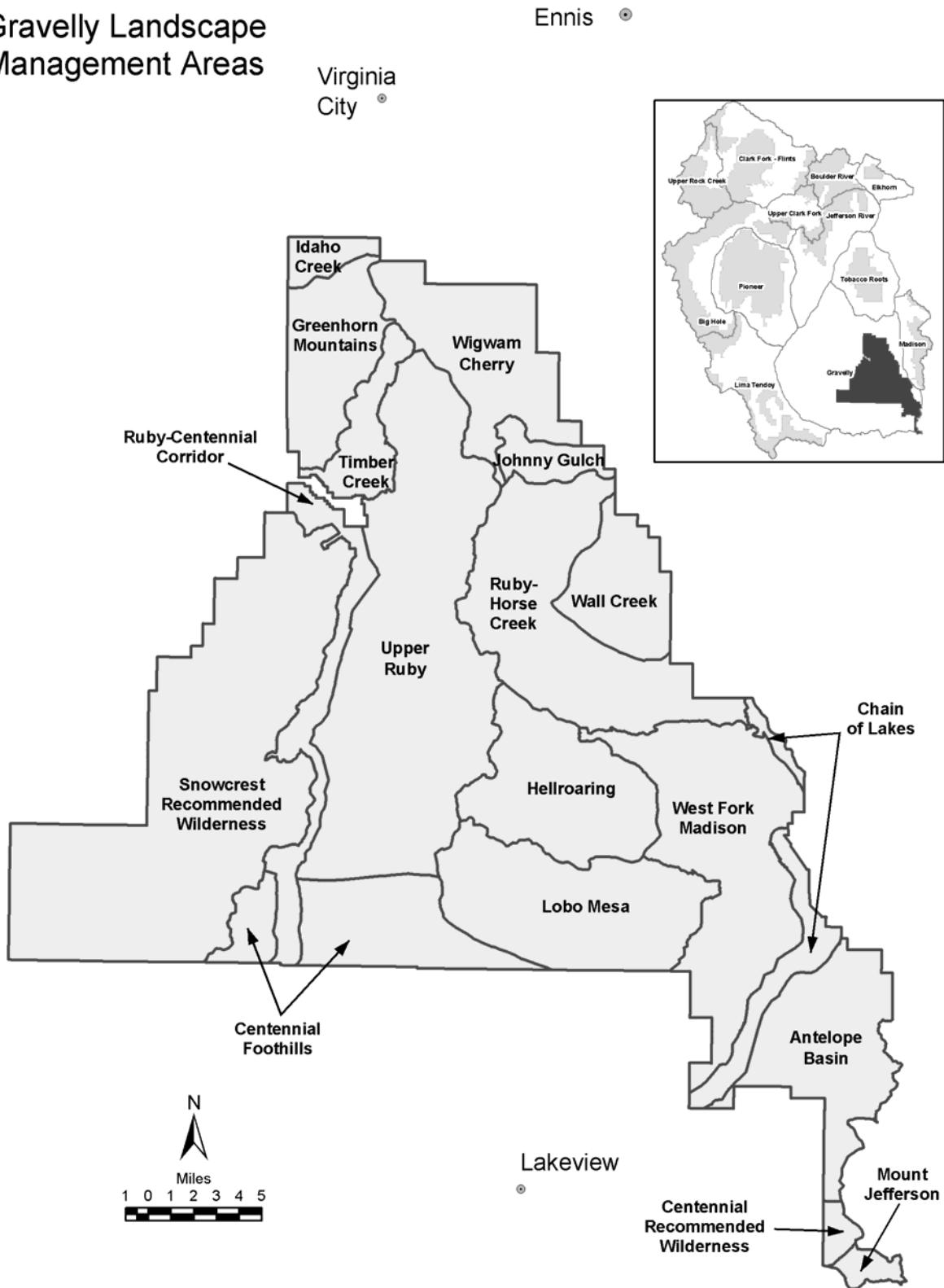


Gravelly Landscape Management Areas



GRAVELLY LANDSCAPE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Antelope Basin Management Area

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

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

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

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Motor vehicles on roads and trails in summer and fall

Snowmobilers and skiers on routes from Highway 87

Livestock and handling facilities

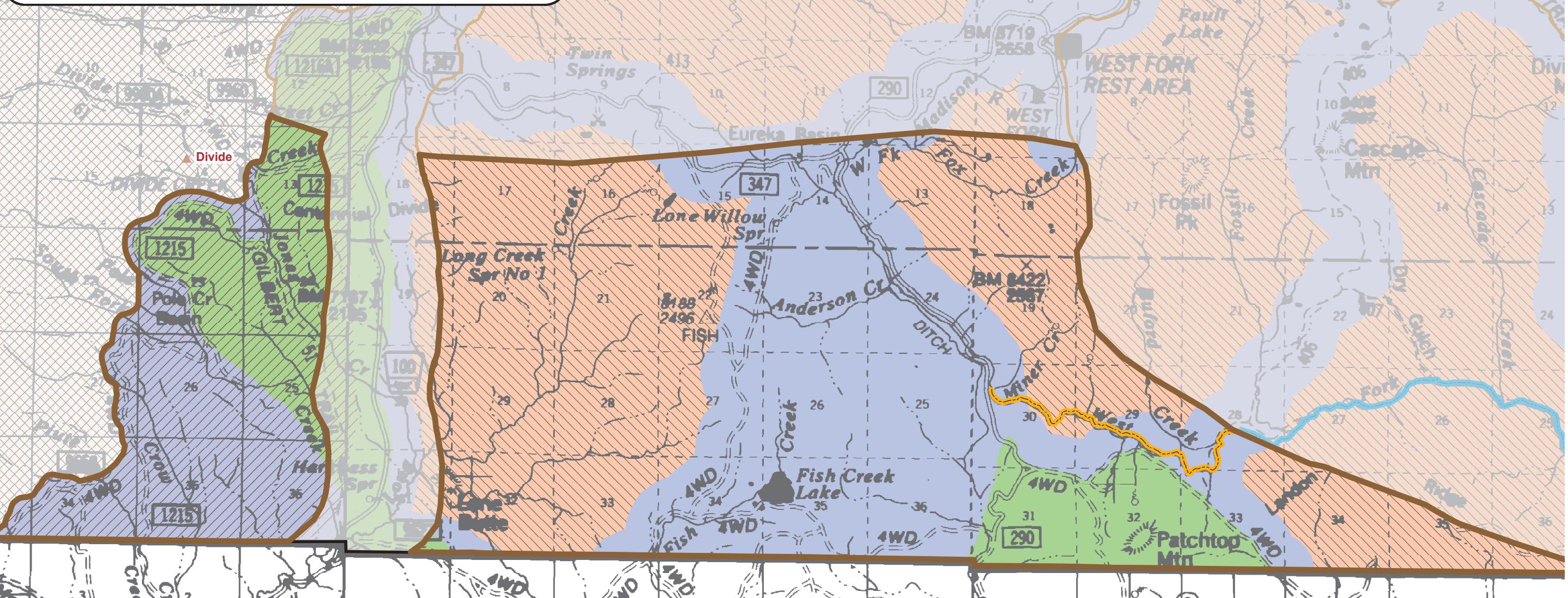
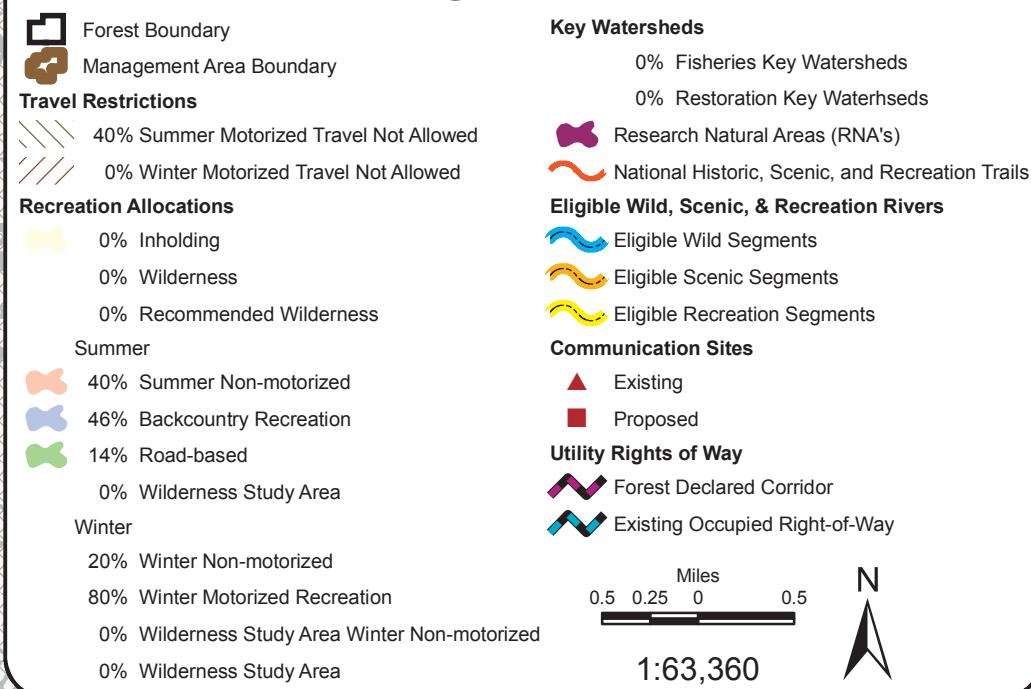
Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

