APPENDIX D

Range Management Strategies for Range Allotments on the Salmon National Forest

(See Map Package for Range Allotment Map)

PRESCRIPTION STRATEGY FOR EACH ALTERNATIVE FOR EACH ALLOTMENT

ALLOTMENT	ALTERNATIVE											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
D-1 COBALT												
- Camas Creek	2	4	7	4	5	3	4	7	7	4	2	7
- Forney	3	4	6	3	5	3	3	6	6	4	3	3
- Middle Fork	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
- Clear Cr./Panther Cr.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
D-2 NORTH FORK												
- Burns Basin	3	4	6	3	5	2	3	2	6	2	2	3
- Sage Creek	3	4	6	3	5	2	4	6	6	3	3	3
- Carmen Creek	3	4	6	3	3	2	3	2	6	2	2	3
- Indian Ridge	3	4	6	3	5	2	3	6	6	3	2	3
- Fourth of July	3	4	6	3	5	2	3	6	6	4	3	3
- Sheep Creek	3	4	6	3	3	2	3	6	6	3	2	3
- Garden/Owl Creek	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
- Pine Creek	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
- Spring Creek (Recr.)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
- Horse Creek (Recr.)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
- Dahlonega Creek (Recr.)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
D-4 LEADORE												
- Agency Creek	4	4	7	4	5	4	3	7	7	4	4	4
- Deer Park	3	4	7	3	5	3	4	7	7	3	3	4
- Grizzly Hill	4	4	7	4	5	4	4	7	7	4	4	4
- Lee Creek	3	4	7	4	5	3	4	7	7	4	4	4
- Little 8-Mile	3	4	6	3	3	3	4	6	6	3	3	4
- South Hayden	4	4	7	4	5	4	4	7	7	4	4	4
- Nez Perce	3	4	6	3	5	3	4	6	6	3	3	4
- Pattee Creek	3	4	6	3	5	3	4	6	6	3	3	4
- Peterson Creek	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
- Powder Horn	4	4	6	4	5	3	3	6	6	4	4	4
- Sandy Creek	2	4	6	3	3	3	3	6	6	3	3	3
- Swan Basin	4	4	7	4	5	3	5	7	7	4	4	4
- Tex Creek	3	4	6	3	3	3	3	6	6	3	3	3
- Timber Creek	3	4	7	4	3	3	3	7	7	4	4	3
- Upper Hayden	4	4	7	4	5	4	4	7	7	4	4	4
- Chamberlain	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
- Cove Creek	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
- Gilmore	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2
- Mollie Gulch	3	3	6	3	5	3	3	6	6	3	3	3
- North Hayden	3	4	6	3	5	3	4	6	6	3	3	4
- Hawley Creek	4	4	7	4	5	7	4	7	7	4	4	4

PRESCRIPTION STRATEGY FOR EACH ALTERNATIVE FOR EACH ALLOTMENT

(Continued)

ALLOTMENT	ALTERNATIVE											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
D-5 SALMON												
- Baldy Mountain	3	4	6	3	5	2	3	6	6	4	3	4
- Cabin Creek	3	4	6	3	5	3	3	4	4	4	4	4
- Deer/Iron Creek	3	5	6	3	5	3	4	7	7	5	4	4
- Diamond/Moose	3	5	6	3	5	2	4	7	7	5	4	4
- Hat Creek	3	5	7	4	5	3	4	7	7	5	4	4
- Haynes Creek	4	4	6	4	5	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
- Lake Creek	3	4	6	3	5	3	3	4	4	4	4	4
- Napolean Gulch	2	4	6	3	5	2	2	4	4	2	2	2
- North Basin	3	5	6	3	5	3	4	6	6	5	3	4
- So. Fork Williams Creek	3	5	6	3	5	3	4	4	4	5	4	4
- Twelve Mile	3	5	7	3	5	3	3	7	7	4	4	4
- Williams/Napias	3	5	6	3	5	3	4	7	7	5	3	4
- Withington Creek	3	5	6	3	5	3	3	4	4	5	3	4

Road management prescriptions strategies 1 through 7 may be used to facilitate the maintenance or improvement of ecological range condition. When recovery to at least the fair condition class cannot be accomplished, or if fair or better condition cannot be maintained by the implementation of one of those management strategies, livestock grazing will be discontinued.

A. Prescription 1 - No livestock.

B. Prescription 2 - ME/MI Range livestock production/low intensity.

Explanation - Allow grazing but no attempt is made to optimize forage use over the available range. Existing boundary fences would be maintained, but unit fences would be allowed to degrade and/or be removed. Existing water developments could also be allowed to degrade and be removed when no longer serviceable.

Grazing capacities could be expected to significantly decline over time with the loss of the ability to achieve proper livestock distribution and uniform forage use. The level of investment would be restrained to that necessary for permit administration and compliance.

Since carrying capacity would be determined by proper use of key areas and protection and maintenance of the soil and water resources, some wildlife conflicts could be expected. For example, there would be no managed system to exclude or limit livestock use on a key elk calving area or big game winter range site.

C. Prescription 3 - MI/MI Range livestock production - wildlife mitigation/ low intensity.

Explanation - Management seeks to fully utilize the forage available to livestock grazing by distributing use over the suitable range through construction of water developments and fenced grazing units. No attempts are made to increase range forage production by vegetative manipulation. Cost effective management systems are designed and applied. Normally, a rest-rotation or deferred rotation system is used; however, a season-long grazing system would also be used. The level of investment is commensurate with the system design and economic analysis. Grazing capacities could be expected to increase gradually.

D. Prescription 4 - ME/MI Range livestock production - wildlife mitigation/high intensity.

Explanation - Management seeks to optimize production and utilization of forage for not only livestock but also wildlife. From all existing range and wildlife management technology, practices may be selected and used to develop cost effective methods for achieving improved forage supplies and uniform livestock distribution and forage use. Cultural practices such as sagebrush management, undesirable plant control and site preparation and seeding of improved forage species may be used to improve quality and quantity of forage for both livestock and wildlife. The cultural practices may be combined with fencing and water developments to implement complex grazing systems.

The level of investment is commensurate with the system design and economic analysis. Grazing capacities could be expected to increase within management and site capabilities. The prescription has the capability and flexibility to resolve wildlife conflict as well as enhancing habitat values.

E. Prescription 5 - MI/MI Range livestock production/high intensity.

Explanation - Management seeks to maximize livestock production while maintaining basic soil and water resource values. Cost effective management systems and techniques are used to achieve this goal. May involve type conversion to introduced grass monocultures. Includes administrative pastures or other specifically seeded areas under intensive management, including fertilization and irrigation. Grazing capacities could be expected to increase significantly; constrained only by maintaining viable populations of vertebrate wildlife and site potential. Level of investment could be high. Conflicts with other resources could be expected to be high; however, only livestock production would be considered.

F. Prescription 6 - MI/MI Wildlife-range livestock production/low intensity.

Explanation - Management seeks to fully utilize the forage available to livestock grazing by distributing use over the suitable range through construction of water developments and fenced grazing units. No attempts are made to increase range forage production by vegetative manipulation. Cost effective management systems are designed and applied. Normally, a rest-rotation or deferred rotation system is used; however, a season-long grazing system could also be used. The level of investment is commensurate with the system design and economic analysis. Grazing capacities could be expected to increase gradually.

The prescription has the capability and flexibility to resolve wildlife conflicts. For example, grazing units and use schedules can be designed to exclude or limit forage use on key big game winter ranges, riparian areas, etc. There should also be sufficient flexibility in the system to defer grazing use on elk calving areas until elk move from the area naturally. However, if livestock grazing/wildlife conflicts cannot be resolved to the mutual benefit of both resources, then resolution would favor wildlife.

G. Prescription 7 - ME/MI Wildlife-range livestock production/high intensity.

Explanation - Management seeks to optimize production and utilization of forage and habitat for not only wildlife but also livestock. From all existing range and wildlife management technology, practices may be selected and used to develop cost effective methods for achieving improved forage supplies and uniform livestock distribution and forage use. Cultural practices such as sagebrush management, undesirable plant control and site preparation and seeding of improved forage species may be used to improve quality and quantity of forage for both livestock and wildlife. The cultural practices may be combined with fencing and water developments to implement complex grazing systems.

The level of treatment is commensurate with the system design and economic analysis. Grazing capacities could be expected to increase within management and site capabilities. The prescription has the capability and flexibility to resolve wildlife conflict as well as enhancing habitat values. However, if wildlife habitat/livestock grazing conflicts cannot be resolved to the mutual benefit of both resources, then resolution would favor enhancement of wildlife.

APPENDIX E

Management Prescriptions

UNIFORM FOREST
MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 1A
-851 Acres-
(Provides for existing winter sports sites.)

A. MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION SUMMARY

General Description and Goals:

Management emphasis provides for downhill skiing on existing sites. Management integrates ski area development and use with other resource management to provide healthy tree stands, vegetative diversity, forage production for wildlife and opportunities for nonmotorized recreation.

Visual resources are managed so that the character is one of forested areas interspersed with openings of varying widths and shapes. Facilities may dominate, but harmonize and blend with the natural setting.

B. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS (1A Existing Winter Sports Sites)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS GUIDELINES
Visual Resource Management (A02, 13, 14)	1. Emphasize visually appealing landscapes (vista opening, rock outcroppings, diversity of vegetation, etc.).	a. Do not Objectives modificati b. Apply r where the currently
Recreation Site Construction and Rehabilitation (A05 and 06)	1. Design and locate improvements on winter sport sites to provide safety to users and to harmonize with the natural environment.	a. Follow tion stand approved M
Management of Developed Recreation Sites (A07)	1. Cooperate with the private sector to provide appropriate recreation opportunities at the Lost Trail Ski Area.	
Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06 & 07)	1. Manage forest cover types on the permitted area to enhance visual quality, diversity, and recreation opportunities, and to provide for a healthy forest cover. 2. Apply harvest treatments to forest cover types as specified in the permittee's Ski Area Master Development Plan where these plans exist for the area. 3. Timber harvest will be scheduled where necessary to meet the direction of the management area. 4. Schedule harvest activities on immediately adjacent sites to be compatible with developed site use.	
Local Road Construction and Reconstruction (L11, 12 & 13)	1. Design and locate local roads in the permitted area to facilitate management of tree stands and wildlife as well as recreation.	

UNIFORM FOREST
MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 2A
-146,216 Acres-
(Emphasis is on dispersed recreation opportunities.)
Allowing Motorized Vehicle Use

A. MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION SUMMARY

General Description and Goals:

Management emphasis is for dispersed recreation opportunities. Motorized uses, such as snowmobiling, four-wheel driving, and motorcycling are allowed. Motorized travel may be seasonally prohibited and/or restricted in areas or to designated routes to protect physical and biological resources.

