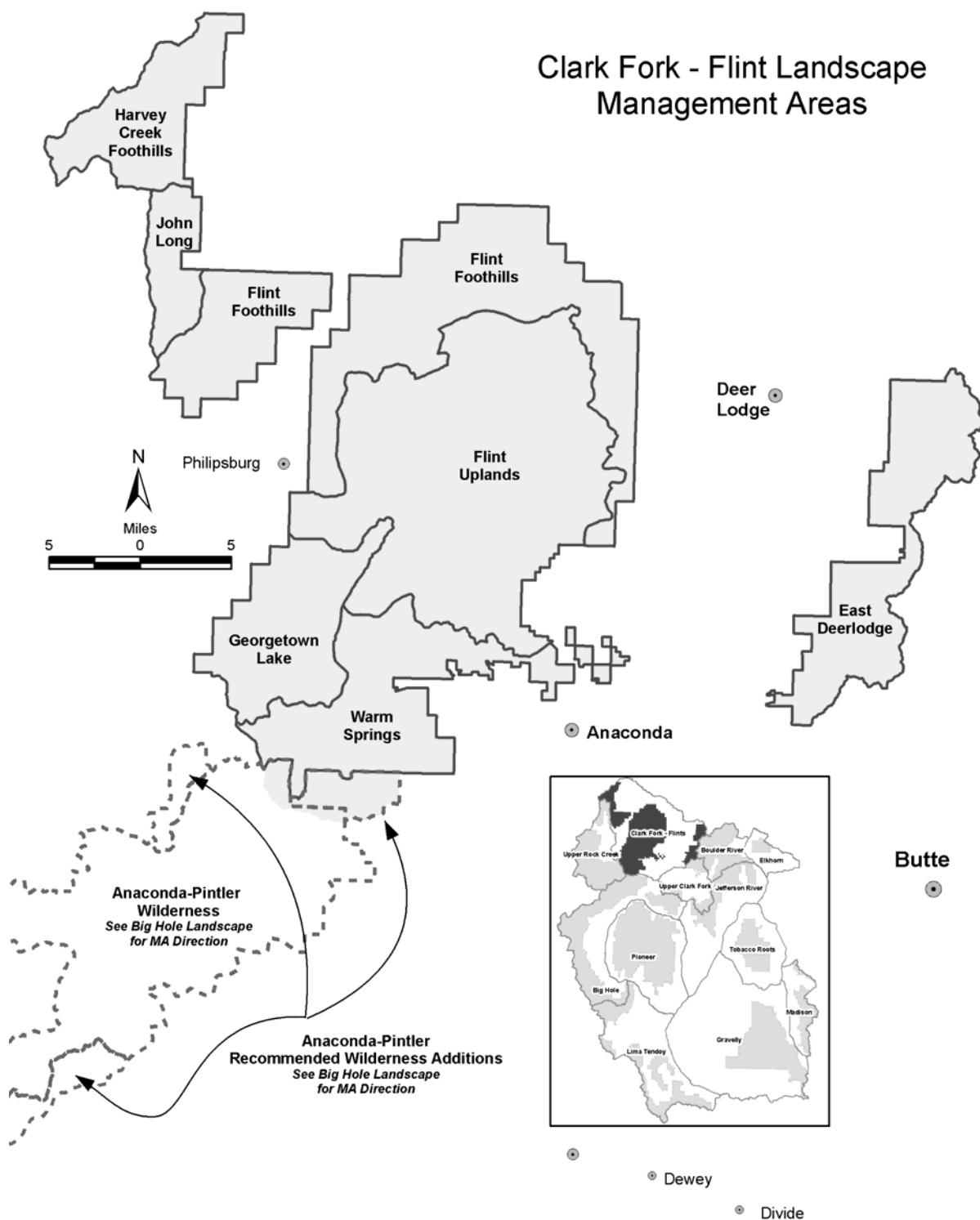


Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest
Management Areas



CLARK FORK FLINT LANDSCAPE

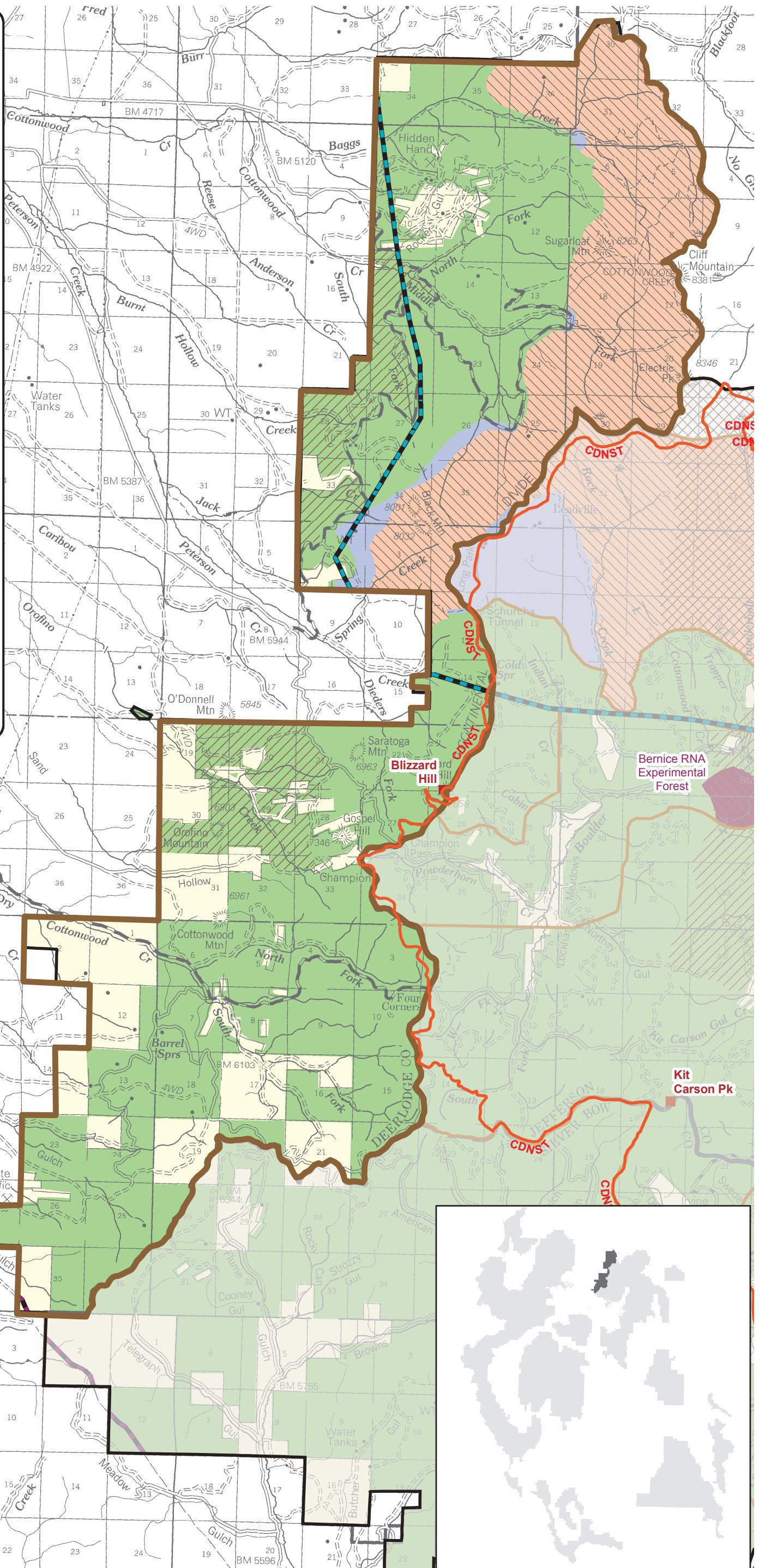
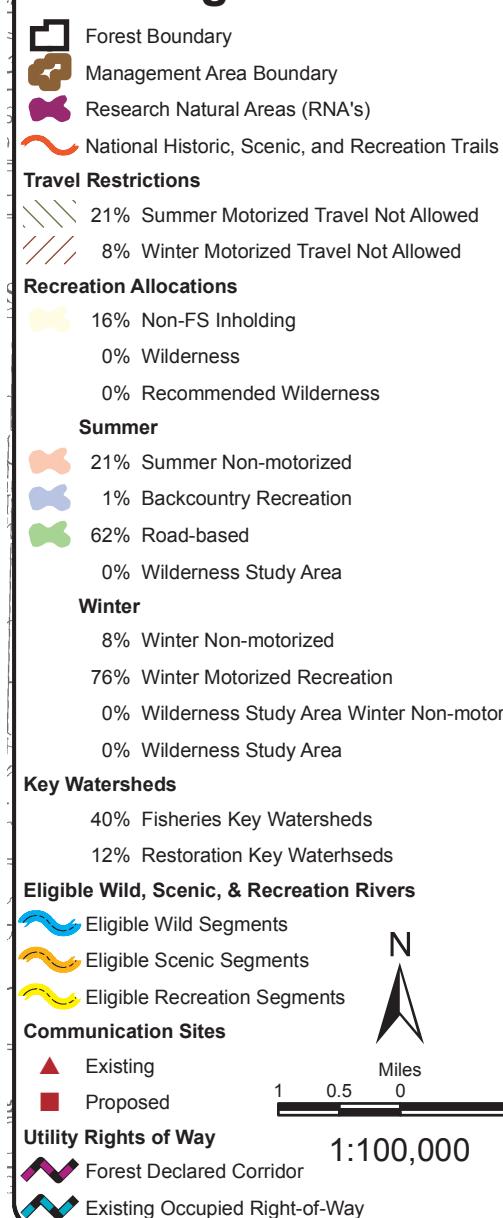
The rocky peaks of the Flint Creek and Anaconda Mountain Ranges are dominant features of this landscape, towering above the broad Deer Lodge and Flint Creek Valleys. The overall pattern of mountain vegetation is coniferous forests, meadows, and aspen groves. Small stands of western larch and ponderosa pine are indicative of the difference in vegetation and climate on the western side of the Divide. The broad valleys are open grasslands with alfalfa fields and croplands in lower elevations and transitional vegetation including aspen along the foothills and in moist draws. This landscape includes and supports moose, bighorn sheep, mountain goats, large herds of elk, and other wildlife species as well as rare plants. Tributaries to the Clark Fork Watershed are found here. These waters flow to the Columbia River and Pacific ocean. Many provide habitat for bull trout and westslope cutthroat trout.