None

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

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

Centennial Foothills Management Area



Centennial Foothills Management Area

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

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

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

Visitors may encounter

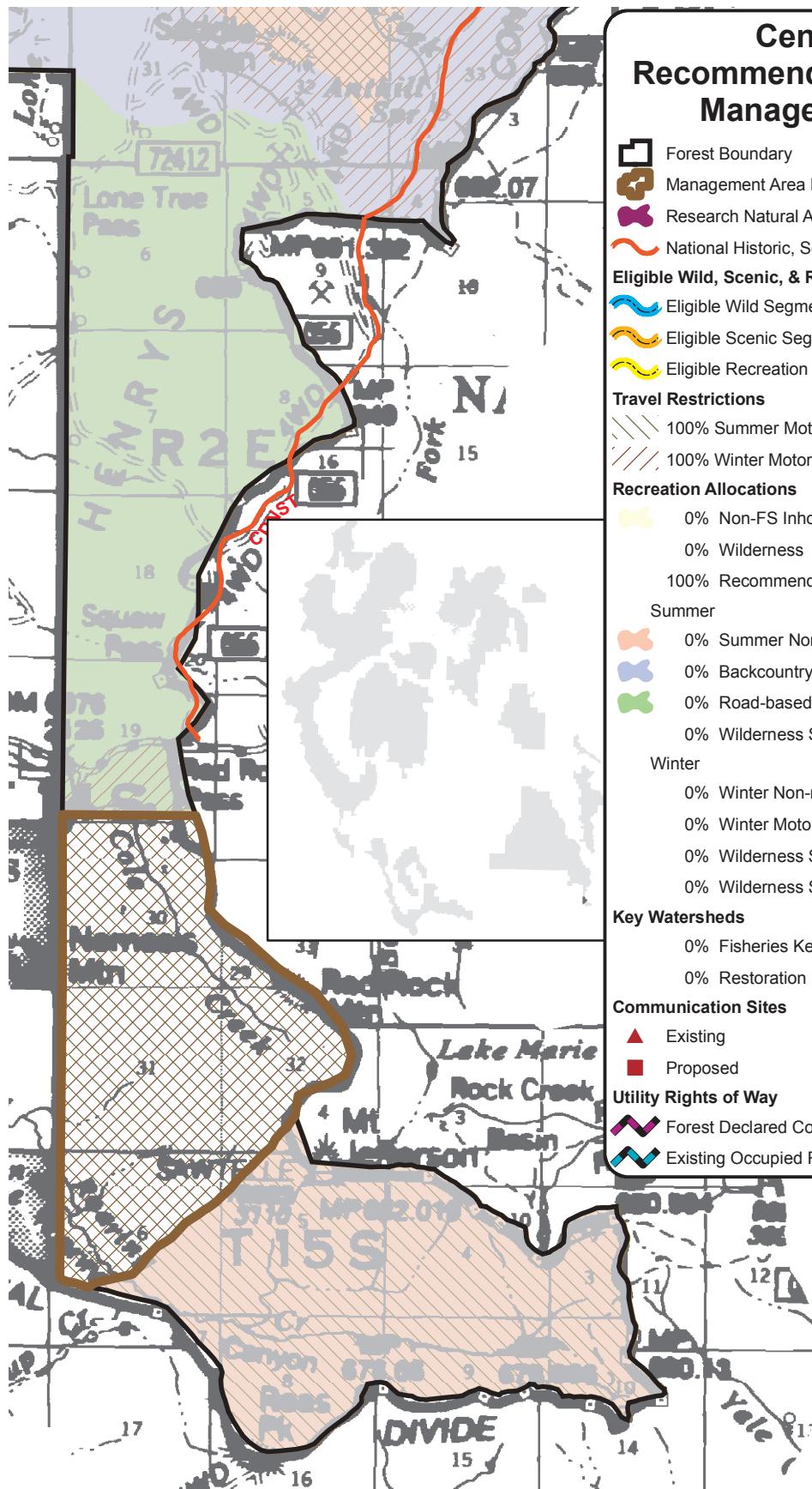
- Vegetation changes from fire
- Motor vehicles on roads and trails in summer and winter
- Hunting camps
- Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

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

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - High



Centennial Recommended Wilderness Management Area

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

Travel Restrictions

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

Recreation Allocations

0% Non-FS Inholding	
0% Wilderness	
100% Recommended Wilderness	
Summer	
0% Summer Non-motorized	
0% Backcountry Recreation	
0% Road-based	
0% Wilderness Study Area	
Winter	
0% Winter Non-motorized	
0% Winter Motorized Recreation	
0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized	
0% Wilderness Study Area	

Key Watersheds

- 0% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 0% Restoration Key Waterheds

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

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

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Centennial Recommended Wilderness Management Area

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

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

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

Visitors may encounter

Quiet natural landscapes

Native vegetation changes from fire and other natural events

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

None

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective – Very High

Management changes if released from wilderness designation

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

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective – High

Mountain bike travel is allowed.

Chain of Lakes Management Area

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

Travel Restrictions

- 19% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 67% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

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

Summer

- 19% Summer Non-motorized
- 34% Backcountry Recreation
- 47% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 67% Winter Non-motorized
- 33% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 2% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 0% Restoration Key Waterheds

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

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

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

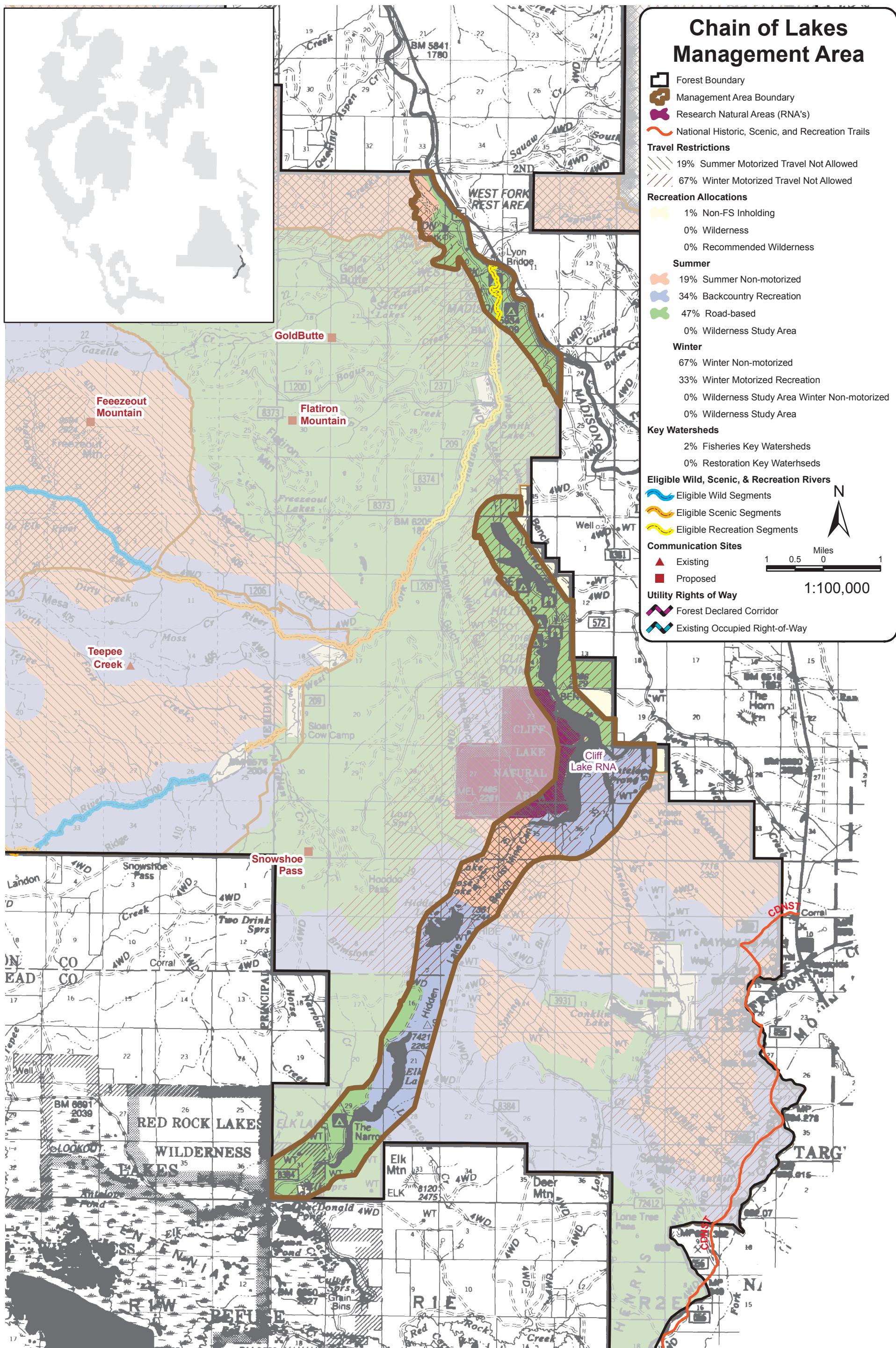
Utility Rights of Way

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



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Chain of Lakes Management Area

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

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

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

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Occasional restrictions on recreation activities to protect wildlife

Many other visitors at developed sites and on trails

Snowmobiles and skiers on winter routes from Highway 287

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

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

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

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

Manage and control dispersed camping

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

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

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

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - Moderate

Greenhorn Mountains Management Area

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

Travel Restrictions

- 86% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 96% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

- 0% Non-FS Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 0% Recommended Wilderness
- Summer
 - 86% Summer Non-motorized
 - 3% Backcountry Recreation
 - 11% Road-based
 - 0% Wilderness Study Area
- Winter
 - 96% Winter Non-motorized
 - 4% Winter Motorized Recreation
 - 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
 - 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 57% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 0% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

