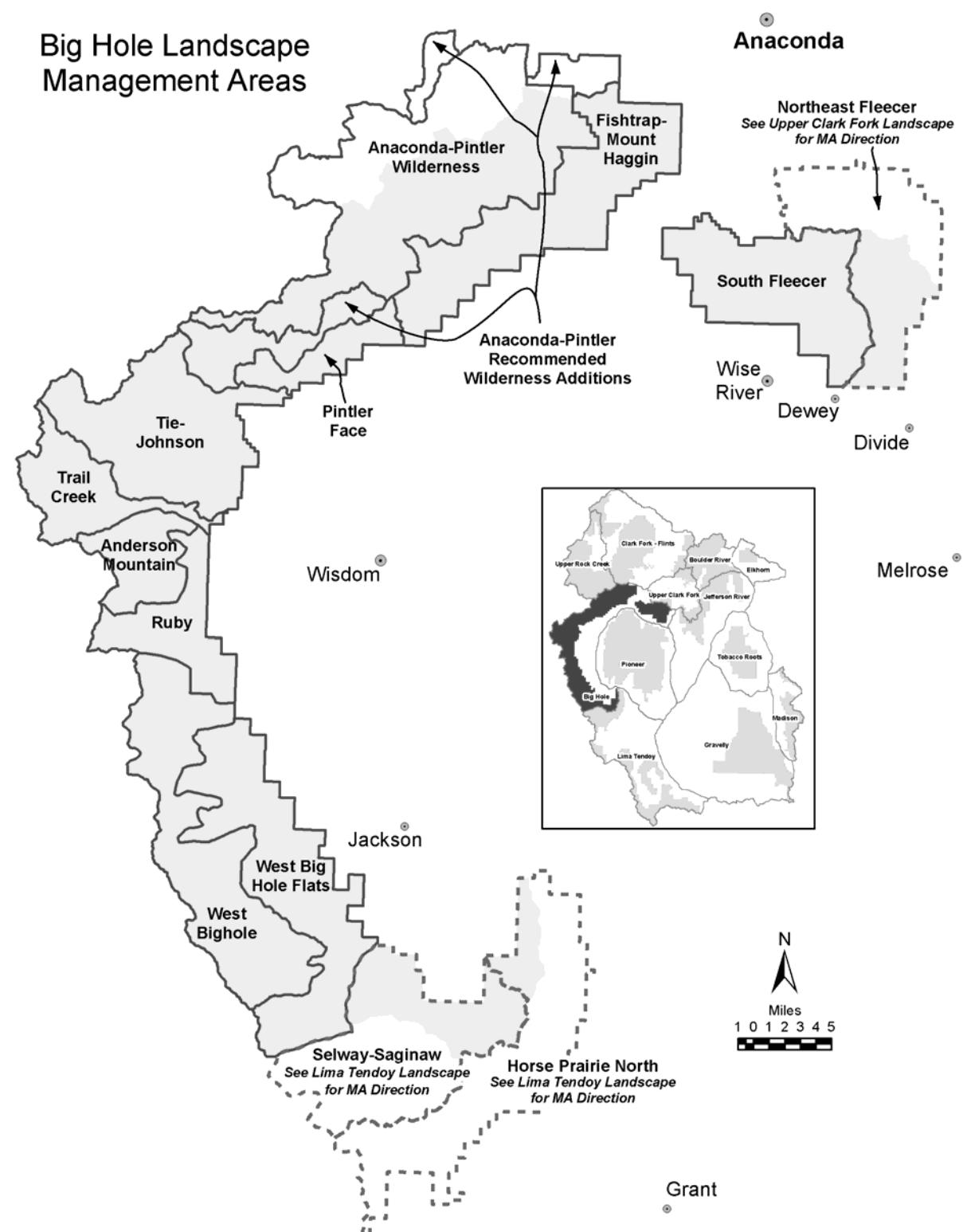


Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest
Management Areas



BIG HOLE LANDSCAPE

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

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

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

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

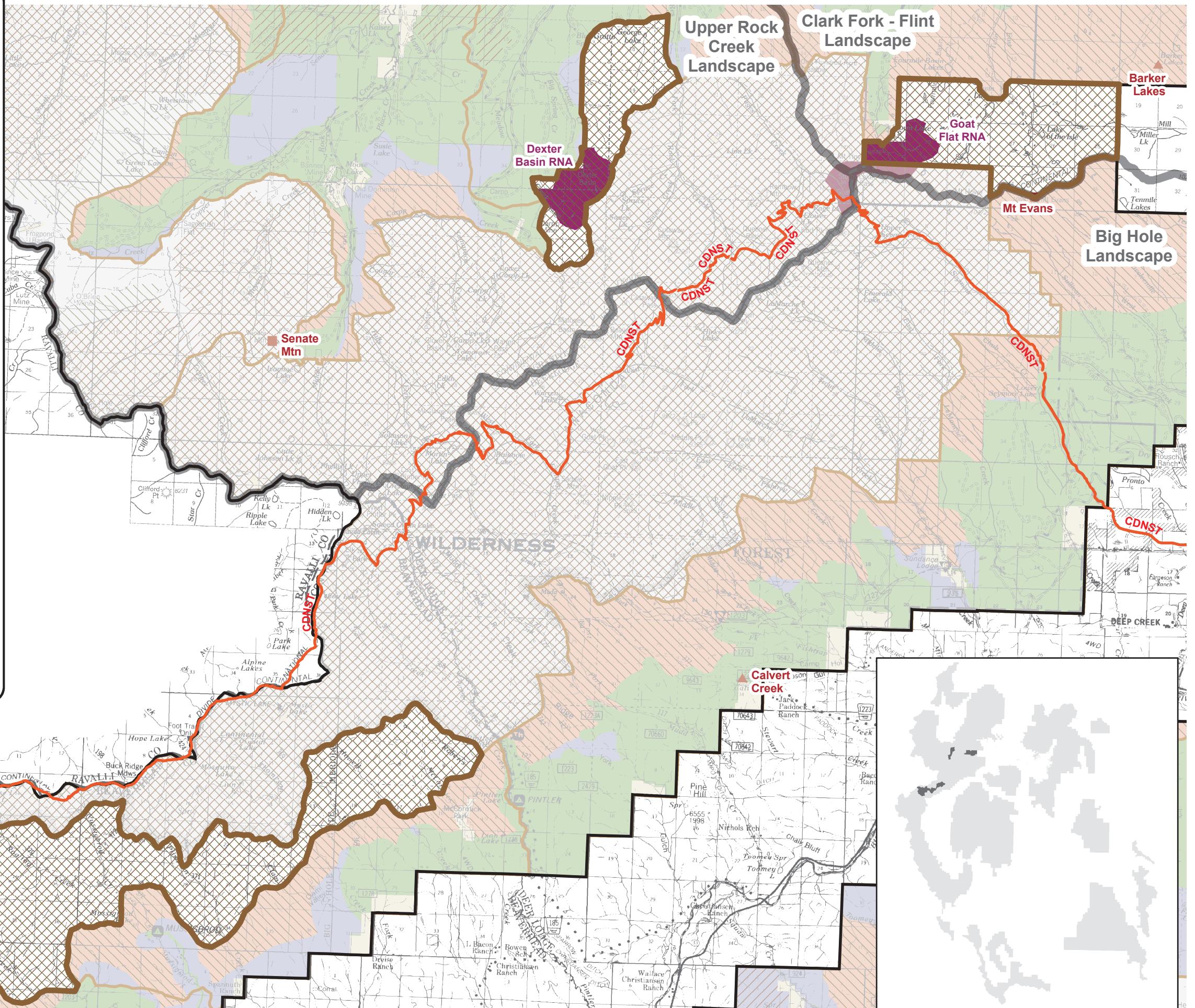
The Continental Divide and Anaconda Pintler Wilderness provide special recreation opportunities in this landscape. There are many high mountain lakes, some may be driven to and some allow electric motors. Hunting and fishing are important locally and nationally. Recreation sites provide dispersed camping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