Visual resources are managed so that management activities are not evident or remain visually subordinate. Past management activities such as historical changes caused by early mining, logging, and ranching may be present which are not visually subordinate but appear to have evolved to their present state through natural processes. Landscape rehabilitation is used to restore landscapes to a desirable visual quality. Enhancement aimed at increasing positive elements of the landscape to improve visual variety is also used. Treatments to increase forage production alter plant species composition or to create and maintain hiding and thermal cover for big game are applied. Prescribed burning, seeding, planting, spraying, mechanical treatments, and mechanical fireline construction may occur.

Mineral and energy resources activities are generally compatible with goals of this management area subject to appropriate stipulations provided in Management Activities - G07 in Forest Direction.

B. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS (2A Dispersed Recreation - Motorized)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS GUIDELINE
Visual Resource Management (A02, 13, 14)	1. Design and implement management activities to provide a visually appealing landscape. Enhance or provide more viewing opportunities and increase vegetation diversity in selected areas.	a. Do not jectives Retention. b. Design sensitivi
Dispersed Recreation Management (A08)	1. Emphasize semi-primitive motorized recreation opportunities. Provide opportunities for primitive road and trail use. Specific land areas or travel routes may be closed seasonally or year-round for compatibility with adjacent area management, to prevent resource damage, for economic reasons, to prevent conflicts of use, and for user safety. Experience level and motorized vehicle use will be managed to be compatible with big game population objectives.	a. Mainta bility at b. Specif tions bas display i
	2. Manage use to allow low to moderate contact with other groups and individuals.	a. Maximu are: - Trail a peak us other p
	3. Facilities provided may include development level 1 and 2 campgrounds, trails suitable for motorized trailbike use, local roads with primitive surface and parking lots at trailheads. Provide signing compatible with intended use.	
Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06 & 07)	1. Plan no timber harvest unless the timber is substantially damaged by fire, windthrow or other catastrophe.	a. The ti be classe timber ma
Special Use Management (Non -Recreation) (J01)	1. Permit special uses which are compatible with the kind and development level of the associated Forest Service facilities within the area.	a. Refere

(2A DISPERSED RECREATION - MOTORIZED)

Transportation System Management (L01 & L20)	1. New road construction will be limited to that needed for mineral/energy activity, or timber salvage.	a. New roads unless neces energy explc for timber s b. Access au exploration the minimum accomplishme c. Temporary semi-primiti needed.
Trail System Maintenance and Operation (A12)	1. Maintain existing motorized routes or construct new routes needed as part of the transportation system. Provide loop routes of 1/2 to one day's travel time with at least 1/2 the total route located within the semi-primitive motorized ROS class and utilizing primitive local roads and/or trails suitable for motorized trail bike travel.	a. Do not ex ized trail c miles per sq order waters b. Do not e corridor den in nonforest watersheds.
Minerals and Energy (G01-G08)	1. The area will be available for the exploration and development of locatable minerals and for leasable minerals and energy resources.	

UNIFORM FOREST
MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 2A-1
-119,472 Acres-
(Emphasis is on dispersed recreation opportunities.)
Allowing Motorized Use on Designated Routes

A. MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION SUMMARY

General Description and Goals:

Management emphasis is for dispersed recreation opportunities. Motorized uses, such as snowmobiling, four-wheel driving, and motorcycling are allowed. Motorized travel will be restricted to designated routes to protect physical and biological resources, and to provide a range of recreation opportuntities.

Visual resources are managed so that management activities are not evident or remain visually subordinate. Past management activities such as historical changes caused by early mining, logging, and ranching may be present which are not visually subordiante but appear to have evolved to their present state through natural processes. Landscape rehabilitation is used to restore landscapes to a desirable visual quality. Enhancement aimed at increasing positive elements of the landscape to improve visual variety is also used. Treatments to increase forage production alter plant species composition or to create and maintain hiding and thermal cover for big game are applied. Prescribed burning, seeding, planting, spraying, mechanical treatments, and mechanical fireline construction may occur.

Mineral and energy resources activities are generally compatible with goals of this management area subject to appropriate stipulations provided in Management Activities - G07 in Forest Direction.

B. *MANAGEMENT* REQUIREMENTS (2A-1 Dispersed Recreation - Motorized on Designated Route

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Visual Resource Management (A02, 13, 14)	1. Design and implement management activities to provide a visually appealing landscape. Enhance or provide more viewing opportunities and increase vegetation diversity in selected areas.	a. Do not per (VQO) lower t b. Designated sensitivity l
Dispersed Recreation Management (A08)	1. Emphasize semi-primitive motorized recreation opportunities. Provide opportunities for primitive road and trail use. Specific land areas or travel routes may be closed seasonally or year-round for compatibility with adjacent area management, to prevent resource damage, for economic reasons, to prevent conflicts of use, and for user safety. Experience level and motorized vehicle use will be managed to be compatible with big game population objectives.	a. Maintain h bility at 80% b. Specify of based on ORV the Forest Tr c. Existing d the Forest Pl or deleted fo general direc annual Forest
	2. Manage use to allow low to moderate contact with other groups and individuals.	a. Maximum us are: - Trail and c days are less day.
	3. Facilities provided may include development level 1 and 2 campgrounds, trails suitable for motorized trailbike use, local roads with primitive surface *and parking lots at trailheads. Provide signing* compatible with intended use.	
Silvicultural *Prescriptions* (E03, 06 & 07)	1. Plan no timber harvest unless the timber is substantially *damaged by fire, windthrow* or other catastrophe.	a. The timber be classed as timber manage
Special Use Management (Non -Recreation) (J01)	1. Permit special uses which are compatible with the kind and development level of the associated Forest Service facilities within the area.	a. Reference

(2A-1 DISPERSED RECREATION - MOTORIZED ON DESIGNATED R

Transportation System Management	1. New road construction will be limited to that needed for mineral/energy activity, or timber salvage.	a. New roa unless nec energy exp timber sal b. Access exploratio the minimu accomplish c. Tempora to semi-pr needed.
Trail System Maintenance and Operation (A12)	1. Maintain existing motorized routes or construct new routes needed as part of the transportation system. Provide loop routes of 1/2 to one day's travel time with at least 1/2 the total route located within the semi-primitive motorized ROS class and utilizing primitive local roads and/or trails suitable for motorized trail bike travel.	a. Do not ized trail miles per order wate b. Do not to corrido mile in no watersheds
Minerals and Energy (G01-G08)	1. The area will be available for the exploration and development of locatable minerals and for leasable minerals and energy resources.	

UNIFORM FOREST
MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 2B
-72,581 Acres-
(Emphasis is on Dispersed Recreation Opportunities)
Without Motor Vehicle Use

A. MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION SUMMARY

General Description and Goals:

Management emphasis is for dispersed recreation opportunities. Recreation opportunities such as hiking, horseback riding, hunting, crosscountry skiing, etc., are available. Motorized use is not permitted. Seasonal or permanent restrictions on human use may be applied to provide seclusion for wildlife such as nesting for raptorial birds, big-game rearing areas, and mammals (mountain lion, etc.) with large home ranges. Visual resources are managed so that management activities are not visually evident or remain visually subordinate.

Investments in compatible resource uses and protection such as livestock grazing, mineral exploration and development, mechanical fireline construction, etc., occur; but roads are closed to public use.

B. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS (2B Dispersed Recreation Non-Motorized)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS GUIDELINES
Visual Resource Management (A02, 13, 14)	1. Design and implement management activities to provide a visually appealing landscape. Enhance or provide more viewing opportunities and increase vegetation diversity in selected areas.	a. Do not (VQO) lowe b. Designa Sensitivit
Dispersed Recreation Management (A08)	1. Emphasize semi-primitive nonmotorized recreation opportunities. Specific land areas or travel routes may be opened seasonally and with specific authorization to accomplish resource management activities. The area is never open for motorized recreation activities except for snowmobiles operating on snow when such use is compatible with the overall recreation and wildlife management objectives.	a. Prohibi vehicle us b. Specify based on C in the For
	2. Manage use to allow low to moderate contact with other groups and individuals.	a. Maximum - Trail an days are 1 day.
	3. Provide facilities such as foot, bicycle, and horse trails, single lane local intermittent roads with primitive surface used as trails, development Levels 1 and 2 campgrounds, and necessary signing.	
Wildlife Habitat Improvement and Maintenance (C02, 04, 05 and 06)	1. Reduce disturbance to wildlife so that no significant long-term negative wildlife effects result.	

(2B DISPERSED RECREATION - NONMOTORIZED)

Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06 & 07)	1. Plan no timber harvest unless the timber is substantially damaged by fire, windthrow, or other catastrophe.	a. The timbe be classed a timber manag
Special Use Management (Non -Recreation) (J01)	1. Permit special uses which are compatible with the objectives of the management area and which do not change the ROS classification.	a. Reference
Local Road Construction and Reconstruction (L11, 12, & 13)	1. New road construction will be limited to that needed for mineral/energy activity, or timber salvage.	a. New roads unless neces energy explo or for timbe b. Access av exploration temporary in necessary fo accomplishme c. Temporary to semi-prim needed.
Minerals and Energy (G01-G08)	1. The area will be available for the exploration and development of locatable minerals and for leasable minerals and energy resources.	

UNIFORM FOREST
MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 3A
-328,545 Acres-
(Emphasis is on aquatic habitat management for anadromous fish species)

A. MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION SUMMARY

General Description and Goals:

Management emphasis is on anadromous fish species habitat needs. Habitat quality and quantity will be commensurate with meeting or exceeding Idaho Department of Fish and Game anadromous species planning goals.

Management emphasis will be toward providing habitats capable of supporting healthy, self-perpetuating populations of chinook salmon and steelhead trout. The aquatic ecosystem may contain fisheries habitat improvement and channel stabilizing facilities that enhance production capabilities.

Timber harvest and management is compatible, but activity, intensity, and timing will be appropriate to meeting habitat quality goals. Livestock grazing is compatible, but is managed to favor anadromous fish habitat. Transportation system design, construction and management will emphasize prevention of unacceptable sediment influences on fish habitat and avoidance of migration barriers.

Minimize detrimental disturbance to anadromous fish habitats by mineral activities. Initiate timely and effective rehabilitation of disturbed areas and restore habitat to a state of productivity commensurate with above goals.

B. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS (3A Anadromous Fish)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Dispersed Recreation Management (A08)	1. Semi-primitive nonmotorized, semi-primitive motorized, and roaded natural recreation opportunities can be provided.	a. Specify tions based and display Plan.
Wildlife Habitat Improvement and Maintenance	1. Provide habitat for anadromous fish species capable of meeting State goals.	a. Provide ing 90% of
	2. Plan habitat improvement projects with the assistance of State wildlife agency. Plan those improvements which harmonize with natural setting.	
	3. Maintain a habitat quality and habitat utilization inventory in cooperation with State wildlife agency.	
	4. Maintain instream flow in cooperation with State agencies to support production goals for anadromous fish.	
Timber Resource Management	1. Manage forest cover types to perpetuate tree cover, provide healthy stands and high water quality.	
	2. Timber management activity will be at a level compatible with maintaining aquatic habitat quality tied to sediment levels.	
	3. When not in conflict with other standards and guidelines in this prescription, manage forest cover types using the silvicultural and visual resource standards and guidelines in the Timber Management Prescription assigned to the area and in the General Forest Direction, except as shown here.	a. Treatment would genera high level o although the in a given p

(3A Anadromous Fish)

Water Resource Improvement and Maintenance	1. Maintain sediment yield within threshold limits. The effects on water and sediment yields from vegetation manipulation and road construction will be determined through use of appropriate models and/or quantification procedures to determine sediment yields.
	2. Treat disturbed areas resulting from management activities, to reduce sediment yields in the shortest time possible if necessary to meet water quality objectives.
Hydropower Development	1. Maintain streamflow levels necessary to maintain anadromous fish production objectives.
	2. Design diversion structures to allow upstream passage of adult and downstream movement of juvenile fish.
Visual Resource Management (A02, 13, 14)	1. Meet established Visual Quality Objectives as mapped.

UNIFORM FOREST
MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 4A
-82,054 Acres-
(Emphasis is on key big game winter range, i.e., KBGWR.)

A. MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION SUMMARY

General Description and Goals:

Management emphasis is on providing required forage and cover on big game winter ranges. Winter habitat for elk, deer, bighorn sheep, mountain goats, and/or pronghorn antelope is emphasized. Treatments to increase forage production, alter plant species composition or to create and maintain hiding and thermal cover for big game are applied. Prescribed burning, seeding, planting, spraying, and mechanical treatments may occur. Tree stand treatments including clearcut, shelterwood, single tree selection and group selection may be applied to commercial and noncommercial stands to accomplish specific cover-forage ratio, stand design, and juxtaposition objectives.

Investments in compatible resources occur. Livestock grazing may be compatible but is managed to favor wildlife habitat. Structural range improvements benefit wildlife. Motorized use of new and/or existing roads and trails is managed to prevent unacceptable stress on big game animals during the primary use period.

B. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS (4A - Key Big Game Winter Range)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Wildlife and Fish Resource (C01)	1. Manage key big game winter ranges to achieve and maintain big game population objectives.	a. See "El for Centra b. Do not desirable c. Maintai cover on a (where lan Maintain a cover on l capable of d. Maintai capability range pote
Range Resource Management (D02)	1. Manage grazing to favor big game and to achieve wildlife populations objectives.	a. Maintai better ran b. Limit l herbaceous not needed
Visual Resource Management (A02, 13, 14)	1. Meet established Visual Quality Objectives as mapped.	
Dispersed Recreation Management (A08)	1. Semi-primitive nonmotorized, semi-primitive motorized, and roaded natural recreation opportunities can be provided. 2. Experience level and motorized vehicle use will be managed to be compatible with big game objectives.	a. Specify tions base display in

(4A Key Big Game Winter Range)

Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06, 07)	1. When not in conflict with other standards and guidelines in this prescription, manage forest cover types using the silvicultural standards and guidelines in Management Prescriptions 5D, 5E, or 5F and in the General Forest Direction except as shown here.	a. Treatment would genera medium-high ment althou treated in a lower.

UNIFORM FOREST
MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 4B
-56,628 Acres-
(Emphasis is on key big game summer range, i.e., KESR)

A. MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION SUMMARY

General Description and Goals:

Management emphasis is on providing required forage and cover on key big game summer ranges. Summer habitat for elk, deer, bighorn sheep, mountain goats and/or pronghorn antelope is emphasized. Treatments to create and maintain proper forage-cover ratios and increased forage are applied. Tree stand treatments including clearcut, shelterwood, single tree selection and group selection may be applied to commercial and noncommercial stands to accomplish specific habitat objectives for various big game species. Management is for specific size, shape, interspersion, crown closure, age, structure and edge characteristics of the stands. Recognized and managed for special habitat components such as elk wallows, calving grounds, solitude and security cover. Recreation and other human activities including motorized travel are managed to provide overall habitat requirements for selected species.

Investments in compatible resources occur but will be dictated by big game habitat requirements. Livestock grazing may be compatible but must be managed to favor wildlife habitat. Vegetation will be maintained in good or better range condition. Structural range improvements must benefit wildlife. Motorized use of new and/or existing roads and trails is managed to prevent unacceptable stress on big game animals during primary use period.

B. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS (4B Key Big Game Summer Range)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Wildlife and Resource Management	1. Strategy I - Manage key big game summer range areas to achieve and maintain optimum habitat for elk. Resource management activities which would enhance elk habitat conditions may occur.	a. See "Elk for Central b. Maintain at 90% or mc area.
	2. Strategy II - Timber management activities will be deferred, during the planning period, in key big game summer range areas. Other compatible resource management activities may occur which would enhance or maintain elk habitat management objectives.	a. See "Elk for Central b. Maintain at 80% or mo area after d
	3. Strategy III - Manage timber on key big game summer range areas in compliance with standards and guidelines presented in "Elk Habitat Relationships for Central Idaho." Other resource management which would enhance or maintain elk habitat conditions may occur.	a. See "Elk for Central b. Maintain at 80% or mo area.
Visual Resource Management (A02, 13, 14)	1. Meet established Visual Quality Objectives as mapped.	
Dispersed Recreation Management (A08)	1. Semi-primitive nonmotorized, semi-primitive motorized, and roaded natural recreation opportunities can be provided.	a. Specify o tions based display in t
	2. Experience level and motorized vehicle use will be managed to be compatible with big game objectives.	
Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06, 07)	1. For Strategy I - Plan no timber harvest unless the timber is substantially damaged by fire, windthrow or other catastrophe.	a. Timber wo Appropriate

(4B Key Big Game Summer Range)

b. In the timber mor harvest ti whether el or enhance

2. For Strategy II - The same General Direction and Standards would apply as for Strategy I during this planning period except as follows:

- Reforestation would be appropriate on areas suitable for future timber management.

3. For Strategy III - When not in conflict with other standards and guidelines in this prescription, manage forest cover types using the silvicultural standards guidelines in Management Prescriptions 5D, 5E, or 5F and in the General Forest Direction except as shown here.

a. Treatme would gene medium to management acreage tr might be 1

UNIFORM FOREST
MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 4C

(Emphasis is on interstate big game migration routes.)

A. MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION SUMMARY

General Description and Goals:

Management emphasis is on providing unimpaired movement for big game animals to and from the key winter range areas. The need for hiding cover along migration and freedom from human disturbance during movement periods are recognized and managed for. Treatments to create or maintain cover blocks are applied. Resource management activities are scheduled to minimize disturbance during migration periods. Motorized use of new and/or existing roads and trails is managed to prevent stress on big game animals during use periods.

B. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS (4C Migration Routes)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Wildlife and Resource Management (C01)	1. Manage major migration corridors to maintain or enhance current level and ease of use by big game. Resource management activities to achieve and/or maintain specific migration route conditions may occur.	a. See "Elk for Central b. Maintain capability condition.
Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06, 07)	1. Plan no timber harvest unless the timber is substantially damaged by fire, windthrow or other catastrophe.	a. Timber w Appropriate b. In the e timber mort harvest tim whether elk maintained
Dispersed Recreation Management (A08)	1. Semi-primitive non-motorized, semi-primitive motorized, and roaded natural recreation opportunities can be provided.	a. Specify tions based display in

UNIFORM FOREST
MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 5A HIGH TM (BASE TM)
-97,813 Acres-
(Emphasis is a high level of commercial sawtimber output and high investments in timber management)

NOTE: This is the base timber management prescription. Other prescriptions, such as 5B Medium TM only show differences from this base prescription.

A. MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION SUMMARY

1. General Description and Goals:

Management emphasis is on a high commercial sawtimber production and utilization while maintaining habitat for target or viable populations of all native vertebrate species of fish and wildlife. Regeneration - Although individual areas would vary, on the average, harvest cuts and regeneration methods would be aimed at an average regeneration period of one decade. This average is based on compartment sized areas (1000-2000 acres) with a similar management prescription. Clearcutting and planting would normally average five years to regenerate and this would offset the longer regeneration period for shelterwoods. This would require a higher percentage of clearcutting and planting in the DF and PP-mesic types and higher investments than in the "Medium" prescription. A higher percentage of clearcutting and higher fuels treatment standards would be used on most of the North Fork District than in other areas. A high percent of the plantable areas over 40 percent slope will be clearcut and planted or underplanted. Machine scarification will be used on most shelterwood areas under 40 percent slope. Precommercial thinning would normally be planned for most regenerated stands. Existing natural seedling-sapling stands would be thinned where they are accessible and where age and crown conditions indicate a release. Commercial thinning would be planned in the future for most regenerated DF and PP-mesic types and in existing natural stands of these types, but only where age and crown conditions indicate a need for intermediate harvest. Primary harvest methods would include clearcut or shelterwood in DF and PP-mesic types, clearcut with natural regeneration or clearcut and plant for the lodgepole type and group shelterwood-selection for the PP-xeric type. The primary special harvest methods for localized areas follows: Selection-group selection in identified riparian areas; clearcut in aspen patches; no harvest in identified and mapped old growth stands and group selection in stands with well developed multiple size/age classes. An irregular shelterwood, where removal cuts are delayed, may be needed in some cases to meet established visual quality standards.

The High Prescription may be applied to areas that have already been heavily logged, in which case the emphasis will be on treatments that regenerate the areas already logged.

Small commercial sales and "land management" contracts with salvage rights will be used where trees must be removed for site preparation, release, and insect and disease protection.

The area will generally eventually have a mosaic of relatively even-aged stands that follow natural patterns and avoid geometric shapes. Vertical diversity will be provided in the following areas: Riparian areas; old growth stands; forest land unsuitable for timber management; and, inaccessible areas. Species diversity will be provided throughout the area, but not necessarily on each acre.