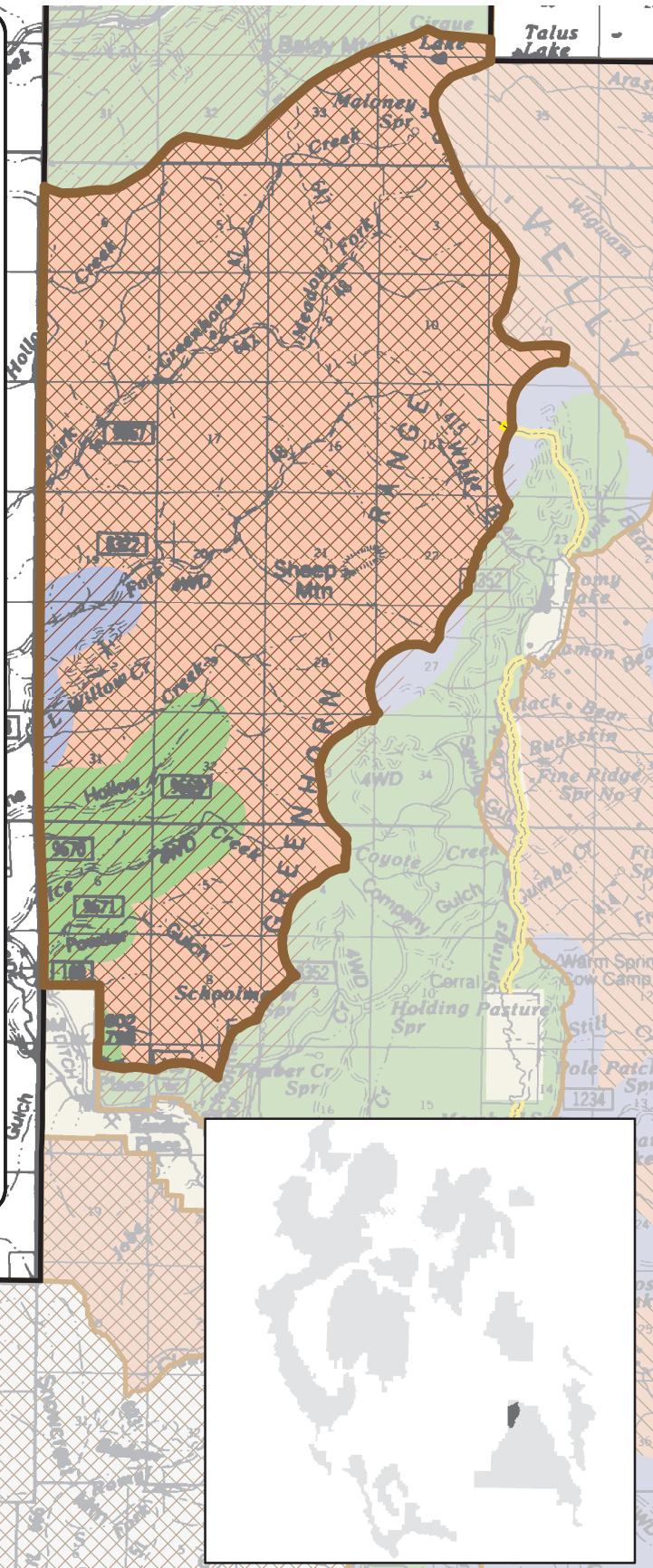
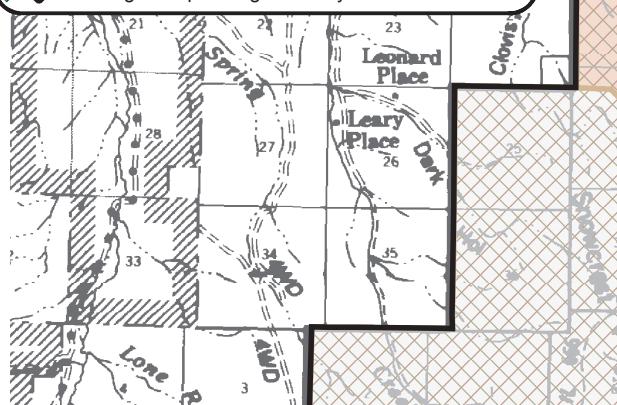
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Utility Rights of Way

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



Greenhorn Mountains Management Area

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

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

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

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

Visitors may encounter

Quiet natural landscapes

Bighorn sheep

Vegetation changes from fire and other natural events

Visitors on foot, or horse and mountain bike riders

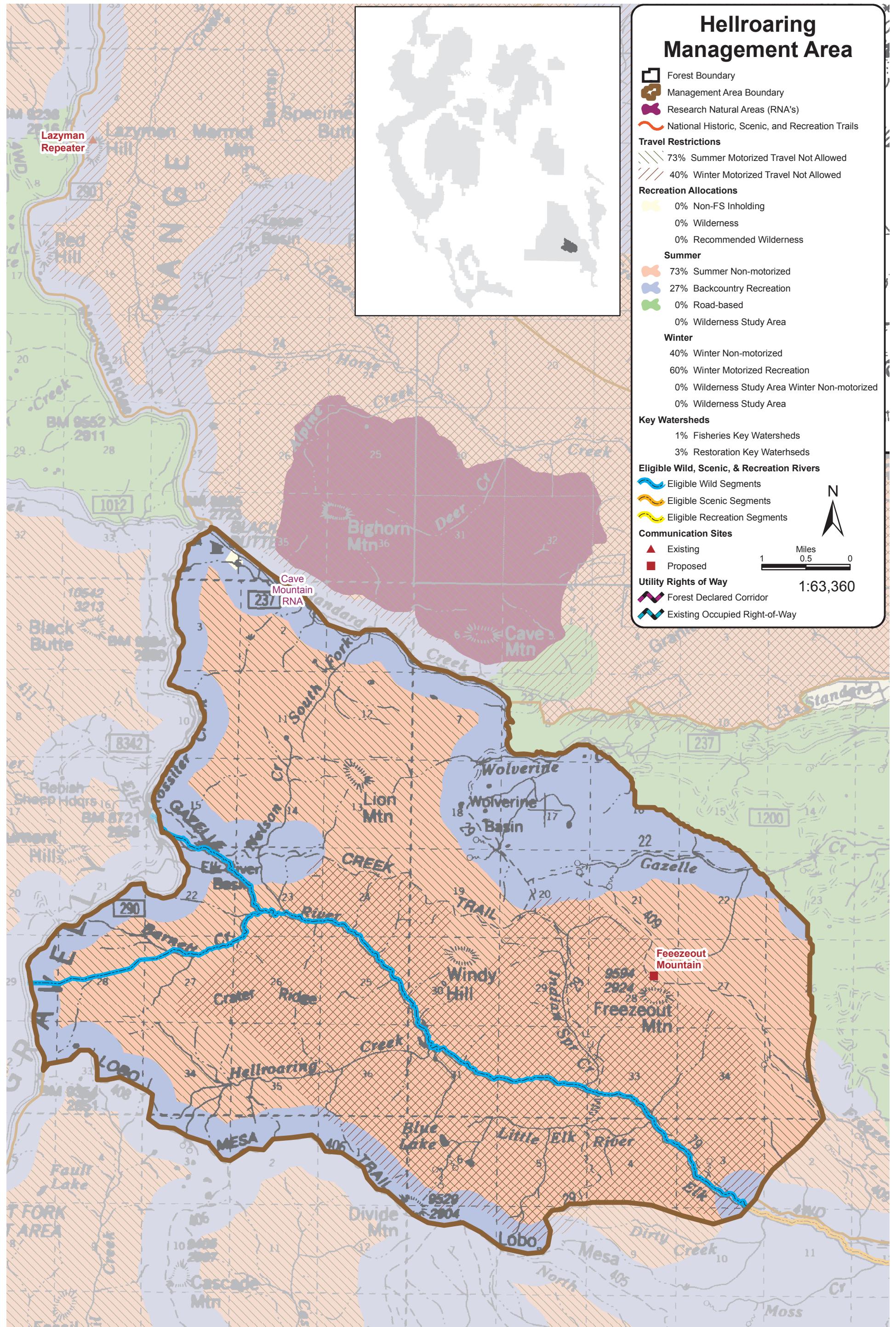
Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Maintain or enhance roadless characteristics and naturalness