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

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

Anaconda-Pintler Recommended Wilderness Additions Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails
- Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers**
- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments
- Travel Restrictions**
- 100% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- 100% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- Recreation Allocations**
- 0% Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 100% Recommended Wilderness
- Summer
- 0% Summer Non-motorized
- 0% Backcountry Recreation
- 0% Road-based
- 0% Wilderness Study Area
- Winter
- 0% Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Winter Motorized Recreation
- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
- 0% Wilderness Study Area
- Key Watersheds**
- 44% Fisheries Key Watersheds
- 0% Restoration Key Waterhseeds
- Communication Sites**
- Existing
- Proposed
- Miles**
- 0.5 0 0.5 1 1.5
- Utility Rights of Way**
- Forest Declared Corridor
- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way
- 1:150,000



Anaconda Pintler Recommended Wilderness Additions Management Area

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

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

Vegetation is managed primarily through prescribed and natural fire.

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

Visitors may encounter

Native vegetation changes from fire and other natural events

Quiet natural landscapes and few visitors

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

None

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - Very High

Management changes if released from wilderness designation

All three units:

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - High

Mountain bikes are allowed

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

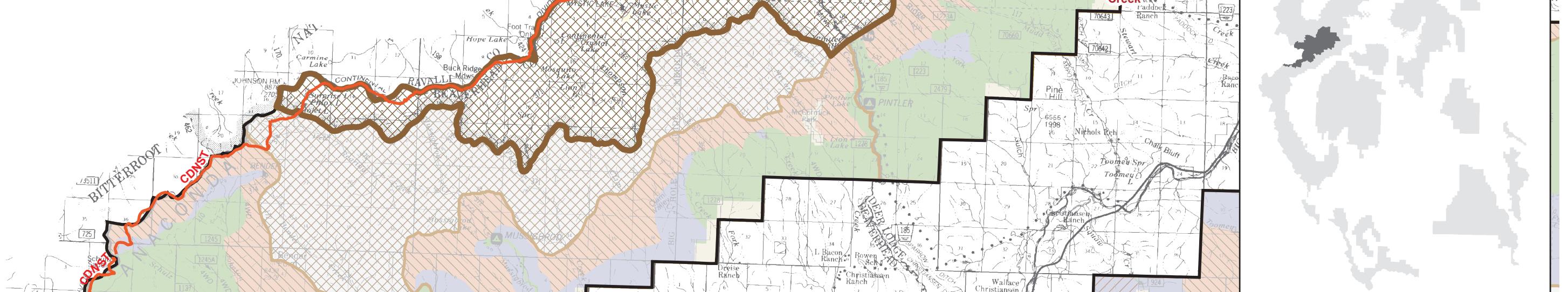
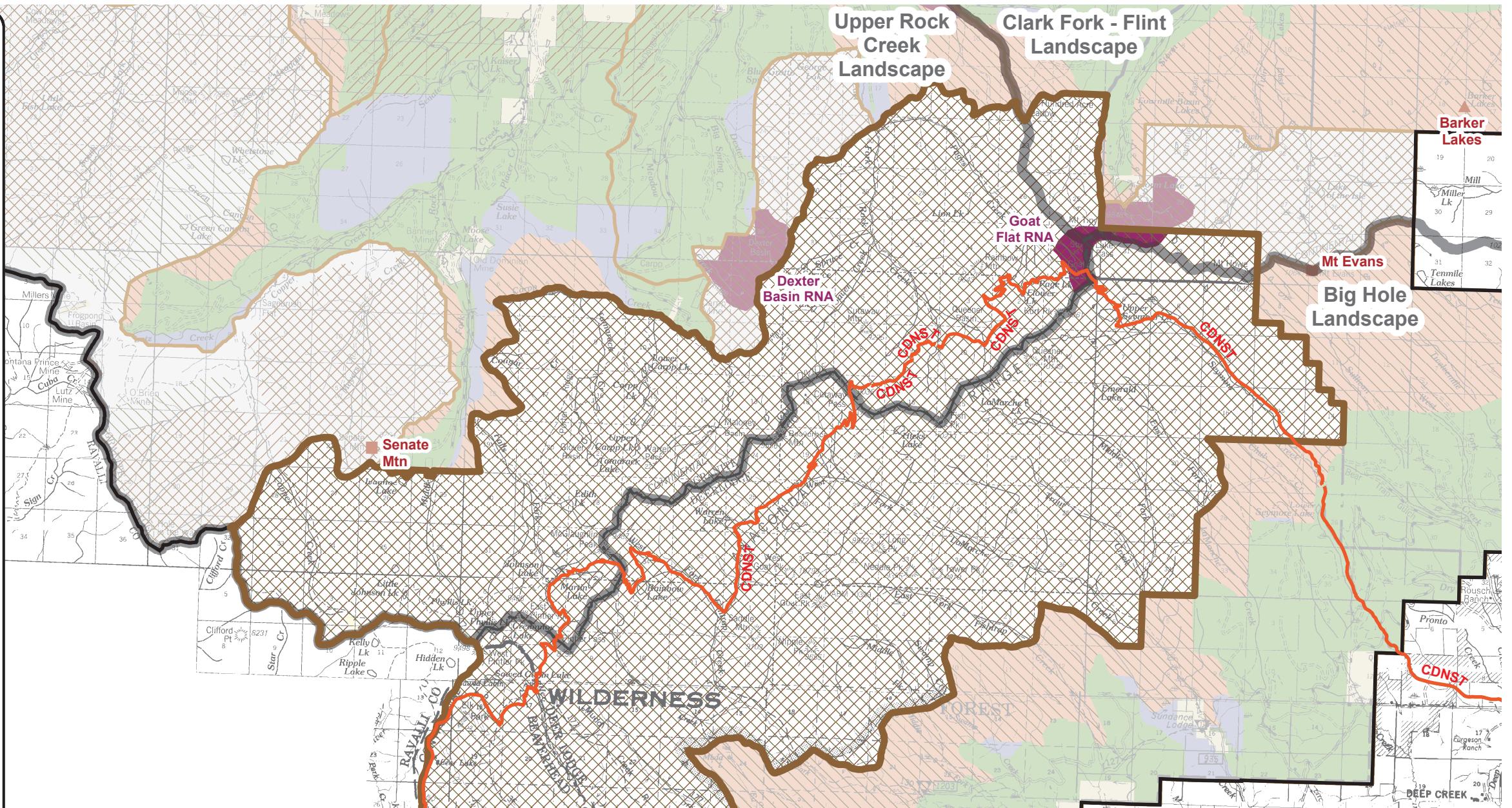
Anaconda-Pintler Wilderness Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails
- Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers**
 - Eligible Wild Segments
 - Eligible Scenic Segments
 - Eligible Recreation Segments
- Travel Restrictions**
 - 100% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
 - 100% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- Recreation Allocations**
 - 0% Inholding
 - 100% Wilderness
 - 0% Recommended Wilderness
 - Summer
 - 0% Summer Non-motorized
 - 0% Backcountry Recreation
 - 0% Road-based
 - 0% Wilderness Study Area
 - Winter
 - 0% Winter Non-motorized
 - 0% Winter Motorized Recreation
 - 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
 - 0% Wilderness Study Area
- Key Watersheds**
 - 41% Fisheries Key Watersheds
 - 7% Restoration Key Waterhseeds
- Communication Sites**
 - Existing
 - Proposed
- Utility Rights of Way**
 - Forest Declared Corridor
 - Existing Occupied Right-of-Way