One or more visual quality objectives will be established and mapped for the area and these objectives will be met as described in Salmon National Forest General Direction and under Activity A04 in the prescription.

Roaded-natural recreation opportunities are provided along Forest arterial and collector roads. Semi-primitive motorized recreation opportunities are provided on those local roads and trails that remain open, semiprimitive nonmotorized opportunities are provided on those that are closed.

2. Management Opportunities Emphasized:

Although commercial sawtimber output is emphasized, personal or commercial use of material for posts, poles, and firewood can be emphasized in areas with flat terrain and easy access, subject to other resource management objectives.

3. Silvicultural System Selection

In addition to FORESTWIDE DIRECTION in Chapter IV B., Management Prescription 5A provides the primary silvicultural standards and guidelines to be used for most areas where timber management is emphasized. Prescriptions 5B, 5C, 5D, 5E, and 5F only contain those standards and guidelines that are different than 5A. Thus, 5A is considered the "base timber prescription." These prescriptions describe in some detail the conditions where various harvest cutting methods and other vegetation management practices will normally be applied. However, the actual treatment will be based on a site specific prescription. Guidelines for clearcutting are of particular importance. Sections 6(g)(3)(F) of the National Forest Management Act of 1976 states that clearcutting will be used only where "...it is determined to be the optimum method..." Clearcutting is the optimum method to meet the objectives and requirements of this plan in many cases.

Clearcutting is normally the preferred harvest method in the lodgepole pine type. Lodgepole stands do not lend themselves to partial cutting and the species regenerates better in the open conditions following a clearcut or fire. Many stands have little to no volume growth, but the trees are barely of merchantable size. A majority of the stands also have dwarf mistletoe. These factors make it very difficult to leave suitable seed trees. The problem is commonly compounded with dead "blowdown" trees. Even when it is possible to skid logs and save a residual stand, it is often not possible to dispose of the slash without clearcutting. Residual

trees are also often susceptible to windthrow. There is reasonable assurance of natural regeneration in lodgepole clearcuts although some follow-up interplanting will often be necessary. Thus, the decision to clearcut lodgepole does not usually mean that regeneration costs will be higher than with other methods as it often does in Douglas-fir where planting is usually required.

Clearcutting is a useful tool in insect and disease management. It removes high risk stands from the potential for insect attacks and also provides the best management practice for controlling dwarf mistletoe disease. This method is almost essential to regenerate some Douglas-fir stands with heavy dwarf mistletoe. Even when it is possible to leave seed trees that are apparently free of dwarf mistletoe many of these will be infected. A high percentage of the advance regeneration in these stands is also infected. It is usually felt that it is necessary to remove the infected overstory before the regeneration is three feet tall or ten years old to avoid serious damage in the new stand. Stands heavily infected at an early age have very little chance of growing to merchantable size on most of our sites. Due to the sporadic nature of natural regeneration in the Douglas-fir type, clearcutting is usually optimum in dwarf mistletoe infected stands that are reasonably plantable. Dwarf mistletoe on the Salmon National Forest is host specific, meaning that only Douglas-fir is infected with Douglas-fir mistletoe and only lodgepole pine is infected with its mistletoe. This allows nonhost species to be planted in areas of dwarf-mistletoe infection. This is a valuable tool in certain stands, but underplanting of nonhost species is usually less desirable than clearcutting and planting. Ponderosa pine dwarf mistletoe is not known to occur on the Salmon National Forest, thus, there is not as great a need to clearcut in ponderosa pine stands.

Other factors, often in combination, are severe enough to require clearcutting. This need often depends on the location within the Forest. Many of the Douglas-fir stands on the north end of the Forest have these factors. The site productivity, timber values, and the fire hazard are all higher than in the southern end. Slash disposal is very difficult in partial cuts in this area, especially on steep ground and the cost of waiting for natural regeneration is higher. These areas with higher timber values are usually selected for a higher level of timber management and a higher percentage of clearcutting and planting. Natural regeneration is less certain on the steeper ground where machine scarification is not possible. Therefore, a higher percentage of clearcutting and planting is planned on the plantable steep areas. This is tempered by the fact that higher percentage of the steep areas are unplantable due to rock. Natural regeneration is also slower in stands with low vigor and slow growth. Some stands have a high percentage of trees with a very high risk of mortality before the final harvest. Clearcutting is often the optimum method in these "high risk" stands. These stand problems are often caused by Douglas-fir beetle or western spruce budworm. Clearcutting is one of the best ways to reduce the western budworm damage in an area. Leaving even a few large rough barked

trees in a stand provides habitat for the budworm which can damage in the middle of a regenerated clearcut are less affected.

Some of the Douglas-fir stands in the southern portion of the Forest and at higher elevations are typical of the areas selected for a lower level of timber management. Site productivity, timber values and the fire hazard are lower. The timber value in these areas cannot support a high level of timber management, therefore, clearcutting is only optimum in the very worst stands (considering dwarf mistletoe, stand vigor and growth, and risk of mortality.)

B. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS - 5A HIGH TM (BASE TM)

NOTE: This is the base TM Prescription. Other Timber Management Prescriptions, i
information in this prescription.

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Visual Resource Management (A04)	1. Meet established Visual Quality Objectives as mapped.	a. Specify c tions based display in t
Dispersed Recreation Management (A14 and 15)	1. Semi-primitive nonmotorized, semi-primitive motorized, and roaded natural recreation opportunities can be provided; however, the dominant experience will be roaded natural.	
Wildlife Habitat Improvement and Maintenance (C02, 04, 05, 06)	1. Provide habitat for target or viable populations of all native vertebrate fish and wildlife species.	a. Refer to in General F specifics in
Range Improvement and Maintenance (D03, 04, 05, 06)	1. Livestock production will not be increased based on anticipated increased forage production through logging, however, this transitory forage may be utilized where regeneration can be protected. 2. Protect regeneration from livestock damage when necessary to achieve timber management objections.	
Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06, 07)	1. Manage Forest Cover Types using the following primary harvest methods: (These would apply about 80% of the time). - Clearcut and plant or shelterwood in Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine-mesic timber classes. - Clearcut with natural regeneration (or planting) in lodgepole and associated species. - Group shelterwood-selection in the ponderosa pine-xeric Timber Class.	a. The follo detailed sta from the FOR

WILDLIFE STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES
FOR
5A, 5B, AND 5C

1. Manage big game summer ranges to support target* populations on each game management unit.

2. Manage long narrow stringers (less than 1/4 mile wide) and natural forested islands (less than 25 acres) on big game summer and winter ranges to support target* populations of big game.

3. Manage abrupt ridgetop ecotones to maintain the integrity of at least 75 percent of the natural linear distance. Individual cutting unit boundaries will not exceed 1,000 feet along the ecotone. "Wolfy"-type trees will be left along ridgetops even within the cutting units, unless the tree is mistletoed.

4. Design first entry cutting units within cover blocks so that no point within the harvest area is more than 800 feet from cover.

5. Cover patches will be designed to be at least 600 feet wide and should be at least 25 acres in size if silviculturally and economically feasible.

6. Even-age harvest units (clearcuts and seed cuts of a shelterwood system) will no longer be considered forage areas when regeneration reaches the stage of growth and density such that at a distance of 200 feet 90 percent of an adult elk is hidden from view. On the average, this condition would be met when regeneration is 8 feet tall with a minimum stocking of 200 trees per acre, but may vary on a site specific basis depending on slope, terrain, species, and uniformity of stocking.

7. Plan logging and road building activities to provide suitable displacement areas for big game.

8. When roads to be left open traverse cover blocks, where logging systems permit, and as needed to meet habitat capability objectives, provide cover for big game at least two sight distances wide along one half of the length of road through the cover block.

* Target populations are the State goal populations within game management units as established in the 1986-1990 big game management plans developed by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

(5A HIGH TM)

The following is a summary of silvicultural standards and guidelines by timber class:

1. Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine-mesic.

1a. Conventional Logging, Existing and Regenerated Stands Timber Classes 1-16, 501-516, and regenerated stands resulting from the treatment of these classes.

- Use mix of shelterwood, clearcut-plant, underplant and scarify to have an average regeneration period of one decade. Local conditions may indicate other methods.
- Clearcutting is usually optimum on reasonably plantable Mesic sites without a manageable understory that meet one of the following: (1) Mistletoe infected; (2) high risk; (3) low vigor and slow growth; or, (4) areas over 40 percent.
- Under-planting with hand scalping will be considered on plantable sites where a shelterwood is needed; and feasible natural regeneration site preparation methods are not available. Planting will be planned for all clearcuts.
- Plan precommercial thinning in accessible and manageable seedling-sapling stands and apply commercial thin to seedling-sapling and pole stands when they become merchantable if age, height, and crown conditions indicate a release.
- Shelterwood re-entry planned within 10 years of regeneration establishment and before regeneration reaches 3 feet tall except where irregular shelterwood is prescribed.
- Machine scarification will be planned on most shelterwood areas under 40 percent slope.
- Also use other site preparation methods, if feasible, including chemicals, as developed.
- Due to the uncertainty of other methods, a longer natural regeneration period will be planned on steep slopes.
- Plan one precommercial thinning and one commercial thinning in regenerated stands to improve stand vigor and reduce insect and disease hazard.
- Where the irregular shelterwood method is prescribed to meet visual quality objectives, a portion of the overstory will remain until the regeneration meets visual quality objectives. This method will only be used where the normal shelterwood method cannot be used on stands over 5 acres.

1b. Helicopter logging.

- Shelterwood is optimum except for stands on plantable sites that are of very low vigor or heavily dwarf mistletoe infected.
- Precommercial thinning would be negligible and would be limited to areas adjacent to roads.
- Stand clearcutting and planting are planned only in stands that are (1) heavily infected with dwarf mistletoe, or, (2)

with a very high percentage of high risk trees that would probably die within 20 years, and, (3) within ½ mile walk of a road.

2. Ponderosa pine-xeric. Conventional and Helicopter, these Standards and Guidelines apply to Timber Classes 909-916 and 609-616.

- Use a mix of selection-group selection and small group shelterwood treatments to encourage natural regeneration.
- Clearcuts would be limited to small patchcuts. Stand clearcutting would not be planned.
- Timber marking will leave a sufficient number of trees for site protection and as a seed source.
- Bark beetle mortality will be reduced by cutting "High Risk Trees" (after site protection and seed source have been considered.)
- Young dense groups of trees will be commercially thinned to reduce the risk from bark beetles.
- Scarified areas will not be continuous through the unit and limited to slopes generally under 25 percent in granitics and under 35 percent in quartzites.
- Harvest cuts within stand work areas will be planned on an approximate 50 year re-entry cycle, with the initial harvest normally not exceeding 50 percent of the volume and future harvests normally not exceeding 35 percent.
- Re-entry within individual groups will normally not be planned until adjacent regeneration has reached prescribed density and 8 feet tall.