Acquire motorized access to Powder Gulch and Ice Creek

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - High



Hellroaring Management Area

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

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

Visitors may encounter

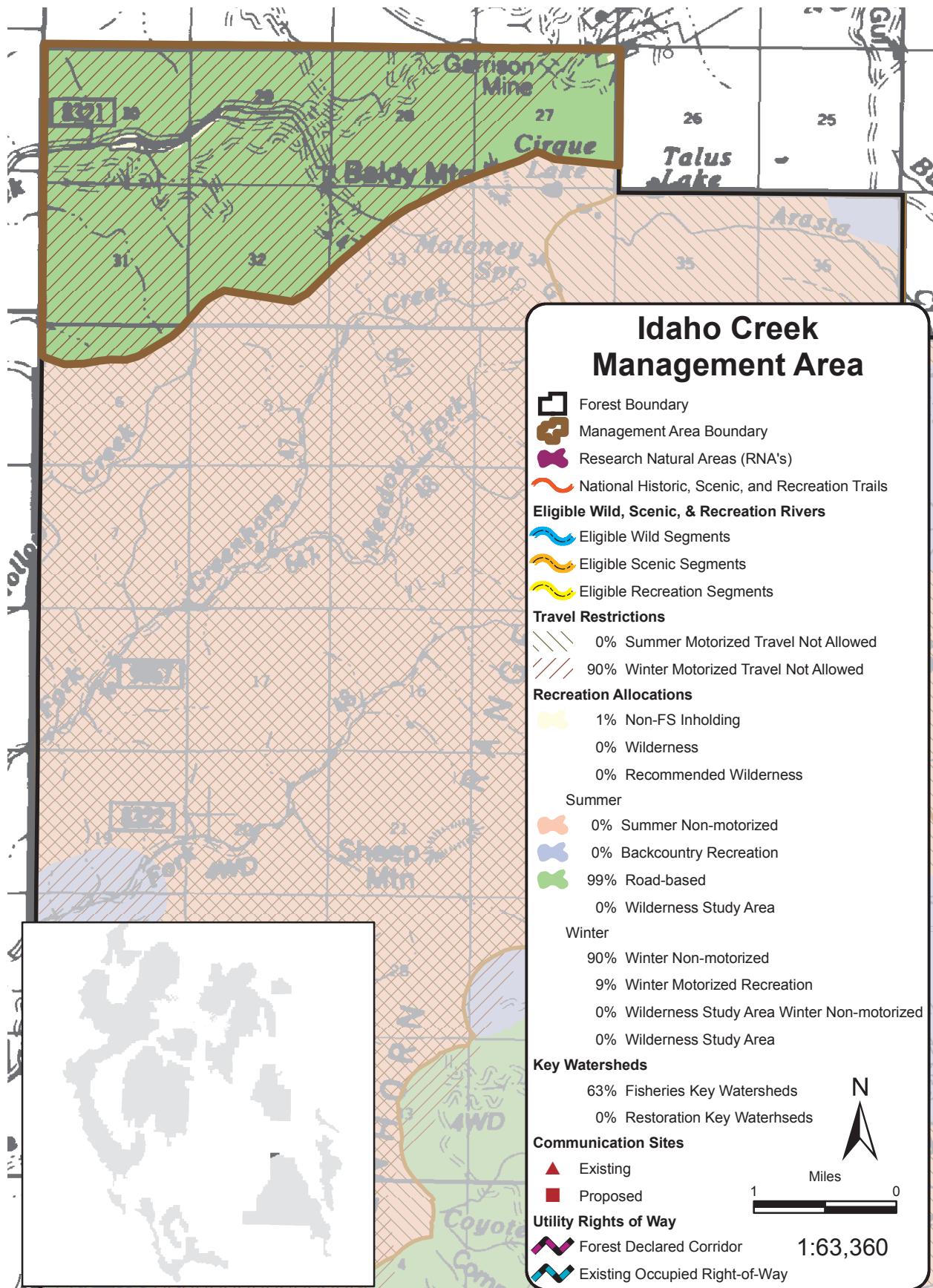
- Quiet natural landscapes
- Native vegetation changes only from fire and other natural events
- Sightseers driving on main roads in summer and fall
- Visitors on foot, horseback, or mountain bikes
- Snowmobilers and skiers
- Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

- Maintain or enhance roadless characteristics and naturalness
- Develop a historic preservation plan for Traditional Cultural Properties

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

- No increase in motorized road or trail density
- Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - High



Idaho Creek Management Area

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

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

Winter motorized closures protect big game winter range.

Idaho Creek watershed is managed to conserve native fish populations.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Motor vehicles on roads and trails in summer and fall

Historic mining remnants and current mining activity or reclamation

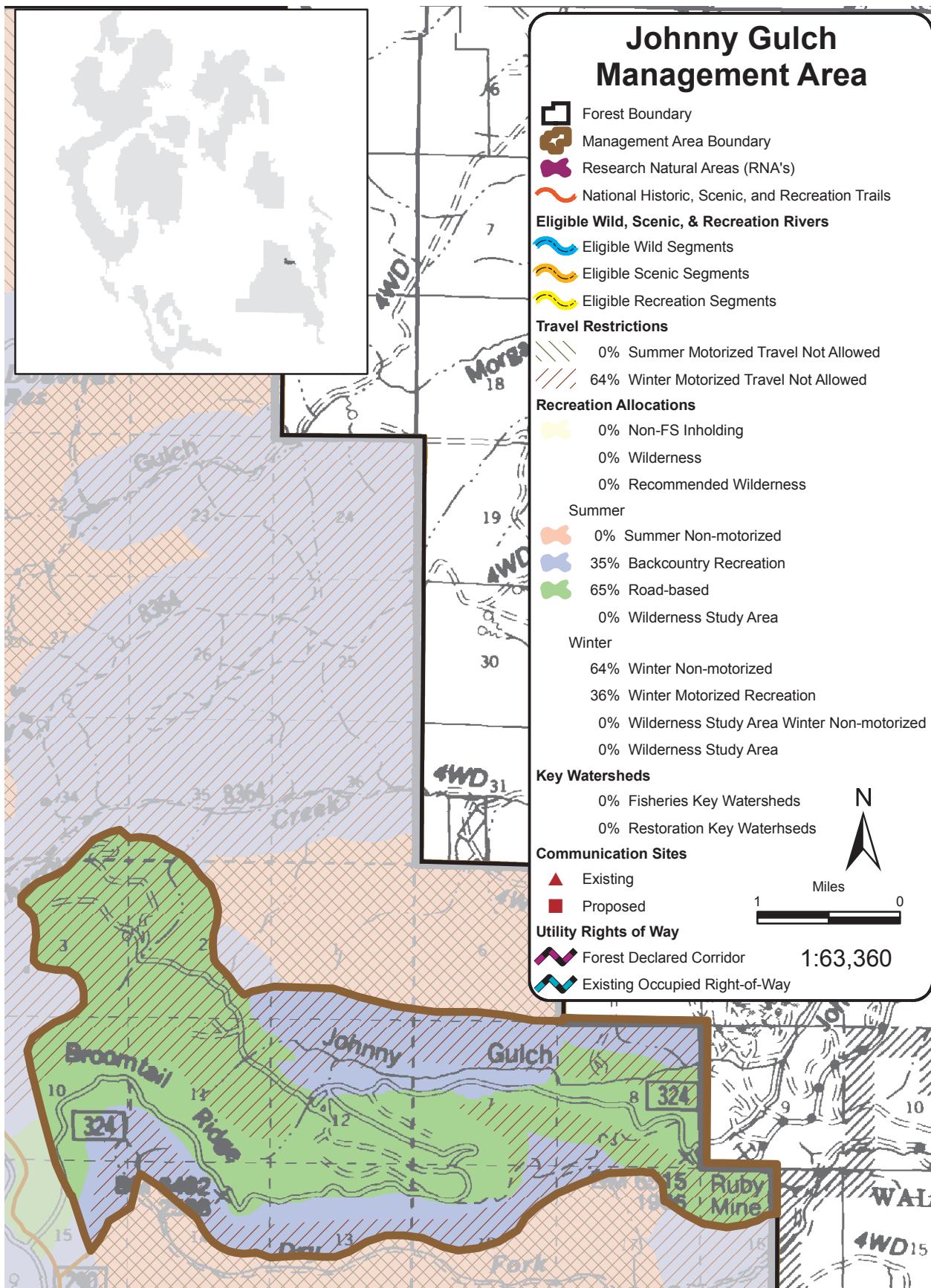
Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

None

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

None



Johnny Gulch Management Area

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

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

Visitors may encounter

- Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire
- Motor vehicles on roads and trails year round
- Dispersed camping along roads
- Historic mining remnants and current mining activity or reclamation
- Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

- Retain dispersed camping opportunities with motorized access
- Retain opportunities for primitive full-size four wheel driving on low standard roads

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

- No net increase in permanent open motorized road density

Lobo Mesa Management Area

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

Travel Restrictions

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

Recreation Allocations

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

Summer

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

Winter

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

Key Watersheds

- 0% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 0% Restoration Key Waterheds