1:150,000

0.5 Miles



Anaconda Pintler Wilderness Management Area

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

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

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

Visitors may encounter

Native vegetation changed only by fire and other natural events

Quiet natural landscapes and few other visitors

Pack Stock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

None

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

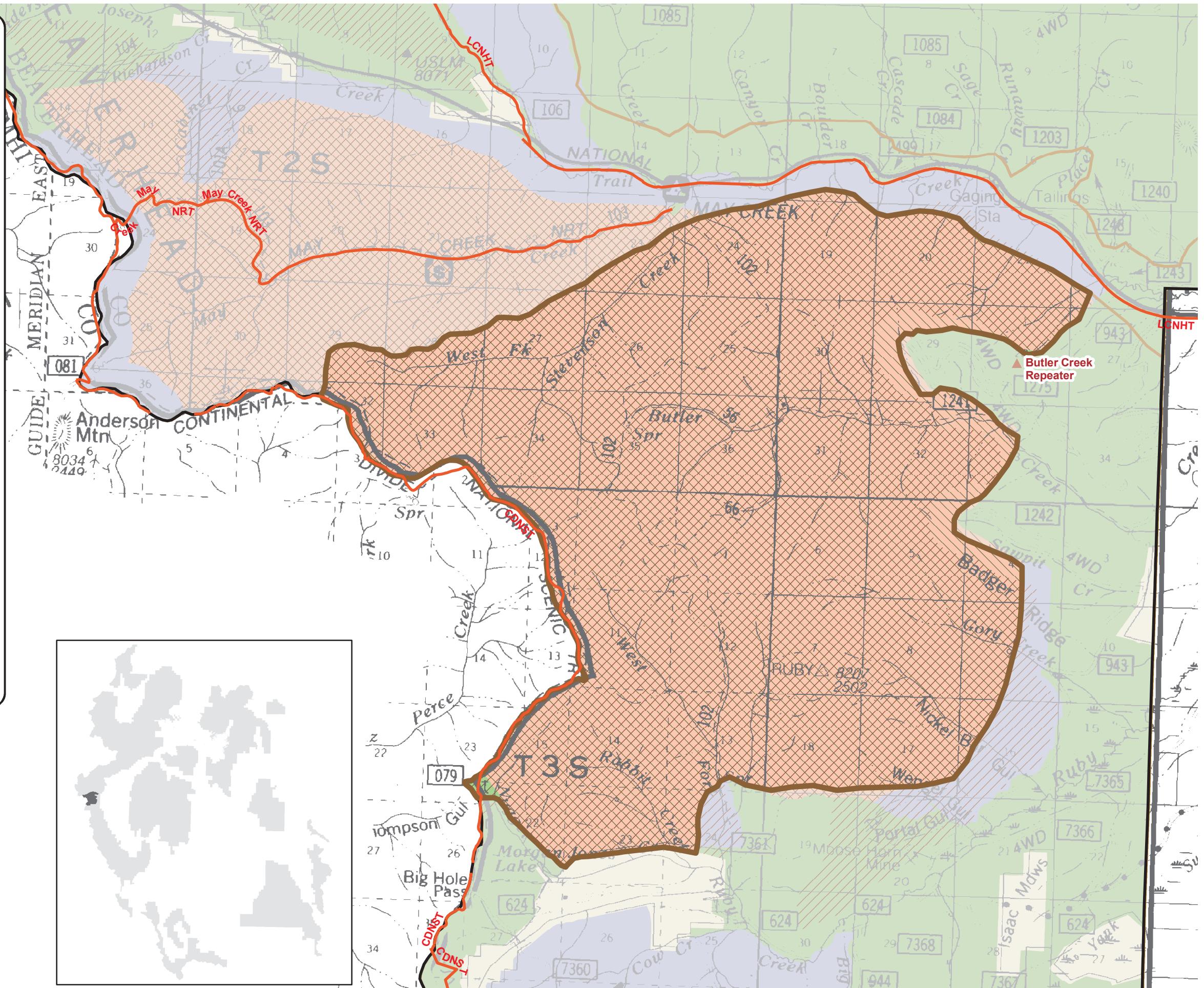
Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - Very High