3. Lodgepole pine and associated species, Timber Classes 17-32 and regenerated stands.

3a. Conventional logging, Existing and Regenerated Stands, Non-stagnated.

- Clearcutting is usually optimum in this type. Some seed trees may be left. Local conditions may indicate other methods.
- Machine site prep and/or slash manipulation will be planned on most areas under 40 percent slope.
- Broadcast burning will be the primary site preparation method on areas over 40 percent slope, although usually not as effective in pinegrass or where the closed cone habitat prevails.
- Also use other site preparation methods, if feasible, including chemicals, as developed.
- Due to the uncertainty of other site prep methods a higher percentage of planting will be planned where machine scarification is not possible.
- When feasible, some good quality trees other than lodgepole may be left as seed trees to encourage a mixed stand.
- Immediate planting will normally be planned in areas that

meet the following: (1) Grass is heavy and machine scarification is not possible, or, (2) an adequate "seedwall" or suitable seed trees are not present and closed cones are not available.

- Follow-up interplanting will often be necessary in the center of clearcuts (200' from edge) and in other areas that have not regenerated within 5-7 years.
- Plan precommercial thinning in existing seedling-sapling stands where accessible and where age, height, and crown conditions indicate a release.
- Plan one precommercial thinning in regenerated stands.

3b. Lodgepole pine and associated species. Helicopter logging.

- No harvest is planned in this type where helicopter is required.

3c. Stagnated lodgepole. (A portion of the lodgepole type is not growing and is not expected to grow to merchantable size.) As the lodgepole type is accessed these areas will be identified.

- The majority of these areas will remain untreated unless the salvage value increases significantly.
- Some accessible stagnated stands may be pushed over and burned when the following conditions are met: (1) Rapid natural regeneration is assured; (2) wildlife, timber, or insect and disease benefits are shown: and, (3) the salvage value reduces the cost of the work significantly.
- Machine site preparation or slash manipulation will normally be used.
- When feasible some good quality trees other than lodgepole may be left as seed trees to encourage a mixed stand.
- Follow-up interplanting may be necessary in areas that have not regenerated within 5-7 years.
- Stands that are rehabilitated will be managed as described for non-stagnated lodgepole.

4. Deforested or Unstocked. These Standards and Guidelines apply to Timber Classes 33-36.

- Planting and interplanting will be planned on reasonably plantable areas except those that are partially stocked and will regenerate naturally in one decade or areas that are not accessible.
- Where feasible provide for the salvage of any cull trees removed for site preparation.
- The following areas will be examined for possible reclassifica tion as Unsuitable Forest Land: Unplantable areas and areas where planting has failed and where there is little chance of natural or artificial regeneration success within 10 years.

5. Unsuitable Forest Land. Timber Classes 40, 60, 801-837 and other areas determined to be unsuitable through approved silvicultural prescription.

- Regularly scheduled timber harvest is not planned.
- Any timber cutting would be analyzed on a case by case basis and would follow Salmon National Forest General Direction and Forest-wide Standards and Guidelines.
- Where trees are cut to clean up fuel hazards or to protect adjacent stands from insects or disease, planting will normally not be planned. Harvest for other resource needs may require planting if it is feasible.

6. Riparian Areas.

- Regularly scheduled timber harvest is not planned but may occur as adjacent areas are treated.
- Any timber cutting would follow Salmon National Forest General Direction and Forest-wide Standards and Guidelines.

7. Mosaic Stands or Unevenaged Stands

The minimum practical stand size is 5-10 acres with 20-40 acres desired. This results in many stands being classed as "uneven aged" which have a mosaic of various age classes. Each group is often treated with a modification of the shelterwood system although the management is classed as unevenaged. Standards and guidelines for the Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine-mesic types normally apply with the following modifications:

- If stand condition does not indicate a clearcut, each age class will be managed with a modified shelterwood or group selection method relying primarily on natural regeneration.
- Where possible try to eventually convert to an even aged condition but when this is not feasible continue the uneven aged mosaic.
- Planting in these stands is extremely costly and trees are vulnerable to damage by re-entry and by insects, therefore, planting is not planned.
- The natural regeneration period would depend on what site preparation method is possible but would be similar to the shelterwood regeneration period.
- Re-entries would normally be dependant on the re-entry schedule of adjacent stands and would probably exceed two decades.

b. Estimated Amount, Timing, and Densities of Various Timber Stand Treatments

(5A HIGH TM)

Species	Timb. Class	Size Class	Age Average (Range)	Precommercial Thin %	Precommercial Thin DBH Age	Precommercial Thin T/A	Commercial Thin %	Commercial Thin DBH Age	Commercial Thin T/A	Minimum Rotation Age, Probable Range	Harvest Methods % CC	% SW	% Oth	9/ Reg Har ves DBH
DF	1-6	Sawtimber & Poles 1/		Only as follow-up to commercial thin.			0-50%	9-12	55 45-100	80 8/ 100-220	40-70	60-30	Negl	15-1
DF	7,8	Seedling-1/ Sapling	50 (10-120)	0-50%	1-7 25-60	200-230	±50%	10-12 90	55 45-100	110 10/ 110-190	40-70	60-30	Negl	15-1
DF	N/A	Regen-erated 2/	0	99%±	1-5 25-40	200-230	99%±	10-12 100	55 45-100	120 10/ 120-170	40-55	60-45	Negl	15-1
PP Mesic	9,14	Sawtimber & Poles 1/		Only as follow-up to commercial thin.			0-70%	10-12 120	55 45-100	80 8/ 100-220	35-50	65-50	Negl	15-2
PP Mesic	15,16	Seedling-Sapling 1/	Same as DF	0-50%	1-7 20-60	200-230	±70%	10-12 120	55 45-100	110 10/ 110-190	35-50	65-50	Negl	15-2
PP Mesic	N/A	Regen-erated 1/	0	99%±	1-5 20-40	200-230	99%+	10-13 90	55 45-100	110 10/ 110-170	40-60	60-40	Negl	16-2
LP-Other	17-19 21-23 25-27, 29-31	Sawtimber& Poles 1/	N/A	-	-		6/	-	-	80 120-240	80%+	±10	±10	9-1
LP-Other	24,32 20,28	Seedling Sapling1/	90 (10&60-160)	6/	1-6 20-60	7/ 200-360	6/	-	-	80 120-240	80%+	±10	±10	9-1
LP-Other	N/A	Regen-erated 1/	0	±100	1-4 20-40	7/ 200-360	6/	-	-	80 80-110	80%+	±10	±10	10-12

1/ Timber classes and size classes are mapped on the Salmon National Forest Timber Class Overlays and are defined in the Type 2 prescription package.

5/ A regenerated stand is the young stand resulting from a regeneration treatment that has been applied be applied to one of the mapped timber classes.

6/ Much of the non-sawtimber LP size classes is stagnated with little chance of release.

7/ Denser precommercial thinning stocking (up to 360 trees/acre) may be prescribed where there is a very probability of future thinning through post and pole harvest. Otherwise, stocking should normally no exceed 230 trees/acre.

8/ Existing sawtimber stands over 80 years old have generally reached the culmination of mean annual inc of growth but minimum objective diameters are generally not reached until stands are 100 to 130 years which defines the desired rotation for these.

9/ Objective diameters for DF and PP are the diameters of the shelterwood leave stand (codominant size c / Actual harvest diameters are usually somewhat smaller depending on stand structure. Objective diamet lodgepole are average harvest diameters.

10/ If commercial thin is not possible, the age to culmination is shortened. Rotation age is lengthened existing sawtimber stands due to the large number of old stands.

(5A HIGH TM)

c. Approxima
Irregular Sh

	Shelterwood				Regeneration		
Treatment 3/	DBH	Est Age	Leave T/A	Approx.5/ Square Spacing	Ave. Height	Approx Age	Leave T/A
Prep Cut or Comm Thin	10+	70-100	110	20 feet	Some existing advance regen is expected.		
Seed Cut	14	100-130	55	28 feet	Some regen has been established as a result of prep cut.		
Regen is Fully Established	16	110-140	55-	28 feet	0+	0+	300+
First Removal, Thin Regen	20	140-170	27	40 feet	10-20'	30	220
Final Removal: Shelterwood 4/	24	170-200	0+	--	20-50'	60	220-
Commercial Thin-Regen 4/	--	---	--	--	50+	70-100	110

1/ The primary difference between this and a "normal" shelterwood is that the remova delayed until the regeneration is quite large. Growth of regeneration usually su and insect damage (especially western budworm).

2/ This method is similar to unevenaged management in that a continuous cover of lar However, this method is preferable in many stands that are primarily even-aged or

3/ Thinnings and multiple removal cuts offset the effects of the long rotation age.

4/ If necessary to meet other objectives, some of the larger overstory trees can be cycle. This would require removing a higher percentage of the understory in the thin.

5/ These are minimum spacings.

2. For timber management purposes, a cut-over area is considered an opening until such time as:	a. A created c be considered stocking surve accordance wit instructions : tree stocking height. b. Prescribed with the speci whether a pre- has been condu is normally 2(to thinning. this may be 1c 100 trees per
3. Timber stands must be large enough to provide dispersal of adjacent openings and to prevent unreasonable treatment and record keeping costs.	a. Normal star 10 acres and v regenerated st sight distance the rotation (Desired stand b. Minimum sta and record kee acres. This d intermediate t cuts on smalle objective is t stand.

UNIFORM FOREST
MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 5B MEDIUM TM
-560,527 Acres-
(Emphasis is a medium level of commercial sawtimber output and medium investments in timber management)

A. MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION SUMMARY

General Description and Goals:

This summary and Part B MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS only include items that are different from Management Prescription 5A HIGH (Base TM).

Management emphasis is on a medium level of commercial sawtimber production and utilization.

Regeneration methods in DF and PP-Mesic would be aimed at an average regeneration period less than two decades, rather than one, as in HIGH. Clearcutting and planting with a 5-year regeneration period is still needed for certain PP and DF stand conditions and to offset the longer natural regeneration period on many sites. The average includes all "harsh" sites that are still listed as suitable for timber management in addition to the better sites. Various site preparation methods will be tried in an attempt to lower the natural regeneration period. There would be a lower percentage of clearcutting and planting in PP and DF than in HIGH. Steep plantable areas will not be clearcut and planted just because machine scarification cannot be used as in HIGH, but clearcutting is still needed for other reasons.