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments

- Eligible Scenic Segments

- Eligible Recreation Segments

Communication Sites

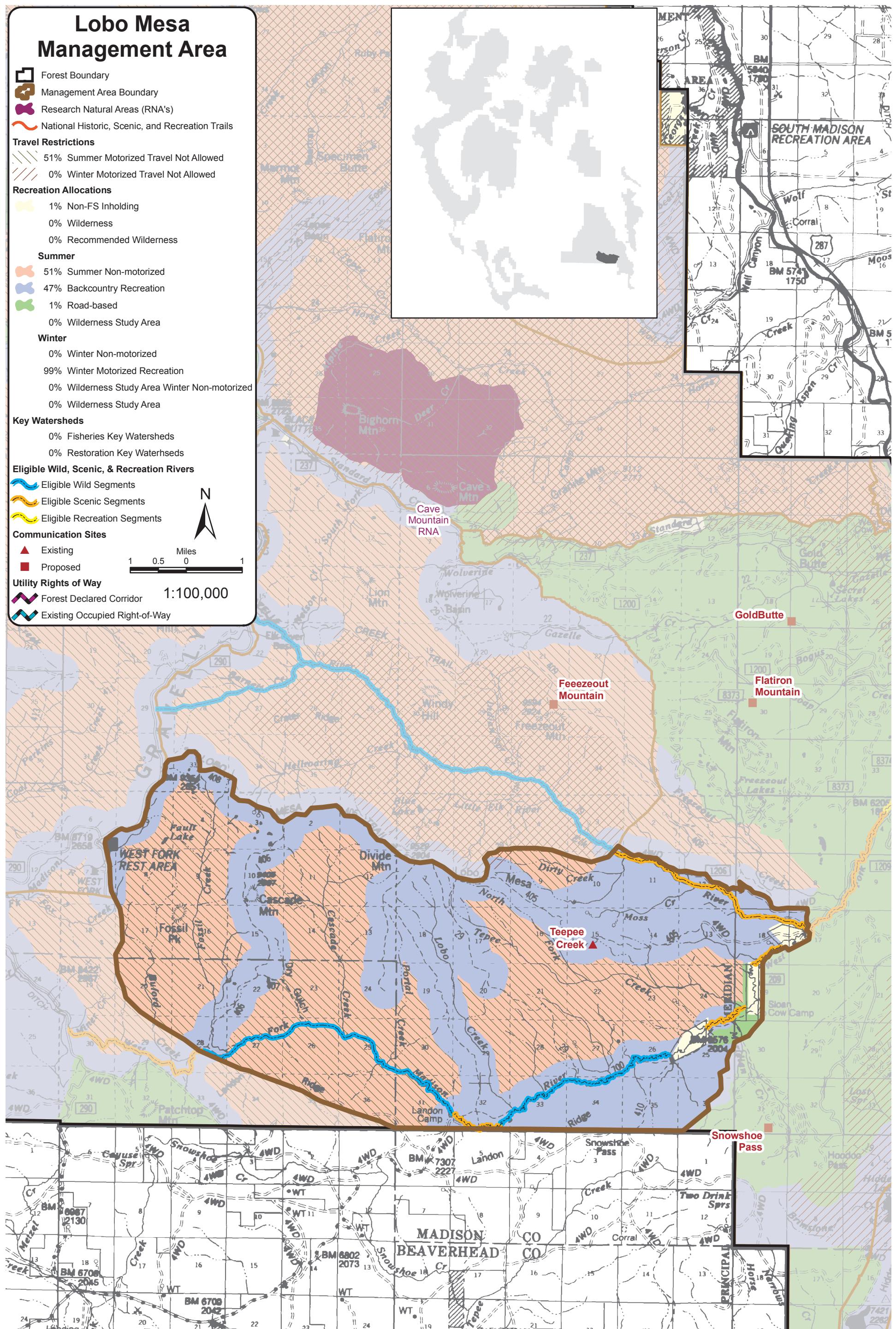
- Existing

- Proposed



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



Lobo Mesa Management Area

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

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

Visitors may encounter

- Vegetation changes from fire and other natural events
- Motor vehicle, horse, and mountain bike riders or hikers on trails
- Snowmobilers
- Hunting camps
- Livestock

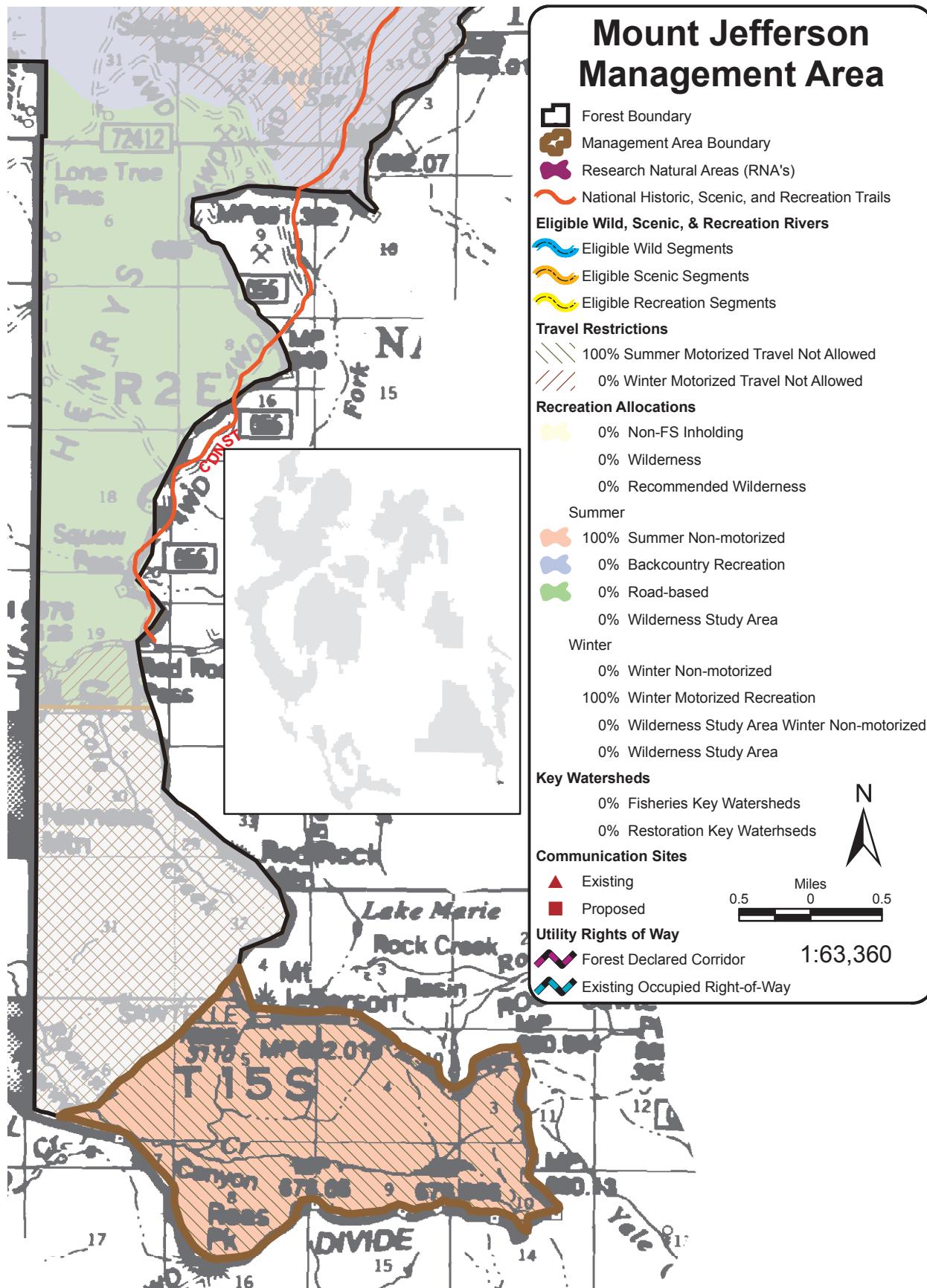
Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Maintain or enhance roadless characteristics and naturalness

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - High

No net increase in motorized trails



Mount Jefferson Management Area

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

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

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

Visitors may encounter

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

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

Snowmobilers and skiers in winter

Objectives in addition to Forestwide

None

Standards in addition to Forestwide

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - High

Timber harvest is not allowed

Ruby-Centennial Corridor Management Area

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

Travel Restrictions

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

Recreation Allocations

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

Summer

Activity Type	Percentage
Non-motorized	20%
Backcountry Recreation	41%
Road-based	37%
Wilderness Study Area	0%

Winter

37%

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

Key Watersheds

Key Watersheds

0% Restoration Key Watersheds

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation

Eligible Scenic S

Eligible Recreation Segments

Communication Sites

	Existing	Proposed	1	0.5	0	Miles
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Utility Rights of Way

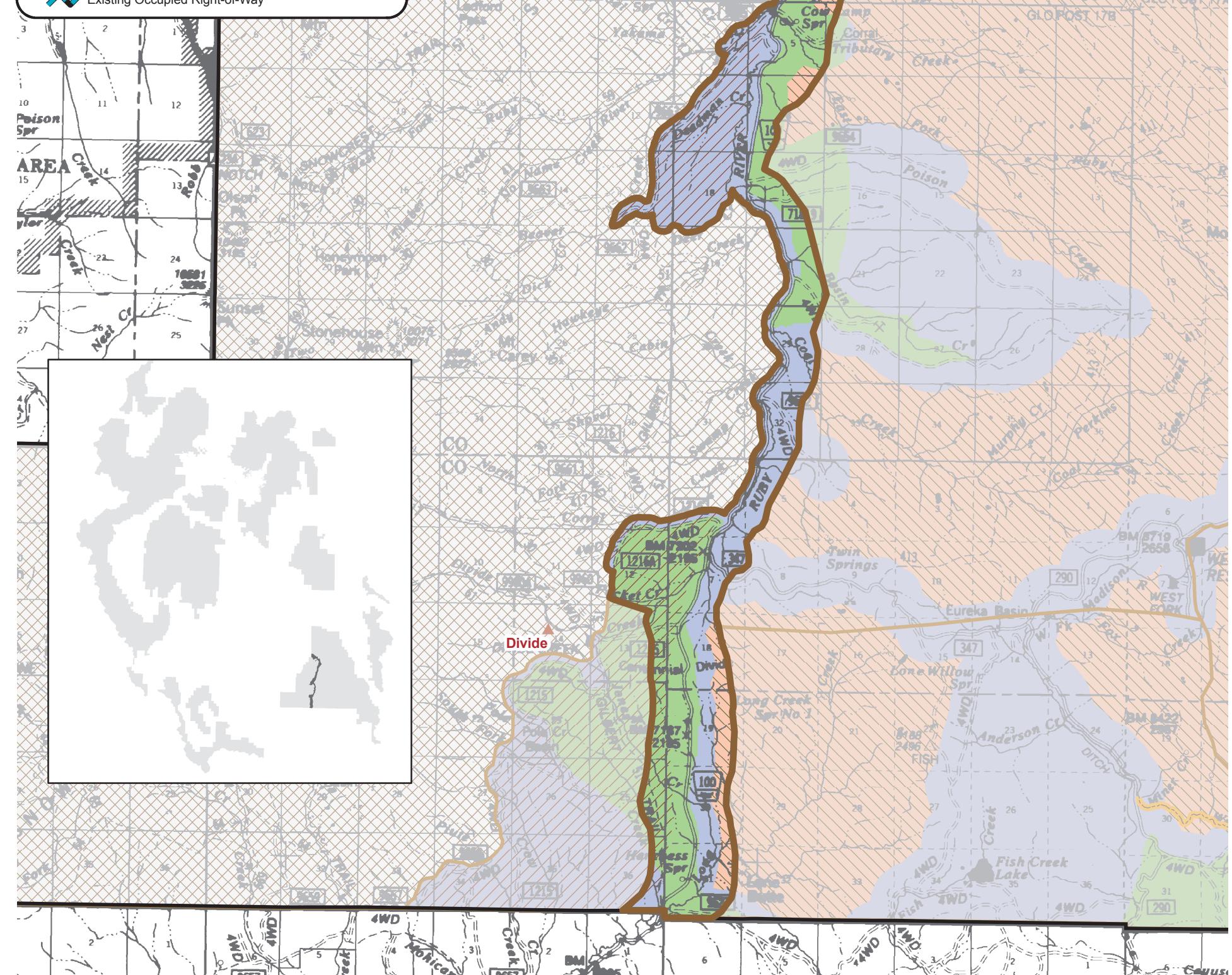
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Ruby-Centennial Corridor Management Area