Motorized vehicles are prohibited

Mountain bikes are prohibited

Timber harvest is not allowed

The Anaconda-Pintler Wilderness Plan provides additional standards



Anderson Mountain Management Area

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

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

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

Visitors may encounter

Native vegetation changed only by fire and other natural events

Visitors on foot, horseback, bicycles or skis

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

None

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - High

Fishtrap-Mount Haggin Management Area

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

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

Travel Restrictions

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

Recreation Allocations

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

Summer

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

Winter

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

Key Watersheds

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

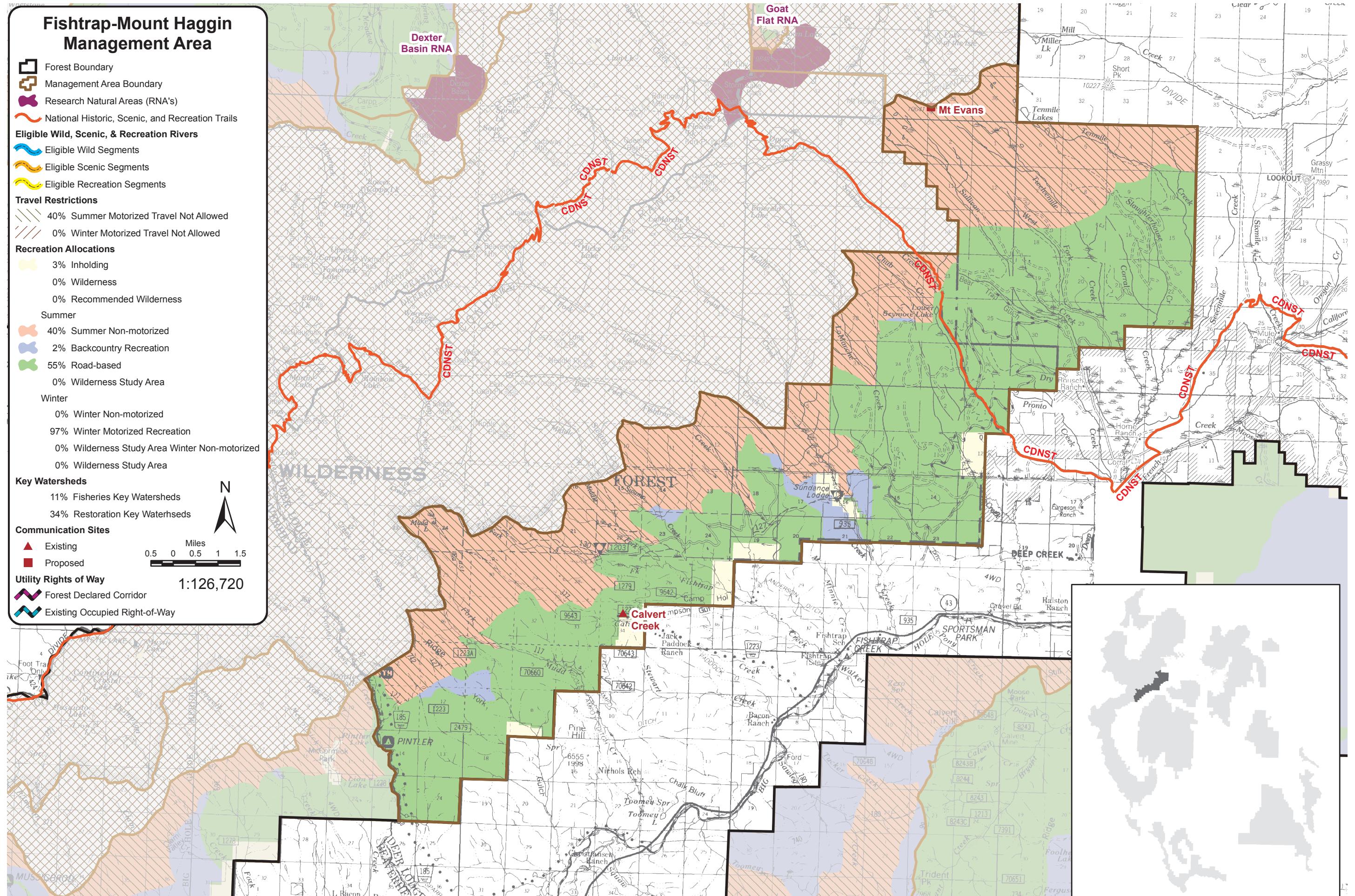
Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed

Utility Rights of Way

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

1:126,720



Fishtrap – Mount Haggin Management Area

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

Two fairly distinct areas of recreation settings are included. Summer non-motorized and undeveloped lands parallel the boundary of the Anaconda Pintler Wilderness, and provide wildlife habitat and quiet recreation. The area between the non-motorized area and private lands offer a roaded setting with developed and dispersed campsites, roads, and trails.

Hunting, camping, ATV riding, bicycling, and horse riding are common activities.

Snowmobile opportunities are available across the lower area though limited in some areas by terrain and vegetation. A winter non-motorized area adds to wildlife security provided by the adjacent wilderness.

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

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes as a result of timber harvest or fire