Traveling through the valley bottoms, one sees ranch building sites, fences, hay meadows, and haystacks as well as cattle and horses, which add to the picturesque landscape below the forested mountains and rocky peaks. Remnants of the mining culture that once dominated and continues to contribute to the cultural features of the area are still visible and in some cases visually dominate the valleys and hillsides. The Anaconda Smelter Stack, no longer in use, is still visible along the skyline above Anaconda.

Management of watersheds here is directed by decisions made for the protection of anadromous fish in the Columbia River Basin. Even so, the area continues to provide timber for local markets.

Recreation use in this landscape varies from the developed high-density use around Georgetown Lake and Discovery Basin Ski Area to the challenging backcountry uses of the Anaconda Pintler Wilderness. Georgetown Lake is a popular destination and summer home location for the Region. Developed camping, boat docks and commercial businesses cater to destination oriented tourists and local residents. The Flint Range offers a mix of motorized and non-motorized, summer, hunting season and winter use. It is the “backyard” of the communities of Anaconda, Deer Lodge, Drummond, Fairmont, Galen, Gold Creek, Hall, Maxville, Opportunity, Philipsburg, Warm Springs, and West Valley. Communities in Granite and Powell Counties rely on Forest products for nearly a third of their economic industry.

East Deerlodge Management Area



East Deerlodge Management Area

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

The recreation setting is mostly roaded, and provides an abundance of varied motorized opportunities. The history of commodity production in the area is reflected in the developed road systems. Recreation activities are mostly road oriented and dispersed. There are many opportunities to engage in recreational pursuits such as firewood cutting, weekend camping, fishing or hunting. The road links the Boulder River area to the Deerlodge Valley over Champion Pass. Recreation opportunities include Orofino Campground and Picnic Area, and the Orofino Snowmobile Shelter along the Deerlodge Snowmobile Trail System.

The semi-primitive summer non-motorized area on the north end is an exception to the setting which compliments the non-motorized opportunities in the adjacent Electric Peak and Blackfoot Meadows undeveloped areas.

Big game winter range at low elevations north of Orofino is protected by motorized closures in winter. The north end contributes wildlife security to the Electric Peak and Blackfoot Meadow areas. Fred Creek (Cottonwood Creek) watershed is managed to conserve native fish populations. Girard Gulch is managed to restore beneficial watershed conditions.

Visitors may encounter

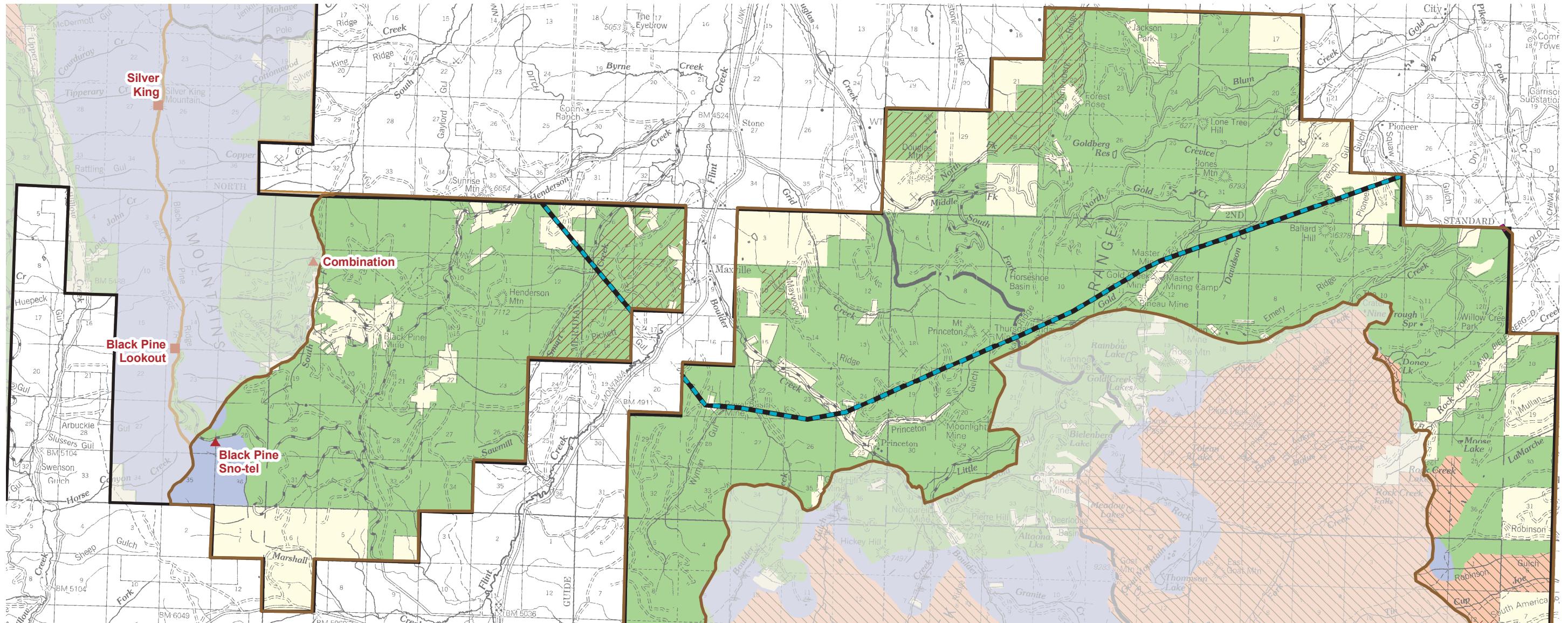
- Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire
- Roads for timber harvest
- Motor vehicle and mountain bike riders on roads and trails year long
- Snowmobiles on groomed trails
- Historic mining remnants and current mining activity or reclamation
- Livestock