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

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

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

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

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Motor vehicles on roads and trails year-round

Dispersed camping along roads

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

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

Manage side roads consistently with adjacent management areas

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - Moderate

Ruby-Horse Creek Management Area

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

Travel Restrictions

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

Recreation Allocations

- 0% Non-FS Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 0% Recommended Wilderness
- Summer
 - 86% Summer Non-motorized
 - 13% Backcountry Recreation
 - 1% Road-based
 - 0% Wilderness Study Area
- Winter
 - 97% Winter Non-motorized
 - 3% Winter Motorized Recreation
 - 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
 - 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 37% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 0% Restoration Key Waterheds
- Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

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

Communication Sites

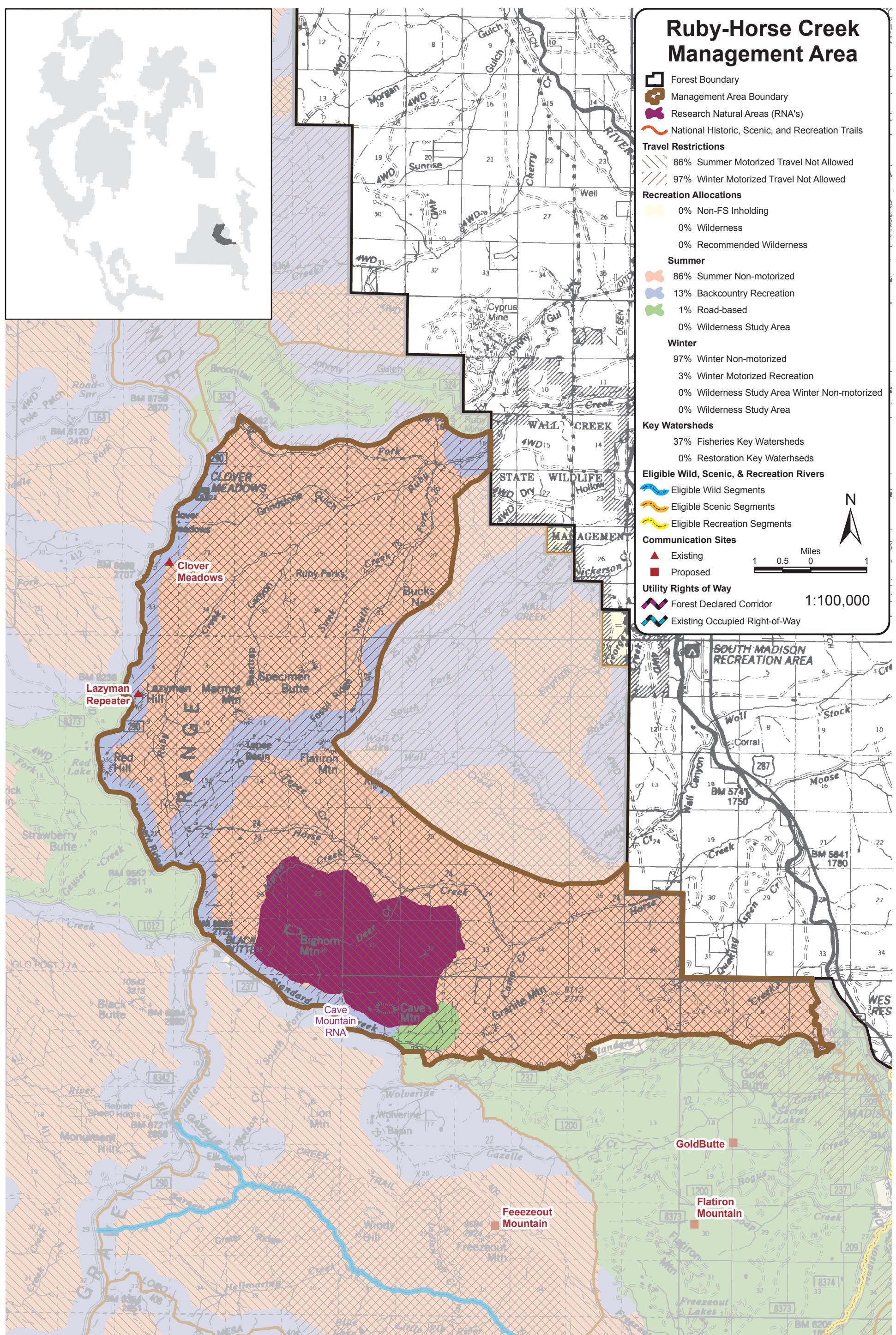
- Existing
- Proposed

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Utility Rights of Way

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



Ruby-Horse Creek Management Area

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

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

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

Horse Creek is managed to conserve native fish populations.

Visitors may encounter

Quiet natural landscapes

Vegetation changes from fires and other natural events

Pleasure drivers on main roads around the area

Visitors on foot, horseback, or mountain bikes

Snowmobiles on roads in the management area

Skiers near Johnny Gulch or the West Fork

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Maintain or enhance roadless characteristics and naturalness

Develop an Historic Preservation Plan for Traditional Cultural Properties

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - High

Snowcrest Recommended Wilderness Management Area

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

Travel Restrictions

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

Recreation Allocations

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

Summer

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

Winter

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

Key Watersheds

- 0% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 0% Restoration Key Waterheds

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

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

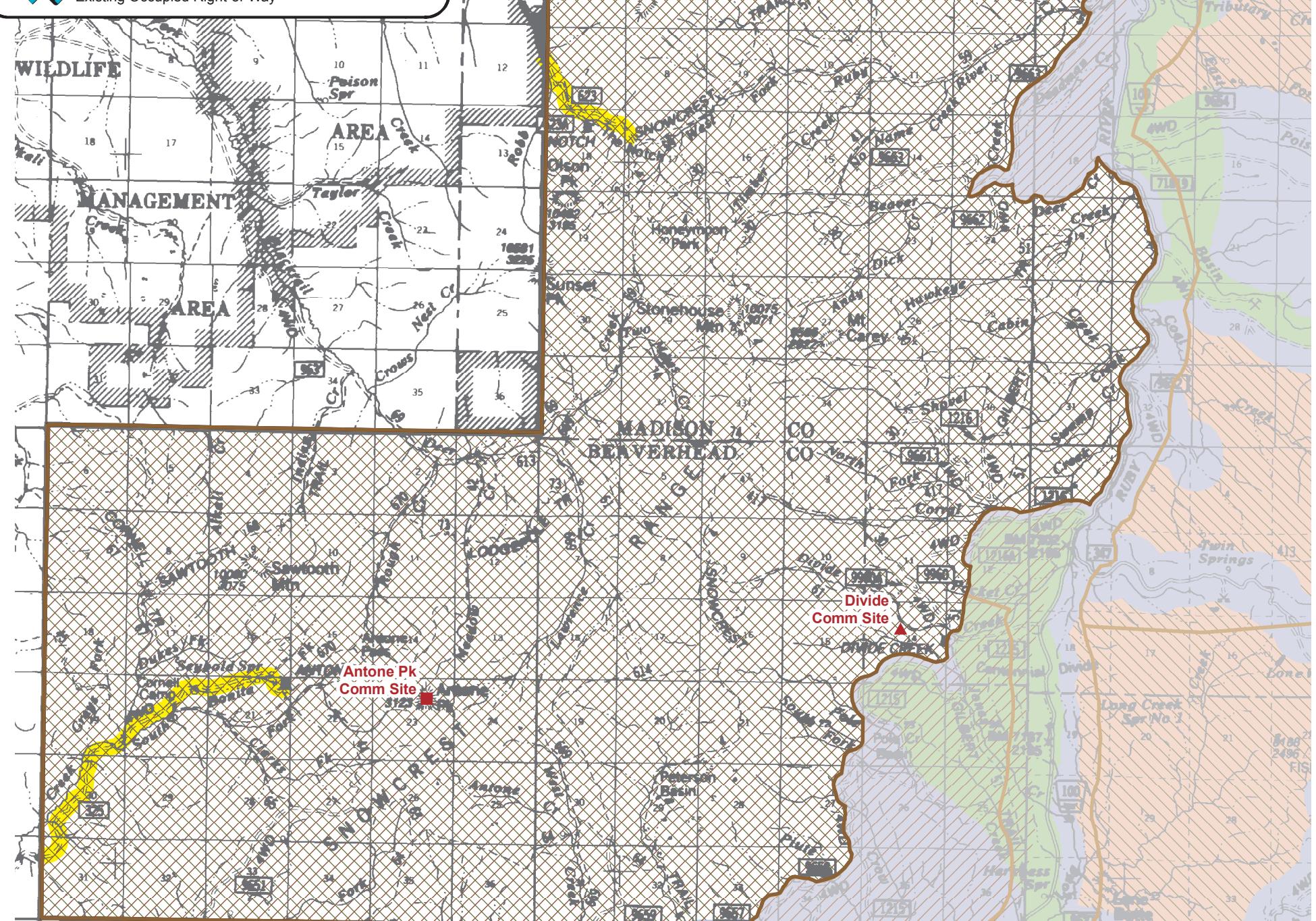
Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