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

Campers near roads and at developed campgrounds

Developed trailheads for access to the Anaconda Pintler Wilderness

Snowmobilers

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

None

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

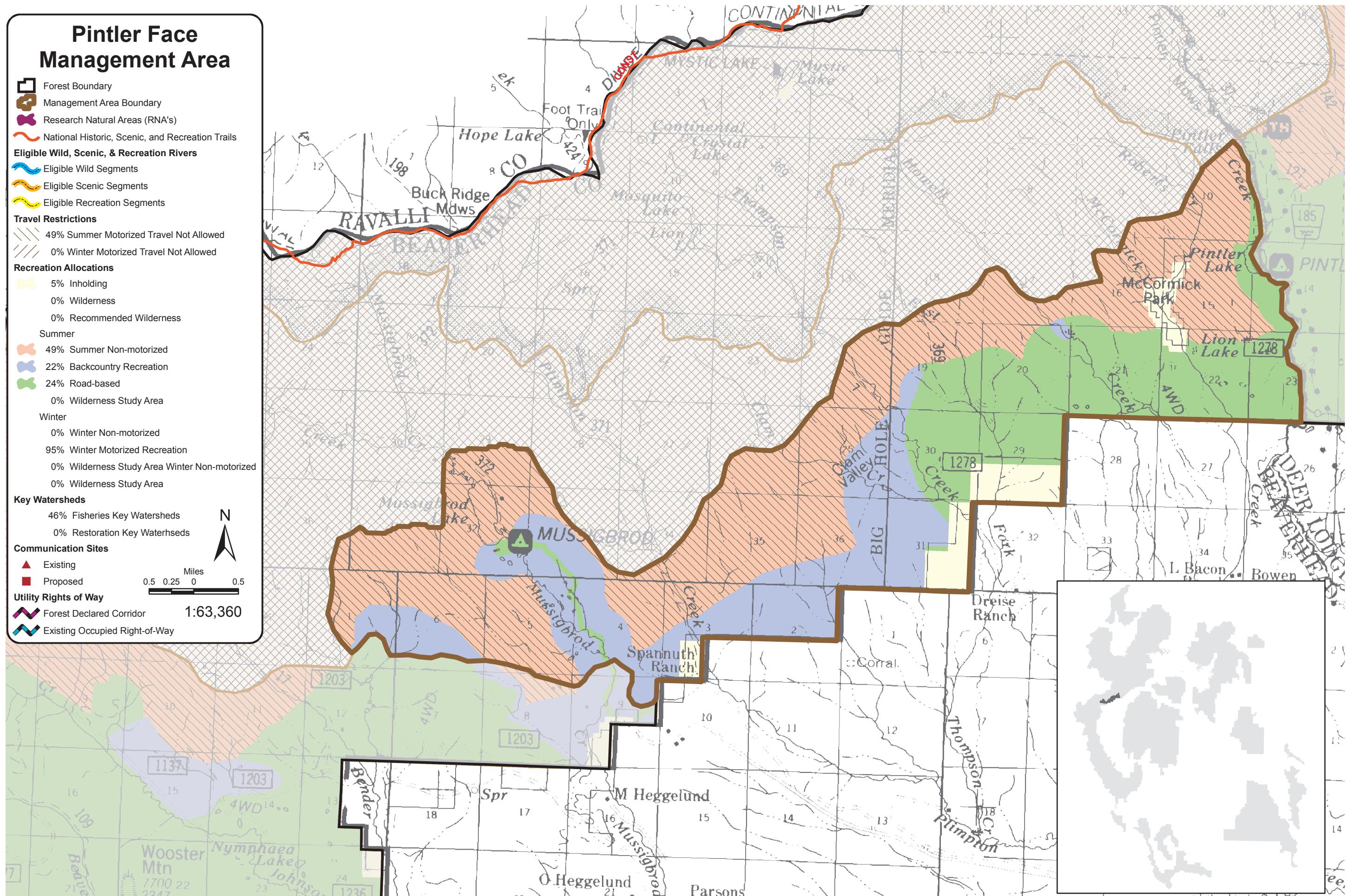
None

Pintler Face Management Area

- Forest Boundary
- Management Area Boundary
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails
- Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers
- Eligible Wild Segments
- Eligible Scenic Segments
- Eligible Recreation Segments
- Travel Restrictions**
 - 49% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
 - 0% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- Recreation Allocations**
 - 5% Inholding
 - 0% Wilderness
 - 0% Recommended Wilderness
- Summer**
 - 49% Summer Non-motorized
 - 22% Backcountry Recreation
 - 24% Road-based
 - 0% Wilderness Study Area
- Winter**
 - 0% Winter Non-motorized
 - 95% Winter Motorized Recreation
 - 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
 - 0% Wilderness Study Area
- Key Watersheds**
 - 46% Fisheries Key Watersheds
 - 0% Restoration Key Waterheds
- Communication Sites**
 - Existing
 - Proposed
- Utility Rights of Way**
 - Forest Declared Corridor
 - Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

0.5 0.25 0 0.5
Miles

1:63,360



Pintler Face Management Area

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

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

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

Plimpton watershed is managed to conserve native fish populations.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes as a result of timber harvest or fire

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

Campers dispersed along roads and at developed campgrounds

Developed trailheads for access to higher elevations

Snowmobilers

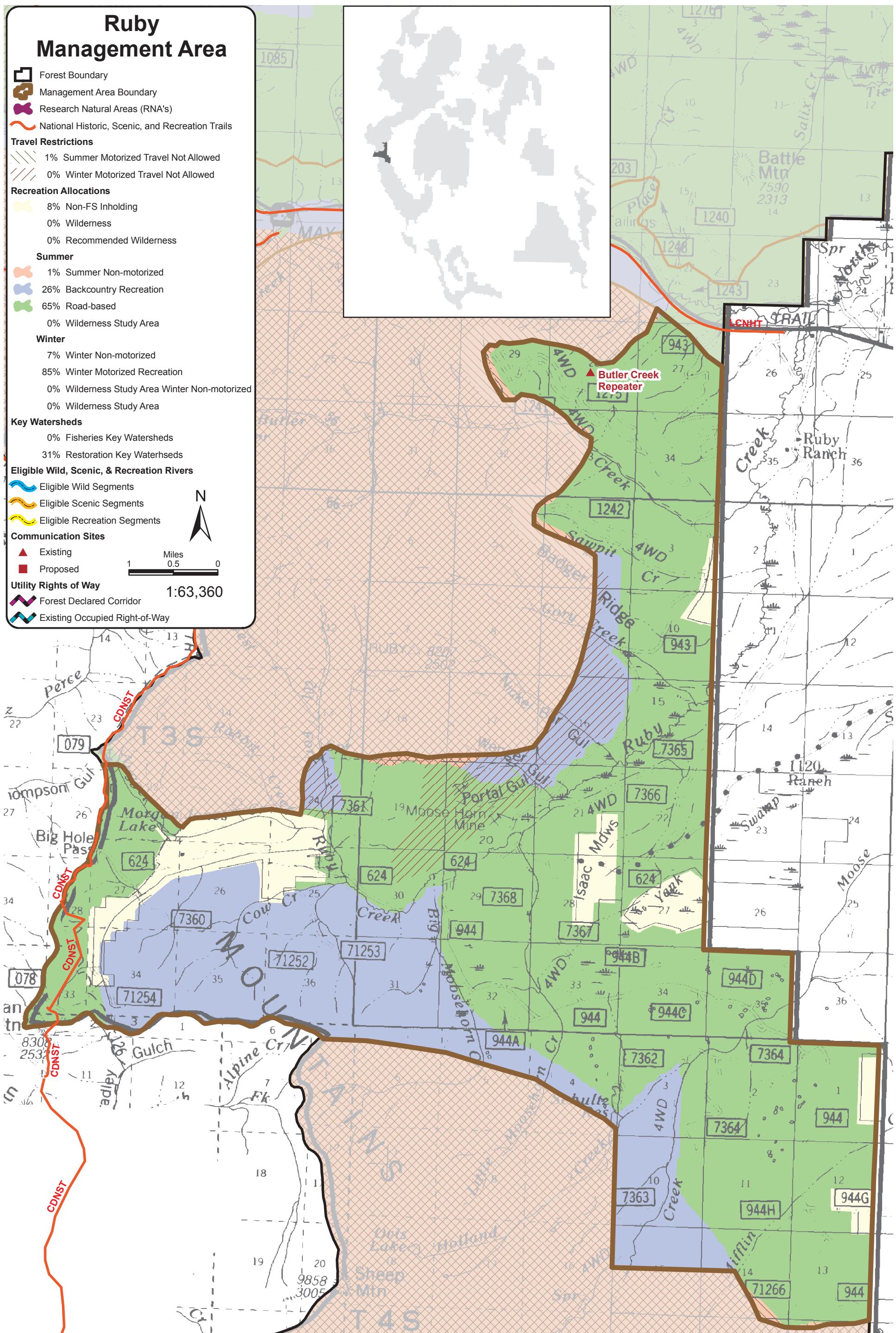
Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

None

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

None



Ruby Management Area

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

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

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

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

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

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes as a result of timber harvest or fire

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

Campers dispersed along roads and at developed campgrounds

Snowmobilers

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Protect and interpret sites around the Pioneer town site

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

None

South Fleecer Management Area

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

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

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

Travel Restrictions

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

Recreation Allocations

- 2% Inholding
- 0% Wilderness
- 0% Recommended Wilderness
- Summer
 - 0% Summer Non-motorized
 - 60% Backcountry Recreation
 - 38% Road-based
 - 0% Wilderness Study Area