Regeneration methods in LP would be the same as in high because this type can be regenerated at less expense. A one decade goal would still be in effect for LP clearcuts.

Precommercial thinning would be essentially the same as HIGH because our current research on the Salmon National Forest indicates that failure to thin many stands can result in a dramatic loss of future sawtimber growth.

Commercial thinning usually lowers the viability or value of a sale and is, therefore, looked at more as a cost item. Commercial thinning primarily to increase board foot growth is not planned at the MEDIUM level until the economics of this treatment improves. It may be needed to reduce insect and disease hazards, especially in ponderosa pine and to allow extended rotations. Commercial thinning usually cannot be used as a substitute for prompt precommercial thinning. In fact, the failure to precommercial thin often precludes commercial thinning.

Except for the greater reliance on natural regeneration, primary harvest methods and special harvest methods remain the same as HIGH.

The future forest will look similar to that resulting from HIGH, but with a longer period to attain this mosaic of relatively even-aged stands.

B. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS - 5B MEDIUM TM

The following section only includes requirements that are different from or not i
Forest Direction and Management Prescription 5A HIGH (Base TM).

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Visual Resource Management (A04)	1. Meet established Visual Quality Objectives as mapped.	
Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06, 07)	1. Manage Forest Cover Types using the same primary harvest methods as 5A HIGH TM (Base TM).	a. Use the lines as in except as sl b. Applicat would vary on the fore shown in th

The following is:

SILVICULTURAL STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES
by
Timber Class - 5B MEDIUM TM

(Refer to General Forest Direction and 5A HIGH TM [Base TM] for other.)

1. Douglas-fir and Ponderosa Pine Mesic

1a. Conventional Logging, Existing and Regenerated Stands

- Use a mix of shelterwood, clearcut-plant, and scarify to have an average regeneration period less than two decades. Underplanting of shelterwoods would be minimal.

- Clearcutting is usually optimum on reasonably plantable mesic sites without a manageable understory that meets one of the following: 1) Mistletoe infected; 2) high risk; or, 3) low vigor and slow growth (areas over 40 percent slope were also included in HIGH). Exceptions are on Leadore District and areas of low (generally under 30 MAI) productivity, where less clearcutting would be used.

- Apply commercial thin where necessary to extend the rotation or reduce insect hazard in merchantable stands that are not ready for regeneration harvest. Commercial thin is not planned solely to increase volume growth until the economics of this treatment improves.

2. Other Timber Classes

- Use the same standards and guidelines as HIGH.

c. Amount, Timing, and Densities of Various Timber Stand Treatments are shown in the following table. Items with an (*) are changes from HIGH.

d. Refer
approxim
irregula

2. The definition of an opening and minimum stand size is the same as HIGH.

(5B MEDIUM TM)

Species	Timb. Class	Size Class	Age Average (Range)	Precommercial Thin %	Precommercial Thin DBH Age	Precommercial Thin T/A	Commercial Thin %	Commercial Thin DBH Age	Commercial Thin T/A	Minimum Rotation Age, Probable Range	Harvest Methods a % CC	% SW	% Oth	9/ Regen Harvest DBH
DF	1-6	Sawtimber & Poles 1/		Only as follow-up to commercial thin.			0-*10/	9-12 120	55 45-100	80 8/ 100-220	25*-60	75*-40	Negl	15-18
DF	7,8	Seedling-1/ Sapling	50 (10-120)	0-50%	1-7 25-60	200-230	*10/	10-12 90	55 45-100	*90 10/ 110-190	25*-60	75*-40	Negl	15-18
DF	N/A	Regen-erated 2/	0	99%±	1-5 25-40	200-230	*10/	10-12 100	55 45-100	*110 10/ 120-160*	25*-40	75*-60	Negl	13*-16
PP Mesic	9-14	Sawtimber & Poles 1/		Only as follow-up to commercial thin.			0-*10/	10-12 120	55 45-100	80 8/ 100-220	20*-36	80*-70	Negl	15-20
PP Mesic	15,16	Seedling-Sapling 1/	Same as DF	0-50%	1-7 20-60	200-230	*10/	10-12 120	55 45-100	*90 10/ 110-190	20*-30	80*-70	Negl	15-20
PP Mesic	N/A	Regen-erated 1/	0	99%±	1-5 20-40	200-230	*10/	10-13 90	55 45-100	110 10/ 110-150*	20*-30	80*-70	Negl	13*-17
LP-Other	17-19 21-23 25-27, 29-31	Sawtimber& Poles 1/		N/A	-	-	6/	-	-	80 120-240	80%+	±10	±10	9-13
LP-Other	24,32 20,28	Seedling Sapling1/	90 (10&60-160)	6/	1-6 20-60	7/ 200-360	6/	-	-	80 120-240	80%+	±10	±10	9-13
LP-Other	N/A	Regen-erated 1/	0	±100	1-4 20-40	7/ 200-360	6/	-	-	80 80-110	80%+	±10	±10	10-12

1/ Timber classes and size classes are mapped on the Salmon National Forest Timber Class Overlays and are defined in the Type 2 prescription package.

5/ A regenerated stand is the young stand resulting from a regeneration treatment that has been applied or be applied to one of the mapped timber classes.

6/ Much of the non-sawtimber LP size classes is stagnated with little chance of release.

7/ Denser precommercial thinning stocking (up to 360 trees/acre) may be prescribed where there is a very hi probability of future thinning through post and pole harvest. Otherwise, stocking should normally not exceed 230 trees/acre.

8/ Existing sawtimber stands over 80 years old have generally reached the culmination of mean annual increm of growth but minimum objective diameters are generally not reached until stands are 100 to 130 years ol which defines the desired rotation for these.

9/ Objective diameters for DF and PP are the diameters of the shelterwood leave stand (codominant size clas / Actual harvest diameters are usually somewhat smaller depending on stand structure. Objective diameters lodgepole are average harvest diameters.

10/Commercial thin is planned only in certain cases. Rotation age is based on no commercial thin. Refer t HIGH for information when a commercial thin is planned.

UNIFORM FOREST
MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 5C LOW TM
-100,008 Acres-
(Emphasis is a low level of commercial sawtimber output and low investments in timber management)

A. MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION SUMMARY

General Description and Goals:

This summary and Part B MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS only include items that are different from Management Prescription 5A HIGH (Base TM).

Management emphasis is on a low investments in commercial sawtimber production and utilization.

Regeneration methods in DF and PP-Mesic could result in an average regeneration period over 20 years. Clearcutting and planting with a 5-year regeneration period is still needed for certain PP and DF stand conditions. This would offset the longer natural regeneration period on many sites. The average includes all "harsh" sites that are still listed as suitable for timber management in addition to the better sites. Various low cost site preparation methods will be tried in an attempt to lower the natural regeneration period. There would be a lower percentage of clearcutting and planting in PP and DF then in MEDIUM. Steep plantable areas will not be clearcut and planted just because machine scarification cannot be used as in HIGH, but clearcutting is still needed for other reasons. The shelterwood method would be allowed in more decadent stands than in MEDIUM. Some dwarf mistletoe would be allowed.

Regeneration methods in LP would be similar to HIGH and MEDIUM because this type can be regenerated at less expense. A one decade goal would still be in effect for LP clearcuts.

Precommercial thinning would primarily be limited to stands where stagnation or serious growth reduction is expected.

Commercial thinning would be limited the same as in MEDIUM.

Except for the greater reliance on natural regeneration, primary harvest methods and special harvest methods remain the same as HIGH.

The multi-age stand structure may predominate in the future forest. Portions of many stands will regenerate rapidly with other areas gradually filling in. Damage from western budworm will be higher than MEDIUM or HIGH.

B. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS - 5C LOW TM

The following section only includes requirements that are different from or not inclu Forest Direction and Management Prescription 5A HIGH (Base TM).

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Visual Resource Management (A04)	1. Meet established Visual Quality Objectives as mapped.	
Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06 & 07)	1. Manage Forest Cover Types using the same primary harvest methods as 5A HIGH TM (Base TM).	a. Use the same lines as in 5A except as shown b. Application prescription wo class and area same as HIGH as following table

SILVICULTURAL STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES
by
Timber Class - 5C LOW TM

(Refer to General Forest Direction and 5A HIGH TM [Base TM] for other.)

1. Douglas-fir and Ponderosa Pine Mesic

1a. Conventional Logging, Existing and Regenerated Stands

- Use a lower percentage of clearcutting (and planting) than in MEDIUM, which could result in an average regeneration period over 20 years. Underplanting of shelterwoods is not planned.

- Clearcutting is usually optimum on reasonably plantable mesic sites without a manageable understory that meets one of the following: 1) Heavily mistletoe infected; or, 2) with a high percentage of high risk in stands of low vigor and slow growth (areas over 40 percent slope were also included in HIGH).

- Apply commercial thin where necessary to extend the rotation or reduce insect hazard in merchantable stands that are not ready for regeneration harvest. Commercial thin is not planned solely to increase volume growth until the economics of this treatment improves.

- Plan precommercial thinning in accessible and manageable seedling-sapling stands that would stagnate if not thinned.

- Plan one precommercial thinning in manageable regenerated stands where serious growth reduction is expected without treatment.

2. Ponderosa Pine-Xeric - Conventional and Helicopter, Timber Class 909-916 and 609-616

- Harvest cuts within stand work areas would be longer than HIGH on an approximate 60-year re-entry cycle, with the initial harvest not exceeding 50 percent of the volume and future harvests normally not exceeding 30 percent.

3. Lodgepole Pine and Associated Species, Timber Classes 17-32 and Regenerated Stands

3a. Convention Logging, Non Stagnated Stands

- Stands more suitable for partial cutting would follow standards and guidelines for Douglas-fir or for Mosaic/Unevenaged Stands.

- Use the same standards and guidelines for precommercial thinning as in Douglas-fir. However, due to the higher probability of stagnation, more precommercial thinning is expected in lodgepole.

3b. Stagnated Lodgepole

- The majority of these areas will remain untreated unless the salvage value increases enough to essentially cover treatment costs.

- When salvage value covers the cost of rehabilitation, follow standards and guidelines in 5A HIGH TM.

4. Other Timber Classes

- Use the same standards and guidelines as HIGH.

c. Amount, Timing, and Densities of Various Timber Stand Treatments are shown in the following table. Items with an (*) are changes from HIGH.