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Snowcrest Mountain Recommended Wilderness Management Area

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

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

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

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

Visitors may encounter

Quiet natural landscapes

Native vegetation changes from fire and other natural events

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Stabilize abandoned roads to prevent further erosion

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective – Very High

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

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

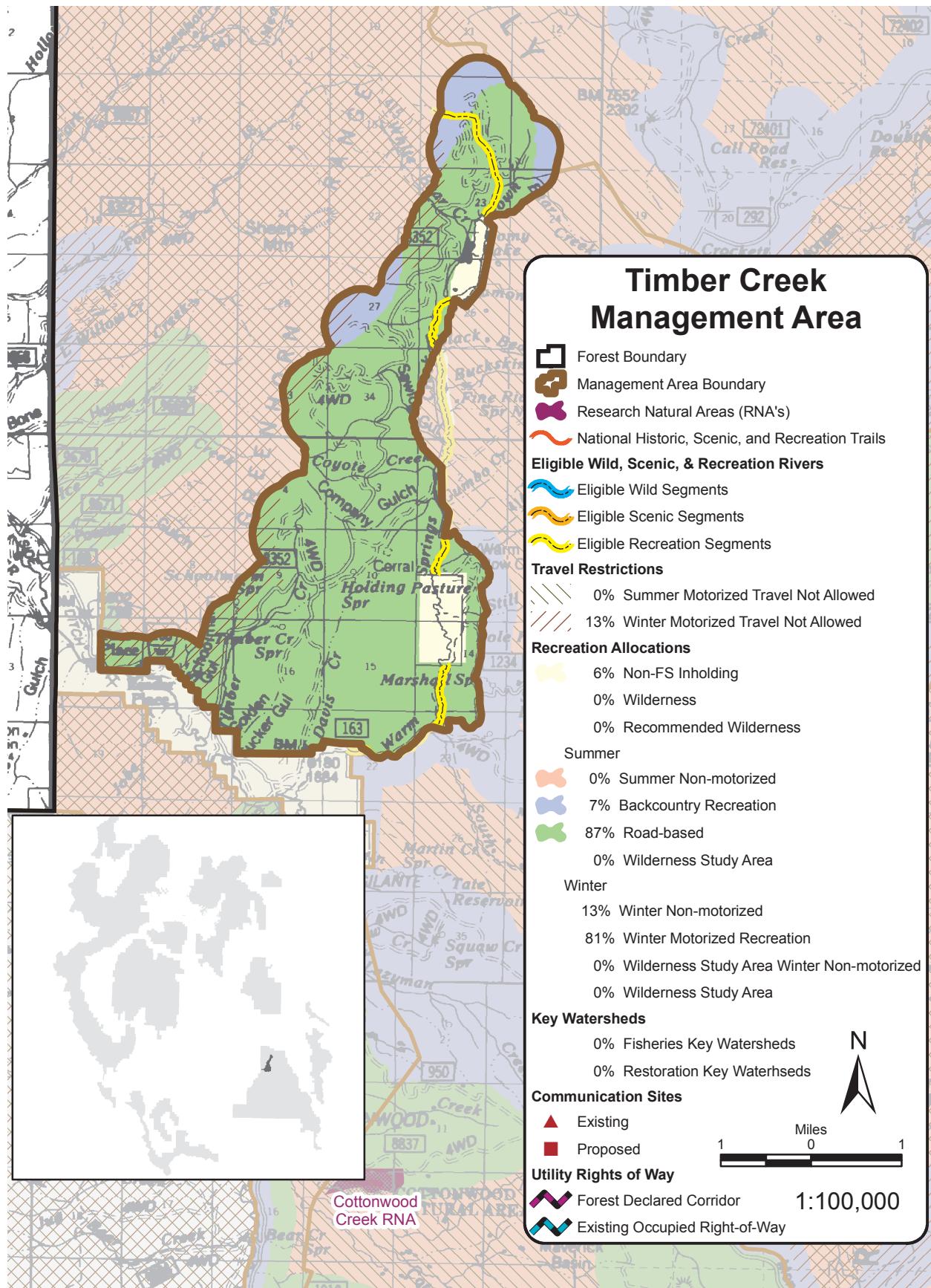
Traditional ranching uses will continue, such as sheep grazing and use of motorized vehicles for trailing and improvement maintenance

Management changes if released from wilderness designation

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

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective – High

Mountain bikes are allowed



Timber Creek Management Area

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

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

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

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Timber harvest and system or temporary roads

Motor vehicles on roads and trails in summer and winter

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

None

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

None

Upper Ruby Management Area

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

Travel Restrictions

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

Recreation Allocations

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

Summer

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

Winter

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

Key Watersheds

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

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

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

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

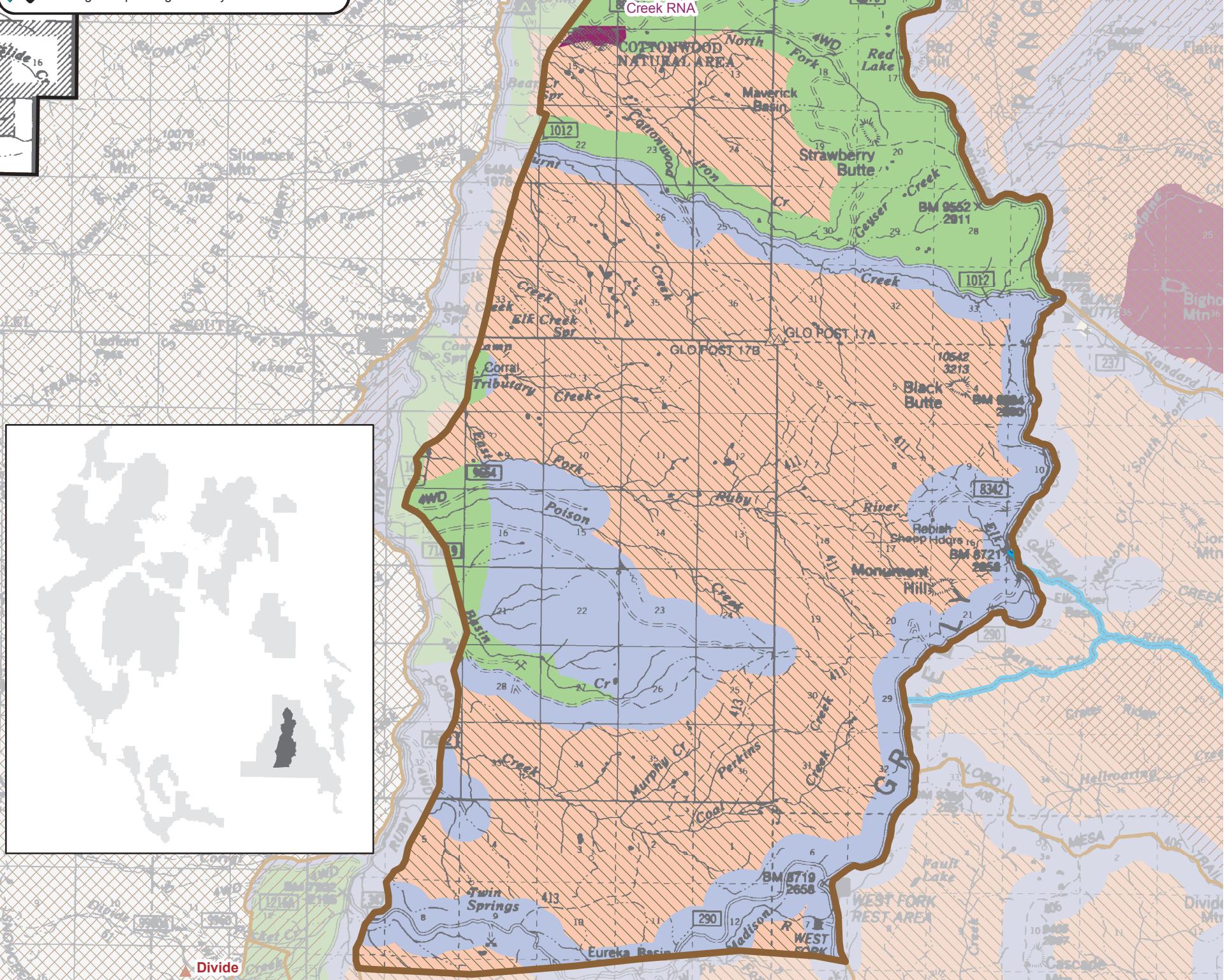
1 Miles

Utility Rights of Way

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



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Upper Ruby Management Area

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

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

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

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

Visitors may encounter

- Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire
- Motor vehicles on roads and some trails in summer and winter
- Hikers and horseback riders on trails in summer and fall
- Hunting camps
- Livestock and livestock handling facilities

Objectives in Addition to Forestwide Objectives

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

Develop an Historic Preservation Plan for Traditional Cultural Properties

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

None

Wall Creek Management Area

Forest Boundary

Management Area Boundary

Research Natural Areas (RNA's)