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

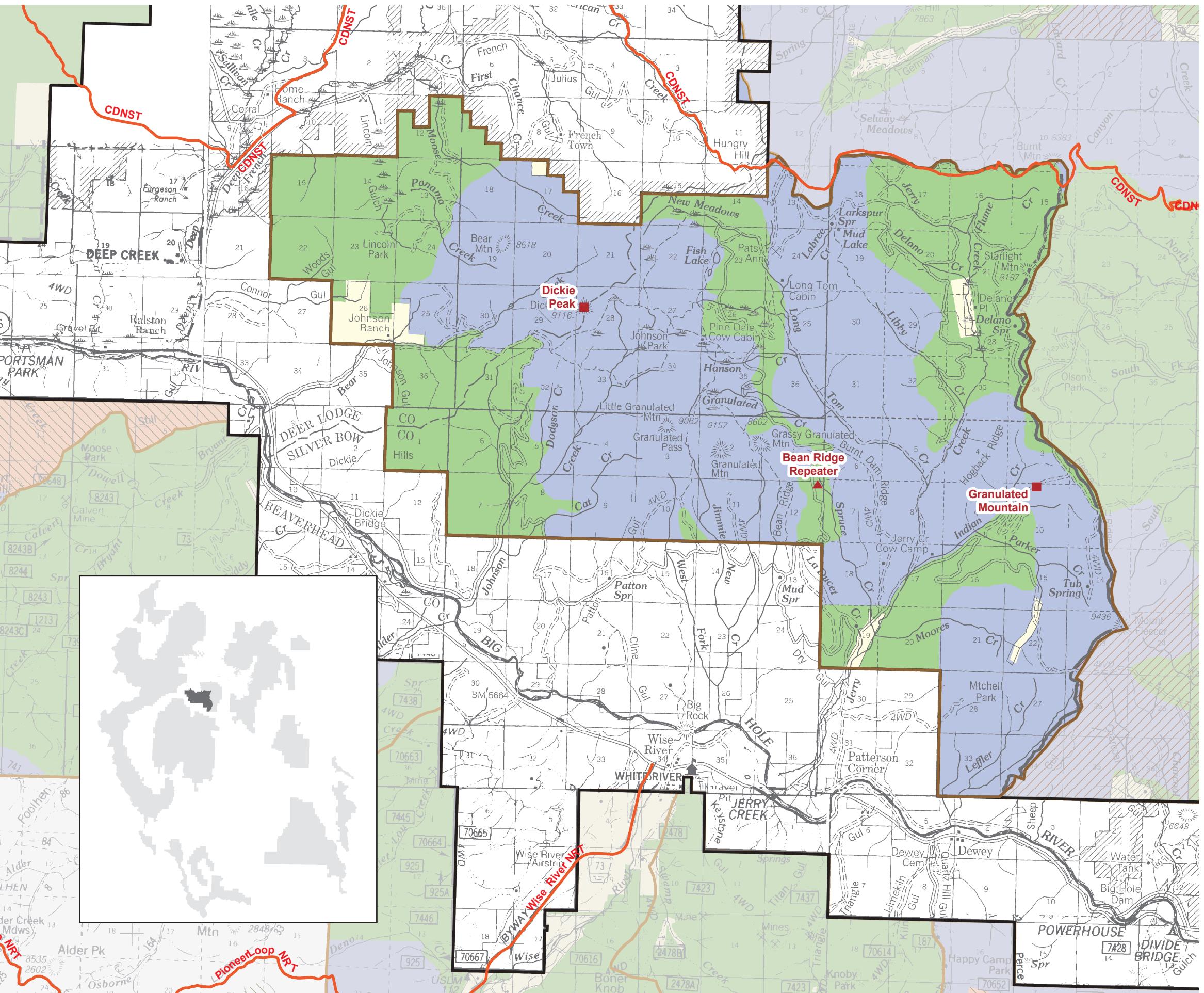
Key Watersheds

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

Communication Sites

- Existing
- Proposed
- Utility Rights of Way
 - Forest Declared Corridor
 - Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

0.5 Miles
1:100,000



South Fleecer Management Area

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

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

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

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

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes as a result of timber harvest or fire

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

Campers dispersed along roads

Hunters

Snowmobilers

Livestock

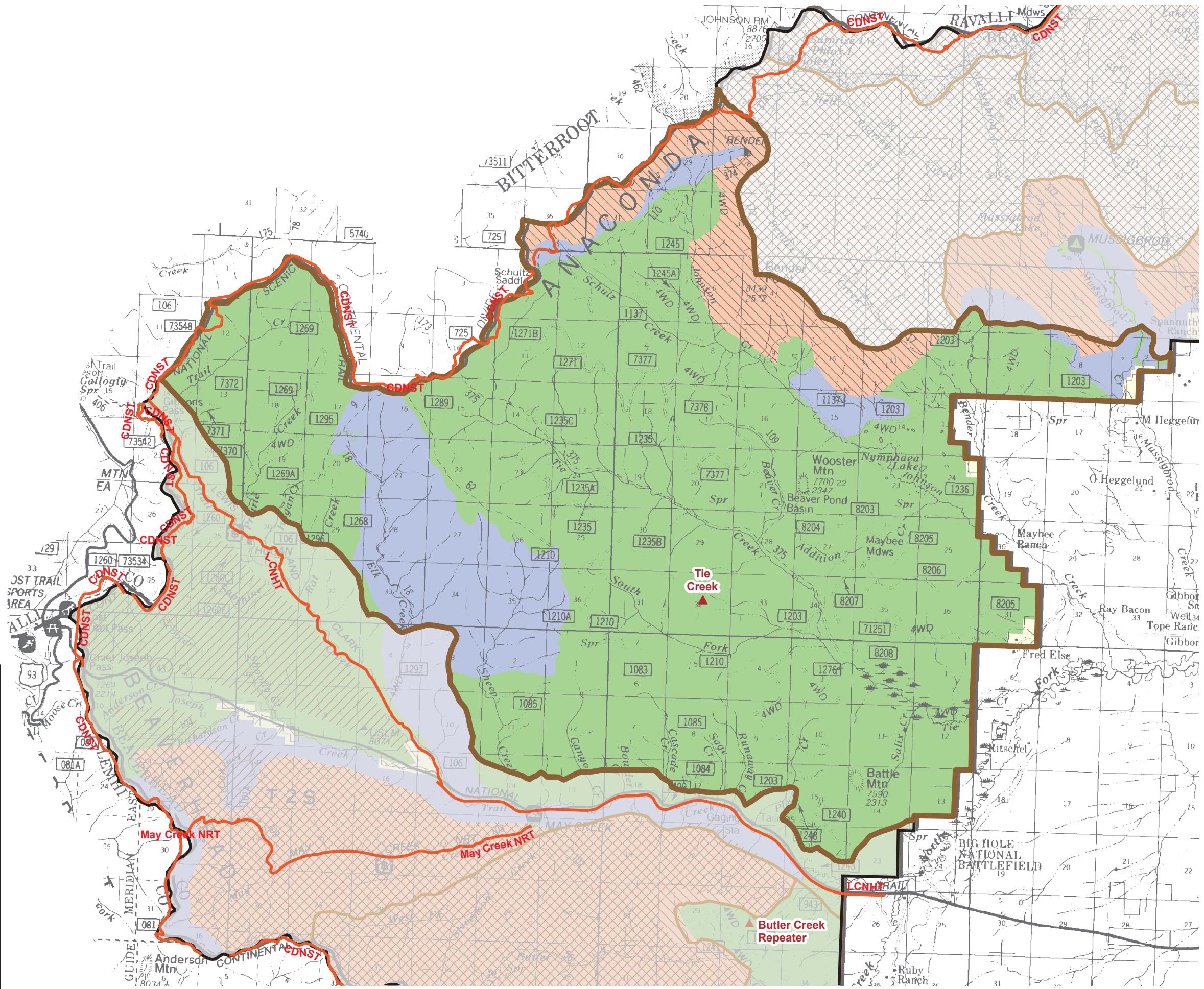
Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Improve motorized trail opportunities in summer.

