

**Hoosier National Forest**  
**Administrative Correction 9**  
April 2010  
**Addition to Table of Contents and**  
**Clarification of Management Area Direction**

Administrative corrections are defined at 36 CFR 219.31, may be made at any time, and are not plan amendments or revisions. They do not require public notice of the preparation of an environmental document under Forest Service NEPA procedures.

Administrative corrections include the following:

- (1) Corrections and updates of data and maps;
- (2) Updates to activity lists and schedules required by § 219.30(d)(1) through (6);
- (3) Corrections of typographical errors or other non-substantive changes; and
- (4) Changes in the monitoring methods other than those required in a monitoring strategy (§ 219.11 (c)).

This correction applies to Management Area Direction for Management Area 6.4, page 3-42 of the *Forest Plan*. During implementation of the Forest Plan it became evident that direction regarding openings in Management Area 6.4 was unclear. The attached correction clarifies the direction contained in the *Forest Plan* for implementation. This correction replaces page 3-42 in its entirety.

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### *Provide for Recreation Use in Harmony with Natural Communities*

- \* Limit average cumulative trail density to 2.0 miles per square mile or less. See glossary (Appendix A) for definition of cumulative trail density.

Limit public motorized access to those roads on the periphery of the area, roads accessing active cemeteries, and roads under other jurisdictions. Use of other Forest roads is limited to resource management, administrative use, and foot travel.

Trails and trailheads for horses, mountain bikes, and hikers are permitted.

Minimize other recreation developments, and provide only those that prevent site deterioration or protect the user from health hazards.

### *Provide a Useable Landbase*

- \* Limit construction of additional roads except for roads associated with development of trailheads, parking lots, and other recreation facilities around the perimeter of these areas.

## MANAGEMENT AREA 6.4

### Desired Condition of Management Area

This management area creates a physical setting that provides an opportunity for solitude and a feeling of closeness to nature. The area is general forest land with the appearance of extensive stands of forest dominating the landscape with some openings.

Over time, extensive stands of natural-appearing forests will characterize the area. Stands will be dominated by large mature and over-mature trees and will provide habitat for late-successional species.

Natural barrens, glades, wetlands, and dry forest may be restored and perpetuated. In addition to openings in Mogan Ridge, Lukes Knob, and Felknor Hollow, some existing forest openings, ponds, and lakes may be retained. Old roads will grow in and blend with the natural setting. Commercial removal of vegetation is not appropriate, other than salvage or sanitation harvest when it is compatible with overall objectives.

Key recreation activities include nature watching, hunting, trail use, and backpacking. The forest is generally accessible by foot travel, and from county or state roads around the perimeter of these areas.

Roads in the interior of these areas are closed to public motorized vehicles, except seasonal use in Mogan Ridge.

Interaction between users is low, and there is only subtle evidence of other users. Tranquility and solitude are probable experiences.

Though Management Areas 6.2 and 6.4 are very similar there are some significant differences between the two. These differences are:

- In Management Area 6.2 no forest openings, waterholes, or ponds will be created and existing features will not be maintained and will revert naturally.
- Visual quality objectives are more restrictive in Management Area 6.2 since some vegetative management is allowed in Management Area 6.4.
- Some management of pine is allowed in Management Area 6.4.

### Guidance

#### *Maintain and Restore Sustainable Ecosystems*

Retain the currently maintained openings at Mogan Ridge, Lukes Knob, and Felknor Hollow, as well as openings that were established before to the 2006 Forest Plan.

Natural barrens, glades, wetlands, and dry forest that contain sensitive plant communities may be restored and perpetuated.

Allow timber stand improvement to hasten the conversion of pine stands to hardwood stands.

### *Maintain and Restore Watershed Health*

Maintain existing ponds, lakes, and wetlands.

### *Provide for a Visually Pleasing Landscape*

To the extent feasible, maintain visual quality objectives along most streams, trails or roads at a minimum of retention.

### *Provide For Recreation Use in Harmony with Natural Communities*

- \* Limit average cumulative trail density to 2.0 miles per square mile or less. See glossary (Appendix A) for definition of cumulative trail density.

Limit public motorized access to those roads on the periphery of the area, roads accessing active cemeteries, and roads under other jurisdictions. Use of other Forest roads is limited to resource management, administrative use, and foot travel.

Trails and trailheads for horses, mountain bikes, and hikers are permitted.

Minimize other recreation developments, and provide only those that prevent site deterioration or protect the user from health hazards.

### *Provide a Useable Landbase*

- \* Construct no new roads unless they would be associated with the development of recreational facilities such as, but not limited to, trailheads, parking lots, or other developments.
- \* Retain administrative access to existing forest openings including those at Lukes Knob and Felknor Hollow. Continue to keep these roads closed to public access.

Open the main east-west gravel road through Mogan Ridge that begins at Old State Route 37 to public access during fall deer hunting seasons between the approximate dates of October 1 to January 1 for purposes of managing deer populations.

## MANAGEMENT AREA 7.1

### Desired Condition of the Management Area

These areas provide for recreational facilities and developed sites. They include campgrounds, picnic areas, boat ramps, swimming beaches, and other areas intended to serve large numbers of people.

These areas vary in size, and the Forest collects user fees at most of them. Use in these areas is high-density, destination-type use.

The area contains a variety of forest types, ages, and size of timber stands. The emphasis is on maintaining large-diameter trees where possible. These areas provide a small number of shrub and herbaceous openings. Vegetative management maintains or enhances existing recreation, road and utility corridors, wildlife habitat, education, watershed values, and visitor safety.

Favor treatment of vegetation on transmission line right-of-ways to improve wildlife habitat and perpetuate a variety of native plant species and communities. Manage plant and animal habitats, including habitat improvements, to enhance visitor enjoyment and maximize sightings while protecting the habitats and populations.

Manage vegetation to ensure the long-term viability, safety, and attractiveness of the area. In these areas, focus vegetative management on hazard tree removal; control of nonnative invasive species; flower, nut, or berry production; scenic enhancement; and specific area objectives. Mowing is common in high-use areas.

Developments are evident and may dominate the landscape. Design, building materials, and placement of facilities and structures are such that they are in harmony with the environment. Accessible facilities are provided.

Management Area 7.1 recreation areas include: Blackwell Horse Camp, Blackwell Pond (Brooks Cabin), Buzzard Roost, Celina Lake, German Ridge, Hardin Ridge, Hickory Ridge Fire Tower, Hickory Ridge Horse Camp, Indian Lake, Mano Point, Saddle Lake, Shirley Creek Horse Camp, Springs Valley, Tipsaw Lake, and Youngs Creek Horse Camp.

The transportation system is designed and constructed to safely and comfortably accommodate both specialized recreation vehicles and associated service vehicles.

The visual character of these areas reflects a higher percentage of open land than is generally found in the Forest, intermingled with trees, trails, roads, powerlines, buildings, and parking lots. The sights and sounds of humans are acceptable here, and a high degree of interaction between users is expected.