National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

Eligible Wild Segments

Eligible Scenic Segments

Eligible Recreation Segments

Travel Restrictions

45% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed

100% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

0% Non-FS Inholding

0% Wilderness

0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

45% Summer Non-motorized

55% Backcountry Recreation

0% Road-based

0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

100% Winter Non-motorized

0% Winter Motorized Recreation

0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized

0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

100% Fisheries Key Watersheds

0% Restoration Key Waterhseds

Communication Sites

Existing

Proposed

1 Miles
0
1

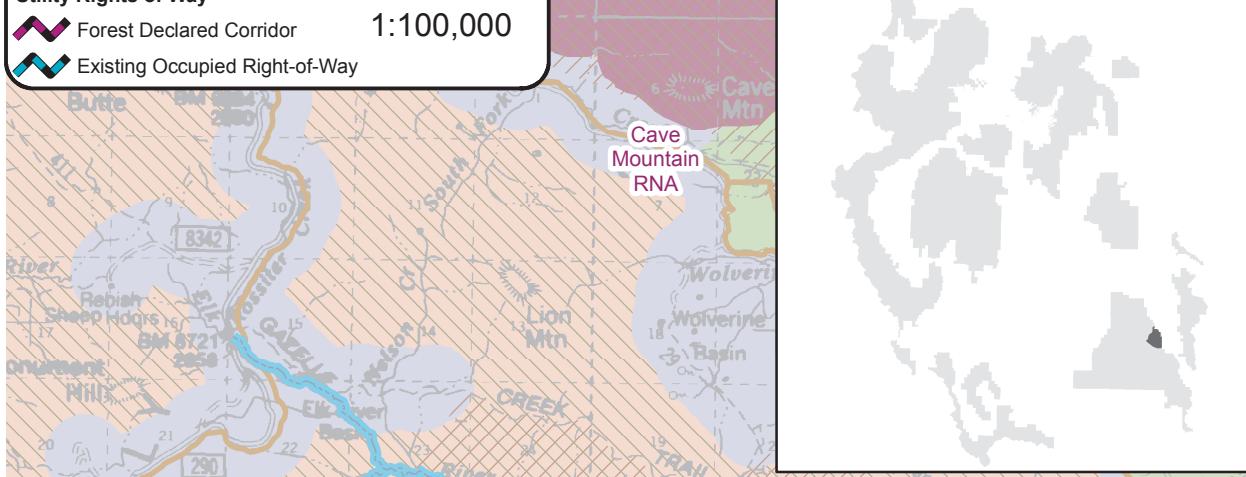
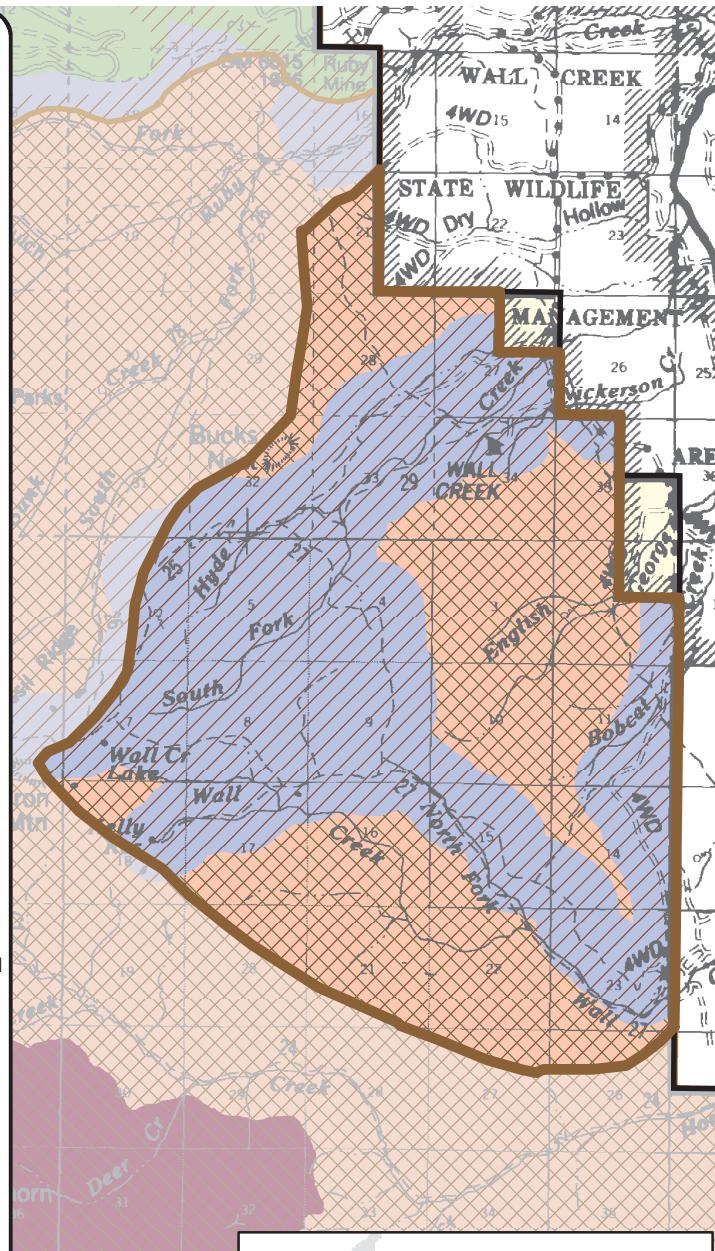


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Utility Rights of Way

Forest Declared Corridor

Existing Occupied Right-of-Way



Wall Creek Management Area

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

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

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

Wall Creek is managed to conserve native fish populations.

Visitors may encounter

Quiet natural landscapes

Native vegetation which changes little except for fires or insect outbreaks

Scattered hunting camps along roads and trails

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

No net increase in motorized trail density

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

West Fork Madison Management Area

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

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

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

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

Visitors may encounter

- Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire
- Timber harvest and system or temporary roads
- Motor vehicles on roads and trails
- Dispersed camping along roads
- Snowmobilers and skiers on routes from Highway 287
- Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

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

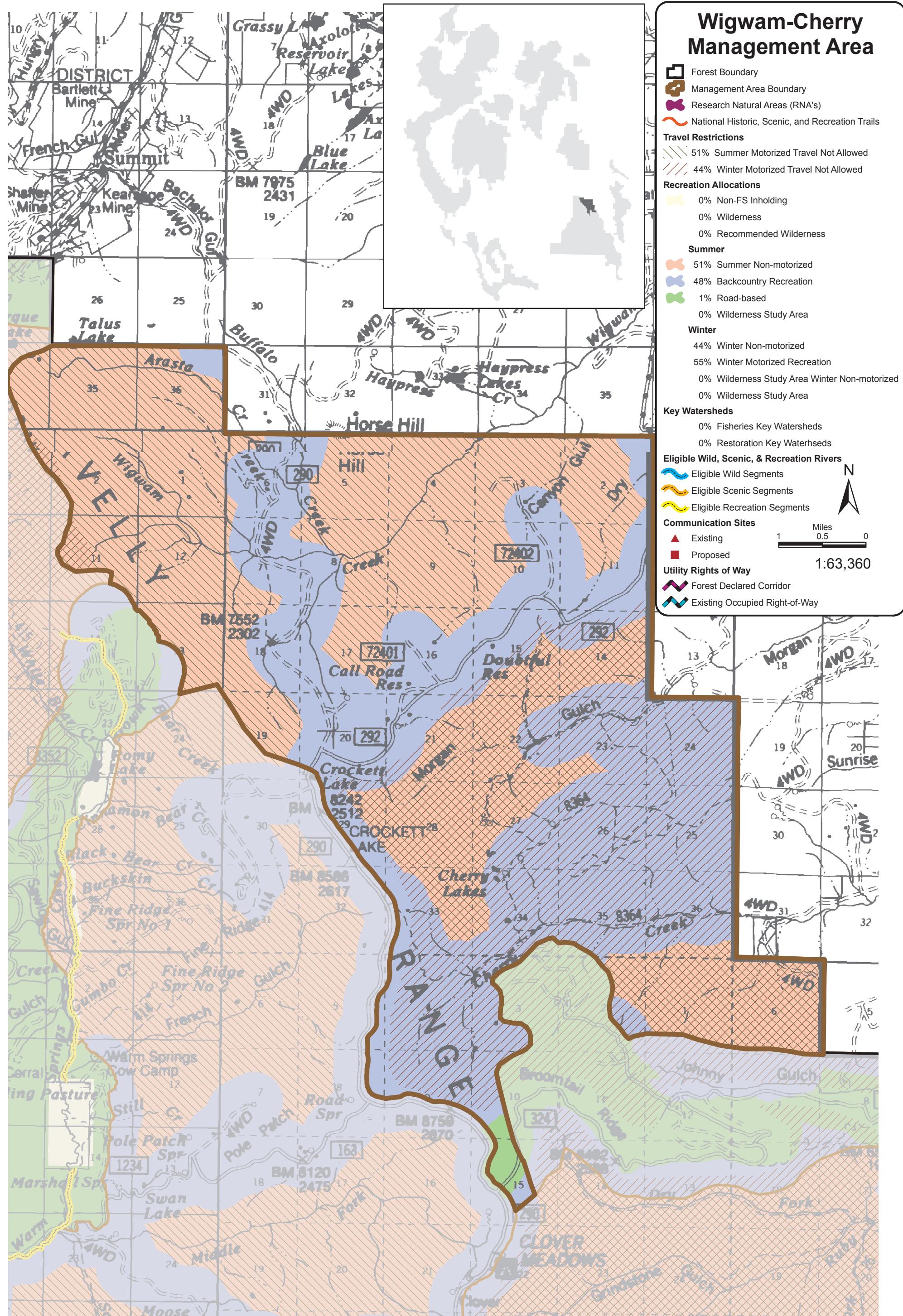
Develop cross country skiing and snowshoeing opportunities with easy access from US 287

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

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

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

No net increase in permanent open motorized road density



Wigwam-Cherry Management Area

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

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

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

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Dispersed camping along forest roads

Motor vehicles on roads and trails in summer and winter

Visitors on hiking trails

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Improve the quality of motorized trails without increasing density

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

None