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

None

Tie-Johnson Management Area



Tie - Johnson Management Area

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

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

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

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Motor vehicles and mountain bike riders on roads and trails

Snowmobilers

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Develop a historic preservation plan for the traditional cultural property

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

None

Trail Creek Management Area

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

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

- Eligible Wild Segments

- Eligible Scenic Segments

- Eligible Recreation Segments

Travel Restrictions

- 29% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed

- 52% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

- 1% Inholding

- 0% Wilderness

- 0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

- 29% Summer Non-motorized

- 19% Backcountry Recreation

- 51% Road-based

- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

- 52% Winter Non-motorized

- 47% Winter Motorized Recreation

- 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized

- 0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

- 0% Fisheries Key Watersheds

- 0% Restoration Key Watersheds

Communication Sites

- Existing

- Proposed

0.5 0 0.5 1

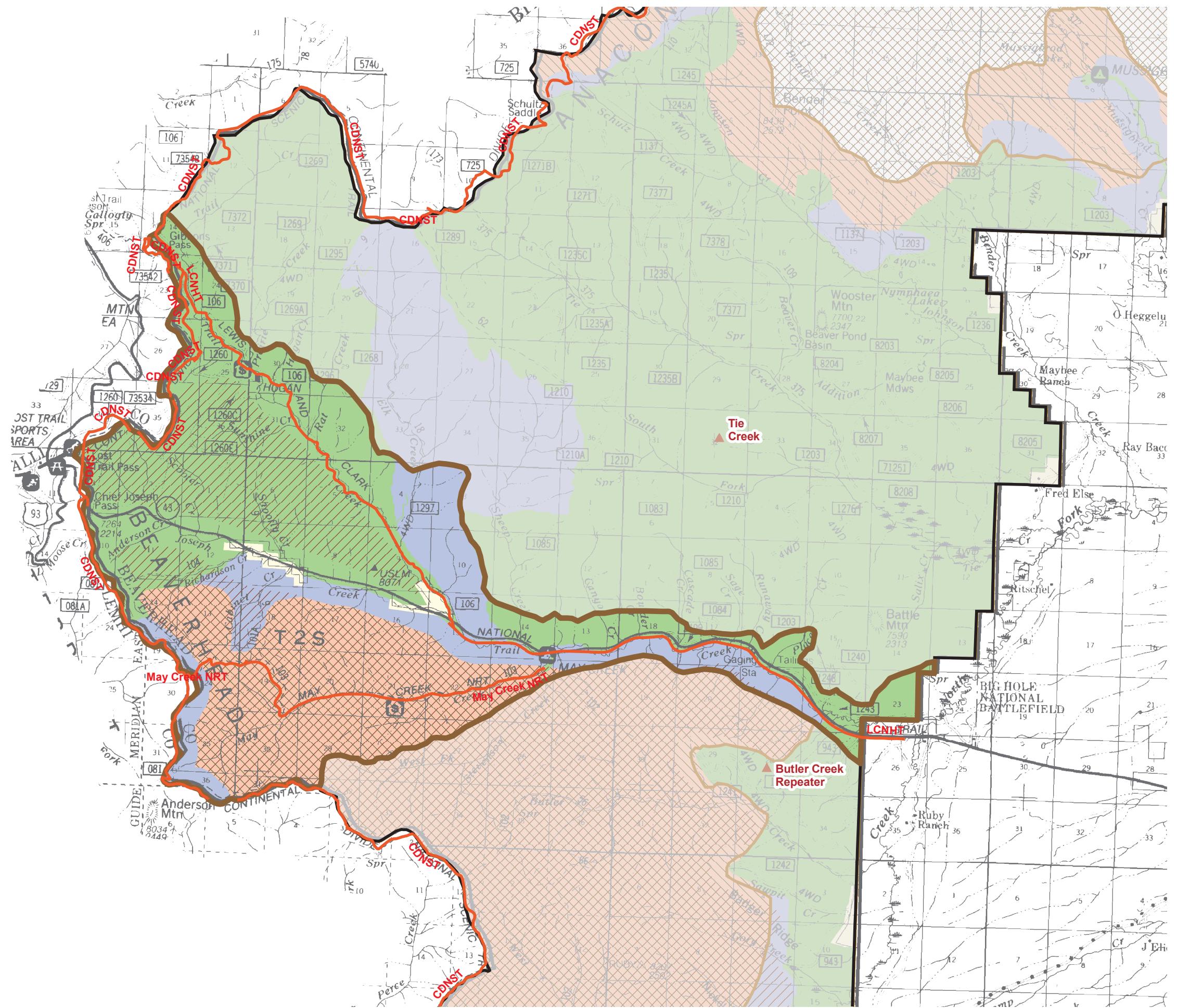
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Utility Rights of Way

- Forest Declared Corridor

- Existing Occupied Right-of-Way



Trail Creek Management Area

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

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

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

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from fire and timber harvest

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

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

Snowmobilers and Skiers

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Develop an historic preservation plan for the traditional cultural property

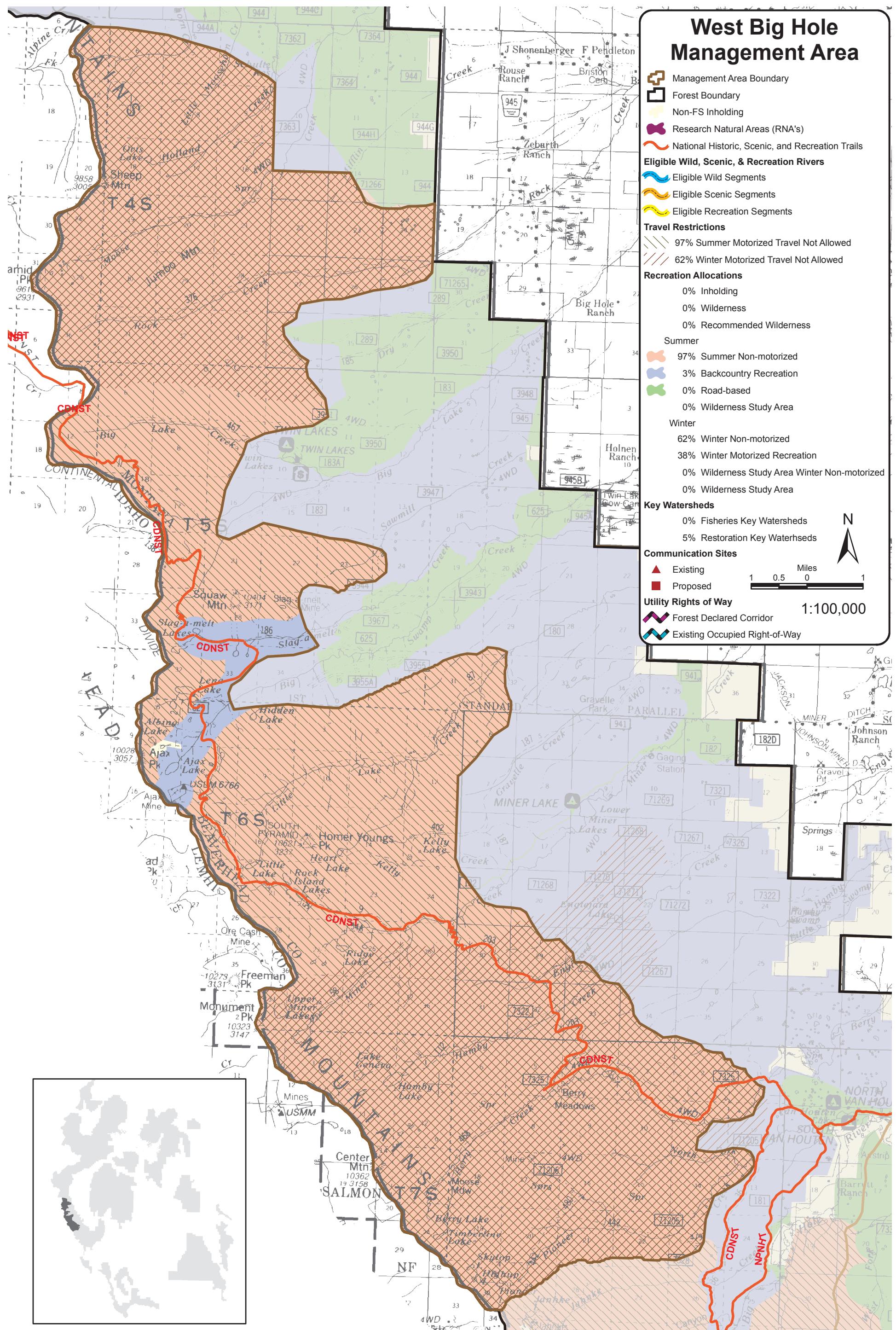
Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