Objectives in Addition to Forestwide Objectives

None

Standards in Addition to Forestwide Standards

None



Flint Foothills Management Area

Forest Boundary

Management Area Boundary

Travel Restrictions

3% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed

7% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed

Recreation Allocations

20% Inholding

0% Wilderness

0% Recommended Wilderness

Summer

3% Summer Non-motorized

1% Backcountry Recreation

77% Road-based

0% Wilderness Study Area

Winter

7% Winter Non-motorized

73% Winter Motorized Recreation

0% Wilderness Study Area Winter Non-motorized

0% Wilderness Study Area

Key Watersheds

21% Fisheries Key Watersheds

0% Restoration Key Watersheds

National Historic, Scenic, and Recreation Trails

Eligible Wild, Scenic, & Recreation Rivers

Eligible Wild Segments

Eligible Scenic Segments

Eligible Recreation Segments

Research Natural Areas (RNA's)

Communication Sites

Existing

Proposed

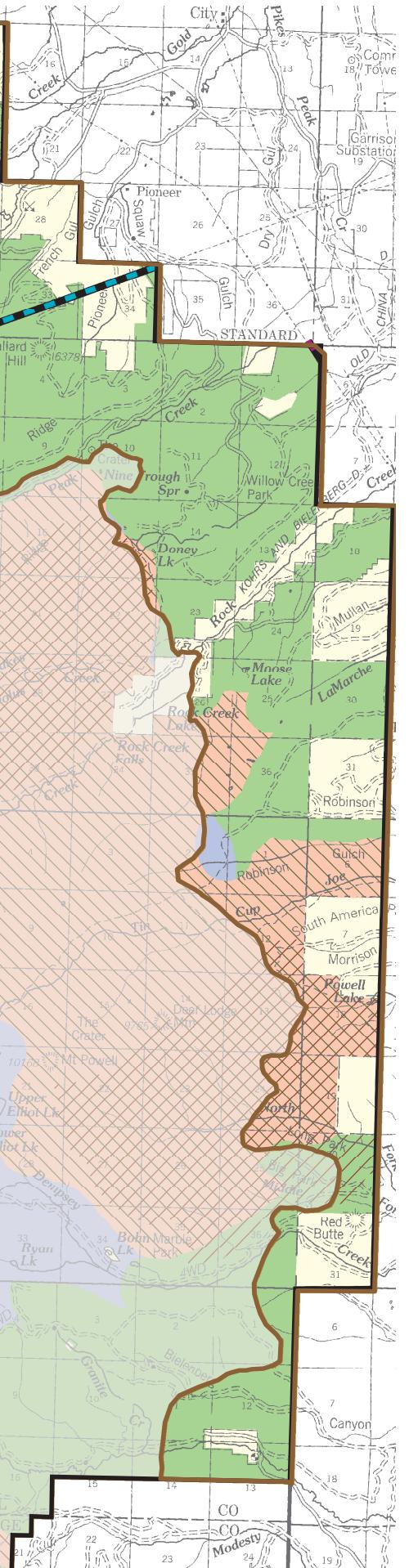
Utility Rights of Way

Forest Declared Corridor

Existing Occupied Right-of-Way

0.5 0 0.5 1 1.5
Miles

1:126,720



Flint Foothills Management Area

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

The management area provides a roaded setting for recreation in a mix of altered and natural appearing scenery. The Flint Foothills form a scenic backdrop for Interstate 90 between Drummond and Butte and the Pintler Scenic Route from Drummond south of Philipsburg. The history of use and management is reflected in the developed road systems, historic mining sites, and scenery. Recreation activities are mostly dispersed, and most common on or near roads. Local and Regional visitors participate in firewood gathering, weekend camping, fishing and hunting.