(5C LOW TM)

Species	Timb. Class	Size Class	Age Average (Range)	Precommercial Thin %	Precommercial Thin DBH Age	Precommercial Thin T/A	Commercial Thin %	Commercial Thin DBH Age	Commercial Thin T/A	Minimum Rotation Age, Probable Range	Harvest Methods % CC	% SW	% Oth	9/ Regen Harvest DBH
DF	1-6	Sawtimber & Poles 1/		Only as follow-up to commercial thin.			0-*10/	9-12 120	55 45-100	80 8/ 100-220	20-*30	75-*40	Negl	15-18
DF	7,8	Seedling-1/ Sapling	50 (10-120)	0- 10/ 0-20%*	1-7 25-60	200-230	*10/	10-12 90	55 45-100	*80 10/ 100-170	20-*30	75-*40	Negl	15-18
DF	N/A	Regen-erated 2/	0	*30%± 10/	1-5 25-40	200-230	*10/	10-12 100	55 45-100	*90 10/ 100-150*	10-*20	75-*60	Negl	10-*14
PP Mesic	9-14	Sawtimber & Poles 1/		Only as follow-up to commercial thin.			0-*10/	10-12 120	55 45-100	80 8/ 100-220	10-*20	80-*70	Negl	15-20
PP Mesic	15,16	Seedling-Sapling 1/	Same as DF	0- 10/ 0-20%*	1-7 20-60	200-230	*10/	10-12 120	55 45-100	*80 10/ 100-170*	10-*20	80-*70	Negl	15-20
PP Mesic	N/A	Regen-erated 1/	0	*30%± 10/	1-5 20-40	200-230	*10/	10-13 90	55 45-100	*100 10/ 100-150*	10-*20	80-*70	Negl	11-*16
LP-Other	17-19 21-23 25-27, 29-31	Sawtimber& Poles 1/		N/A	-	-	6/	-	-	80 120-240	80%+	±10	±10	9-13
LP-Other	24,32 20,28	Seedling Sapling1/	90 (10&60-160)	6/	1-6 20-60	7/ 200-360	6/	-	-	80 120-240	80%+	±10	±10	9-13
LP-Other	N/A	Regen-erated 1/	0	*50%± 10/	1-4 20-40	7/ 200-360	6/	-	-	80 80-110 8/	80%+	±10	±10	7-*12

1/ Timber classes and size classes are mapped on the Salmon National Forest Timber Class Overlays and are defined in the Type 2 prescription package.

5/ A regenerated stand is the young stand resulting from a regeneration treatment that has been appliéd o be applied to one of the mapped timber classes.

6/ Much of the non-sawtimber IP size classes is stagnated with little chance of release.

7/ Denser precommercial thinning stocking (up to 360 trees/acre) may be prescribed where there is a very probability of future thinning through post and pole harvest. Otherwise, stocking should normally not exceed 230 trees/acre.

8/ Existing sawtimber stands over 80 years old have generally reached the culmination of mean annual incr of growth but minimum objective diameters are generally not reached until stands are 100 to 130 years Rotations up to 150 years may be needed for some LP stands to obtain objective diameters.

9/ Objective diameters for DF and PP are the diameters of the shelterwood leave stand (codominant size cl / Actual harvest diameters are usually somewhat smaller depending on stand structure. Objective diamete lodgepole are average harvest diameters.

10/ Thinning is planned only in certain cases. Rotation age is based on no precommercial or commercial th Refer to 7B MEDIUM when only precommercial thin is planned and to 7A HIGH when commercial thin is also included.

d. Refer to 5A
approximate tim
irregular shelt

2. The definition of an opening and minimum stand
size is the same as HIGH.

UNIFORM FOREST
MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 5D HIGH TM/WL
-May be used on up to 153,655 acres (4A and 8A Prescription Areas) when appropriate-

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A. MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION SUMMARY

General Description and Goals:

This summary and Part B MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS only include items that are different from Management Prescription 5A HIGH (Base TM).

Management emphasis is on relatively high investments in commercial sawtimber production and utilization, while maintaining habitat for at least current population levels of big game and other demand species.

Regeneration, timber stand improvement and harvest methods for individual stands selected for treatment would be the same as 5A HIGH. However, the wildlife cover standards may require a greater distance between treatment units and will usually require a longer period before these adjacent areas can be treated.

B. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS - 5D HIGH TM/WL

The following section only includes requirements that are different from or not incl Forest Direction and Management Prescription 5A HIGH (Base TM).

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Visual Resource Management (A04)	1. Meet established Visual Quality Objectives as mapped.	
Wildlife Habitat Improvement and Maintenance (C02, 04, 05, and 06)	1. Provide habitat for at least minimum viable populations of all native vertebrate fish and wildlife species.	a. Refer to St in General For
	2. Provide habitat for at least current population levels of demand species (i.e., big game species).	a. Use the Wil Guidelines in

WILDLIFE STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES
FOR
5D HIGH TM/WL

(Also for 5E Medium TM/WL and 5F Low TM/WL)

1. Manage key elk summer ranges to maintain or enhance habitat conditions. Key areas include calving areas, breeding complexes, wallows, wet meadows, natural openings and travel lanes.

2. Manage long narrow stringers (less than ¼ mile width) and natural islands (less than 25 acres) of timbered cover for big game. Limit activities to those that will maintain or enhance big game habitat.

3. Manage abrupt ridgetop ecotones to maintain the integrity of at least two thirds of the ecotone during any time period.

4. On acceptable or marginal big game summer ranges:

   a. Design cutting units so that no point within the cutover area is more than 600 feet from the nearest cover, within the cutting unit.

   b. Maintain cover patches at least 600 feet wide between cutting units. Minimum size for cover patches is 30 acres.

   c. Unless exceptions are stated in management area direction, cutover areas (clearcuts and seed cuts of a shelterwood system) will no longer be considered forage areas when regeneration reaches an average of eight feet in height with a minimum stocking of 200 trees per acre.

   d. Maintain cover at no less than 30 percent of an elk home range (4,000 acres or larger).

5. Do not plan logging and road building disturbance activities for those periods when big game are concentrated in the sale area and displacement areas are not available. This is especially important on helicopter sales and winter range.

6. As needed to meet habitat capability objectives, and where logging systems permit, provide cover for big game at least two sight distances wide along one half of the length of roads to be left open.

7. Where slash is hand piled, leave two piles per acre unburned for small mammal use unless there is hazard from insect buildup, or if regeneration would be adversely affected.

(5D HIGH TM/WL)

Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06 & 07)	1. Manage Forest Cover Types using the same primary harvest methods as 5A HIGH TM (Base TM).	a. Application of prescription would class and area on same as HIGH TM.
	2. For management purposes, a cutover area is considered an opening until such time as:	a. A created openi be considered an o stocking surveys o accordance with Re instructions indic tree stocking at o height.
	3. Timber stands must be large enough to provide dispersal of adjacent openings and to prevent unreasonable treatment and record keeping costs.	a. When possible, large enough that stand can provide patch (exceeding 6 30 acres) in the f

UNIFORM FOREST
MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 5E MEDIUM TM/WL
-May be used up to 153,655 acres (4A and 8A Prescription Areas) when appropriate-

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A. MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION SUMMARY

General Description and Goals:

This summary and Part B MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS only include items that are different from Management Prescription 5A HIGH (Base TM).

Management emphasis is on a medium level of investments in commercial sawtimber production and utilization, while maintaining habitat for current population levels of big game and other demand species.

Regeneration, timber stand improvement and harvest methods for individual stands selected for treatment would be the same as 5B MEDIUM. However, the wildlife cover standards may require a greater distance between treatment units and will usually require a longer period before these adjacent areas can be treated.

B. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS - 5E MEDIUM TM/WL

The following section only includes requirements that are different from or not inclu Forest Direction and Management Prescription 5A HIGH (Base TM).

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Visual Resource Management (A04)	1. Meet established Visual Ouality Objectives as mapped.	
Wildlife Habitat Improvement and Maintenance (C02, 04, 05, and 06)	1. Provide habitat for at least minimum viable populations of all native vertebrate fish and wildlife species.	a. Refer to Sta in General Fore
	2. Provide habitat for at least current population levels of demand species (i.e., big game species).	a. Use the Wild Guidelines in 5
Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06 & 07)	1. Manage Forest Cover Types using the same primary harvest methods as 5A HIGH TM (Base TM).	a. Use the same lines as in 5A except as shown
		b. Application prescription wo class and area same as 5B MEDI
		c. Amount, Timi various treatme table in 5B MED
	2. For management purposes, a cutover area is considered an opening until such time as:	a. A created op be considered a stocking survey accordance with instructions in tree stocking a height.

(5E Medium TM/WL)

3. Timber stands must be large enough to provide dispersal of adjacent openings and to prevent unreasonable treatment and record keeping costs.	a. When possi large enough stand can pro patch (exceed 30 acres) in

UNIFORM FOREST
MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 5F LOW TM/WL
-May be used up to 153,655 acres (4A and 8A Prescription Areas) when appropriate-

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A. MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION SUMMARY

General Description and Goals:

This summary and part B MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS only include items that are different from Management Prescription 5A HIGH (Base TM).

Management emphasis is on a medium level of investments in commercial sawtimber production and utilization, while maintaining habitat for current population levels of big game and other demand species.

Regeneration, timber stand improvement and harvest methods for individual stands selected for treatment would be the same as 5B MEDIUM. However, the wildlife cover standards may require a greater distance between treatment units and will usually require a longer period before these adjacent areas can be treated.

B. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS - 5F LOW TM/WL

The following section only includes requirements that are different from or not i Forest Direction and Management Prescription 5A HIGH (Base TM).

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Visual Resource Management (A04)	1. Meet established Visual Quality Objectives as mapped.	
Wildlife Habitat Improvement and Maintenance (C02, 04, 05, and 06)	1. Provide habitat for at least minimum viable populations of all native vertebrate fish and wildlife species.	a. Refer to in General
	2. Provide habitat for at least current population levels of demand species (i.e., big game species).	a. Use the Guidelines
Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06, & 07)	1. Manage Forest Cover Types using the same primary harvest methods as 5A HIGH TM (Base TM).	a. Use the lines as in except as s
		b. Applicat prescriptio class and a same as LOW
		c. Amount, various tre table in 5C
	2. For management purposes, a cutover area is considered an opening until such time as:	a. A create be consider stocking su accordance instruction tree stocki height.

3. Timber stands must be large enough to provide dispersal of adjacent openings and to prevent unreasonable treatment and record keeping costs.	a. When possibl large enough th stand can provi patch (exceedin 30 acres) in th

UNIFORM FOREST
MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 6A
-954 Acres-
(Provides for Special Interest Areas)

A. MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION SUMMARY

General Description and Goals:

Emphasis is on management of areas of unusual scenic, archeological, historical, geological, botanical, zoological, paleontological, or other special characteristics to protect and where appropriate, foster public use and enjoyment of these areas.

B. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS (6A Special Interest Areas)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Visual Resource Management (A01, 13, 14)	1. Design and implement management activities so that the impact of man is not apparent. 2. Do not allow introduction of visual elements that are out of character with the property and its setting.	a. Do not perm Objectives (VO Retention.
Cultural Resource Management (A02, 03, 04)	1. National Historic Landmarks will be managed to maintain integrity, including intangible elements of feeling and association.	a. Destruction or part of the permitted. b. Isolation f of, the proper environment wi c. Introductio atmospheric el character with setting will n
	2. The area is to be managed for recreation use substantially in its natural condition as authorized under 36 CFR 294.1a. 3. Consultation for determination of effect of proposed projects will be through the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.	
Range Management (D07)	1. Grazing may be compatible with maintenance of integrity and significance. Such use may be appropriate to the extent it does not impair the integrity of the Landmark.	a. Construct n facilities.

Timber Management (E00)	1. Limited timber harvest may be compatible with maintenance of integrity and significance. Such use may occur to the extent it does not impair the integrity of the Landmark.
Withdrawals, Modifications, and Revocations (J04)	1. Withdraw the Lemhi Pass National Historic Landmark from mineral entry.

UNIFORM FOREST
MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 6B
-26,819 Acres)
(Provides for Wild and Scenic Rivers.)

A. MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION SUMMARY

General Description and Goals:

Management emphasis is on river segments designated as a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System and those whose eligibility for designation is to be retained. "Wild Rivers" are managed to be free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and water unpolluted. "Recreational Rivers" are managed to be readily accessible by road, and to maintain developments that may have occurred along the shoreline and impoundments or diversions that may have occurred in the past.

B. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS (6B Wild and Scenic Rivers)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Wild and Scenic River Management (A07, 08, B03)	1. Manage the designated Salmon Wild and Scenic River in accordance with the Salmon Wild and Scenic River Management Plan; and the Middle Fork Wild and Scenic River in accordance with the Middle Fork Wild and Scenic River Management Plan; both of which are incorporated herewith by reference.	
	2. Protect that segment of the Salmon River that has been determined eligible for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System from activities which could diminish or change the free-flowing character, water quality, or the scenic, recreational, fish and wildlife, and other values which make the river eligible for designation.	a. The potent: managed by the from North Fo Forest bounda Tower Creek (a
	3. Maintain current motorized access character and avoid any changes to the potential Wild and Scenic River classification.	
Silvicultural Examination and Prescription (E03)	1. Manage tree stands within the study area to maintain or enhance potential Wild and Scenic River values. Protect scenic values by sizing and shaping timber harvest units to achieve a natural appearance and to harmonize with the surrounding landscape.	
Administration/ Management (F04)	1. Maintain free-flowing characteristics and water quality during the study and Congressional review period.	
Processing of Lease Applications (G04)	1. Safeguard the values of the river area by appropriate conditions and stipulations in leases, permits, and licenses, including prospecting, issued under terms of the Mineral Leasing laws.	

	2. Extraction of saleable, common-varietv minerals from the river or the study area shall not be authorized until the study is complete and recommended actions are enacted.
	3. None of this direction shall abrogate any existing privileges or contracts affecting National Forest System lands held by any private party without consent of said party. Activities affecting the applicability of U.S. Mining and Mineral Leasing laws are subject to valid existing rights.
Special Use Management (Non-Recreation) (J01)	1. Prohibit special uses and permitted land uses which degrade or have directly adverse effects on values which make the river segment eligible.
Withdrawals, Modifications, and Revocations (J04)	1. Request that Federal Lands which constitute the bed or bank, or which are within 1/4 mile of either bank, be temporarily withdrawn from appropriation and entry under the mining laws. Withdrawal should continue until the river segment is: a) Found to be ineligible; b) not recommended for inclusion in the National System; or, c) added to the System by Act of Congress.
Transportation System Planning and Inventory (L01)	1. Prohibit construction of roads within the river study area if it would have direct and adverse effects on the values which make the river eligible for potential inclusion into the System.

UNIFORM FOREST
MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 7A

(Provides for retaining the wilderness character of proposed wilderness)

A. MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION SUMMARY

General Description and Goals:

Management emphasis is to provide for the protection and perpetuation of natural biophysical conditions.

All resource management activities are integrated in such a way that current human use leaves only limited and site-specific evidence of their passing. Areas with evidence of unacceptable levels of past use are rehabilitated and the affected area restored.

B. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS (Proposed Wilderness)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Visual Resource Management (A02, 14)	1. Manage for maximum retention of the natural landscape. Design and locate management activities to meet the Visual Quality Objective of Preservation in all areas except where specific surface occupancy is authorized by law. In these areas, the Visual Quality Objective is Retention.	
Dispersed Recreation Management (A08)	1. Provide semi-primitive recreation opportunities requiring predominately unmodified natural settings, with a moderate to high degree of challenge and risk while traveling cross-country or on trails.	
	2. Mechanized equipment use may continue unless restrictions are needed to prevent loss of wilderness suitability.	
	3. Manage outfitter/guide operations in the same manner as other visitors. Permit camping only in sites specified in outfitter/guide permits. Keep outfitter/guide activities harmonious with activities of nonguided visitors. Include outfitter/guide operations in calculations of level-of-use capacities.	
Range Resource Management (D02)	1. Manage livestock and herbivorous wildlife forage use in accordance with allotment.	a. Follow esta standards for allotments.

Special Use Management (Non-Recreation (J01)	1. Manage surface occupancy activities authorized prior to wilderness designation to reduce impact on wilderness values consistent with the intent of the occupancy authorization. 2. Permit only those uses which would be authorized by wilderness legislation and which cannot be reasonably provided for outside the area.	
Soil Resource Management (KA1)	1. Restore unacceptable soil disturbance caused by human use (past mining, grazing, trail construction and use, camping, etc.).	
Transportation System Management (L01, 02, 06, 10)	1. Locate and design required access roads within the management area for authorized activities to minimize the biophysical and visual impact, and to facilitate restoration.	a. Roads will not be authorized: - On slopes steeper than 60%; - In areas of high erosion hazard; - In areas of high geologic hazard; - In areas of low visual absorption capacity that are unlikely for successful restoration; - In areas which would adversely affect threatened and endangered plant and animal species.
	2. Convert roads not needed for authorized activities to trails, or if they are not needed as part of the transportation system, restore them to the established V00.	
Trail Construction/Reconstruction (A10,11)	1. Construct or reconstruct trails only when needed to meet objectives of the wilderness transportation system.	
		a. Trail density will not exceed two miles per square mile. Trails are constructed and maintained for moderate to high levels of use.

		b. Motorized equipment may be used for trail maintenance, construction/ reconstruction activities.
	2. Construct bridges to only the standard necessary to accommodate the specified class of user. Construct bridges only where no safe opportunity exists to cross a stream or gorge during periods of normal stream flow.	
	3. Use corduroy and/or puncheon treads across bogs where no safe and feasible bypass opportunity exists.	
Trail System Maintenance and Operation (A12)	1. Close or sign system trails when not maintained to the safe standard for the specified use.	
Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06, 07)	1. No timber harvest (including firewood, post and poles, etc.) will be planned.	a. The timber within the area will be classed as unavailable for timber management.
Minerals and Energy (G01-G08)	1. The area will be available for the exploration and development of locatable minerals.	
	2. No surface occupancy stipulations will be recommended for mineral or energy leasing proposals.	
	3. Hydropower developments will not be authorized.	

UNIFORM FOREST
MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 7B
-413,510 Acres-
(Provides for wilderness opportunities in existing wilderness.)

A. MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION SUMMARY

General Direction and Goals:

Management emphasis is to provide for the protection and perpetuation of natural biophysical conditions.

All resource management activities are integrated in such a way that current human use leaves only limited and site-specific evidence of their passing. Areas with evidence of unacceptable levels of past use are rehabilitated and the affected area restored.

B. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS (7B - Existing Wilderness)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Wilderness Use Administration (B03)	1. Manage the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness in accordance with the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness Management Plan incorporated herewith by reference only.	

UNIFORM FOREST
MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 8A
-71,601 Acres-
(Emphasis is on maintaining or improving rangeland in satisfactory condition.)

A. *MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION SUMMARY*

General Description and Goals:

Management emphasis is on maintaining or improving soil and vegetation conditions. Condition is improved through use of vegetation and soil restoration practices, improved livestock management, and regulation of other resource activities. Investment in structural and nonstructural improvements may occur. Structural improvements benefit or at least do not adversely affect wildlife. Nonstructural restoration and forage improvement practices available are seeding, planting, burning, fertilizing, pitting, furrowing, spraying, crushing, plowing, and undesirable plant control.

Investments are made in compatible resource activities. Dispersed recreation opportunities vary between semi-primitive nonmotorized and roaded natural. Management activities are evident but harmonize and blend with the natural setting.

B. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS (8A Rangelands Management)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Visual Resource Management (A02, 13, 14)	1. Design and implement management activities to blend with the natural landscape.	a. When projects require clearing of vegetation and/or soil disturbance, use irregular clearing edges and shapes to blend with the natural landscapes.
	2. Meet established Visual Quality Objectives as mapped.	
Dispersed Recreation Management (A08)	1. Semi-primitive nonmotorized, semi-primitive motorized, and roaded natural recreation opportunities can be provided.	a. Specify off-road vehicle restrictions based on ORV use management and display in the Forest Travel Plan.
Wildlife and Fish Resource Management (C01)	1. Maintain habitat capability for viable, or target populations of all species of vertebrate wildlife.	
	2. Forage use by livestock on critical big game winter range sites will not be encouraged.	
Range Resource Management (D02)	1. The management of the range resource will be to facilitate the maintenance or improvement of ecological range condition. When recovery to at least the fair condition class cannot be accomplished, or if fair or better condition cannot be maintained by the implementation of an approved allotment management plan, then livestock grazing will be discontinued.	
	2. Invest in cost-effective allotment management and associated range improvements.	
	3. Invest in cost-effective grazing management and rangeland productivity improvements. Where improve-	a. Structural improvements will not adversely affect big game movement.

ments include water developments, a water right in name of the United States must be obtained.

Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06, 07)

1. When not in conflict with other standards and guidelines in this prescription, manage any suitable forest land using the silvicultural standards and guidelines in Management Prescriptions 5D, 5E, or 5F, and in the General Forest Direction.

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