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

Commercial harvest of camas is prohibited

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - Moderate

West Big Hole Management Area



West Big Hole Management Area

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

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

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

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

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

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes only from fire and other natural events

Visitors on foot, stock, or mountain bikes

Snowmobilers and skiers

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

None

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - High

Timber harvest is not allowed.

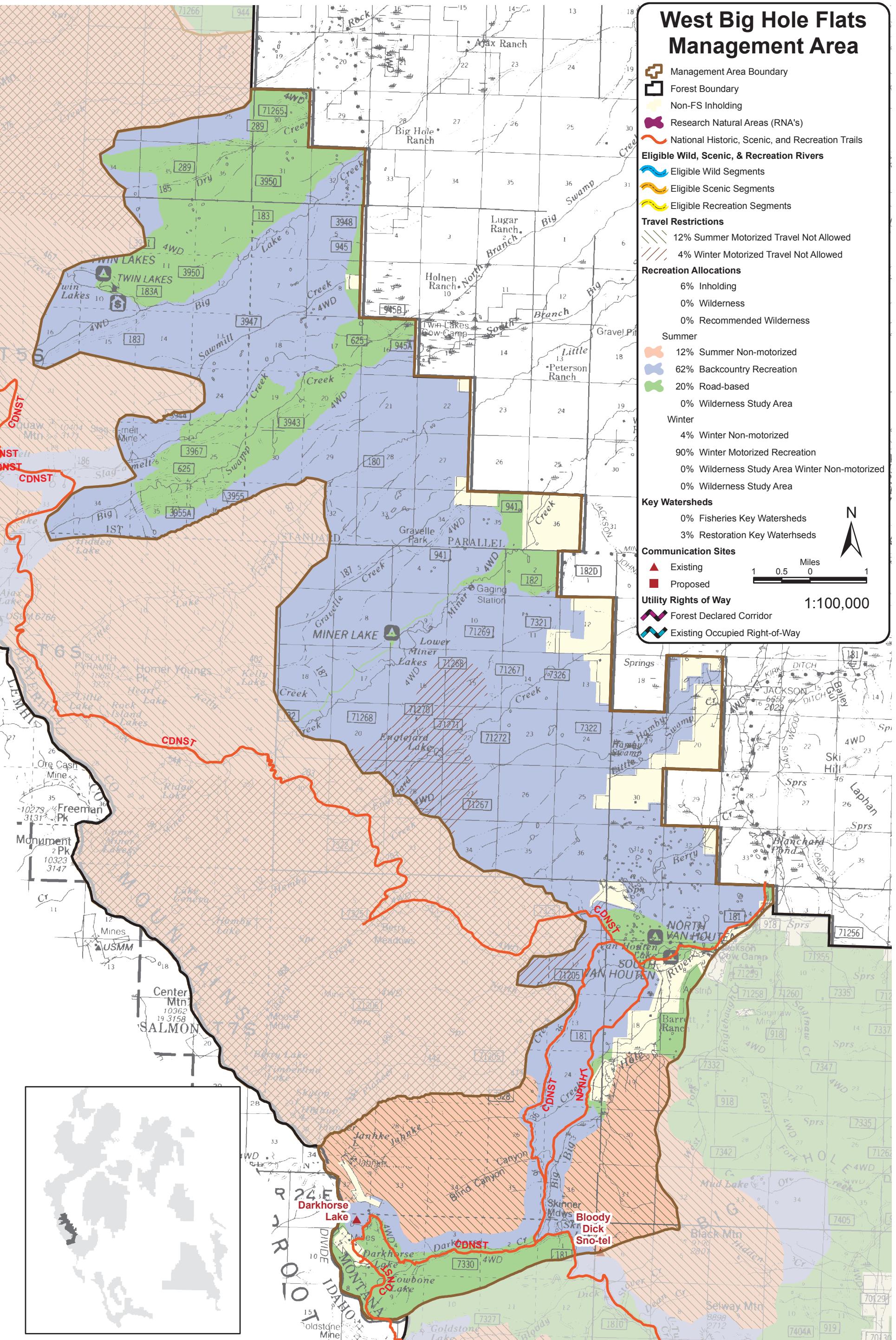
West Big Hole Flats Management Area

- Management Area Boundary**
- Forest Boundary**
- Non-FS Inholding**
- Research Natural Areas (RNA's)**
- National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails**
- Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers**
- Eligible Wild Segments**
- Eligible Scenic Segments**
- Eligible Recreation Segments**
- Travel Restrictions**
 - 12% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
 - 4% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- Recreation Allocations**
 - 6% Inholding
 - 0% Wilderness
 - 0% Recommended Wilderness
- Summer**
 - 12% Summer Non-motorized
 - 62% Backcountry Recreation
 - 20% Road-based
 - 0% Wilderness Study Area
- Winter**
 - 4% Winter Non-motorized
 - 90% Winter Motorized Recreation
 - 0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized
 - 0% Wilderness Study Area
- Key Watersheds**
 - 0% Fisheries Key Watersheds
 - 3% Restoration Key Waterheds
- Communication Sites**
 - Existing
 - Proposed
- Utility Rights of Way**
 - Forest Declared Corridor
 - Existing Occupied Right-of-Way



1:100,000

1 0.5 Miles



West Big Hole Flats Management Area

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

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

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

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

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

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

Campers dispersed along roads and at developed campgrounds

Snowmobilers

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

None

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

None

Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest
Management Areas