The semi-primitive non-motorized area between Long Park and Tin Cup Joe Creek is an exception to the management area setting. Here hikers can access quiet areas in the higher elevations of the Flint Range. Winter non-motorized closures at low elevations along Flint Creek protect big game winter range.

Historic mining sites are scattered throughout the area on patented inholdings and mining activity continues in some locations. Recreation residence tracts are authorized near Princeton.

Bielenberg, Lower Boulder, and South Boulder watersheds are managed to conserve native fish populations. .

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Roads for timber harvest

Motor vehicles on roads and trails year long

Historic mining remnants and current mining activity or reclamation

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Reduce fire risk near private residences in the Boulder Creek drainage through vegetation treatments

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

None

Flint Uplands Management Area

This area is managed for a mix of semi-primitive motorized and non-motorized recreation and secure high elevation wildlife habitat.

The recreation setting is a mix of semi-primitive motorized and non-motorized areas with natural appearing scenery. The high mountain lakes, scenic vistas, and backcountry opportunities are key attractions supported by the mix of motorized and non-motorized low standard road and trail opportunities. Access in this unit is primarily by historic roads built for mining and dam maintenance. Lost Creek, acquired through land exchange, provides a non-motorized experience year round in a unique geologic setting adjacent to Lost Creek State Park.

Vegetation is managed primarily through prescribed and natural fire with exceptions in roaded settings where some harvest may take place. Any active watershed restoration takes place mostly in the lower reaches of key watersheds in the Flint Foothills or Warm Springs Management Areas. Motorized closure of selected high elevation habitats protects summer wildlife security and winter habitat, primarily for mountain goats and forest carnivores.

Boulder, Copper-Boulder, South Boulder, Racetrack, Warm Springs and Foster Creek are managed to conserve native fish populations.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Motor vehicles on some roads and trails

People on foot, stock, mountain bikes, or skis

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Classify some low standard roads as motorized trails

Maintain historic motorized access to irrigation lakes and dams

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - Moderate

Georgetown Lake Management Area

This area is managed for developed water based recreation, trail opportunities, and winter sports.

The recreation setting is a mix of rural and roaded natural with a natural appearing backdrop. Recreation use is concentrated and heavy. This is a popular recreation destination because of Georgetown Lake, Echo Lake and Discovery Basin Ski Area. This area has the highest concentration of recreation development on the Forest with an alpine ski area, developed campgrounds, fishing, picnic areas, boat launches, interpretive sites, cross-country skiing and snowmobile trails. Ownership is mixed private and public land. Recreation residences under Forest Service permits line parts of the Georgetown and Echo Lake shorelines and adjacent subdivisions are growing. Winter non-motorized allocations provide quiet recreation opportunities near the ski area.

Vegetation management, including timber harvest, around Georgetown Lake and Echo Lake is for fuel reduction and to sustain developed recreation sites and keep them safe or for other resource objectives. Unique rough fescue grassland is protected at Windy Ridge Research Natural Area. Noxious weed control is a priority. Mature forests provide secure habitat for wildlife movement between the Flint and Pintler mountain ranges.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Numerous visitors particularly at Georgetown Lake and Discovery Basin

Motor vehicles on roads and trails in summer and fall

Snowmobilers and skiers

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Connect Georgetown and Red Lion snowmobile trail systems to create a loop

Offer hiking trail opportunities

Reduce risk of fire near private lands in mixed ownership areas and around developments on Forest Service land through vegetation treatments

Manage nutrient input into Georgetown Lake from Forest Service recreation activities and facilities

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - Moderate

Harvey Creek Foothills Management Area

This area is managed for native fish conservation and dispersed low density recreation.

Most of the area is on the Lolo National Forest but administered by the BDNF. The recreation setting is a mix of roaded and semi-primitive. A variety of motorized and non-motorized opportunities are available year around. Access to the area is limited and road densities low except on the periphery. Much of the non-motorized area is not accessed by trails. Most recreation use takes place in the fall. Hunters who prefer Harvey Creek are seeking rugged terrain and isolation for an opportunity to harvest trophy big game.

Vegetation is managed by timber harvest and fire. Additional land uses include livestock grazing, firewood gathering and mining.

