossary for definitions of Concern Level.