Harvey Creek and Eightmile Creek are managed to conserve native fish populations.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Light motor vehicle use on some roads and trails in summer, fall and winter

Visitors on foot or horseback especially in the fall

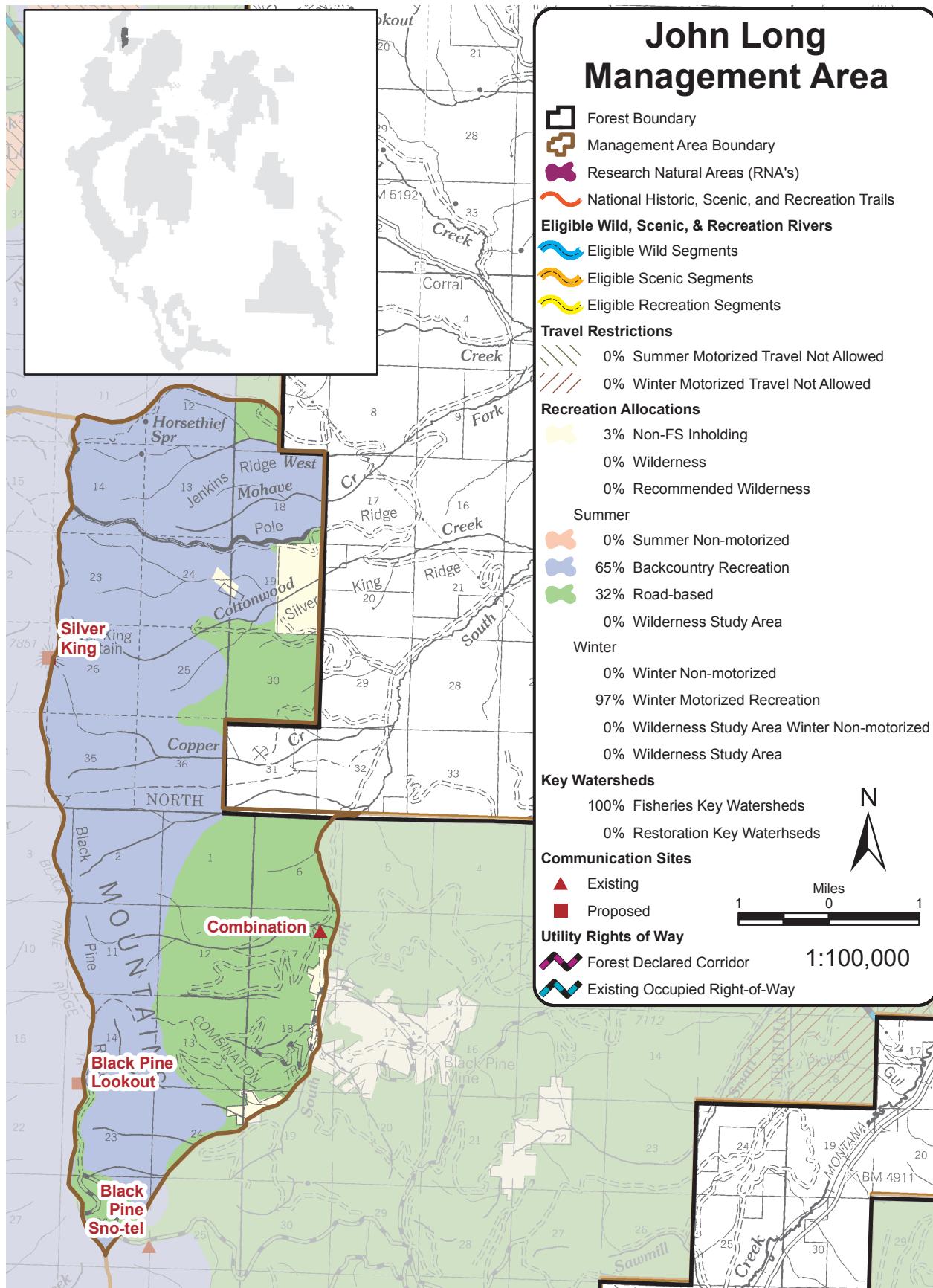
Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

None

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

None



John Long Management Area

This area is managed for native fish conservation and low density backcountry recreation. The recreation setting ranges from roaded in the southeast corner to semi-primitive in the remainder of the area. Mostly motorized trail opportunities are available. The road to Black Pine Ridge provides a scenic view of the valley, the rugged Quigg Peak area, and the Pintler Range. While there are no non-motorized allocations, much of the backcountry is non-motorized because it lacks access. The large blocks of undeveloped land with limited public access provide secure wildlife habitat year around.

Additional land uses include livestock grazing, firewood gathering and mining.

Cottonwood and South Fork Willow are fisheries key watersheds.

Visitors may encounter

Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire

Motor vehicles on some roads and trails in summer, fall, and winter

Hikers or mountain bikers

Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

None

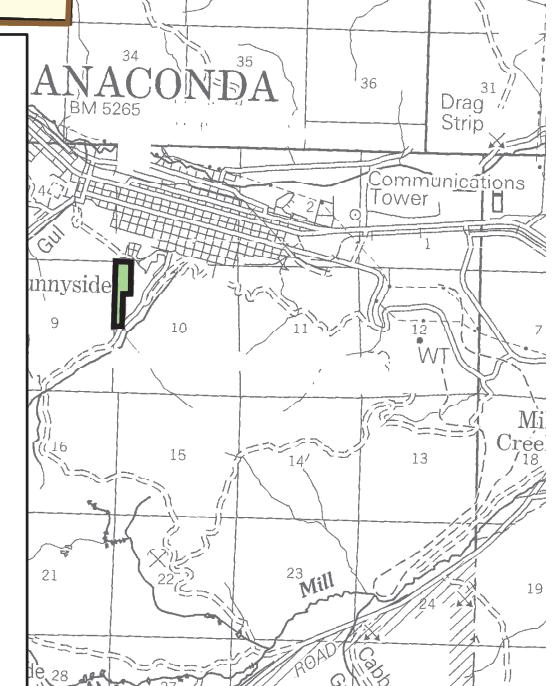
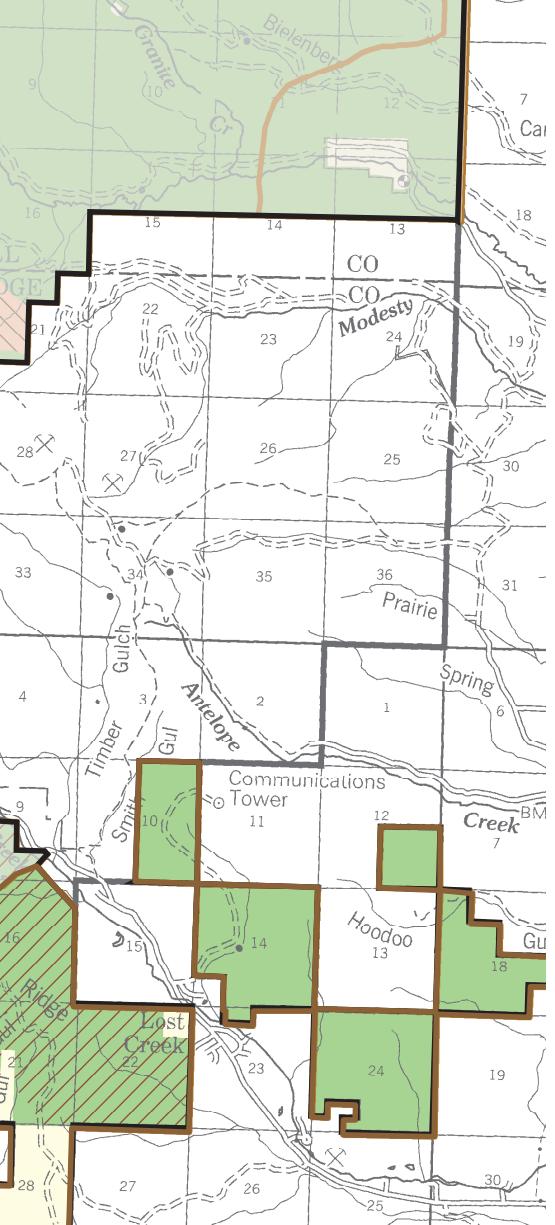
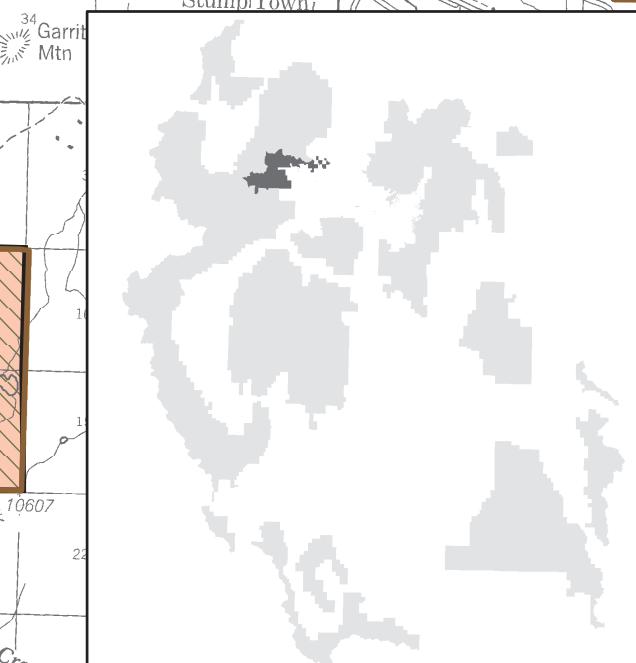
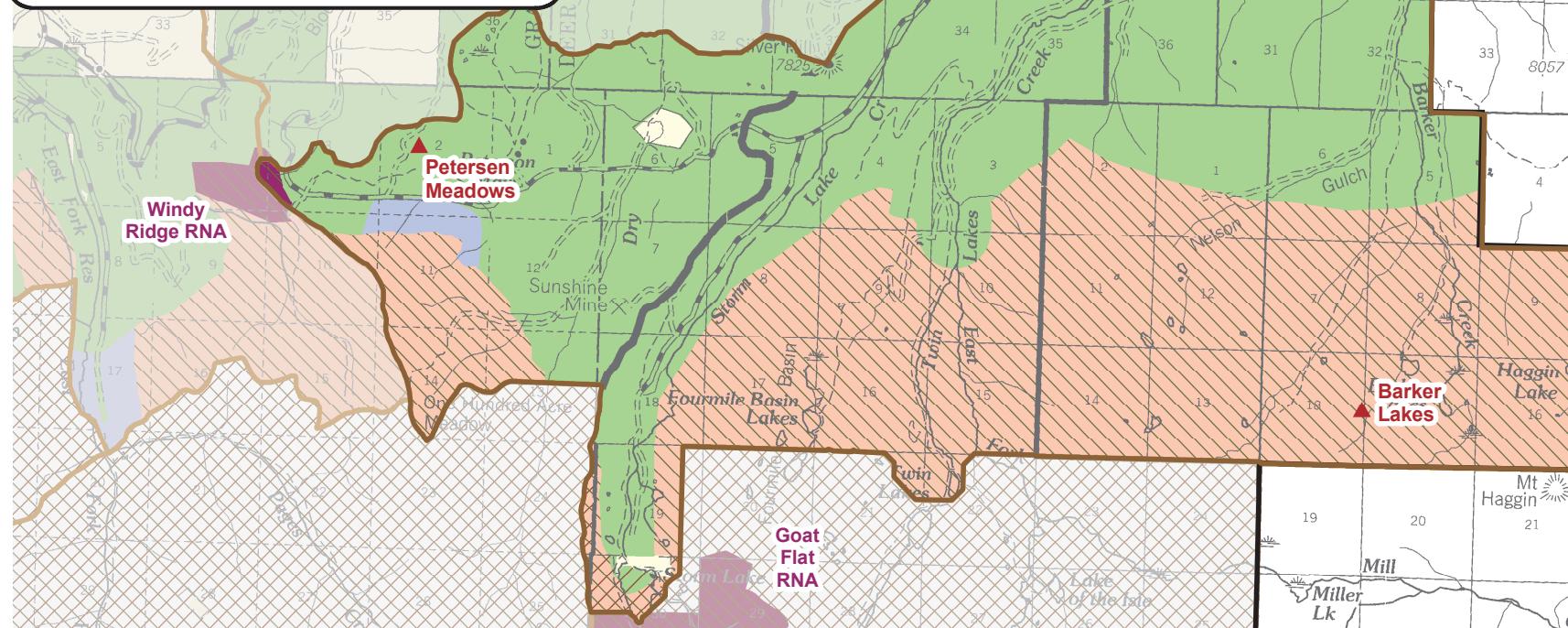
Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

None

Warm Springs 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
 - 26% Summer Motorized Travel Not Allowed
 - 13% Winter Motorized Travel Not Allowed
- Recreation Allocations
 - 7% Inholding
 - 0% Wilderness
 - 0% Recommended Wilderness
- Summer
 - 25% Summer Non-motorized
 - 1% Backcountry Recreation
 - 67% Road-based
 - 0% Wilderness Study Area
- Winter
 - 13% Winter Non-motorized
 - 80% 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

1:100,000



Warm Springs Management Area

This area is managed for recreation, wildlife, and native fish conservation.

The recreation setting is mostly roaded with a mix of managed and natural appearing scenery. The Pintler Scenic Route takes travelers to the Georgetown Lake area. Scenery is important as the backdrop for both travel and destination recreation. Motorized and non-motorized recreation opportunities are available.

Recently acquired lands south of the highway have high densities of roads constructed for timber management. The higher elevations approaching the Continental Divide are semi-primitive non-motorized. South facing slopes at lower elevations are closed to winter motorized use for bighorn sheep winter range. Secure habitat for wildlife movement is available between the Pintler and Flint mountain ranges and for wintering bighorn sheep.

Additional land uses and activities include timber production and harvest, livestock grazing and road restoration, and recreation residence tracts. Noxious weed management is a priority along the scenic Highway 1 corridor.

Warm Springs, Foster Creek and Twin Lakes are fisheries key watersheds.

Visitors may encounter

- Vegetation changes from timber harvest or fire
- Many visitors particularly along the Pintler Scenic Route
- Motor vehicles on roads and trails in summer and fall
- Snowmobilers
- Livestock

Objectives in addition to Forestwide Objectives

Identify road and trail systems needed on lands in watershed acquisition and add them to the forest inventory. Schedule others for removal, decommissioning, or conversion to trails.

Reduce noxious weeds in bighorn sheep range to assure continued forage for wildlife.

Establish an access route and wilderness trailhead below Storm Lake.

Standards in addition to Forestwide Standards

Minimum Scenic Integrity Objective - Moderate